

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

Headquarters FILE

SUBJECT Silvermaster (make sum)

FILE NO. 65-56402 (Grand Service)

VOLUME NO. 25

SERIALS

EBF 621

Part I.

(Pack/Halsey  
Mint)

Stone  
Niles

Reviewed entire file  
3042 part/DB  
3/10/88

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Classified by 503RIG  
Declassify on: OADR

7-19-83 #86-18400  
7-28-87 3042 pg 422, 326,  
326, 327, 328 pg 50  
info removed for  
classification

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DATE 1-15-86 BY 3042 PWT/lb  
for Declaration Arthur Keys, re  
Louis Adamic, CA# 85-2588;  
pertinent pgs, are: COVER PAGE dated 1-3-46,  
TbL of Contents, pg. 3; Index pg. 1, and pgs.  
437, 438, 451 and 452.

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RE: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, with aliases  
E. Silvermaster  
Nathan Gregory Masters  
Nathan Masters  
Serge Komov; Et Al  
ESPIONAGE - R.

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2-12-81  
Class. & Ext. Re.  
Approved FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
Date of Review  
7/26/87 [initials]  
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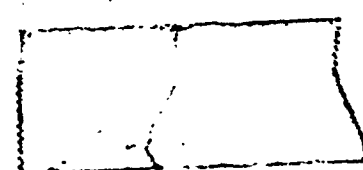
See pg 165 from Biscuit  
Page 2  
Jan 3, 1946  
12507 PA 88, 905

For index see  
end of Part 2

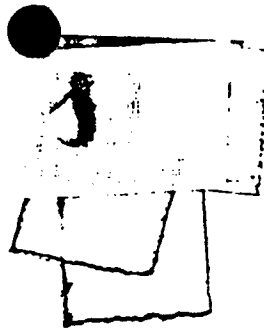
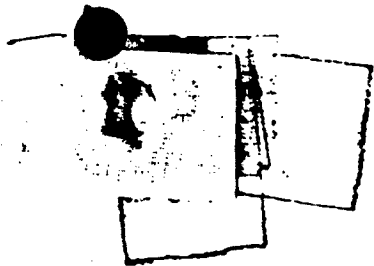
Classified by 4913 [initials] 510  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2, 3  
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[initials]

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621



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Classified by 4913/nc/1: 5/11/78

Exempt from GDS, Category 1123

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R. Wenzelberg

WILLARD Z. PARK

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3/10/88

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9/30/83  
SP6 BJA/uc  
5-9-85

2-13-81  
Class. & Ext. By SP4/R/mt  
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.3  
Date of Review 2/13-87

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement made the following allegations against the above-captioned individual: 11-10-87

"Another individual with whom I became acquainted in the latter part of 1942 was MAURICE HALPERIN. I became acquainted with him through arrangements made for such meeting by GOLOS and from what I later learned, it appears that HALPERIN, who at one time was professor of romance languages at Oklahoma University, had come to Washington, D. C. after some trouble at Oklahoma University and, together with a former colleague of his at Oklahoma University, WILLARD PARK, who taught anthropology there, had indicated to BRUCE MINTON of the 'New Masses' that they desired to be placed in contact with some Communist in the East. C.N. 251, 625  
Ap 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

"I also learned that during his stay in Oklahoma, HALPERIN had been a Communist Party member but upon his arrival in Washington had apparently temporarily lost contact. HALPERIN was employed by OSS in the Latin-American Division of the Research and Analysis branch and PARK was in the Political Section of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

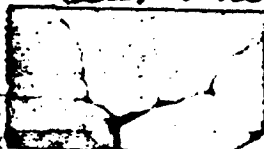
"MINTON apparently communicated to GOLOS the desire of HALPERIN and PARK to make a Communist contact in this section and my subsequent meeting with them was a result of arrangements made by GOLOS.

"My first meeting with HALPERIN was in Washington, D. C. at PARK's residence, which I recall was over the District line in Maryland and on this occasion I discussed with them the work they were doing. On this occasion I told HALPERIN and PARK that BRUCE MINTON had sent me to see them and they were pleased to make the contact. It was arranged that I would collect Communist Party dues from HALPERIN, and it is to be noted that PARK was not a Party member although I know he did occasionally make contributions to the Party.

"I did not ask them for any information coming to their attention in the course of their governmental duties and recall that some few weeks later GOLOS made one of his very infrequent trips to Washington, met HALPERIN and PARK at the home of MARY PRICE, and apparently made arrangements with them on that occasion to be supplied by them with certain information to which they had access in their respective offices.



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"Although I was in the PRICE home at this time, I was not in their immediate presence during their conversation, having been told by GOLOS to take MARY PRICE into the bedroom and occupy her attention while GOLOS and the men had their discussion.

"After this meeting HALPERIN and PARK began to supply GOLOS with various information and made it available to him by giving it to MARY PRICE, from whom I would take it on my trips to Washington. This arrangement continued for a few months, at which time MARY PRICE became ill and their information came directly to me from them.

"With respect to the type of information being made available by HALPERIN and PARK, it is my recollection that PARK was able to supply only throw-aways and rather inconsequential data from the CIAA and the contributions were not of much value. HALPERIN, however, delivered to MARY PRICE and later to myself mimeographed bulletins and reports prepared by OSS on a variety of topics and also supplied excerpts from State Department cables to which he evidently had access. HALPERIN's contributions were gratefully received by GOLOS, who appeared to attach considerable importance to them.

"PARK's activities on behalf of GOLOS ended, to the best of my knowledge, early in 1943, but his contributions, as previously characterized, had been meager and inconsequential. I continued, however, to see HALPERIN until December, 1944 and during that period he had continuously given me information as described above."

BACKGROUND

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After the above application was filed, the Bureau conducted an applicant investigation on Willard Z. Park. This investigation reflected the following additional information:

The Chicago Field Office ascertained that the name Willard Z. Park, Lane Hall, Evanston, Illinois appeared on the 1940 rolls of the American League for Peace and Democracy, Chicago.

Neighborhood investigation conducted in the vicinity of 4509 Amherst Road, College Park, Maryland in August 1942 reveals that Willard Z. Park and his wife had at that time been residing at that address for a period of four and one-half months. Through Mr. Robert M. Watkins, President of the College Park Building Corporation (from which corporation Willard Z. Park rents his residence); Mrs. W. E. Whitehouse, 4507 Amherst Road; Mrs. Marie Froste (colored maid), 4511 Amherst Road and Mr. Cornelius Whelan, Attorney-at-Law, 4511 Amherst Road, all neighbors of Willard Z. Park, the following information was ascertained:

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Mr. Joseph A. Brandt, President of Oklahoma University, advised that he believed Willard Z. Park was a member of the Civil Liberties Union and was involved in the Communist trials held in Oklahoma City.

Dr. W. B. Bizzell, Professor of Sociology and ex-president of Oklahoma University at Norman, Oklahoma, advised that Willard Z. Park belonged to the Civil Liberties Union at Oklahoma City but did not play a prominent part in its activities. Park was described as one of those who liked to champion the underdog. Park played a promiscuous roll in the formation of the Federation of Teachers at the Oklahoma University, which organization was not wanted by the authorities. Willard Z. Park was called for questioning along Communistic lines

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by the State Legislature of Oklahoma. However, nothing came of this questioning. Dr. Bizzell stated that Park was an American who had too liberal ideas.

On June 18, 1943 Willard Z. Park was afforded an interview under oath in connection with the Hatch Act investigation, at which time Willard Z. Park stated that he had been employed by the office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs since February 9, 1942 and his position was Assistant Chief of the Economic Analysis Section, in charge of geographical and social studies. Park stated that he had never been a member of the Communist Party of the United States of America; that he had never attended any meetings, contributed any money or services or engaged in any activities of the Communist Party. He stated that he was not a member nor attended any meetings of the American Peace Mobilization, which was later known as the American People's Mobilization, but admitted that he may have received literature from that organization. He stated that he had never been a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy or attended any of its meetings or contributed any money or services; that he had not been a member of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, attended any meetings or contributed any money or services to that organization. He did admit receiving literature from the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties but that it was not sold. Park stated that he had never advocated the overthrow of the Government which we enjoy in the United States today and he advocated upholding it.

*referred*

[REDACTED]

The Bureau's files revealed the following additional information concerning Willard Z. Park and his wife:

The investigation of Louise Bransten, who is the subject of an Internal Security - R investigation at San Francisco, California [REDACTED]

*b1* [REDACTED] This investigation revealed that Willard Z. Park is married to Suzanne, Brandenstein. She attended the University of California and received her A.B. degree in 1930. During her studies she changed her major subject from philosophy to anthropology. It was noted in the University of California records that Willard Z. Park majored and taught anthropology, which probably explains Suzanne Brandenstein's interest in it. Suzanne Brandenstein, daughter of Henry Brandenstein, had the reputation of being a *du*

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"parlor bolshevik" and she had a sister named Jane Brandenstein who also had advanced ideas concerning socialism. (X) u

Henry Mack, Jr., 220 Jones Street, San Francisco, advised that both Willard Z. Park and his wife Suzanne Brandenstein were odd people and that they both were definitely inclined toward Communism and Park "leans very strenuously toward Communism" and that Park and his wife "ran around with negroes and did other such things in line with communistically inclined persons."

Charles and Agnes Brandenstein, relatives of Suzanne Brandenstein (Mrs. Willard Z. Park), changed their names to Bransten. Charles Bransten is the father of Richard Bransten, alias Bruce Minton, well-known Communist, who was the former husband of Louise Bransten mentioned above. It is apparent, therefore, that Richard Bransten, alias Bruce Minton, former husband of Louise Bransten is a cousin of Suzanne Brandenstein (Mrs. Willard Z. Park).

A physical surveillance on Louise Bransten revealed that on January 2, 1944 she arrived in Washington, D. C. from New York City accompanied by Leo Huberman. They separated at Union Station and Mrs. Bransten, accompanied by her son Tommie, proceeded by taxi to 36 Poplar Avenue, Takoma Park, Maryland, where they remained for the night. Investigation revealed that this was the residence of Willard Z. Park.

Physical surveillance of Louise Bransten and her son revealed that she arrived in Chicago, Illinois from Washington, D. C. on the B and O Railroad on January 5, 1944. She proceeded to the Palmer House where she sent the following telegram:

"MRS. WILLARD PARK 36 POPLAR AVENUE TAKOMA PARK MARYLAND. TERRIBLY SORRY NOT TO HAVE SAID GOODBYE. PHONED THREE TIMES WITHOUT SUCCESS. WANTED TO SEE YOU. THANKS FOR EVERYTHING. WILL WRITE. BEST LOVE." Signed Louise.

John Victor Murra, with aliases, was the subject of an Internal Security - R Investigation at Chicago, Illinois. During the course of this investigation, Murra, who was seeking to become a United States citizen, advised a list of individuals who had known him. In this list of names was Dr. Willard Z. Park, Chief, Research Division, Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Washington, D. C. Murra, born in Russia, fought with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain from 1937 to 1939, and is a contact of Steve Nelson and Louise Bransten.

During the course of an Internal Security - R investigation of Minter Wood and his wife, Julia Dorn Wood, a list of names and addresses of Minter Wood's contacts was obtained. In this list of names was the name of Willard Park, War Agencies, 5573. Beatrice Heiman, sister of Julia Dorn Wood, was formerly secretary to Constantin Oumansky; at that time he was Russian Ambassador to the United States. Minter Wood is employed by the U. S. State Department.

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### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

It was determined from the Personnel Officer of the Foreign Economic Administration that Park resigned his position with that agency on September 11, 1945 to accept a position with UNRRA in Washington, D. C. On November 29, 1945, Willard Z. Park, his wife and his child left Washington en route to New York City. (S) U

[REDACTED]

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(C)

On November 29, 1945, Louise Bransten was observed to meet with Park and had dinner with him and his family at the Prince George Hotel, 14 East 28th Street, New York City, where the Parks stayed while in New York.

On November 30, Bransten bid goodbye to the Parks from Pier 90, 50th Street and North River, New York. Willard Park and his family boarded the Queen Mary and on that day sailed for England.

Louise Bransten is related by a former marriage to Willard Park. She is a prominent Communist in San Francisco, California and is now residing in New York City. [REDACTED]

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December 20, 1945

Re: BERNARD SIDNEY REDMONT

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ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrell Bentley has advised that through William Remington, she was introduced to Bernard Redmont. Bentley stated, "In connection with Bernard Redmont, this individual was born, as I recall, in Brooklyn, New York, and is about 26 or 27 years of age. He attended the Columbia University School of Journalism, and won a Pulitzer prize and travelled through Russia and Mexico in the course of his studies, as a result of winning this prize. When he returned to the United States, he was a reporter for a short time on a small-town newspaper located, as I recall, somewhere in Herkimer County, New York. He eventually went to Washington, D. C. where he obtained a position with the CIAA in the Press Division, where he worked with Jamison, who I recall was the head of the Press Division of the CIAA. In the Spring of 1943, William Remington, whom I described above, told me that Redmont was working in the Press Division of the CIAA, and might be an individual who I would be desirous of contacting.

"When I returned to New York after this particular visit to Washington, I told Golos of the possibilities of Redmont, and he instructed me to have Remington solicit Redmont's assistance. Apparently Remington was successful in inducing Redmont to offer his services, as I recall about this time Golos told me that Redmont was coming to New York and he was scheduled to meet him in the New York Public Library on Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street. I accompanied Golos to the library, and we subsequently met Redmont, and Golos told him that he was desirous of obtaining any information that came into his, Redmont's, possession, and indicated that this information was to be turned over to Earl Browder. As a result of this meeting with Golos, I added Redmont's name to the list of people that I visited when I went to Washington, D. C., and I continued to see him from sometime in the late Spring of 1943, until the latter part of this year, at which time Redmont was drafted and went into the Marines as a combat correspondent.

"In connection with the information that Redmont supplied to me which I later turned over to Golos, it concerned principally information from cable intercepts and other such material concerning Latin America, that would normally pass through the Press Division of CIAA. Golos indicated to me on several occasions that this information was not of much real value.

"After Redmont was attached to the Marine Corps, I, of course, had no contact with him, and did not next see him until some time in the Summer of 1944, at which time I learned that he had been invalided out of the service because of shrapnel wounds that he had received while overseas. In about November or December, 1944, he again took up a position with the CIAA in the

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Press Division. Redmont had my telephone number and recall that when he was discharged from the Marines and in New York City he called me and informed me that he was going to return to his old job at CIAA, and that in the event that I travelled to Washington I should ring him up and we would probably have dinner together.

"When I ceased my activity in December, 1944, it is my opinion that all the people that I had been contacting were turned over to other Russian contacts, and I would assume that Redmont's name was turned over to one of these contacts. In this regard, I recall that in the Spring of 1945, on an occasion of one of my meetings with my then Russian contact, Jack, he informed me that they had no present need for Redmont and apparently had not decided to contact him further.

It will be noted that William Remington, referred to by Elizabeth Terrell Bentley, was identified by her as a contact of Jacob Golos from whom she obtained information. She stated that Remington was drafted in 1944, and went into the Navy after which she lost contact with him and added, "However, I subsequently learned through Bernard Redmont that Remington was subsequently stationed in New York City in some branch of the Navy Department."

Bernard Redmont was mentioned by Elizabeth Bentley as being one of the persons who she told that she expected to have an appendectomy operation. According to Bentley, her Russian contact, "Al," had suggested that she tell her contacts that she was going to have such an operation and arrange with them to have another person contact them. This was during the Christmas season of 1944.

Elizabeth Bentley also stated that on the suggestion of her Russian contact, "Jack," she purchased a Christmas gift for Bernard Redmont and his wife.

#### BACKGROUND

The Washington, D. C. telephone directory of National War Agencies reflects that Redmont was employed in the Office of Inter-American Affairs and was head of the Foreign News Bureau with offices at Sixth and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Room 119, Telephone Extension 6247. Redmont presently resides in Apartment 2C at 3418 Tenth Place, S. E., Washington, D. C.

#### Personal History

One Bernard Sidney Redmont, 111 North Prospect Street, Herkimer, New York, made application for a position as Assistant Information Publicist, Office for Emergency Management. This application was forwarded to the Bureau on May 5, 1942, and reflects the following information.

Bernard Sidney Redmont attended James Madison High School, Brooklyn, New York, 1930-34; College of the City of New York, 1934-38, obtaining his A. B. degree in journalism; attended the Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University and obtained an M.S. degree, 1939. While in college he was

awarded the Pulitzer traveling scholarship, Bassett scholarship for libel law. He was editor in chief CCNY "Campus" Tri-weekly, elected member and officer Lock and Key honorary society; member of the student council, president of the junior class, and major insignia ROTC band award.

This file reflects that Redmont has a brother Private Elliott Rothenberg in the United States Army who was stationed at Fort Knox, Kentucky. As references he furnished the following names: Honorable Josephus Daniels, Raleigh News and Observer, Raleigh, North Carolina, occupation - editor, formerly ambassador; William H. Lander, United Press, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., Latin American editor; Clarence W. Sorenson, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York City or 490 Ridgewood Avenue, Glen Elly, Illinois, correspondent and lecturer; Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, Richmond News Leader, Richmond, Virginia, editor.

Under previous places of employment Redmont furnished the following: April, 1941 to January, 1942, Herkimer Evening Telegraph; October, 1940 to April, 1941, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, 30 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, New York; January, 1940 to September, 1940, Columbia Broadcasting Company, New York, New York; February, 1940 to September, 1940, Starr-Hunt News Service, San Juan de Latran, Mexico; June, 1939 to January, 1940, freelancing for New York Times in Europe and Mexico; September 1937 to January, 1939, Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Brooklyn, New York; September, 1936 to January, 1938, Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

His application reflects that he has a reading and speaking knowledge of both German and Latin.

*Referred*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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*Referred*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

From the records of the Office of Price Administration, Central Headquarters in Washington, D. C., it was determined that Bernard Redmont had previously lived at 2322 Hurdenkaper Place, N. W.

Mrs. Bernard Sidney Redmont, 1260 East 8th Street, Brooklyn, New York, is reflected as a member of the Society of American Friends of the Mexican People, this membership list being dated October, 1940.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Investigation thus far conducted of Bernard Redmont has failed to disclose any information considered pertinent to this case at this time.

Through a technical surveillance maintained on the residence of the Harry S. Magdoff, a principal subject in this investigation, it was determined on December 14, 1944, that Mrs. Magdoff was active in the "League of Women Voters," and that she together with Mrs. Bernard Redmont expected to attend a meeting of that organization on that day. (X) u

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RE: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON *u*

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley furnished information concerning the association between Joe North, one of the editors of the New Masses magazine, and Jacob Golos, and she advised the following: "I never met Mr. North and know nothing about him other than as related above with the exception that he was the individual who introduced William Remington to Golos. This introduction took place sometime in 1942, exact time of which I cannot now recall. I do remember, however, that on one occasion I had dinner with Golos, Remington and his wife, who he referred to as 'Bing'. After my formal introduction to him in this manner, Golos informed me that on my visits to Washington I was to contact Remington and obtain from him any information that he had at that time.

"As a matter of background, I found out that Remington was born in New Jersey, went to one of the larger colleges, Princeton probably, and at any rate emerged as an economist. In as far as his employment is concerned, I recall that prior to 1942 he was employed with a consumers cooperative organization in New York City, and at the time I knew him, he was employed by the War Production Board, handling consumers problems. He subsequently was transferred to the Aircraft Division of the War Production Board and for a short time held a job as a civilian employee in the Air Corps, in the Pentagon. However, because of some trouble ensuing in the Air Corps, he quit and returned to the War Production Board. This was approximately, I believe, in the Fall of 1943, and was at this time assigned to the Priorities Division of the War Production Board.

"Sometime in the Spring of 1944 Remington was drafted and went into the Navy. After becoming attached to that branch of the service, he was sent to a school for the purpose of learning the Russian language. If he successfully completed his course of study at this particular school he would have been given a commission as Ensign. I lost track of Remington at the time he was drafted into the Navy. However, I subsequently learned through Bernard Redmont that Remington was subsequently stationed in New York City in some branch of the Navy Department.

"In connection with the type of information that Remington supplied to me, which of course I turned over to Golos, was information such as: charts setting out airplane production and other matters concerning the aircraft industry that would, in the course of regular business, come through his hands as an employee of the War Production Board. He would also give me scraps of paper upon which he had scribbled information concerning tests made of airplanes and other data concerning high octane gasoline and information wholly related to the aircraft production field. It is my recollection that Remington copied this material from reports and other information that came into his hands through official channels. I also recall that he would verbally tell me about information that would come into his possession from his conversation with government officials and other individuals whom he would see in the normal source of his official duties. I recall particularly that he told me about a new process that had been developed for the manufacture of synthetic rubber. Remington apparently observed the report

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which set forth the chemical compounds and the processes through which these compounds were put in order to produce the synthetic rubber. However, he did not give me a verbatim report on this and the information was quite vague and probably of no value even to a chemist.

"I wish to state that Remington was a dues paying Communist member and that on my visits to him in Washington I would attempt to obtain his regular dues. When I went to Washington, I would usually meet Remington at a restaurant located, as I recall, at Constitution near Fifth Avenue, and would also meet him at the Melon Art Museum and in other places in that vicinity. I never, however, contacted him at his home or at his office.

"It was also through William Remington that I was introduced to Bernard Redmont.

"In the Spring of 1943, William Remington, whom I described above, told me that Redmont was working in the Press Division of the CIAA, and might be an individual who I would be desirous of contacting.

"When I returned to New York after this particular visit to Washington, I told Golos of the possibilities of Redmont, and he instructed me to have Remington solicit Redmont's assistance. Apparently Remington was successful in inducing Redmont to offer his services, as I recall about this time Golos told me that Redmont was coming to New York and he was scheduled to meet him in the New York Public Library on Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street.

#### BACKGROUND

The records of Local Draft Board Number 8, Washington, D. C. reflect that William Walter Remington resides at 11 Tauxemont Road, RFD 1, Alexandria, Virginia.

Remington, on September 24, 1945, was ordered to duty with the Commander of the Naval Forces and Susno in Berlin, Germany and is presently on duty with this organization. Remington is an Ensign in the United States Navy.

#### PERSONAL HISTORY

The personnel file of William Walter Remington maintained by the Office for Emergency Management, by whom Remington was employed, reflects that he was born in New York City on October 25, 1917; that he attended school at Ridgewood, New Jersey and received his Bachelor of Arts degree in June 1939 from Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire. In June 1940, Remington was awarded his Master of Arts degree from Columbia University and it was noted that he had completed most of the requirements for a Doctor of Philosophy degree at Columbia University. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity.

Remington was employed as an associate industrial economist in the Consumers Division of the Office for Emergency Management at \$3200 per year in 1942. At the time Remington completed his application for employment he indicated the

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following past experience: From September 1936 to May 1937, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee; April 1937 to August 1937, Workers Education Committee, Knoxville, Tennessee; May 1940 to July 15, 1941, Junior Economist, National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C.

The records of Local Draft Board Number 8, Washington, D. C., previously referred to, reflect the following past employment for William Remington: November 1940 to December 1941, Tauxemont Houses, Inc. as a director on a commission basis; May 1940 to June 1941, National Resources Planning Board as assistant to the Assistant Director; July 1941 to February 1942, Office of Price Administration as assistant to the Director; February 1942 to October 1943, War Production Board as assistant to the Director; October 1943 to April 1944, War Production Board as assistant to the Director of Orders and Regulations Bureau.

The draft records disclose that Remington was married June 23, 1939, to Ann Remington, and they have two children, a son Bruce, born March 15, 1942, and another child born April 1, 1944.

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COMMUNIST ACTIVITY

During a Hatch Act investigation conducted of William Remington, it was ascertained that from June 1937 to August 1937 Remington resided at 933 Broadway, Knoxville, Tennessee with Merwin Todd, Head Organizer of the CIO, Horace Bryan and others. Todd, during this period, rented a Post Office box, number 1692, in conjunction with Paul Crouch, State Secretary of the Communist Party. On May 26, 1937, Remington and Todd resided at 1310 Oak Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee in company with Henry Hart. During a subsequent investigation conducted by a Congressional committee, Henry Hart admitted he was a member of the Communist Party.

During this investigation it was reported that Remington had been an active member of the American Peoples Mobilization and regularly attended meetings of this organization in the apartment of Anna Goodman; that Remington was one of several individuals who solicited funds for the American Youth Congress delegates during their convention in Washington, D. C. from February 7 to February 9, 1941. Remington and his wife were also reported to have been members of the Cooperative League and Rochdale Stores, including the Cooperative Bookshop. In a sworn statement taken during the Hatch Act investigation, William Remington advised that he had been a member of the American Peace Mobilization and had attended meetings of the organization. He stated that he was sympathetic with and did research work for the American Youth Congress. He also advised that he terminated all affiliations with that organization in the Fall of 1939.

Investigations conducted by the Military Intelligence Division of one Private Walter Thomas Hamilton disclosed that William P. Remington, who formerly resided at 2225 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. was an acquaintance of Hamilton. This investigation determined that Hamilton was definitely believed to have Communist sympathies and was engaged in Communist activities.

Ann Remington, the wife of William Remington, was the former executive secretary of the Washington chapter of the American Peoples Mobilization. Her name also appeared on the active indices of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and the United American-Spanish Relief Committee. In addition, Ann Remington, in November 1940, represented the Washington Peace Mobilization at the national assembly of the American Youth Congress.



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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

According to the technical surveillance maintained on the residence of William Walter Remington on December 10, 1945, his wife Ann Remington conversed with a woman identified as Jean. During their conversation they discussed one Helen Scott who had just returned from Paris.

It is known that one Helen Grace Reswich-Scott-Keenan, alias Helen Scott, who is possibly identical with the person referred to is a contact of Maria Filina and Nicolai A. Skriagin.

During the conversation between Ann Remington and the woman identified as Jean, Mrs. Remington mentioned that her husband Bill had a job with the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and is engaged in stabilizing the economy of the country. Ann Remington said that Bill was still in the Navy and did not expect to be out until the summer of 1946.

On December 17, 1945, William Remington left Washington, D. C., en route to Williamstown, Massachusetts, where he was to have an appointment with a Mr. Bert Fox and a "President Baxter."

A technical surveillance on December 18, 1945, disclosed that Remington had gone to Massachusetts for the purpose of looking into a teaching position at Williamstown College.

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RE: PETER CHRISTOPHER RHODES /X u

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised the following: "Another individual about whom I heard, probably in the latter part of 1942, was Peter Rhodes. I recall Golos mentioned to me that he knew an individual by this name who, so far as I ever learned, was a newspaperman and writer by profession, although I am unable to state definitely that he was connected with any one publication. I do remember some of his material appeared in 'PM', but it is my impression he was a free-lance writer. With respect to his background, I learned that he had been born in the Phillipine Islands, and there seemed to be some question about his nationality and citizenship inasmuch as his father was reputedly a German citizen. There was also information to the effect that his mother, who in fact was a British intelligence agent, had killed the father during World War I, and thereafter reared Peter herself. I am unable to state what type of information, if any, was being supplied to Golos by Rhodes, but it is my impression that Golos definitely was interested in Rhodes like he was in other persons in the newspaper and writing field, and I recall that after protracted difficulties in 1943, Rhodes finally was able to get to England in some capacity with the United States Government, the exact nature of which I never knew. It was my further understanding that he thereafter proceeded to Egypt where he engaged in some sort of broadcasting work for this Government either broadcasting pro-allied propaganda or possibly monitoring enemy broadcasts. I later learned that he had subsequently gone to Italy.

"Although I never met Rhodes personally, I did meet his wife, who is a Belgian he met in Belgium, and as late as the early months of 1945 she was still residing at 40 Monroe Street, Knickerbocker Village, New York City. I recall that after I had heard of Rhodes from Golos, Mrs. Rhodes occasionally would communicate with Golos through my home telephone, but I have no knowledge of the nature of such contacts. I have no knowledge or suspicion that she personally was engaged in any activities for Golos, and her occasional contacts with him were probably in connection with her husband's whereabouts outside the United States. She and her husband were Communists to the best of my belief. I learned some time after Golos' death that Mrs. Rhodes became aware of the true identity of Golos. My basis for that statement is that sometime after his death I was conversing with her, and although she did not state it directly, she gave me the definite impression that she knew who he really was.

"Sometime in early 1945 Jack requested me to get in touch with Mrs. Rhodes and determine the present whereabouts of her husband. I recall telephoning her, identifying myself, and indicating to her I was desirous of talking with her, but she curtly informed me she was too busy to see me, and it was obvious she did not want to meet me. I accordingly reported that situation to Jack, who asked me to press her for a meeting, but I declined. Sometime in the summer of 1945 Al likewise requested me to arrange a meeting with Mrs. Rhodes for the purpose of having her husband meet some new Russian contact. I declined again for the reason that she had made it apparent to me previously that she did not care to have any further association with me.

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"It is my impression that the Russians, in the person of Al, attach some considerable importance to Peter Rhodes, because even on meetings subsequent to that just described, he continued to request me to attempt to arrange a meeting. I never was able to get a very specific idea of why Rhodes apparently was regarded as valuable. Rhodes is a rather well-known writer in New York, and I have no knowledge of any organizations or groups with which he was identified.

According to Elizabeth Bentley on October 17, 1945 at 6:00 P.M. at Bickford's Restaurant on 23rd Street and 8th Avenue, New York City, she met her Russian contact "Al". During this meeting according to Bently, "Al" suggested he also attempt to determine the present whereabouts of Peter Rhodes through Mrs. Rhodes and to make a definite date for a contact which "Al" would arrange.

#### BACKGROUND

Mr. J. R. Packard, Office Manager at the Knickerbocker Village in New York City, advised that Peter Rhodes and his wife presently reside in apartment A-H-8 at 40 Monroe Street, Knickerbocker Village, New York.

In the files of Local Draft Board #1, New York City, there is an occupational affidavit dated May 8, 1945 reporting that Peter Rhodes is Assistant Outpost Manager, Area 1, Branch Overseas, Branch Outpost with the Office of War Information. His salary is stated to be \$6500 per annum and he began this employment on January 2, 1945. The affidavit referred to states that he recruits personnel for operations in psychological warfare terms in Europe with the Army; that he helps train such personnel; and selects and trains such personnel for newly liberated areas.

It has been determined that Peter Rhodes maintains an office in the Social Security Building, 3rd and B Streets, S. W., Washington, D. C. His office is located in room 3410 of this building. The suite of offices where this one is located is occupied by the Office of War Information.

#### PERSONAL HISTORY

*Referred*

Rhodes entered Columbia University in September, 1929 and received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1933. He entered the graduate school in 1933 and received a Master of Arts in June, 1934. During this period, Rhodes resided at 1 Amherst Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York, and R.F.D. #3, Great Barrington, Massachusetts. His record at Columbia reflects that he

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was born at Manila, Philippine Islands, December 3, 1912, it being observed that this date is at variance with the birth date given above. He was rated as a very good student, of excellent character and reputation. Rhodes received a graduate fellowship of \$2,000 to Oxford University, England, in 1934 and studied there until 1936, it being said that he had an excellent record as a student at this institution.

John Mickel, Superintendent of Bureaus, United Press, 220 East 42nd Street, New York, New York, reportedly advised that Rhodes became employed with the United Press in 1937 as a war correspondent in London, working in Paris, Moscow and Sweden in succeeding months. The employment records of the United Press allegedly reflect that Rhodes listed the following information concerning previous employment:

Joseph M. Murphy, Columbia University;  
Graduate Scholarship, Columbia University, 1934, Dean Herbert Hawkins;  
Graduate Fellowship, Oxford University, England, 1934 to 1936, \$2,000 per annum; and  
Herald Tribune, Paris, France, September, 1936 to December, 1936.

Mr. Flory in charge of the Foreign Department, United Press Association, reportedly indicated that when the Nazis occupied Norway, Rhodes, who was still a war correspondent for United Press, was enabled to escape via Sweden. He indicated that Rhodes found it necessary to travel through Russia in order to return to the United States. He added that Rhodes spent some time in Russia before arriving in this country. He was then reportedly assigned to London, where he remained during the bombing. Early in 1941, he allegedly returned to New York City and inasmuch as the United Press had no berth for him, he was recommended by Mr. Flory to a Mr. Free of the Foreign Broadcasting Monitoring Service of the Federal Communications Commission.

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A report received in January, 1945, from the State Department reflected that a Peter C. Rhodes was Chief of the Atlantic News Service of the Office of War Information.

Rhodes allegedly married Ione Boulenger, a school teacher, in Brussels, Belgium, in 1936. His wife's father, a psychologist and educator, reportedly founded modern schools for sub-normal children in Belgium. Jean Pierre Boulenger, age twenty-four, Mrs. Rhodes' brother, was demobilized from the Belgian Army after Belgium was occupied by Germany and in 1942, it was said that he was trying to get into the United States. Mrs. Rhodes reportedly has another brother, age thirteen, who is said to be in this country with her. Information available in 1942 reflected that Mr. and Mrs. Peter Christopher Rhodes, 40 Monroe Street, New York, New York, were the parents of one child. The mother of Rhodes, M. C. Rhodes, reportedly resides with B. Linkfield, 51-06 - 206th Street, Bayside, Long Island, New York.

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The Selective Service files maintained by Local Board #1, New York City, which have been referred to previously, reflect that Peter Christopher Rhodes registered on October 16, 1940, at which time he was residing at 40 Monroe Street in New York City. At the time, Rhodes stated that he was employed by the United Press Association, 220 East 42nd Street, New York City.

( b7C In a questionnaire executed by Rhodes on June 21, 1941, he advised that his Social Security number was [REDACTED] and that he was employed by the United China Relief Commission, 1790 Broadway, New York City in the capacity of Press Publicity Director. Rhodes also claimed that he was employed by a Free Lance writer. Rhodes stated that he was an officer in the Military Reserve Corps.

The Selective Service file pertaining to Rhodes disclosed a letter dated November 14, 1941 advising that Rhodes was to be taken in the employ of the Federal Communications Commission and would be sent to England as a member of the Field Office Staff in that country. A request was made for permission for Rhodes to leave the country.

Other letters appearing in the Selective Service file disclosed that Rhodes was in Africa with the Federal Communications Commission in June, 1943, in Sicily with the same organization in September, 1943, and in London with the Federal Communications Commission in November, 1943.

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In addition to the above information, the Selective Service file reflected the following past employment for Rhodes:

New York Herald Tribune, Paris France, 1936, \$4500 per annum

United Press, Paris France - 1936 to 1941, \$6000 per annum

United China Relief, New York City - 1941, \$6200 per annum

Federal Communications Commission - November 1941 to March 1944, \$6500

( The Selective Service file discloses that Rhodes claimed as his dependents Ione; a daughter, Ann Margaret, born March 25, 1939; a daughter, Alice, born July 25, 1941; a son, David, born September 23, 1945. At the time Rhodes executed his questionnaire June 21, 1941, he also claimed as dependent upon him, a brother-in-law, Charles Boulenger.

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### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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The files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at New York City disclosed that on November 29, 1920, Margery Clare Beutinger, Peter Rhodes' mother was granted permission to change her name to Margaret Clare Rhodes. At that time it was disclosed that she was a widow and was occupied as a coal broker at 52 Broadway, New York City. The file reflected that Christopher Peter Rhodes, born December 30, 1911 arrived in the United States with his father and mother on the SS George Washington formerly the SS Vaterland on August 16, 1914 at the port of New York. Peter Rhodes father, Christof Beutinger, was stated to be an employee of the War Department who had served in the Spanish War and in the Philippine Campaigns.

The Immigration files also disclose that Peter Rhodes wife, Ione Rhodes, filed petition for naturalization #463915 on March 11, 1941. On November 14, 1945, Ione Rhodes was issued certificate of naturalization #6576925.

Mr. J. R. Packard, Office Manager at Knickerbocker Village, New York City reported that Peter Rhodes and his wife leased a four room apartment there in September 1940; that they moved to Knickerbocker Village from an apartment at 241 East 77th Street, New York City. The lease to their apartment in Knickerbocker Village was renewed by them, according to Mr. Packard, in 1941 and in October 1942 and in 1943. The lease was subsequently renewed for apartment A-H-8 at 40 Monroe Street, Knickerbocker Village, New York City in October 1945.

PARENTAL BACKGROUND

Margaret Beutinger and Christof Beutinger, parents of Peter Christopher Rhodes, were married in 1906, divorced 1914 and remarried in 1915. Mrs. Beutinger allegedly has claimed that the record of her first marriage was destroyed in an earthquake in Jamaica. Christof Beutinger was shot and killed in his home in Caldwell, New Jersey on July 11, 1916. Margaret Beutinger was arrested and charged with the shooting of her husband; she reportedly contended that the shooting was in self-defense. Margaret Beutinger was tried for the shooting and after a jury disagreement, she was found "not guilty" in a subsequent trial. Thereafter Margaret Beutinger changed her name to Margaret Rhodes, it being said that Rhodes was her maiden name.

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[REDACTED] Walter G. Brandley, 265 Bloomfield Avenue, Caldwell, New Jersey, advised in 1942 that Mrs. Beutinger's father was named Abrahams and was Jewish.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

The Congressional records of February 6 and February 9, 1942, reveals that the name of Peter Rhodes, Federal Communications Commission, appears on a list of individuals charged as being members of either the Communist, Nazi or Fascist Parties. The records of the Dies Committee contain the following information:

"Peter Rhodes  
International Coordinating Committee for Aid to Republican Spain  
  
(Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy affiliated with above organization)  
Delegate  
Daily Worker, May 13, 1938, p.2."

The Dies Committee files reflect that one Christopher Rhodes, 47 Attorney Street, New York, New York, signed a Communist Party petition for the state and city elections, New York, during 1939-40; and also reflect that this Christopher Rhodes signed the Communist Party petitions for the General Elections, 1940. Investigation by the New York Office determined that no one by the name of Christopher Rhodes or Peter Christopher Rhodes ever resided at 47 Attorney Street, New York, New York.

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On February 11, 1941, agents of the New York Office who were surveilling J. N. Golos, identical with Jacob Golos named by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, observed him meeting a young couple who were thereafter followed to Apartment CG-10, Knickerbocker Village, 40 Monroe Street, Manhattan. This apartment was found to be occupied by Peter C. Rhodes.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

A technical surveillance maintained on the residence of Joseph B. Gregg in Washington, D. C., on November 26, 1945, reflected that Rose Gregg, the wife of Joseph Gregg, contacted Peter Rhodes and invited him and three unidentified persons mentioned by him as coming from London to the Gregg house for dinner. *q u*

On November 28, 1945, this source disclosed that Rose Gregg and her husband, Joseph Gregg, invited Peter Rhodes to dinner and on the same day Joseph Gregg contacted Peter Rhodes and discussed with him the action which would be taken by persons in government service who were expecting to have their employments terminated. *q u*

On December 3, 1945, a physical surveillance maintained on Peter Rhodes disclosed that he visited the home of Joseph Gregg, 6829 Piney Branch Road, and that he remained at the Gregg home that night.

On December 4, 1945, Rhodes visited the home of Joseph Gregg on which occasion he had with him some papers which he left in a Ford automobile believed to be owned by his brother, Captain Rhodes of the United States Army. These papers were examined and it was noted that they consisted of OWI reports headed by a penned routing slip addressed to Peter Rhodes. The routing slip directed that Rhodes should examine the material and edit it and do whatever he saw fit with the material that he was editing. Some of the documents bore the OWI official caption, plus the printed notation: "OWI Foreign Broadcasting System." 7

On December 5, 1945, Rhodes and a man believed to be his brother, Captain Rhodes previously referred to, visited at the Gregg residence until 1:57 A.M., at which time Captain Rhodes left the Gregg home. Peter Rhodes remained there over night. On December 5, 1945, Peter Rhodes was observed to be carrying the OWI material previously mentioned, and it is noted that he brought this material with him to the Gregg residence where he entered at 7:40 P.M.

On December 6, 1945, Peter Rhodes was observed to have lunch at the Aux Trois Mousquetaires Restaurant, 818 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., and immediately thereafter was observed leaving the restaurant with an individual later identified as "Mr. Schluter" (Claymer Schluter). It was observed that Rhodes passed a slip of paper containing some written data to Schluter. Schluter was later observed to enter the Cordova Apartments at 20th and Florida Avenue, Northwest, where he resides. Subsequently, on December 6, 1945, Rhodes accompanied Joseph Gregg aboard a Pennsylvania train en route to New York City.

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Rhodes and Joseph Gregg arrived in New York City at 11:05 P.M., and immediately thereafter they went to 40 Monroe Street, the residence of Peter Rhodes. On December 7, 1945, Rhodes and Gregg were observed leaving 40 Monroe Street at 9:20 A.M.. Shortly thereafter they separated and Rhodes entered a building at 250 West 57th Street, New York City, where the Office of War Information is located. At approximately 11:50 A.M., Rhodes entered a building at 20 East 53rd Street, and was observed to emerge from this building with Joseph Gregg at 2:10 P.M. It will be noted that on December 7, 1945, Joseph Gregg had an appointment with Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein who maintains his offices at 20 East 53rd Street. Dr. Weinstein is in contact with persons prominent in the Communist movement who are suspected of being engaged in Soviet espionage activities. He most closely resembles the description of the person identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as "Charlie." It will be recalled that "Charlie" was named by Bentley as the one to whom Jacob Golos delivered the espionage information he collected. Rhodes and Gregg after leaving the offices of Dr. Weinstein had lunch and thereafter separated.

Peter Rhodes returned to Washington, D. C., on December 10, 1945. On that day, according to a technical surveillance, he contacted Joseph Gregg and informed him that he would be in Washington, D. C., until December 12 and that he would leave word in his office at the Social Security Building where he could be reached. The same source advised that Rhodes contacted Rose Gregg, the wife of Joseph Gregg on December 12 and told her that he was going to New York City and that although Joseph Gregg was also going to New York, he desired to see him and talk to him in Washington. Subsequently, on that day, December 12, he contacted Joseph Gregg and expressed a desire to have dinner with him. On December 13, Peter Rhodes and an unidentified woman and a man subsequently identified as Maurice English, an employee of OWI, traveled to New York City via the Pennsylvania Railroad. *Qu*

It was determined on December 17, 1945, that Claymer Schluter with whom Rhodes was in contact on December 6, 1945, received a postal card from New York City signed by "Peter" believed to be Peter Rhodes. This card stated that he, Peter, would be down Tuesday for a few days and requested a dinner engagement with Schluter and asked that Schluter call Peter at his office. *Qu*

On December 18, 1945, it was determined that Peter Rhodes expected to come to Washington, D. C., arriving around 11:00 A.M., on December 19, 1945. *Qu*

On December 21, 1945, a pretext telephone call to the OWI offices in Washington, D. C., informed that Peter Rhodes was leaving Washington, D. C., that night for New York City where he would take up his permanent residence.

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RUTH RIFKIN, with aliases  
Ruth Rivkin, Ruth Reid } x u

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised the following:

"Another individual who I knew was collecting information for Golos was Ruth Rivkin. By way of background, Ruth Rivkin comes from a wealthy Jewish family in New York City and was employed with one of the Jewish relief organizations in New York City. She was a dues paying Communist member and was associated with the Book and Magazine Guild in connection with her Communist operations. She was a friend of Helen Tenney and I recall that both Helen and Ruth attended the same prep school somewhere in New York City.

"When Ruth first went to Washington she obtained a job with O.F.F.P.A., which was the predecessor to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The OFFRA was disbanded at the time the UNRRA was organized and she continued on with the UNRRA. Rivkin was turning over the information she obtained to Helen Tenney at the time Helen Tenney arrived in Washington, D. C., and when I would go to Washington I would pick this material up in the regular course of my collection. I recall that I met Ruth Rivkin on one or two occasions when I visited Washington, D. C. The material that the Rivkin woman was producing was not of much importance and consisted chiefly in determining what the policy of the UNRRA was at that time and giving brief digests of what happened at the various conventions of UNRRA that she attended during the course of her official duties. I do recall that a great deal of information was regarding the question of moving the displaced persons in Europe at that time. In December of 1944 when I ceased my operations I indicated either at this time or shortly previous to Helen that it would probably be a good idea to stop obtaining information from Ruth. At the time I ceased my activities in December of 1944 I do not believe that she was actively engaged in furnishing information to anyone."

BACKGROUND

Ruth Rivkin presently resides at Hancock Hall, Apartment 134, 3665 - 38th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., telephone Woodley 9888. She is employed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and her office is located in Room 319 at the UNRRA Building, 1344 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. The writing on the door of her office indicates it is occupied by "Camp Operation Branch - Displaced Persons Division."

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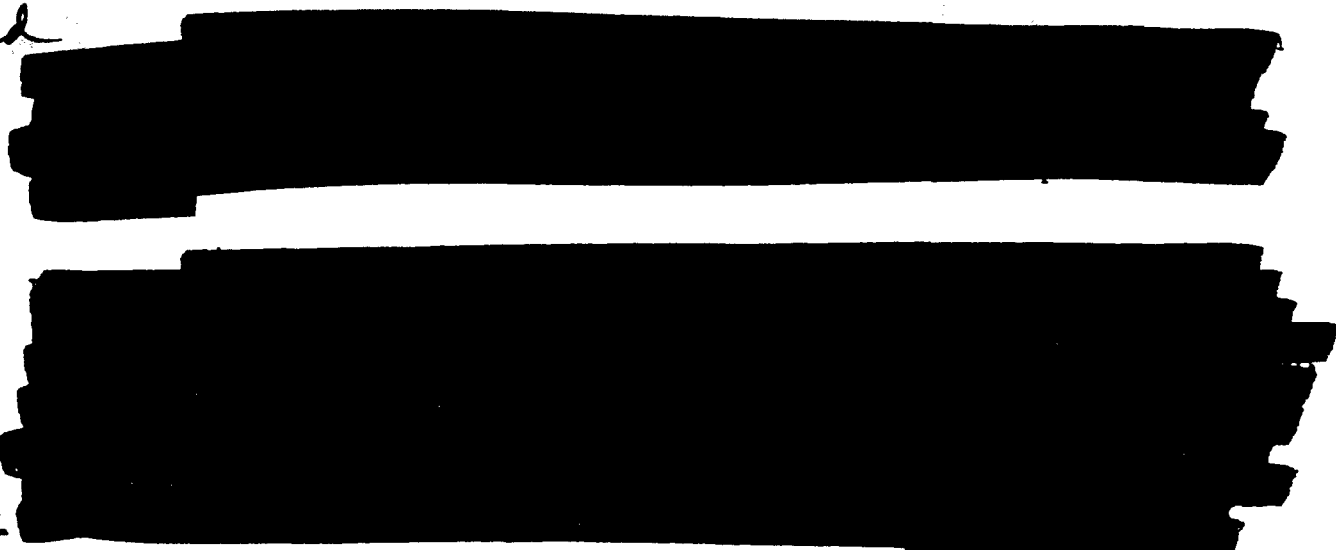
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In an application for employment dated March 14, 1943, with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Ruth Rifkin stated that she was born February 1, 1912, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Her father was born in Moscow, Russia, and according to her statement, her father was brought to the United States at the age of five and is presently a naturalized citizen. Ruth attended the Coughlin High School in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, from 1926 to 1928, and attended a private preparatory school and business school at Yoming Seminary, Kingston, Pennsylvania, from 1928 to 1931. At that time she enrolled in the University Extension of Columbia University and from 1936 to 1938 studied English composition and special feature writing at New York University. She has stated that she studied French for three years and visited England on a vacation from May 23 to June 21, 1936.

From February, 1935, to November, 1937, she was Secretary and Book-keeper for the Planned Publicity Service, 103 Park Avenue, New York City, at a salary of \$15 to \$20 per week. From November, 1937, to August, 1938, she held temporary positions as a public stenographer. She listed as her employer Lena Rosen, 1440 Broadway, New York City. From June, 1927, to August 25, 1938, she was employed by the Employment News, 55 West 45th Street, New York City, and from August, 1938, to the time of her application, she was employed at the Foreign Policy Association, 22 East 38th Street, New York City. At this place of employment, she was Secretary to Raymond L. Buell, William T. Stone, Marguerite Ann Stewart, Anne Hartwell Johnston, William P. Maddox, and Sherman S. Hayden. Her salary ranged from \$2400 to \$2700 per year, and according to her statement, her duties consisted of acting in the capacity of an assistant and a secretary.

At the time of her application for Government service, she stated that she wanted to leave her previous employment because there was no opportunity for advancement and she desired to make a contribution towards the war effort.

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Communist Activity

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In this same connection,

Surveillance



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by the Washington Field Office reflected that Elizabeth Searle on May 24, 1945, had lunch with a woman at 12:30 P. M. at the Palais Royal, a woman who is believed to be identical with the contact woman in the Government Group. This individual was subsequently identified as being Mrs. Hilton Abelson, with alias Olivia J. Israeli, Director of Negotiations for the National Office of the United Federal Workers of America. Olivia Israeli was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation when she was employed by the Federal Security Agency, Selective Service Board. She is believed to be identical with "Lillian", a contact of Albert Lannon.

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[REDACTED]

In June of 1944 Ruth Rifkin, McLean Gardens, Washington, D. C., was interviewed regarding her knowledge of Helen Celia Gvirtzman, the subject of a Hatch Act investigation. Gvirtzman was employed as a Senior Auditor, General Accounting Office, Washington, D. C. It was noted that Rifkin stated that she had been acquainted with Gvirtzman for approximately one year but had had no political discussions with her. Rifkin said there was nothing about her that would possibly indicate that Gvirtzman was affiliated with the Communist Party.

The name of Ruth Rifkin was listed as a candidate at large in an election on October 18, apparently 1939, in connection with the Book and Magazine Guild.

The name Rifkin is also mentioned in connection with a list of Communist members, Meriden Branch, Meriden, Connecticut. There is no indication that this Rifkin is identical with the subject of this investigation.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Investigation to date of Ruth Rifkin has failed to develop any information which can be considered pertinent to this investigation at this time.

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RE: CLAYMER SCHLUTER, with alias Clay Schluter | X u

CONNECTION WITH CASE

On December 6, 1945, Peter Christopher Rhodes was observed by Special Agents of the Washington Field Office to leave the Aux Trois Monsquetaires Restaurant, 818 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., at 2:30 p. m., accompanied by an unidentified man. They walked several blocks from the aforementioned restaurant when Rhodes put down two small bags he had been carrying, reached in his rear pocket, withdrew a small package or paper and handed it to the unidentified man. They then parted and the unidentified man proceeded directly to Apartment 212, Cordova Apartments, 20th and Florida Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. Subsequent investigation by the Washington Field Office determined that the unidentified individual's full name is Claymer Schluter.

BACKGROUND

Claymer Schluter registered for Selective Service on October 16, 1940 with Local Board 717, Freeport, Long Island. At the time he registered he was residing at 422 South Bayview Avenue, Freeport, Long Island, and the person who would always know his address was his father, Henry Schluter, the same address. His Selective Service questionnaire reflects that Claymer Schluter was born at Freeport, Long Island, on July 20, 1911. He attended Columbia University receiving A. B. and M. A. degrees. He attended the Sorbonne at Paris studying History and Literature, and the University of Lille studying philology.

At the time of registration, October 16, 1940, Claymer Schluter stated that he was self-employed in the wholesale butter and egg business. There was no employment indicated in his questionnaire but Schluter stated he was employed as a translator and in rewriting manuscripts. Under previous occupation, he stated that he was a French teacher from 1933 to 1934 and an English teacher from 1934 to 1935. He was inducted into the United States Army February 18, 1941 and the local board records still carry him in 1-C classification.

On May 2, 1941, the Office of Military Intelligence requested the Bureau to furnish any information in the Bureau files concerning Private Claymer Schluter whose occupation was listed as Company B, 55th Medical Battalion, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; his former address was listed as Freeport, New York, and date of birth July 20, 1911, Freeport, New York.

On July 15, 1940, the Bureau received a letter from Clay Schluter, 101 Church Street, Freeport, New York, requesting an application blank for the position of Special Agent. In this letter Clay Schluter describes

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himself as follows: "I received my B. A. degree from Columbia University in February, 1933 and a degree of M. A. in Romance Philology from Columbia University in 1937. During 1931 and 1932 I studied at the Sorbonne University of Paris, and during 1934 and 1935 I attended the University of Lille, France. I was also assistant English master at the Lycee Faidherbe, Lille, France, during 1934-1935, and have done the usual traveling through Austria, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Wales, Germany and England. Until the French surrender two weeks ago, I was employed by the French News Service, 610 Fifth Avenue, New York City."

On July 25, 1940, an application blank was forwarded to Clay Schluter at 101 Church Street, Freeport, New York.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

As stated previously herein under the subheading "Connection With Case," an investigation of Claymer Schluter was instituted on December 6, 1945, after it was determined that he had been in contact with Peter Christopher Rhodes who was named by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as engaging in Russian espionage activities. X u

Physical surveillance ascertained that Claymer Schluter was residing at Apartment 212, Cordova Apartments, 20th and Florida Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

On December 10, 1945, the door to apartment 212 was opened several minutes and Special Agent James E. McMahon of the Washington Field Office overheard a man believed to be Schluter making a telephone call at 4:35 p.m. and ask "Is Mr. Rhodes there?" He then stated, "Please tell him to call Mr. Schluter at North 1806."

On December 12, 1945, physical surveillance revealed that Schluter left the Cordova Apartments at 11:55 a.m. and proceeded on foot to the Office of Strategic Services and enter Temporary Building Q by the rear exit. He was observed in the cafeteria of the Office of Strategic Services between 12:30 and 1:30 p.m. At 2:40 p.m., Schluter returned to the Cordova Apartments.

On December 13, 1945, Schluter again visited the Office of Strategic Services.

The Washington Field Office by teletype dated December 15, 1945, advised that contact was made with Mrs. Smith Blair, mother of Special Agent Smith Blair, Jr., of the Baltimore Field Division, who resides at the Cordova Apartments advised that one Nelson Page and a Russian resided in Apartment 212 in the Cordova Apartments with Ella Stevens. The Russian individual (Claymer Schluter), whose name was unknown to her, has been there approximately one month and is expected to leave at the end of this month.

It was ascertained on December 15, 1945, that Claymer Schluter was on that day out of town in New York City and was not expected back in Washington until the following day. It was indicated that Mr. William or Billy Huntington, who resides at the Cordova Apartments, would be in a position to furnish Schluter's New York address. The Washington Field Office by teletype dated December 15, 1945, advised that discreet inquiry of William Huntington developed that ne personally did not have the address of

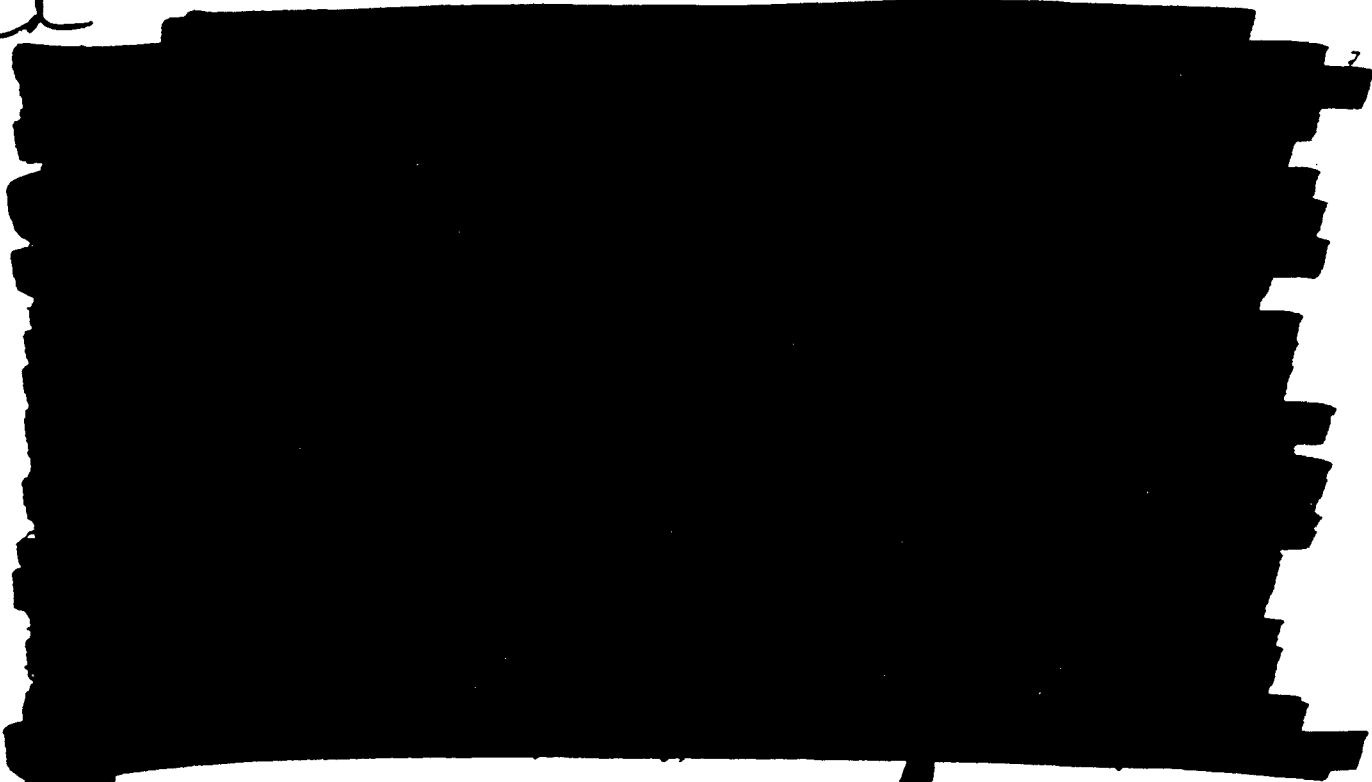
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Schluter in New York but suggested communicating with Mr. Carl Bradley, ~~code~~ 6329, to obtain the information. ~~Mr. Bradley~~ when contacted ~~correctly~~ advised that Schluter could be reached at the phone number Freeport 6327 in Long Island, New York. The New York Field Division subsequently advised that the above phone number is listed to Henry C. Schluter, 422 South Bayview Avenue, Freeport, Long Island, New York.

The Washington Field Office by teletype dated December 18, 1945, advised that Claymer Schluter contacted an unknown man on a loading platform at Connecticut Avenue and Leroy Place, Northwest. While on the loading platform, Schluter was noted either shaking hands or passing something to a young man whom he met there. Subsequently Schluter proceeded on foot north on Connecticut Avenue and was seen entering the Highlands Dining Room located in the Highlands Hotel. The unknown man with whom he conversed on the loading platform followed Schluter along the street maintaining a distance of approximately several paces behind him and thereafter proceeded from that point without again contacting Schluter to 2320 Tracy Place, Northwest. The Washington cross reference directory reflects that Wmting Willauer, telephone Hobart 3085, resides at that address. The Washington Field Office files reflect that Wmting Willauer was an applicant for a legal position with the Department of Justice in 1939. The files also reflect that he was Secretary of the China Defense Supplies, Incorporated, in 1943.

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HAZEN EDWARD SISE, with alias  
Hazen Size

ALLEGATION OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised the following:

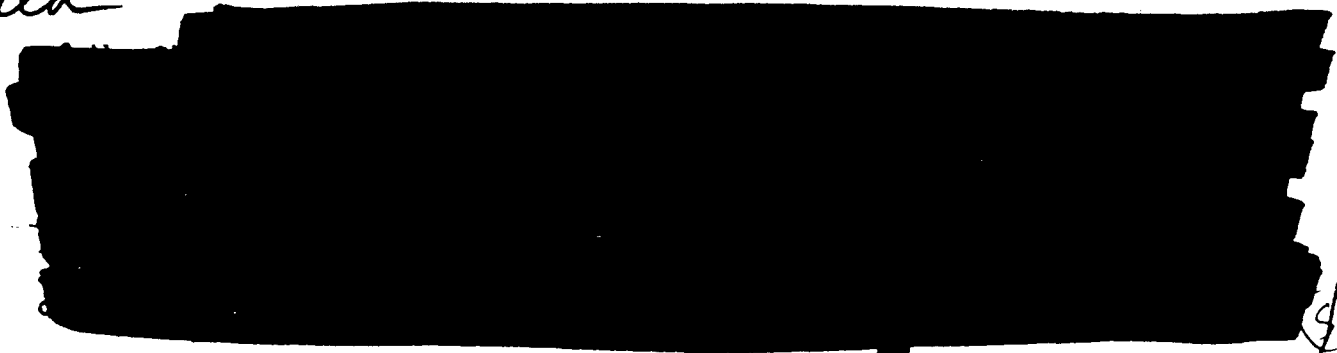
"Another individual whom I met in this work was Hazen Size, who I later found out was a Canadian Communist and who comes from a wealthy family in Canada who are alleged to own the Canadian telephone system. I also recall that Fred Rose, who has previously been mentioned, sent one of his contacts, a Royal Canadian Air Force pilot, to see Golos and explain to him that Hazen Size was presently associated with the Canadian Film Board in Washington, D. C., and was probably an individual whom Golos wanted to contact. Subsequently this flier introduced Size to Golos and myself in New York City. I do not recall what conversation Golos had with Size, but as a result of this meeting Golos told me to contact Size when I made my periodic visits to Washington, D. C.

"I first contacted Size in Washington in the late spring of 1943 and continued seeing him until about the spring of 1944. Size furnished me with information that was principally gossip he overheard in the Canadian and British Embassy and could be characterized as the names of prominent British individuals who were coming to the United States as well as matters pertaining to Canada's policy as far as the war and other matters were concerned.

"In the spring of 1944 Bill, my Russian contact at that time, told me to drop Size, which I did. However, in the fall of 1944 Al, who was a subsequent Russian contact of mine, inquired of the whereabouts of Hazen Size and when I told him that Bill had told me to drop him, he indicated that this was all a mistake. I wish to state that Size towards the end of my contact with him was suffering from nervous indigestion and was I believe consulting a psychiatrist. I do not know Size's present whereabouts, but in all probability he has returned to Canada by this time."

BACKGROUND

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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The Credit Bureau at Washington, D. C., reflected that Hazen E. Sise resided at the New Colonial Hotel in Washington and was employed by the Canadian Legation as of April, 1943. A report received from the [REDACTED]

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A pamphlet entitled "Proceedings - People's Congress for Democracy and Peace, Pittsburgh, November 26 to 28, 1937", published by the American League of Peace and Democracy, 268 Fourth Avenue, New York City, January, 1938,



reflected that Hazen Sise, Canadian Fraternal Delegate, addressed the international session. In his address Sise referred to the so-called Quebec Padlock Law and stated that when it was passed in the previous year, there arose cries of indignation from all classes of society. Sise is further reported as stating that the good burghers were comforted by being assured that the law would only be used against Communists. Sise in his address then said that since the time the law was passed it was invoked against the left-wing French labor newspaper "Clarte" and that the entire stock of the Liberal Book Shop had been seized and the office of the Friends of the Soviet Union had been padlocked.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Hazen Edward Sise is presently residing in Ottawa, Canada. To date no information has been received regarding the activities of Hazen Sise which is considered pertinent to this investigation at this time.

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RE: HELEN B. TENNEY  
with alias Helen

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised the following: "With respect to Helen Tenney, my first information concerning her came from Golos, who informed me sometime, as I recall, in 1942 that he was being supplied by her with certain material to which she had access in the course of her duties with a short wave unit of OSS in New York City. I am not exactly sure of the nature of this outfit except I know if it weren't actually an OSS division it at least was sponsored by OSS and had to do with procurement of persons to be employed outside the United States by OSS. I recall that this concern was interested in persons of almost every nationality and Helen Tenney's work apparently consisted for the most part of compiling biographical data concerning persons whom OSS was considering employing. Such data was turned over to Golos by Helen Tenney and I recall having seen some of this type of material. I recall further that one Marya Elow was in charge of this unit in New York City.

"By way of background with respect to Helen Tenney, I learned that she was the daughter of wealthy parents who had separated while she was rather young, that she had been reared by her mother and married when she was very young, subsequently was divorced, and as far back as the early thirties had become associated in some fashion in this country with Communistic individuals, particularly some Spanish Communists.

"Sometime later in 1942 it is my recollection that the short wave unit of OSS described above was disbanded and thereafter I believe Helen Tenney was employed by 'Cue Magazine' in New York. Golos then got the idea that she perhaps could secure a position with OSS in Washington and I recall that she did proceed to Washington. Probably in the late summer of 1943, as I recall, she took over from Mary Price that apartment the latter had been occupying, the address of which I believe is 2030 I Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. She did in fact secure a position with OSS in Washington and it was hoped by Golos that she could be assigned to the Latin American Division, inasmuch as Maurice Halperin was already established in that division and could of course facilitate her work for Golos. She was not, however, assigned to this division but rather to a 'hush hush' Spanish Division where she saw reports being submitted to OSS in Washington from its agents in Spain.

"At first Helen Tenney simply made it her business to read as much of this material as she could and either memorize it or make notations thereof in order that she could type up rather comprehensive reports of it at her home. Later, however, she was able to supply written material in the form of OSS reports and memoranda which I recall having seen and further recall that such written material included notations as to the dissemination to be made of it as well as the various OSS officials whose attention was to be directed to it. It is my further recollection that some of this material was labeled 'Secret' and some of it 'Confidential'.

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"Upon Golos' death in November, 1943, I proceeded to Washington and met Helen Tenney for the first time, although I had considerable information concerning her activities, I explained the reason for my visit was the fact that Golos had died and that I was taking over his duties and accordingly would receive from Helen Tenney such information in the manner she had been supplying Golos in the past. This of course was agreeable to her and I thereafter continued to see Helen Tenney on my periodic visits to Washington and she did continue to supply me with information coming to her attention in connection with her OSS duties.

"I recall that probably in early 1944 as a result of a conflict between Carlton Hayes, United States Ambassador to Spain, and OSS, the functions of the latter agency in Spain were considerably curtailed and thereafter Helen Tenney was not able to supply me with the quality and quantity of information previously furnished by her. I recall also at this time that Helen Tenney's duties began to include some work in connection with an OSS broadcast monitoring station somewhere on Long Island; that she had access to OSS digests prepared in connection with her monitoring activities and made them available to me. She was able to supply a considerable quantity of written data reflecting the activities of OSS personnel in virtually all sections and all countries of the world, and I recall that these data were prepared by ditto machine and as previously mentioned indicated the persons in OSS who were to see these copies, as well as other governmental agencies to whom these reports were directed.

"During the time I was contacting Helen Tenney in Washington she was residing alone at the address mentioned above. I recall having seen her occasionally in New York City when she would make visits to her mother, who I believe is Mrs. Mabel A. Tenney, 150 East 52 Street, New York City. I do not believe she was acquainted with nor aware of the activities of any of the individuals identified in the Silvermaster group, nor did she know Major Duncan Lee, or, as far as I know, any members of the Perlo group.

"My last meeting with Helen Tenney occurred in December, 1944, when I saw her in Washington and told her that I would no longer be functioning in the manner I had and gave her some specious reason why I was ceasing my activities. I told her that someone else would replace me and I subsequently learned, I believe from Jack, that she had in fact been contacted subsequent to my breaking off relations with her.

"With respect to Helen Tenney's knowledge of the actual ramifications of the work she was doing for Golos, myself and the others, it is my opinion that she did not know the true identity of Golos; however, I am of the opinion that she may well have known or at least strongly suspected that data being supplied by her eventually went to the Russians, because she had had considerable experience back in the 1930's working with the Spanish Communists and at that time I know had mailed various material to Russia at their behest.

"With respect to compensation, I recall that on probably my last meeting with her in Washington in December, 1944, I mentioned to her that I could let her have \$50.00, inasmuch as she had remarked on previous meetings that she was financially pressed and unable to afford a maid. She readily

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accepted the \$50.00, which I told her she could regard as a loan or in any other way she saw fit, and thereafter I mentioned to Jack that I had advanced her \$50.00. He inquired if she were hard pressed financially and I told him she had mentioned that she was not particularly prosperous. He said arrangements should be made to pay her regularly \$50.00 per month.

"During the time that both Golos and myself were dealing with Helen Tenney I recall that she was known to the Russians merely as 'Helen.'

"In connection with Helen Tenney, as stated above, she was introduced to Golos by Grace Granich who was, I believe, in the editorial department of Intercontinent News, which is located somewhere in New York City. I am unable to state whether Granich furnished any information to Golos but do know, however, that it was through Granich that Golos met and knew Helen Tenney.

In addition to the above information Elizabeth Bentley advised that on the instructions of her Russian contact, "Al" she informed Helen Tenney that she was going to undergo an appendectomy operation. According to Bentley she did this because "Al" instructed that it would not be a good idea to break off her relations with her contacts immediately.

Elizabeth Bentley also stated that on the instructions of her Russian contact "Jack" she purchased a Christmas gift for Helen Tenney. With further reference to her Russian contact "Al", Bentley advised that about a week before Christmas 1944 she met him in accordance with "Jack's" instructions. During this meeting she said "Al" intimated that the FBI had been prowling around, that Helen Tenney had shared a taxicab with an individual who later turned out to be with Military Intelligence.

BACKGROUND

Through the mail carrier who serves the premises at 2036 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., it was determined that Helen Tenney occupies an apartment there, which was formerly occupied by Mary Price.

*Referred*

[REDACTED]

PERSONAL HISTORY

[REDACTED]

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XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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(b7E)  Donald Henderson is the National President of the Food Tobacco Agricultural Allied Workers Union of America, CIO. Henderson is known to be closely associated with important Communists and is probably a member of the Communist Party. *X u*

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Investigation conducted of Helen Tenney has failed to disclose any contacts or association by her with other persons identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley.

Investigation reveals that she is closely connected with one Scott Lockwood and Jim Dummer, 1357 Spring Road, Northwest, Washington, D. C., both employees of the Office of Strategic Services where Helen Tenney also works.

On November 20, 1945, Helen Tenney accompanied by Jim Dummer visited an antique shop operated by one Joseph Cooper at Fairfax Court House, Virginia, from 4:55 P.M., to 6:35 P.M.

On November 28, 1945, a technical surveillance maintained on the residence of Helen Tenney disclosed that Jim Dummer contacted her at the Office of Strategic Services. On this occasion Dummer and Helen Tenney discussed in a discreet manner one Burns and it was indicated that Dummer had a luncheon engagement with Burns on the day following which was probably arranged by Helen Tenney. Subsequently, on November 30, 1945, this source disclosed that Dummer and Helen Tenney discussed Burns and Dummer mentioned that Burns was very interesting and seems to be very intelligent. Tenney stated that they should take him for a ride some time. Physical surveillance disclosed that Tenney had lunch with an individual believed identified as Carl Burns at Pierre's Restaurant at Washington, D. C., on November 29, 1945.

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MISCELLANEOUS FIGURES IN NEW YORK CITY  
AND VICINITY

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RE: CEDRIC BELFRAGE /X u

Allegations of Informant

"Sometime during the last part of 1942 or in early 1943, I learned that one Cedric Belfrage was contacting Golos and turning over to him certain information. I learned through Golos that Belfrage was connected with British Intelligence in the United States and operated out of a 'cover' office some place in Rockefeller Center. I also recall that Belfrage was introduced to Golos by either Earl Browder or V. J. Jerome. During the course of my connection with Golos, I found out that Belfrage had supplied Golos with a report apparently emanating from Scotland Yard which was more or less of a treatise on espionage agents. This work dealt with the type of people who might be employed for this sort of work, the precautions which should be taken to allude or identify whether or not a person is being followed. I also recall that in this article was a contribution by some prominent burglars in England, who apparently made the following information available as practical gesture. This contribution concerned the technique of surreptitiously opening safes, doors, locks and giving admittance to most any type of building or office equipment. This document was a carbon copy and was apparently extracted by Belfrage from some British file. Belfrage also contributed information regarding British policy as it concerned the Middle East and Russia, and to the information that apparently emanated from his connection with, probably, high ranking British officials in the United States.

"After Golos died, I, of course, not having even met Belfrage, had no occasion to contact him further. However, when my Russian contact, Bill, appeared in the picture, he asked me to contact Belfrage and to obtain from him the information that he had previously been supplying to Golos. I told him that I did not know Belfrage, and therefore, would not be able to get hold of him. Bill then told me to go to Earl Browder and find out through Browder where Belfrage was located and attempt to make contact with him. As a result of this, I actually did go to see Browder and Browder informed me 'He is out of the racket now; let him stay out'. I subsequently informed Bill that I was unable to reach Belfrage.

"When Bill ceased to contact me and my next Russian contact, Jack, began seeing me, he too requested me to attempt to pick up Belfrage again, and he also suggested that I might be able to accomplish this by seeing Browder and finding out where Belfrage was located and what he was then doing.

"I wish to state that I did not again go to Browder concerning Belfrage but do recall that Jack kept insisting that I make some attempt to locate Belfrage and to obtain whatever information he was then able to give. I do not

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recall that my next Russian contact 'Al' made any overtures in attempting to have me locate Belfrage, but I do recall that in the Spring of 1945, I met Jerome on the street and he inquired if I was still interested in seeing Belfrage. I was noncommittal in my reply and Jerome volunteered that I probably should be interested in Belfrage inasmuch as he was back with British Intelligence at that time. As far as I was able to determine from Golos, Belfrage was not a member of the Communist Party. I also recall that Belfrage was known to the Russians as Benjamin.

"I recall definitely that a great deal of trouble ensued from an article published in the Protestant sometime in the Fall of 1943. The subject matter of this article originated with Cedric Belfrage, who had furnished Golos with some confidential information of some kind, the exact nature of which I do not recall. Belfrage, who at that time was associated with British Intelligence in New York, happened to read the article and reprimanded Golos severely after the article appeared. Golos, of course, realized that the leak was through Browder and felt that he could not condemn Browder too much because it would not have been strategic. When I met Jack for the first time in October, 1944, he asked me, among other things, why Browder had not allowed the American contacts to be turned over to the Russians more speedily and also demanded that Mary Price and Cedric Belfrage be immediately turned over --- I indicated to Browder the desire of Jack that Belfrage be turned over and Browder refused this demand, I believe, because Browder was somewhat afraid of Belfrage because of his connections with the British Intelligence."

SEC  
RE: CEDRIC HENNING BELFRAGE

BACKGROUND

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania reflect an alien registration file #4-77413, concerning Cedric Belfrage, reflecting that he was born November 8, 1904, in London, England. From that date until 1926 he resided in London, England; from 1926 until February, 1927, he resided in New York City; from February 1927 until 1936 he resided in both London and Los Angeles, California, and from 1936 until July 6, 1937, he resided in Los Angeles. His father is Sidney Henning Belfrage and his mother is Frances Grace Belfrage, both residing at 38 Seymour, London, W. I.

On July 6, 1937, he filed an application for a non-quota immigration visa at the American Consulate, Ensenada, Mexico. He stated that he was to enter the United States at San Ysidro, California, and his final destination would be Hollywood. He intended to live with his wife, Mary Beatrice Pigott Belfrage at 1925 Oakden Drive, Laurel Canyon, Hollywood, California. In his application he stated he intended to remain permanently in the United States.

On November 15, 1937, Cedric Belfrage filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States at Los Angeles, California. It is noted that his wife, also born in England, applied at this time for her citizenship at Los Angeles.

On March 1, 1939, Belfrage made application for a re-entry permit and was issued such a permit on March 7, 1939. In his application he said he intended to leave the United States approximately March 15, 1939, at New Orleans, Louisiana, and that he was going back to England on business. The re-entry permit showed that he arrived back in the United States on July 26, 1939. His wife accompanied him.

On March 14, 1941, both Cedric Belfrage and his wife reported a change of address from 7777 Firenze Avenue, Los Angeles, California, to 11006 Kling Street, North Hollywood, California. Again on December 18, 1941, they notified a change of address from 5420 Netherland Avenue, Apartment B-65, New York City, to 7777 Firenze Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

On December 9, 1941, a foreign official status notification (Form PR-1) was made out by Cedric Belfrage for the Department of State, and a carbon copy of this form was filed in Belfrage's alien registration file. In this form he said that he was employed at the Director of British Security Coordinator's Office, New York City.

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Under a heading of Assumption of Duties in the United States, he listed December 1, 1931. Under Detailed Statement as to Proposed Activities in the United States, he mentioned that he was an official attached to the Director of British Security, Coordination, business address, Room 3806, 6 - 35th Avenue, home address in the United States, Apartment B-65, 5420 Netherland Avenue, New York City, and also 7777 Firenze Avenue, Los Angeles, California. Under the heading of Nature of Occupation for the Past Five Years, Belfrage listed that he was an author and a journalist in Los Angeles, California.

On May 17, 1943, he applied for a re-entry permit and obtained re-entry permit #1374552. Regarding the obtaining of this, there is on file in the INS Office, a letter from Y. P. McKwen, Control Officer of the British Control Office, New York City, dated May 16, 1943, and addressed to the Commissioner of INS in Philadelphia, stating that Belfrage was a British Government official and was to travel to Great Britain on official business at the request of his Majesty's Government. A memorandum on file dated May 26, 1943, records that one Mr. Meyer from the Visa Division of the Department of State telephoned the INS Office on May 24, 1943, stating that Belfrage wished to leave the United States within 48 hours, and that waiver of departure requirements were granted by the State Department. Belfrage re-entered the United States on July 16, 1943, at St. Albans, Vermont. X

According to a memorandum in Belfrage's alien registration file, there is a statement to the effect that according to a Department of State letter of 1944, Belfrage terminated his duties with the British Security Coordination on December 31, 1943.

On April 6, 1944, he again applied for a re-entry permit and was issued a re-entry permit dated May 5, 1944. However, this re-entry permit was never used and it was returned to the INS authorities later. On October 19, 1945, he applied for a non-quota Immigration visa #107 at London, England, and it was issued to him on October 20, 1945. In this application he listed the fact that he had been in England since May of 1944, and it would thus appear that he left the United States shortly prior to that date. At the time of his application for a visa he mentioned that he intended to reside permanently in the United States and to join his wife there. The visa reflects that Belfrage actually did enter the United States at Rouses Point, New York, on the Rutland Railroad on October 28, 1945. He traveled on a British passport dated July 24, 1942, and issued by the British Consul General in New York City. At the time of his re-entry he again registered as an alien, retaining his same alien registration number. On the form under the heading of Activities to be Engaged in in the United States, he mentioned writing. He also stated that for the past five years he had been engaged in intelligence work and psychological warfare.

Employment with British Security  
Coordination in New York City

[REDACTED]

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ACTIVITIES AND ASSOCIATIONS

The "New Masses" magazine dated December 28, 1937, contains an article written by Cedric Belfrage entitled "Politics Catches Up With The Writer."

On April 9, 1938, an article appeared in the Daily Worker under a title "Appeal for Lifting of Arms Embargo on Spanish Government. American Friends of Spanish Democracy Send President Petition Signed by 92 Leading Clergymen, Editors, Union Leaders." The name Cedric Belfrage appeared in the list of individuals signing the statement.

[REDACTED]

According to the "Peoples World" a West Coast Communist paper, in an article dated December 13, 1938, a meeting was mentioned sponsored for the Defense of Democracy and the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League. The article revealed that Cedric Belfrage, an English author, was one of the speakers and that he told the audience that the English Government no longer represents the people of Great Britain who let slip away their freedom of speech, press and radio. He warned "Democracy died before our eyes in England without our knowing until it was too late. The same thing is happening here."

Among organizations and publications with which Belfrage has been associated, the following are listed: "The Clipper", the official organ of the Hollywood Chapter of the League of American Writers; the Northern California Civil Rights Council and the Southern California Branch of the Federation for Constitutional Liberties; the League of American Writers; the National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners, also known as the National Committee for People's Rights; the North American Spanish Aid Committee; Russian War Relief; Screen Writers Guild, and Peoples Institute of Applied Religion.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

As stated previously herein under the title "Background" Cedric Henning Balfrage returned to the United States from England entering the United States at Rouses Point, New York on the Rutland Railroad on October 28, 1945.

Investigation reveals that Balfrage is presently residing with his wife at Croton on Hudson, New York, and due to the rural nature of his residence, a physical surveillance could not be conducted. It is not believed that he is employed at the present time but is engaged in writing. [A technical surveillance has been instituted on the Balfrage residence. However, investigation to date has failed to indicate any contacts of interest to instant investigation.] JK u



December 17, 1945

RE: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, with alias  
Abe Brothman

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

"In about May of 1940 Golos introduced me to one Abe Brothman, who at that time resided in Nassau County, New York, and who was employed at the Republic Steel Company, New York, New York, as I recall, as an engineer. After I met this individual he told me he wanted me to have some blue prints copied and give the copies to Golos. I recall that from early summer, 1940 until sometime in the fall of 1940 I met Abe approximately ten times. Sometimes Golos would meet Abe to obtain these blue prints, but whenever he could not make these appointments I would do it. Most of these meetings took place in front of the Mosler Safe Company at 32nd Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City. Abe would meet me and we would usually go to dinner and during the course of the meal or later in the evening he would turn over to me these blue prints. I do not know how many separate prints there were as they would come in an envelope. I remember that on a great number of occasions the prints that he gave me were copies that Abe had made. However, on several occasions it would be necessary for me to take the originals and have copies made, which I would give to Golos, and I would return the originals to Abe at some future date. Abe never told me that it was imperative that I have these copied and the originals returned to him in the immediate future.

"Sometime during these happenings I learned from either Abe or Golos that these blue prints were of commercial kettles, which I understand to be some type of commercial vat. However, I am not sure of this deduction. Whenever I had to have copies made I would take them to one of the numerous stores that do this work on Cortlandt Street, New York City. I cannot recall the names of any of these shops.

"Along toward the fall of 1940 Golos told me he was becoming somewhat discouraged with his dealings with Abe and told me he was going to turn him over to someone else. I never did learn from Golos or anyone else to whom Golos directed Abe."

December 17, 1945

Re: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN,  
with alias Abe Brothman

BACKGROUND

Abraham Brothman is actively engaged in the consulting engineering firm of A. Brothman and Associates, a partnership with offices in Room 1606, 114 East 32nd Street, New York City. This partnership began operation on August 15, 1944, and is composed of Abraham Brothman, Gerhart Wollan, Oscar J. Vago and Jules Korchien. Brothman resides at 41-08 - 42nd Street, Sunnyside, Long Island, New York.

The records of Local Draft Board #245 located at 30-97 Steinway Street, Long Island City, New York, reflect that Brothman was born on August 15, 1913, at New York City and married Naomi Mett on June 15, 1937. They have one child, Elsa Harriet Brothman, who was born on July 27, 1941, at New York City. He listed education at the John Winthrop Elementary School, DeWitt Clinton High School, Columbia College - accounting, Columbia University - chemical engineering.

On April 3, 1945, a letter was sent to the Local Board by Oscar J. Vago of A. Brothman and Associates setting forth an appeal on behalf of Abraham Brothman, chief engineer, and showing the work of A. Brothman and Associates to be that of consulting engineers to the following concerns:

Bridgeport Brass Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut - manufacturers of aerosol bombs for protective measures against disease to the Armed Forces of the United States;

Graver Tank and Manufacturing Company, Inc. - manufacturers of D.D.T., water treating, etc., for Army, Navy and Maritime Commission of the United States;

Palestine Potash, Ltd., D.D.T. plant in the near East; and

Commission of Aeronautical Affairs of the Republic of China - setting up plants for the production of plywood glues and bomber noses, turrets, and domes.

A letter dated November 16, 1940 from the Hendrick Manufacturing Company of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, indicated that Brothman was employed at that time by that concern and that his employment was vital to the company. This letter further stated that he was the inventor of many features and equipment for the production of aviation gas, artificial rubber, plastics and general processing.

It is to be noted that Jules Korchien is considered by the New York Field Division to be a key figure in the Communist Party and that he is the International Vice President of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, a Communist-dominated union, a delegate in 1945 to the Greater New York CIO Industrial Union Council and a member of the Architect Committee of the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship. Oscar Vago is known to be a member of the Communist Party in Queens, New York, and Gernart Wollan is a member of the Communist Party of Brooklyn, New York.

Brothman is known to the Bureau as a signer of the Communist Party Nominating Petition at New York City in 1943 and that he interests himself in such reading matter as the April, 1945 issue of "Political Affairs," a text book of Dialectical Materialism; "Economics of Barbarism" by J. Kuczynsky and M. Witt; "300,000,000 Slaves and Serfs," by Kuczynsky and the May, 1945 issue of "American Review of the Soviet Union," a quarterly published by the American-Russian Institute, New York City.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

An inspection in November, 1945, of the hotel registry at 41-08 42nd Street, Sunnyside, Long Island, reflected that A. Brothman-Mett occupied Apartment 5F at that address. An investigation reflected that the telephone number of A. Brothman and associates at 114 East 32nd Street, New York City, is Murray Hill 3-9670.

A physical surveillance was instituted on A. Brothman on November 28, 1945, and was continued for several days. However, the results of this surveillance were negative as far as the instant investigation was concerned. Likewise, an examination of the bank account of A. Brothman and associates failed to reflect any activities pertinent to the instant investigation.

On December 4, 1945, a photograph of Abraham Brothman was displayed to Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, and she identified it immediately as the same individual who was known to her as Brothman. Her identification was positive, and her only further comment was that the photograph made Brothman look considerably younger than he was when she knew him.

December 17, 1945

RE: JOSEPH ECKHART, with alias, Joe

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ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

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"Sometime in the spring of 1936 I was approached by Beatrice Carlin, who was at that time employed in the City Office of the American League Against War and Fascism. Beatrice told me she was desirous of securing my services to assist a foreigner who was coming to the United States in the near future, in speaking English and taking care of some of his business affairs. She approached me several times thereafter concerning this matter and eventually in November of 1936 I was introduced to Joseph Eckhart by Beatrice Carlin. It appears that Eckhart is the individual she had in mind. Eckhart is a Lithuanian, about fifty-five years of age, 5' 11", broad shoulders, bald head, wears glasses and is a very natty dresser. I wish to state that this individual has a striking resemblance to Louis Buchalter, alias Lepke, During the time I knew him he resided at the Hotel Marcy on 96th Street, New York. I recall that I only saw Eckhart on two occasions and my belief is that in December of 1936 he returned to Russia. However, he again appeared in New York in March or April, 1937, at which time he took up his residence first at the Barbizon Plaza and subsequently at the Windermere Hotel. The last time I saw Eckhart was in January, 1938, at which time he indicated he was again leaving the United States. He did not mention to me what country he was destined to.

"During the time that I knew Eckhart, he appeared to be a legitimate individual registered in hotels under his proper name and engaged in some purchasing mission. However, I learned from Jacob Golos that Eckhart was in fact an NKVD agent and that one of his purposes for coming to this country was to purchase airplanes that were to be shipped to Spain via Mexico. . . . I recall that about the time Eckhart left the United States in January of 1938 he introduced me to one 'Marcel'. I later learned, however, from observing 'Marcel's' drivers license that he was Michael Endelman. . . . I gained the impression from Eckhart that Endelman was in some way operating for Eckhart in this country. It was also my impression that Endelman was in some way connected with the Russian-Spanish Society but was probably a 'small fry'.

"I wish to state that in November of 1944 I was requested by 'Jack', one of my contacts whom I will deal with later on in this statement, to furnish a complete biography of my personal history and business and Communist and other associations. In this biography I did not refer to Eckhart and Endelman but called them 'Joe' and 'Marcel'. Apparently, this biography was given by 'Jack' to 'Al', who is my present contact and will be discussed later on. In December, 1944 'Al' then questioned me concerning 'Joe' and 'Marcel', whom I had mentioned, and he questioned their identities. I indicated to him their true names, that is, Endelman and Eckhart.

'Al' informed me that he knew these people and indicated that they were presently in the United States. He then told me that if you ever run into them run like hell. He did not elaborate further in regard to these individuals, their present location or present activities.

The informant also advised that Eckhart was known to F. Brown, with alias Ferruccio Marini. The informant said, "On or about October 15, 1938, by pre-arrangement, I met Brown in a cafeteria on University Place near 8th Street, and then he introduced me to a man he called Tim or Timmy, who was at that time sitting in an automobile outside the cafeteria. (I later learned that this individual was Jacob Golos.) We all then proceeded in Golos' automobile to a subway entrance where Brown made his departure and Golos and I proceeded to a restaurant where we had dinner. In an initial conversation I explained to Golos that I was employed by the Italian Library of Information, that I was a member of the Communist Party and other information about my background. During this conversation, Golos interrogated me at length of my knowledge of Eckhart and Endelman, as well as Juliet (Poyntz), as well as my background with the Communist Party. Golos stated that Eckhart and Endelman were traitors to the Communist movement."

#### BACKGROUND

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City, reveals that Joseph Eckhart arrived at New York City, February 17, 1937 from Havre, France, aboard the SS Paris. He was 42 years of age in 1937 and he was born in Kowno, Lithuania. His re-entry permit, No. 1119996, and his application number 118367 were issued at Washington, D. C. on October 13, 1936. His last permanent residence was listed as New York City and he stated that he had been in the United States from May 25, 1936 to December 16, 1936. He stated that his last address was Grand Hotel, Paris, France, and indicated that his destination was to his home at 720 West End Avenue, New York City. Eckhart stated that he intended to remain in the United States permanently.

J. D. Fuller, Manager of the Hotel Marcy, 720 West End Avenue, New York City, examined his records, which reflect that Joseph W. Eckhart registered at this hotel on November 16, 1936 and indicated he came from the Arlena Towers, Ramsey, New Jersey. His departure date was not shown on the hotel records.

John Massarano, Manager of the Windermere Hotel, 666 West End Avenue, New York City, examined his records and stated that he had no information regarding Joseph Eckhart and that for the most part their records which were prior to 1940 had been destroyed.

[REDACTED] Person, Credit Manager, Empire Trust Company, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City, advised that [REDACTED] Eckhart opened a commercial checking account on October 23, 1935, with an initial deposit of \$4,000. His account at this bank was closed September 7, 1936, and according to these records, Eckhart resided at [REDACTED] Hotel, Park Avenue and 52nd Street, and at [REDACTED] West End Avenue.

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[REDACTED]

A description of Joseph Eckhart was obtained from the arrival manifest of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (1937) as follows:

Place of Birth	Kowno, Lithuania
Age	42 years (February 17, 1937)
Marital status	Single
Height	5' 10"
Hair	Black
Eyes	Blue
Occupation	Chemist
Race	German
Nationality	None
Residence	1720 West End Avenue New York City (Hotel Marcy)

The Bureau files contain the following references to the name of Eckhart. It is not known if they are identical with the subject of this summary or not:

According to the New Orleans Field Division, on April 25, 1945, one Joseph Eckert and Mary Eckert would arrive at New Orleans, Louisiana by airplane, and it was requested that the Bureau indices be checked in connection with the Foreign Travel Control program.

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SECRET

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[REDACTED]

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SP 4(S)

During the investigation of the American Slav Congress, it was determined that one Joseph Eckert was a membership delegate in the Flint Committee of the American Slav Congress.



RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

The New York Field Office has conducted an investigation to date with negative results to ascertain the present whereabouts and activities of Joseph Eckhart. The last information concerning Eckhart indicated that he was out of the country and the investigation to date has failed to indicate that he has returned.

The New York Field Office by teletype dated December 17, 1945, advised the Bureau that a photograph of Joseph W. Eckhart (who has been described above under the section entitled "Background") was furnished by the Philadelphia Field Office to the New York Field Office and this photograph was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as being the individual she knew as Joseph Eckhart.

December 17, 1945

Re: RAY ELSON, with alias  
Mrs. Joseph Elson

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

"Another individual whom I knew in connection with my activities was Ray Elson, who was married to Joseph Elson who just recently was discharged from the United States Army. By the way of background, Ray Elson was born in the United States of Polish-Jewish parents. She attended college and also Secretarial School someplace in the Midwest. I do not recall when she came to New York City, but I do know that she was employed for a considerable period of time in charge of a department of the Civil Rights Committee at 160 Fifth Avenue, New York City. She has been a dues-paying member and active in Communist circles for the past ten years that I have known of. Her husband, Joseph Elson, studied Architecture for two years at City College and subsequently was an art production man for various art agencies in New York City. I wish to state that Joseph Elson, as far as I know, is not a member of the Communist Party.

"My acquaintance with Ray Elson came about after it was more or less a mutual agreement between Jack and myself that I should divorce myself from the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. Jack indicated to me that he was attempting to secure some suitable person to replace me in the Corporation and, finally, as I recall, sometime in February, 1945, he met me one evening, told me he had decided upon the individual to replace me, and that he and I would stroll around for a few minutes while he would tell me a little about this person, after which I would meet her.

"He informed me that this newly selected person was Ray Elson; that he had investigated and found she was a good, loyal Communist and appeared to be an adequate replacement for me. I recall, further, that after Jack and I walked around for a few minutes we met Ray Elson, to whom Jack introduced me.

"The three of us then adjourned to the Buckingham Hotel where we had dinner and I talked generally to Elson about the nature of the business being handled by the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. I want to point out that prior to my introduction to Ray Elson, Jack remarked that although he did not like it, it was, nevertheless, necessary that Ray Elson know my identity, that is, my proper name, and that I should more or less look after her so far as her business duties were concerned.

"It is my further recollection that on the occasion of this first meeting, Jack indicated to Elson that she was to look to me for assistance, although this remark by him was in a general sense, and no mention was made in so many words that she and I should discuss our intelligence activities.

"On this first meeting Elson seemed interested in becoming associated with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and, thereafter, for approximately one month negotiations continued with respect to her going with the firm. I recall that the financial circumstances were discussed at some length and it was settled that she, with money to be supplied by Jack, was to acquire from Colonel Reynolds, all of the stock certificates held by him and his wife. It will be noted that at this time all of the certificates of stock in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation were held by Reynolds and his wife with the exception of five shares registered in my name. It was arranged by Jack that during her introductory period with the firm, I was to remain and to familiarize Elson as thoroughly as possible with her new work in the firm and was to keep an eye on her generally and observe how she handled herself.

"Ray Elson then made arrangements to terminate her employment with the Civil Rights Committee, which required her giving two weeks' notice as I recall and after minor delays, including her being called for Jury service, which she was able to postpone, she did, in fact, begin her duties with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation sometime in March, 1945.

"Upon her going into the firm, I resigned as Secretary and she was elected to that position. By this time she had not been able to acquire Reynolds' stock and I recall this phase of the matter still was discussed considerably and consideration was given at one time to the Corporation devaluating its stock so as to enable her to acquire the Reynolds' interest with perhaps \$2,000."

Concerning a purported discussion between Earl Browder and Reynolds the informant said, "A few days later he (Browder) told me to bring Reynolds and Ray Elson, and go to 16 West 12th Street, New York City, which I learned upon arriving there was the home of Frederick V. Field, who was not present and whom I have never met. It was on that occasion that Browder had the conversation with Reynolds along the lines mentioned above and it was Reynolds' reaction that if Browder felt he should dispose of his interest to Ray Elson, that, of course, would be acceptable to him.

"Conversations continued with respect to Elson's proposed acquisition of the Reynolds' interest in the firm and I recall that on May 8, 1945, I resigned my position as Vice President, though retaining my status as a

Director and that Ray Elson was elected to succeed me as she previously had done to the position of Secretary. By this time she had become somewhat familiar with the firm's business and as I had accumulated considerable vacation time, I drew approximately six weeks' salary and ceased to go to the office regularly.

"With respect to Russian contacts that Ray Elson had, I knew when I first met her that she was seeing Jack privately, though not as often as I was meeting him. It is my further recollection, Jack mentioned to me something to the effect that Elson had formerly done some sort of courier work among members of the Communist Party Underground. So far as I know, she had no other Russian contact until Jack disappeared from the scene sometime about the middle of May, 1945, and I do know, however, that she did acquire another Russian contact, presumably through arrangements made by Jack, and up until the present time she and I have never had any specific conversation about our Russian contacts. I do know from a remark she made, that her present contact is a man, and is tall. A remark by her to that effect was occasioned when I mentioned that my Russian contact was short and fat.

"After I ceased keeping regular hours at the office of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, I took a vacation trip, leaving New York City on June 19, 1945, to spend time at Old Lyme, Connecticut. I had told Reynolds where I would be vacationing and I recall he called me several times on the phone and requested that I return to New York to advise or assist him in various business matters. He remarked that he was most desirous of conferring with me in New York City, because Al had not been in touch with him recently, that the business generally was confused because Ray Elson's financial participation had been stalemated, and he was not favorably inclined toward Elson.

"I returned to New York City approximately two weeks after my departure and on this occasion saw Reynolds. He told me that he would probably need funds and suggested that I transfer to him my five shares of Corporation stock, which, incidentally, had originally been given to me by him as a gift. So far as I recall, nothing further of consequence transpired at this meeting and I returned to Connecticut.

"Approximately two weeks later, I again came back to New York and saw Ray Elson at the office. She requested that I transfer to her my stock certificates and I told her that this was impossible as I had previously transferred them to Reynolds. This angered her considerably and she made

some remark about my 'cutting her throat.' It was on this occasion that she informed me she had been given \$500 by her Russian contact for the purpose of acquiring some of Reynolds' stock, it being understood that she was to receive mine from me for nothing.

"I spent the month of August, 1945, in Connecticut, and during this time I made two or three trips to New York City on which occasions I would see Colonel Reynolds, Ray Elson and Al, the latter on just one occasion that month. The affairs of the Corporation seemed to be dragging along at this stage and everyone seemed to be just waiting for something to happen. Al urged me to make a clean break from the Corporation and I pointed out to him that was impossible at that time because the status of Reynolds was unsettled, which meant that Ray Elson's position was also uncertain. He repeated his desire that I stay completely away from the Corporation and that the matters would be adjusted in a satisfactory manner.

"I returned to New York City to stay on approximately September 15, 1945, at which time I conferred with Colonel Reynolds, who insisted that I rejoin the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation on a full-time basis. He informed me that Ray Elson had never been able to acquire any stock in the firm; that he did not like her and that he felt I was indispensable to the firm's business.

"When I returned on a full-time basis to the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, Ray Elson was still there regularly and continued to be there on a full-time basis until the first week in October, 1945, at which time she told me she had made up her mind to resign. She said she was dissatisfied with the type of work she was doing in that office and mentioned that in addition she had received indication that her husband would return to the United States in the immediate future and that she wanted some time to herself.

"I asked her if she had told her Russian contact of her plans and she said, 'No,' and told me she had made up her mind herself and was making the move on her own initiative. I cautioned her that such a move on her part might have serious repercussions but she declared her mind was made up. Accordingly, she did cease her working regularly at the office though she remained on the payroll until November 1, 1945, and occasionally would stop in the office for a few minutes.


"With respect to her participation in Russian espionage, I now recall that in the latter part of May, 1945, Jack told me she might not see

me in the future and that I should not worry because Al would still be around. He told me that if I didn't see him within the next few days I would receive a postcard with some innocuous message on it and that this would mean I was to meet Al in Washington two days subsequent to the postmark on the card. I did not see Jack at any time in the future nor did I receive such a postcard and, accordingly, told Ray Elson that I had been unable to meet anyone for sometime.

"A few days later, presumably after she had passed along that message to her contact, she told me to go to Washington to meet my contact, that meeting to take place, to the best of my recollection, on June 6 or 8, 1945, at a small motion picture theater in Washington. I did travel to Washington and met Al in a theater, the name and location of which I am presently unable to recall. As further indication of Ray Elson's participation and connection with Russians in this country, I remember that at my meeting with Al in Washington on June 6 or 8, 1945, it was arranged that we would meet again in two months, also in Washington. By this latter date, I had begun my vacation in Connecticut and did again travel to Washington for this meeting. No one appeared, however, and I returned to New York and told Ray Elson that my contact had failed to appear and that I was returning to Connecticut.

"A few days later she telephoned me in Connecticut, told me she had some urgent business to discuss with me and requested that I come to New York. I did come on down to New York and she told me that a meeting with Al had been arranged for me the following day in Washington. I told her I did not want to go to Washington and would not go and was going back to the country. I returned to Connecticut and again in a few days she telephoned me, asking that I again come down to New York City. When I arrived she told me that a meeting had been arranged with "Al" for the following day in New York City. I recall that this meeting took place in New York on the appointed day, and was at Alexander's at 50th Street and Sixth Avenue, New York City. I also recall that on my latter meeting with Al he made a definite date to meet me in New York City November 4, 1945.

"However, prior to this date Elson informed me that I was to meet my contact on October 17, 1945, at either 4:00, 6:00, or 8:00 PM at Bickford's Restaurant on 23rd Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City. As a result of the information given me by Elson, I met Al on October 17, 1945, at 6:00 PM, and it was on this occasion that Al arranged to meet me again on November 21,



1945, at the same place. On sometime after October 17, 1945, it was necessary for me to see Al in connection with the \$15,000 which a representative of the Communist Party Headquarters was attempting to obtain from me. It was necessary, therefore, for me to meet Al prior to November 21, 1945, and I talked to Ray Elson and asked her to see if she could get in touch with her contact and arrange a meeting for me.

"She later informed me that she had seen her contact the previous Sunday and had suggested to him that I get in touch with Al and to arrange for Al to meet me at 7:00 PM at Guffanti's Restaurant at 26th Street and Seventh Avenue in New York City.

"I wish to state that this meeting on November 9, 1945, did not materialize but Al obviously knew he was supposed to meet me on that date because on the occasion of my meeting with him on November 21, 1945, he apologized profusely for his failure to appear and ascribed it to the fact that he was on the West Coast and was unable to return East on time.

December 17, 1945

Re: RAY ELSON, also known as  
Mrs. Joseph Elson

BACKGROUND

According to Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, Ray Elson was born in the United States of Polish-Jewish parents and is approximately thirty-four years of age at the present time. She attended college and also a secretarial school located in the Middle West. Following her arrival in New York City, she was employed for a considerable period of time in charge of a department of the Civil Rights Committee at 160 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

According to the informant, Ray Elson has been a dues-paying member and active in Communist circles for the past ten years. She was selected by "Jack" to replace Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and the informant first met her during February of 1945. "Jack" has advised Miss Bentley that he had investigated Ray and found that she was a good loyal Communist who would be an adequate replacement for the informant in the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation.

Ray Elson actually began her duties as secretary to this corporation in March, 1945, after terminating her employment with the Civil Rights Committee, 160 Fifth Avenue. She continued to be associated with this firm on a full-time basis until the first week of October, 1945, at which time she advised that she had decided to resign because she was dissatisfied with the type of work she was doing in the office. She also said that her husband, who was in the United States Army, would return in the near future and she wanted some time to herself.

The membership records of the Greenwich Village Club of the Communist Political Association on June 15, 1944, reflected the name of Ray Elson. These records further reflected that she was at that time employed as a stenographer by the Constitutional Liberties Committee; that she was a member of the CIO union; and that she edited a legislative bulletin in the Greenwich Village Club.

She also attended a conference of inter-faith and inter-racial councils called by the Westside Council of Religious and Civic Organizations which was held at the Riverside Plaza Hotel on June 14, 1944. She was a delegate to this conference from the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties, 205 East 42nd Street, New York City. The conference met principally in the interests of the Fair Employment Practice Committee to advance a resolution to urge the United States Senate to concur with the favorable action of the House of Representatives regarding the National War Agencies Appropriation Bill, H.R. 4879, which included appropriations for the Fair Employment Practice Committee.



In April of 1936, a credit report of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York reflected that Joseph Elson, the husband of Ray Elson, was at that time employed as a production manager by L. H. Hartman and Company, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York City. On September 8, 1938, the Credit Bureau received an unfavorable credit report on Ray Elson.

The records of Selective Service Board #38, 583 Riverside Drive, New York City, reflected that Joseph Elson was born on January 21, 1909, at Chicago, Illinois, and his address at the time of registration was 636 West 136th Street, New York City. He was married on September 21, 1930, in Chicago, Illinois, to Ray Elson. During the twelve months preceding April, 1941, Ray Elson earned \$300, according to a statement of Joseph Elson.

On September 12, 1940, Joseph Elson enrolled at New York University and at the time he filed his Selective Service questionnaire he was pursuing a course of study leading to a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree. He stated that his wife had no other means of support or source of income and requested a "3" classification. However, on January 4, 1943, he was reclassified 1-C due to induction into the Army and he was discharged on October 29, 1945, at Fort Dix, New Jersey, by reason of over age.

Ray Elson presently resides at 161 West 16th Street, New York City.

~~SECRET~~

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On November 23, 1945, Ray Elson met Elizabeth Terrill Bentley for lunch at Ray Elson's suggestion. They spent approximately one hour in conversation principally of a social nature but had some discussion of the affairs of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. Elizabeth Bentley ascertained that Ray Elson had not seen her Russian contact since some time before November 9, 1945, and had no present plans to meet him. She claimed to be unable to make contact with him. She also stated that the meetings could be scheduled only between Russian contacts. Ray Elson also advised that she was considering securing employment of some kind, which employment Elizabeth Bentley believes will be on orders of her associates.

Investigation by the New York Field Office has ascertained that Barney, Leon and Lucy Josephson resided at Apartment 9-L in the same apartment building at 161 West 16th Street, New York City, where Ray Elson and her husband, Joseph Elson, reside. Lucy Josephson is on the membership list of the Greenwich Village Club of the Communist Party of the United States. Leon Josephson is an attorney and was reported to be an OGPU agent. He was arrested with George Mink in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1935 on an espionage charge. Although released Leon Josephson has been described by Liston Oak, a magazine editor and former Communist official, as more important than George Mink. Both Leon and Barney are listed as key figures in the Communist Party.

A physical surveillance was instituted covering the activities of Ray Elson on November 23, 1945. This surveillance revealed that Ray Elson met and had lunch with informant Elizabeth Terrill Bentley on this date.

On November 30, 1945, physical surveillance revealed that Ray Elson and her husband at 8:15 p.m. entered a Packard sedan with a woman and two men in United States Army uniform. It was ascertained that this automobile bore New York license 2Y1313 which is registered in the name of J. H. Reynolds, 825 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Prior to entering this automobile it was ascertained through Elizabeth Terrill Bentley that a dinner had been given at Gasner's Restaurant, 76 Duane Street, New York City, for the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation associates.

It was ascertained that during the week of December 3, 1945, Ray Elson had obtained employment at the office of the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties, 205 East 42nd Street, New York City. Physical surveillance on December 5, 1945, revealed that Ray Elson spent the day in the offices of the above-mentioned organization.

SECRET

Through a technical surveillance on the residence of Ray Elson it was ascertained that at 7:15 p.m. on December 7, 1945, Joseph Elson contacted Murray Kane and invited him to have dinner with him that evening and after dinner they agreed to go to the Jefferson School where there would be a lecture on Engels. Through a technical surveillance it was ascertained that Murray and Josephine Kane reside in the same apartment building as that of Ray and Joseph Elson. The records of the New York Field Division reflect that

[REDACTED] (c) b1  
The records of the New York Field Division further reflect that the Kanes are associates of Barney, Leon and Lucy Josephson, who also reside in the apartment building at 161 West 16th Street, New York City. On one occasion Josephine Kane was caught by the apartment management distributing Communist Party literature and was caught placing this literature under the various apartment doors in the building. & u

The New York Field Division by teletype advised the Bureau on December 13, 1945, that Elizabeth Terrill Bentley made an appointment to see Ray Elson on Monday, December 17, 1945, and have dinner with her. A physical surveillance revealed that on December 13, 1945, Ray Elson visited the Jefferson School of Social Science, a Communist Party-sponsored school in New York City. That evening Ray Elson had invited as dinner guests at her home Murray and Josephine Kane, both known Communists, as well as Billie Hardy and Elaine Dickson.

The New York Field Office by teletype on December 14, 1945, advised that Billie Hardy, a contact of Ray Elson, is the subject of a New York investigation. Her full name is Verona Daniel Hardy and she is a self-confessed Communist. She has been a United States Army nurse (First Lieutenant) and has just returned from Europe and is residing in New York City.

The New York Field Division advised the Bureau by teletype dated December 17, 1945, that Ray Elson and her husband spent the evening of December 15, 1945, with Frank and Lena Dutto. Frank Dutto is active again in bakery union activities and is a candidate for election as union official at the present time. On the morning of December 17, 1945, Ray Elson returned to work at the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties where she worked during the week of December 10 to December 15.

The New York Field Division advised by teletype on December 26, 1945, that through a technical surveillance on the residence of Ray Elson it was ascertained that there was a conversation between Ray Elson and a person known as Fanny at which time an unidentified individual known as Jack was mentioned. According to the conversation, Fanny and Ray were to meet Jack some Sunday soon and it was indicated this meeting would most likely occur on December 23. The technical surveillance also reflected that Ray Elson and one Abe Hackman of Rockville Center, Long Island, who is assistant to a & u

~~SECRET~~

Vice President at R. H. Macy and Company, New York City, conferred relative to Ray and Joseph Elson visiting the Hackmans for dinner on December 23, 1945. Hackman stated to Ray that "a guy" might be present whom Ray would like to meet. Surveillances of Ray Elson on Sunday December 23, reflected that she and her husband spent the afternoon and evening at the Hackman home at Rockville Center, Long Island, and that no other guests were present. Ray Elson made no other contacts on that date and has resumed her employment at the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties as of December 26, 1945. *u* *X*

In addition to the above-mentioned contacts, physical and technical surveillances of Ray and Joseph Elson have revealed numerous other contacts; however, all of their contacts are not being set forth herein inasmuch as they are not deemed pertinent to the instant investigation. *X* *u*

RE: MICHAEL ENDELMAN, with aliases:  
Michael Nicholas Delman, Marcel. / X u

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

"During the year of 1937 I was still a member of the Communist Party and was fairly active in promoting the Communist cause. I recall that at about the time Eckhart left the United States in January of 1938 he introduced me to one 'Marcel.' I later learned, however, from observing 'Marcel's' driver's license that his name was Michael Endelman.

"This individual is a Polish Jew who was born in Germany and is described as about 40 years of age, 6' 1" in height, 180 lbs., prominent stomach, and Mexican in appearance. I recall that on one occasion he informed me that he had spent about ten years in Paris and spoke fluent French and German and had a knowledge of English, Russian, Polish and Yiddish.

"During one of my conversations with him he implied that he was a member of an organization and that this organization was similar to the Catholic Church except that if you left the Catholic Church you only lost your soul. He also made reference in one of his conversations to the Rubin Robinson affair which was publicized in the New York papers around November or December of 1937. I gained the impression from Eckhart that Endelman was in some way operating for Eckhart in this country. It was also my impression that Endelman was in some way connected with the Russian Espionage System, but was probably a 'small fry'.

"I wish to state that in November of 1944 I was requested by 'Jack', one of my contacts, to furnish a complete biography of my personal history and business and Communist and other associations. In this biography I did not refer to Eckhart and Endelman by name but called them 'Joe' and 'Marcel.' Apparently this biography was given by Jack to 'Al,' who is my present contact and who will be described later on.

"In December of 1944 'Al' then questioned me concerning 'Joe' and 'Marcel' whom I had mentioned and he requested their identities. I indicated to him their true names, that is, Endelman and Eckhart. 'Al' informed me that he knew these people and indicated that they were presently in the United States. He then told me, 'If you ever run into them, run like hell.' He did not elaborate further with regard to these individuals' present location or their present activities.

"I now recall that Marcel Endelman left the United States in about May of 1938. At the time he left he gave me the name of a cafe in Paris where I could write to him. However, the name of the cafe does not come back to my memory at the moment.

"In connection with Endelman, I recall that some time after his departure I received some postcards from him signed, 'M' from Hendaye, which is located on the Spanish border.

"I continued to bring this material to Mr. Brown through the summer of 1938. Brown did not appear to be particularly interested in any of this material other than that which affected the American Communists and I was of the opinion that some of this material would be advantageous to the Italian underground. (Referring to anti-Communist material or anti-Jewish material that the informant came across at the Italian Library of Information.)

"As a result of this I began to correspond with 'Marcel' (Michael Endelman) in Paris and I indicated where he was presently employed. I received some correspondence from 'Marcel', the tenor of which indicated he did not understand what I had in mind. I wish to state I did not send any of this material to 'Marcel.'"

The informant, in describing her original meeting with Jacob Golos on or about October 15, 1938, said, "During this conversation Golos interrogated me at length concerning my knowledge of Eckhart and Endelman, as well as Juliet (Poyntz), and also my background with the Communist Party. Golos stated that Eckhart and Endelman were traitors to the Communist movement.

I recall that after my original meeting with Golos I ceased to get any correspondence from Endelman. As a matter of fact, Golos instructed me that I was no longer to correspond with Endelman.

BACKGROUND

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City, revealed that Michael Nicholas Delman, formerly Michael Endelman, filed a petition for naturalization on June 19, 1944. At that time he resided at 49 West 83rd Street, New York City and formerly resided at 21 Grove Street, New York City.

He was born on May 5, 1907 at Dresden, Germany. He came to New York City from Havana, Cuba on July 20, 1937. According to these records, Endelman left New York City on April 27, 1938, and returned to New York City on May 1, 1939. Endelman filed a declaration of intention on March 1, 1938 at the Supreme Court, White Plains, New York. He indicated on this declaration that his last foreign address was in Paris, France. Prior to his departure from New York City April 27, 1938, he was employed by Robert Preston Company, 65 West 88th Street, New York City, to sell machinery in Europe, which had been manufactured in the United States.

The Naturalization records further reflected that Endelman advised that he was employed by the Office of War Information as an associate field representative with the Outpost Service Bureau.

The records of Selective Service Board No. 25, 100 West 82nd Street, New York City, revealed that Michael Endelman registered for selective service on October 16, 1940 and shortly after the registration he advised the local board that he had changed his name to Michael Nicholas Delman. On this registration Endelman stated that his cousin, Dr. J. H. Bernstein, 106 East 85th Street, New York City, was the person who would always know his whereabouts.

The Selective Service records revealed that a letter was received from the Office of War Information on June 20, 1944, indicating that Endelman had entered on duty with the Outpost Service Bureau of the OWI on June 15, 1944, and on June 24, 1944, he was being considered for an overseas assignment on a confidential mission in a war area. He left the employ of OWI effective December 15, 1944.

On Endelman's Alien Personal History and Statement form filed with Local Board No. 25 on July 17, 1942, he gave the following information:

Residences during the last five years:

Warsaw, Poland	1938 to 1939, several months
Paris, France	1938 to 1939, several months
London, England	1938, two months
Prague	1938, several weeks
Cuba and Mexico	1937, two months

Endelman claimed Polish citizenship and indicated that he had entered New York City aboard the SS Normandy on May 1, 1939. His education consisted of attending high school at Coburg and Danzig; University of Science, Paris, France; University of Art, Paris, France. According to the records of the Selective Service Board, Endelman has resided at 49 West 83rd Street, New York City, since October 27, 1943.

The Immigration and Naturalization records reveal that Endelman was employed by the Union Boot Manufacturing Company, 54 Lafayette Street, New York City, prior to his employment with the Office of War Information. In 1943 he was employed by the Columbia Broadcasting System, 485 Madison Avenue, and in 1942 was employed by Maximilian Endelman, 621 Broadway, New York City. On Endelman's Occupational Questionnaire he stated that he had attended the CRT Trade School, 480 Canal Street, New York City, where he took a course in radio mechanics. He further indicated that he knows six languages fluently.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reveal that Mark S. Lulinsky was a naturalization witness for Endelman. Investigation revealed that Lulinsky is the President of the Union Boot Manufacturing Company, 54-60 Lafayette Street, New York City. He is a native of Russia, married, a United States citizen, and is last known to have resided at 622 West 141st Street, New York City.

On October 15, 1942, Lulinsky attempted to contact Jessie Rubin, who was formerly employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation and the Soviet Purchasing Commission. Lulinsky was also listed as Vice President and General Manager of Selkskosjns, Inc., exporters and importers in New York City and reported closely affiliated with the Soviet Government. Lulinsky is also President in charge of the Finance Department of the Amtorg Trading Corporation. He was listed as a member of the Ambijan Committee, 103 Park Avenue, New York City.

Arthur Pollock was also a naturalization witness for Endelman. Investigation revealed that Pollock was listed as a sponsor of the Harry Bridges Committee which was sponsored by Orson Welles. It was further indicated that Mabel Pollock (Mrs. Arthur Pollock), 470 West 24th Street, New York City, was listed as a clerical employee or a volunteer assistant in a Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

The following information concerns a Michael Endelman believed identical to the subject of this memorandum.

During April of 1941, the New York Field Division received a communication from Milton Musliner, Hotel Colonial, 51 West 81st Street,



New York City. Musliner said, "A guest of this hotel bears watching. His actions are most suspicious, his name is Michael Endelman, a German and his associates who claim to be English, are constantly in conference with a group of men who look and act as Nazis. They typewrite and phone (at the booth) where conversations cannot be listened in on, or in constant activity. Have overheard on a few occasions when they were seemingly alone, of the great havoc that Germany was inflicting on England much to their delight. I surely believe they should be watched. There are many people at this hotel who feel as I do, and I feel my suspicions are well-founded or I would not annoy you in this matter, as I realize your many problems. I am employed in the United States Treasury Department, Procurement Division in New York City."

Detective Raymond J. Gill of the New York City Police Department conducted an investigation at the request of the New York Field Division, and he reported that he interviewed Milton Musliner and Musliner stated that he understands German and overheard a telephone conversation in German during which Endelman gloated over the fact that the Germans were bombing the English coast and said, "I told you that that would happen and they are going to get more." Musliner stated that while Endelman was at the Colonial Hotel he gave everyone the impression that he was an English subject. He always had considerable money in large denominations, although he did not seem to be employed. Detective Gill reported that Michael Endelman resided in a furnished room at 362 Riverside Drive, New York City, Apartment 9B, alone, where he had been residing since early in January, 1941. He formerly resided at the Colonial Hotel on West 81st Street for about a year. Previous to that time he lived at Dearheart Park, "Krugers" near Croton, New York.

Endelman was born in Dresden, Germany May 5, 1907. He arrived from Europe July 29, 1937 on the SS Siboney. In May, 1939, he re-entered the United States from Europe on the SS Normandie, holding a re-entry permit. He alleged that the reason for his trip to Europe was the death of his mother in Poland. On April 1, 1939, he filed a declaration of intention in White Plains, Westchester County, New York, Certificate #49489. He registered as an alien, #4932522. Investigation reflected no employment but he received a considerable amount of mail from Schmahl and Schmahl, Suite 810, 15 Park Row, New York City.

## RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

A physical surveillance was instituted by the New York Field Office on Michael Endelman on November 20, 1945. On this date he was observed mailing a package reportedly containing food to Mme. Sophie Kramstyk, Sanitorium AD, Ostra Vence, Alpes Maritimes, France. She was previously reported as Endelman's sister. At 6:30 PM on this date Endelman met an individual who was later identified as Adam Zaydman.

On November 21, 22 and 23, 1945, Endelman again was in the company of Adam Zaydman. On November 23, 1945, Endelman was observed at approximately midnight saying goodbye to Adam Zaydman and it was noted that there was an interchange of papers between Endelman and Zaydman.

Zaydman left New York City aboard an Eastern Airlines Plane at 8:10 AM on November 24, 1945, and was scheduled to arrive in Brownsville, Texas at 9:02 PM. He was then scheduled to leave Brownsville, Texas by American Airlines at 10:30 PM November 24, arriving at Mexico City at 12:50 AM November 25, 1945.

The San Antonio Field Office advised by report on November 27, 1945 that Adam Abraham Zaidman Rosenberg, with aliases Dan Zaydman and Adam Zaydman, arrived at Brownsville, Texas at 9:35 PM November 24, 1945, via the Eastern Airlines. He stopped at the York Hotel, Brownsville, Texas, where he appeared friendly with the owner, Isaac Kaplan Leijeruk, with alias Isaac Kaplan. He departed from Brownsville, Texas at 10:00 AM November 25, 1945 via Pan-American Airways, Trip 505, en route Mexico City.

A Customs search and interrogation by immigration authorities upon his departure disclosed that Zaydman is a Polish citizen, born in Warsaw, Poland, March 6, 1897, and that he is travelling on Polish Passport No. 2441 issued at Lisbon, Portugal July 24, 1941 with 3 (2) U.S. visa. It was further disclosed that he last entered the United States at Miami, Florida November 17, 1945. Documents and papers reflect that Zaydman is a cosmetics manufacturer at Rambla Wilson 503, Montevideo, Uruguay, and a representative of Retej Monte Carlo, a perfumery at Monaco, France. His trip to the United States was allegedly on business.

On November 24, 1945, a physical surveillance revealed that Michael Endelman entered Apartment 6D at 2277 Andrews Avenue, Bronx, New York, which apartment is listed to Rose K. Margoshes. It was observed that Endelman attended a party which consisted of approximately twenty to thirty men and women.

SECRET

On November 26, 1945, a surveillance reveals that Endelman again mailed a package to Miss Sophie Kramstyk in France and on this same date it was also observed that Endelman mailed a package to Mlle. Sophie Kaufman, 56 Rue Moitor, Paris, France, and the return address on this package was "J. H. Bernstein, M.D., 49 West 83rd Street, New York City. This package reportedly contained two old overcoats and three bars of soap.

On November 27, 1945, Endelman mailed an air mail letter addressed to Dr. M. Saidman, care of Mr. F. Magee, Paseo de la Reforma, 157 Mexico, D.F., Mexico.

On November 28, 1945, Endelman visited the New York State Unemployment Compensation Bureau, located at 2565 Broadway, New York City. On the same date Endelman was observed at the Station H Post Office, New York City, attempting to accept delivery of a registered letter addressed to Adam Zaydman, c/o Dr. Maurice Saidman, 231 West 74th Street, New York City. On November 29, 1945, Endelman mailed another package to Sophie Kramstyk. He also mailed a letter to Gerson J. Young, 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

On December 1, 1945, Endelman mailed a package to Mlle. Marguerite Weisz at Nice, France. He also mailed the following letters:

Sophie Kramstyk, Air Mail, Special Delivery  
American Veterans Committee, 554 Madison Avenue.

Mr. K. H. Rollman  
112 Central Park, West

Dr. J. H. Lohnar  
315 East 77th Street.

These latter letters which were mailed contained the engraved address on the back of the envelopes listed to Dr. J. H. Bernstein, 200 West 58th Street, New York City.

On December 3, Endelman mailed a letter addressed to Mr. A. Endelman, 416 North Beverly Drive, Hollywood, California. The only return address on this letter was "From Mike."

Leo Boudreau superintendent at 49 West 83rd Street, New York City, stated that Endelman has lived at this address for nearly two years and has not worked for about one year. He said Endelman is a very friendly individual and appeared to be well educated and was not believed involved in anything that could be classified as subversive activities.

Re: LEON ERLICH

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

"Also, about this time, in about the first part of 1942, I recall that an individual whom I remember as Leon, whose name I believe to be Leon Erlich, came into the picture. Golos informed me this individual was a writer for technical magazines specializing in airplanes. I also learned from Golos that he commissioned Erlich to write a series of articles setting forth statistical information regarding airplanes and paid him \$25.00, as I recall, for each of these articles turned over to Golos. I do not recall that this individual was a Communist or a dues paying Communist Party member. I remember he contacted Golos over a period of about two months. It is my recollection that at the time he was contacting Golos he was residing some place on Central Park, West, New York City, but I have no knowledge of his present address."

BACKGROUND

It is not known whether the information set out below pertains to the subject of this memorandum.

*Referred*

Another reference to the name Erlich appears in a report dealing with the Communist Party of the United States of America, showing that the New York State Committee of the Communist Party was in August, 1938, already working in planning the work for the coming elections. At the branch meeting of August 2, the branches of the Communist Party had to elect their Election Branch Captains. Branch 9, Communist Party, 9th Assembly District (Bronx), elected five captains:

A. Naidish  
Etkis  
Jaffee  
Goodelman  
Erlich.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

The New York Field Office has been conducting investigation to locate Leon Erlich to ascertain his present whereabouts and activities. This investigation to date has been negative.

December 18, 1945

RE: ALBERT EUGENE KAHN, with alias Al Kahn / *ex u*

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

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

"In January of 1942, to the best of my recollection, I was taken by Golos to the home of Albert Kahn on East Ninth Street, between Fifth Avenue and University Place, New York City. I recall having heard his name previously but had never met him before, nor did I know a great deal about him. I learned that he was a dues-paying Communist Party member at the time I met him and, in fact, on a couple of occasions I collected his party dues from him.

"After the above-described meeting he began to supply Golos personally and also through me with copies of 'The Hour', a news publication for newspapers, an edition made available to Golos, and miscellaneous information taken by him from the files of the Anti-Defamation League and also information concerning the Ukrainian Nationalist Movement. It was my impression that this latter data interested Golos the most, but I do not believe Kahn was regarded by Golos as a particularly valuable adjunct of his group. The association of myself and Kahn terminated the following spring, the spring of 1943, at which time Kahn began to devote himself almost exclusively to writing books, and my latest contact was approximately at that time. I recall nothing further of apparent significance concerning Kahn, at this time.

"I am unable to state of my own knowledge if Kahn knew the eventual disposition made by Golos of the material turned over to him by Kahn, but it would appear obvious that he must have suspected very strongly why Golos was interested in such data. I do not recall that Kahn acted very mysteriously on the occasions that I met him, but of course have no knowledge of what transpired at the meetings between Kahn and Golos when I was not present."

BACKGROUND

Albert Eugene Kahn was born May 11, 1912 in London, England. His education consisted of four years high school, three summer sessions at Culver Military Academy and four years at Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1934. There is no available record of his entry into the United States, but it may have been sometime prior to the birth of his youngest sister, Paulette, about 1914.

Kahn claims citizenship by derivation from his father, Moritz Kahn, who in turn had obtained citizenship by derivation from Albert's grandfather,

Joseph Kahn, who was naturalized December 20, 1899 in the District Court in Jacksonville, Florida. When Moritz Kahn filed application for derivative citizenship in Detroit on April 6, 1933, he stated that he had resided permanently in the United States since 1881 and that his address at that time was 250 East Boston Street, Detroit, Michigan.

The Selective Service records of Albert E. Kahn at Board No. 17, 45 Astor Place, New York City, list his relatives as follows:

- Father - Moritz Kahn, born December 2, 1879 at Echternicht, Luxembourg, now deceased.
- Mother - Edith Jackson Kahn, 1611 Lincolnshire Avenue, Detroit. She married Mr. Kahn in Brooklyn on September 16, 1906.
- Sister - Beatrice (Betty) Valone Kahn, born November 12, 1910.
- Sister - Lydia Ruth Levin, born June 5, 1907, residing 1470 Edison Avenue, Detroit.
- Sister - Paulette Hartrich, now about thirty-one years old, address 4715 South Greenwood, Chicago, Illinois.
- Wife - Harriet Warner Kahn, married November 16, 1934 at Detroit, Michigan.
- Children - Steven James Kahn, born March 24, 1941. They expected the birth of another child in February of 1944.

The parents of Albert Kahn spent considerable time in Russia during the five-year plan. His mother was a sponsor of the Russian War Relief in Detroit in 1942 and a member of the Financial Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Kahn's Selective Service Occupational Questionnaire revealed that he stated that since 1931 he has been an editor and author. From 1935 to 1938 he was the purchasing agent for Lady Esther Cosmetic Company, Chicago, Illinois. From 1938 to 1939 he was the publicity director for his uncle's company, Albert Kahn, Inc., this being an architectural engineering company. From 1939 to 1940 he was the Executive Secretary of the American Council Against Nazi Propaganda. In April of 1939 this organization began the publication of "The Hour", of which Albert E. Kahn became the editor when The Hour Publishing Company was organized on January 13, 1941. He continued in this capacity until May 30, 1943, when publication of "The Hour" was suspended. In 1940 he also assisted in publicity work for the Anti-Defamation League. About the same time Kahn was placed on the Board of New Currents Magazine. This was a Jewish publication which followed the Communist Party line and was sponsored by the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists. The first issue appeared in March, 1943. It is interesting to note that according to Elizabeth Bentley, it was about this same time that her association with Kahn was terminated.

In his Selective Service Occupational Certificate filed October 12, 1944, Kahn stated that he was self-employed. He described his work as follows: "Author and journalist; concluding book for Little, Brown and Company; regular

contributor to Scope Magazine, New Currents, etc. Articles and books which deal almost entirely with 'exposing Fifth Column and un-American activities.'" In 1944 he became national President of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order, I.W.O.

According to the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, Kahn carried a very good account in 1942 at the National Lumberman's Bank, Muskegon, Michigan, where he had done business for several years.

He is known to have resided at the following places:

1939 to October 1940, 25 East 11th Street, New York City, Apartment No. 4  
1940 to 1942, 14 East 9th Street, New York City  
1942 to date, White Hill Road, Yorktown Heights, New York (about 45 miles from New York City)

It is noted that in 1938 he voted at Royal Oak, Michigan.

#### COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP

On August 14, 1944, it was ascertained that the Yonkers Club of the Communist Political Association listed an Al Kahn among its members. The territorial jurisdiction of this club included Westchester County, where Kahn then resided, and the club was a part of the Tri-County Communist Political Association.

Kahn delivered a speech at the New York State Convention of the Communist Political Association held on July 21 and 22, 1945, at which time he was introduced as a delegate from the Cultural Section. He was made a member of the Constitutional Committee of the Convention.

At the second half of the Communist State Convention held during August 10, 11 and 12, 1945, Kahn spoke at one of the group panels on the question, "The Struggle for the Rights of the Negro People." He was identified as representing the Cultural Club.

Kahn stated at the Convention that the Communist Party must "execute Bolshevik diligence" to purge its ranks of all dangerous elements who have entered the Communist movement in the recent period.

In a special circular distributed by the Jefferson School of Social Science it was announced that a summer camp would be held from June 16 to September 10, 1944, and that Albert E. Kahn would be one of the lecturers. The catalogue for the fall term of this school listed Kahn as a lecturer on history and problems of the Jewish people.

In April of 1944 he was a candidate from the Second Assembly District of Westchester County as a delegate to the State Convention of the American



Labor Party, representing the Committee for a United Labor Party.

Kahn is considered to be a key figure in the New York Field Division.

ALLEGED SOVIET PROPAGANDA AGENT

*Referred*

[REDACTED]

Guenther Reinhardt stated on May 3, 1943, that David Carr (Karr) has an apartment in Washington where there are meetings occasionally attended by Kahn and others, one of them being Deorlow (phonetic).

Kahn has collaborated in many of his writings, including the well-known book "Sabotage," with Michael Sayers, also known as Michael Sayres. In reference to the latter individual, it has been reported that Sayers was a member of the Communist Party and was sent to this country from Ireland by the Communists. He was involved in the Dublin bombings and was said to be in the pay of the Communist Party.

*Referred*

[REDACTED] The New Haven Office has suggested that this might be David Hedley, an alleged propaganda agent at that time in Connecticut for the Third International, whose wife, Dr. Lena Halpern, formerly taught at Yale University. The Sayers presently reside next door to Kahn on White Hill Road, Yorktown Heights, New York.

*b2*  
*b7D*

According to [REDACTED] Kahn applied for a police card from the New York Police Department some time prior to March 21, 1941. In his application he stated that in his capacity as editor of "The Hour" he needed the police card in his investigations of subversive activities. This application was rejected. However, according to the informant, a police card was held by David Karr, who at one time was an assistant to Kahn, an alleged Party member and formerly a reporter for the Daily Worker.

On August 3, 1942, this same informant advised that Kahn had admitted to him that one Sol Rabkin, a special inspector with the Immigration and Naturalization Service in New York was furnishing him with information from the files of I. & N. S. It is noted that Rabkin subsequently denied having furnished information from Government files to any newspaper source, and he added that the only newspaperman he knew was Albert E. Kahn.

*Referred*

[REDACTED]

It is said that Kahn obtained much of his information from one W. J. Stepankowsky, also known as Volodimir Stepankiwsky, and one Stephen Mustowy.

JOURNALISTIC ACTIVITIES

"The Hour" which Kahn edited was a confidential news weekly which was furnished to all newspapers, editors and radio stations, submitting information regarding alleged Nazi and Fascist subversive activities. Its stated purposes were to publish a confidential news bulletin with the aim of (1) exposing activities of the anti-democratic groups and (2) publishing material of practical value in fighting such groups. The publication was regarded as being a Communist instrumentality, its principal function being to plant in places of influence stories that discredit opponents of the Communist movement.

New Currents is a Jewish monthly magazine which follows the Communist Party line and was formerly known as the Jewish Survey. It first appeared in March, 1943, and its editors besides Kahn were Joseph Brainin and Professor Frederick Ewen. It is published by the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists, an organization which has established ties with the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee in Moscow, according to O.S.S.

According to Dr. Albert Parry, Kahn was engaged in raising money for the magazine "Protestant," edited by Kenneth Leslie. This publication is said

to follow the Communist Party line also.

In 1942 Kahn and the aforementioned Michael Sayers collaborated in writing a book entitled "Sabotage - The Secret War Against America" which succeeded in gaining considerable notoriety for the authors. This book has been described as a scare story which might give the reader an idea that America was literally seething with saboteurs and spies. It is interesting to note that the authors were unable to substantiate some of the allegations and accusations in this book and their royalties were accordingly withheld by the publishing company due to the threat of libel suits being filed against them, and they were forced to make several retractions.

In late 1943 Kahn wrote a book entitled "Sabotage in Russia," which was published by Little, Brown and Company. In August of 1945 Sayers and Kahn collaborated in a book entitled "Plot Against the Peace." According to the Daily Worker, this book exposes the German master plan for world domination after the Third World War. It is understood that Little, Brown and Company will publish another book by these two authors on January 3, 1946, called "The Great Conspiracy." It is said that the purpose of this book is to prove that there has been a great conspiracy throughout the world for the past twenty years against the Soviet Union.

Kahn has also written a large number of articles, including "The Enemy Within," which appeared in New Masses on December 6, 1942; "I Accuse Martin Dies," which was an attempt to discredit the Dies Committee and appeared in Scope Magazine in July, 1944; a series of articles entitled "Dangerous Americans," which appeared in Scope Magazine; "Odyssey of a New Leader Hero," attacking Henry Miller of the New Leader, which appeared in the Daily Worker on January 15, 1945; and "Women of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.," which appeared in the Fraternal Outlook in January 1945, this being the official organ of the I.W.O. It is also said that he wrote articles against the Organization for the Rebirth of the Ukraine, branding it as an anti-semitic and pro-Nazi organization. Kahn has also delivered a large number of bitter and vitriolic anti-Fascist and anti-Nazi speeches before various Communist front organizations and other Left Wing groups, among them being a speech in New York before a Jewish rally for American-Soviet amity in the first part of April 1943.

In the summer of 1943 he appeared on a radio program known as "Author Meets Critic" in which he bitterly criticized Kurt Singer's book "Spies and Traitors of World War II," mainly because of a statement in the book to the effect that the murder of Leon Trotsky in Mexico was prompted by OGPU agents. On September 12, 1943, he was the main speaker at the Michigan State Convention of the Civil Rights Federation in Detroit. On January 19, 1944, he spoke at a meeting of the New York civic, social and educational groups called by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties during the time of the anti-Semitic outbreaks in New York. On January 22, 1944, he spoke at a conference of the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists. He was

listed as one of the speakers for the Institution on Race Relations, being sponsored by the Civil Rights Federation of Detroit from February 28 to April 3, 1944. On April 2, 1944, he spoke at a dinner for racial and national unity in New York City, sponsored by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. On June 14, 1944, he spoke at the Uncensored Freedom Dinner which was sponsored by the Protestant Magazine. In this speech he attacked Charles Lindbergh, Father Coughlin, Henry Ford and other alleged Nazi sympathizers. On July 22, 1944, he spoke at the People's Congress of Applied Religion, sponsored by the People's Institute of Applied Religion, which organization is said to be attempting to gain political control over the poor white class and the colored people through religion.

On October 16, 1944, he spoke at the "Salute to Young America Dinner" sponsored by the American Youth for Democracy in New York. At the conclusion of this speech he asked for contributions and reportedly obtained \$7,075.00 in pledges. On October 18, 1944, he spoke at a meeting of the International Workers Order in Detroit. On November 25, 1944, he delivered a speech, entitled "The Deeds for Humanity of the Soviet Union," at a National Conference of the American Committee for the Settlement of Jews at Birobidjan, Soviet Russia. At the conclusion of this speech he called for contributions and allegedly received \$40,000.00 in cash. In the latter part of 1944 he was one of the principal speakers at a conference called by the National Council for Soviet Friendship. On February 14, 1945, he acted as chairman of a dinner sponsored by the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists in New York, which dealt with the project of "The Jewish Black Book." On April 21, 1945, he spoke at the People's Institution of Applied Religion in New York City. On April 15, 1945, he appeared on the New York Newspaper Guild radio program with Earl Browder, Herbert Bayard Swope, Jerome Walker of Editor and Publisher and James Whittaker, the Guild Vice President. On May 26, 1945, he spoke on the subject of "Anti-Semitism is Anti-Sovietism's Shadow" at the rally of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order in Madison Square Garden. On October 7, 1945, he spoke at the Conference of the School of Jewish Studies. The large majority of the leaders of this group are said to be Communist or Communist sympathizers. On October 12, 1945, he was a speaker before a meeting sponsored by New Masses in New York City. It is noted that on July 8, 1943, he acted as translator from Yiddish to English of speeches made by Professor Solomon Michaels and Lieutenant Itzik Feffer, who were members of a Soviet Jewish delegation to the United States. This was a mass meeting in their honor in New York sponsored by the Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists.

#### OTHER CONTACTS

The following individuals have been identified as contacts or friends of Kahn:

Joseph Brainin, who was on the Board of Directors of New Currents Magazine with Kahn and is an associate editor of "The Protestant," another Party line publication. He is registered with the Secretary of State as an agent of a foreign principal.

Howard Fast, who is an editor for the New Currents magazine and also associated with Readers Scope and said to be a Communist.

Leverett S. Gleason, who published "Inside Russia" and the "Truth About the Red Army." It is said that he financed Readers Scope Magazine and he is known to be in frequent contact with Alexander Trachtenberg. He is the subject of a key figure investigation in the New York Field Division.

Mrs. John J. Abt, also known as Jessica Smith, who was the editor of Soviet Russia Today and a prominent Communist functionary.

William E. Dodd, Jr., who has been very active in numerous Communist front organizations and who was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation.

David Niles, who is employed in the executive offices of the President at the White House.

Cecil Lubell, who is listed as a member of the Communist Party in New York and who was once associated with "The Hour." At the present time he resides next door to Kahn in the home of Michael Sayers. Before moving to New York City he was active as secretary and organizer of the Communist Party in Sunnyside, Long Island.

Dr. Albert Parry, a former employee of O.S.S. who has been prominent in the Comrap investigation.

Allan Johnson, who was the Organizational Secretary of the Communist Party for District No. 7 in the State of Michigan.

Jack Raskin, the Executive Secretary of the Civil Rights Federation in Detroit, who has been in constant contact with outstanding Communists in the Detroit area.

Gilbert Green, who was the President of the Communist Political Association for the State of New York and a National Vice President.

Alexander Bittelman of the "Morning Freiheit," who has been described as being the outstanding Marxist dialectician in the United States and who is a subject in the Comrap case.

William Haskell Levitt, who is the Educational Director of the United Automobile Workers - C.I.O. in Detroit and a key figure in the Detroit Field Division.

Harry Bridges, who accompanied Kahn from New York to Washington on November 29, 1944, and returned to New York together with him on the following day, after having attended a Party together given by Major Ruth Gershon, nee Spivak, who was then employed in the Pentagon Building with the Twentieth Air Force. She is not known to be related to

John Spivak who was connected with this case, but many of her friends are said to be members of the Communist Party or active in Communist controlled organizations.

Betty Jacqueline Bridges, a daughter of Harry Bridges, who was once employed by Albert Kahn in New York.

Philip Jacob Jaffe, whom Kahn telephoned on May 11, 1945, for the purpose of obtaining any information that Jaffe might have in his files on Upton Close. Kahn was writing an article on Close at the time.

#### FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

Jewish People's Fraternal Order - I.W.O., of which Kahn is President. The membership in this organization in 1944 was said to be in excess of 44,000.

People's Radio Foundation, Inc., the purpose of which organization is to coordinate the organization of various community groups where FM Radio Stations may be established. The large majority of the sponsors and the Board of Directors of this organization are key figures in the New York Field Division and Kahn was listed as a member of the Preliminary Board of Directors of this group.

The Newspaper Guild of New York, in which Kahn has been active.

The National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism, of which Kahn was a sponsor.

The Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. Kahn was listed as a sponsor of the Trenton, New Jersey chapter.

The American Committee for Spanish Freedom, of which Kahn was a sponsor.

Industrial Insurance Agents' Union, Local No. 30, United Office and Professional Workers of America - C.I.O., of which Kahn is a member of the Executive Board.

On November 30, 1945, Charles Ball, American Legion Commander of Yorktown Heights Post 724, a former rural delivery carrier of Yorktown Heights Post Office, advised that Albert E. Kahn spends a good portion of his time in New York City. He further advised that Kahn formerly had a girl named Esther Lewis working for him at his home. Esther Lewis is a local Yorktown Heights girl, who took care of Kahn's two children and did the housework. She resided

at the Kahn residence all the time until about a month ago, at which time she stayed at her family's home one day and called Mrs. Kahn, advising her that she was sick. Mrs. Kahn told her immediately that she was fired, and that unless she came and got her clothes she, Mrs. Kahn, was going to throw them out. According to Mr. Ball, the Lewis girl has no fond feelings towards Kahn as a result of this treatment. She had been with them for approximately two years and is now working at a diner in the Yorktown Heights area. Her father is employed as a brakeman-conductor on the Putnam Valley Railroad and is considered to be reliable.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On December 1, 1945, the New York Field Office placed a physical surveillance on the residence of Albert E. Kahn, Whitehill Road, Yorktown Heights, New York, but due to the rural location of the residence, it was necessary to maintain the surveillance at such a distance from the home that it was deemed unsatisfactory and unproductive and was, therefore, discontinued.

As a result of the allegations made by the informant, a technical surveillance was placed on the residence of Albert E. Kahn. As a result of this coverage, a conversation was reported on December 14, 1945, between Albert E. Kahn and an individual only identified as "George." This "George" in all probability is George Seldes, editor and publisher of the sensational sheet entitled, "In Fact." Seldes himself is a close associate of the Communist Party line and engages in the same sensationalism as Kahn has in his literary efforts. According to the technical surveillance, Kahn told "George" that he had a copy of a suppressed war story to the effect that the FBI in 1942 or 1943 had documentary proof that Father Charles E. Coughlin was a Nazi agent, this based on the fact that Aleksy Pelypenko, an Ukrainian Nazi priest, helped to break up a spy ring headed by Anastase A. Vonskiatsky and others. Kahn stated that the FBI is supposed to have placed Pelypenko in the spy ring but did not believe Pelypenko's story. However, he was later used as a witness. Pelypenko furnished an affidavit of his dealings with Father Coughlin to the FBI, according to Kahn, a copy of which he states he now has in his possession and will furnish to "George." Kahn suggested the facts be consolidated into a sensational story by "George," which story he, Kahn, will sign and which will be published by "George." Kahn further related that he was present at the copying of this affidavit. It is described as very dramatic and one which could be used in toto in the article suggested above. Kahn cautioned "George" that care would have to be taken and names omitted in this story and it would be worth-while to consult a lawyer to prevent future libel proceedings.

The New York Field Office advised by teletype on December 21, 1945, that Albert E. Kahn planned to leave New York City for Detroit along with his family on December 23, 1945, to visit relatives.

Technical surveillance on December 23, 1945, reveals that Albert Eugene Kahn was requested by Rabbi Stephen Wise to go to Poland as a representative of the World Jewish Congress to report on the problems of Poland and the Soviet Union. Kahn was given as the reason for his selection his prominence and pro-Soviet position. Kahn is unaware of the identity of the other three men who will accompany him, but he will have further conferences with Rabbi Wise on December 23. Kahn expects to leave January 2 or 3 for six weeks.



December 17, 1945

RE: FERRUCCIO MARINI, with alias Fred Alpi, Frank Alpi, Mario Alpi, Frank Brown, Fred Brown, Max Favro, Max Farvo, Max Favia, Emilio Pizzio, Amalio Pizzi, F. Brown Marini, F. Morini, F. Brown.

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

"At the time I commenced my employment with the Italian Library of Information I became detached from my previous Communist organization, and after that I was not associated with any unit or part of the Communist organization. A short time after I was employed with the Italian Library of Information I realized the possibility of obtaining information for the Communist movement at the library. Thereupon, I went to Pauline Rogers. She had, by this time, become a Communist organizer for the West Side Section in the Water Front Section. She gave me a letter of introduction to Mr. F. Brown who, at that time, operated on the ninth floor of the Communist Party headquarters. This individual, to my knowledge, at least a year ago was employed as an editor of 'L'Unita del Popolo'. I explained to Mr. Brown at the time I had observed a quantity of anti-Communist literature which was printed in Italy but which was being disseminated by the Italian Library of Information. Mr. Brown stated that they were desirous of seeing this literature and determining its contents. As a result of this, whenever I came across any anti-Communist material or anti-Jewish material that I found at the Italian Library of Information I made it my business to getting copies of this or the original to Brown. I continued to bring this material to Mr. Brown through the summer of 1938. Brown did not appear particularly interested in any of this material other than that which effected the American Communists, and he was of the opinion that some of this material would be of advantage to the Italian Underground. As a result of this, I began to correspond with 'Marcel' (Michael Endelman) in Paris and indicated where I was presently employed. I received some correspondence from 'Marcel', the tenor of which indicated he did not understand what I had in mind. I wish to state I did not send any of this material to 'Marcel'.

"I wish to state that at this time I was in contact with one Nunzio, who was then active in the Italian labor movement. Nunzio, who also is a Communist, was introduced to me by Brown. Some of the material I obtained at the Italian Library of Information I gave to Nunzio, in view of the fact that it pertained to the Italian labor movement more than it did to Brown's activities. . . . After a series of negotiated meetings by Nunzio I complained to Brown and indicated I was desirous of having contact with a more reliable individual, and it was at this time that he referred to Endelman and indicated that this was the type of person that I probably should have been put in contact with. Brown indicated that he knew Endelman and said that he would attempt to do something for me.

"On or about October 15, 1938, by pre-arrangement, I met Brown in a cafeteria on University Place near 8th Street and he then introduced me to a man he called Tim or Timmy, who was at that time sitting in an automobile outside of the cafeteria. (I later learned that this individual was Jacob Golos.) We all proceeded in Golos' automobile to a subway entrance where Brown made his departure and Golos and I proceeded to a restaurant where we had dinner."

#### BACKGROUND

Ferruccio Marini, in the early part of 1942, contacted the Immigration and Naturalization authorities in New York City through his attorneys Isidore and Herman Englander and informed the Immigration and Naturalization authorities that he, Marini, was in the United States illegally and requested permission to remain in the United States permanently. On October 1, 1942, a question and answer statement was taken from Marini by Immigration Inspector W. J. Wyrsh at which time Marini furnished the following background information concerning himself.

Marini was born May 22, 1894, at Visinada, Italy. From 1920 to 1924 he wrote for "Il Lavoratore" and "Il Socialista" newspapers owned by the Socialist Party of Italy. He was a member of the Socialist Party of Italy from 1919 to 1924. The Communist Party of Italy split away from the Socialist Party in 1921. However, he did not join the Communist Party until 1924. He admitted that the Communist Party of Italy at that time was affiliated with the Comintern. After 1924 he continued to write for "Il Lavoratore", which had become the official organ of the Communist Party of Italy.

In 1925, Marini went to Vienna, Austria, where he edited "Pagine Internazionali", which he also identified as the official organ of the Communist Party of Italy. This paper was smuggled into Italy from Vienna. In the latter part of 1926 or the early part of 1927, he went to Russia. He worked for a few months at Orekhov in Zuevo, dismantling electrical motors. He then went to Moscow where he "studied economics" at the Lenin Institute for a year and a half. In 1928 he went to Paris where he wrote articles for a publication sponsored by the United Anti-Fascist Committee. In this same year he left Paris for the United States for the purpose of editing a publication known as "Il Lavoratore". He stated it was edited by a group of Italian refugees, but that it was not a Communist publication in the United States. He stated that it went out of existence in 1931. Thereafter, he began lecturing to various Italian clubs under the sponsorship of the Italian Anti-Fascist League Alliance.

Marini stated that he severed his membership with the Communist Party of Italy in 1929 because he had joined the Workers Party of America. He subsequently became a member of the Communist Party of the United States automatically when the Workers Party changed its name to the Communist Party of the United States. He stated that he thought the Workers Party and the Communist Party in the United States were probably affiliated with the Comintern during his membership therein. He remained a member of the Communist Party of the United States until May or June of 1939, when he dropped his membership. He refused to explain his reasons for ceasing to be a member of the Communist Party, except to state that they were "private reasons and other reasons." He went on to explain that it was partly because he desired independence; partly because he wanted to clear his status in the United States; partly because he did not believe aliens should be members of the Communist Party; and he had urged that a regulation be passed in this regard prior to the action of the Communist Party in 1939 when it ruled that aliens could not be members of the organization. He also stated that he quit the Communist Party because he had been married in 1939 and wanted to find work.

While a member of the Communist Party Marini admitted that he attended inner Party meetings at Communist Party headquarters. He described his duties as specializing in the problems of the foreign born, mainly mobilizing the various national groups in the United States for the Party. He admitted that he had been a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party from 1933 or 1934 to 1936 or 1937. Marini stated that he had been married to Helen Guglielmo, a Brooklyn born girl, in the Spring or Summer of 1939, by a Justice of the Peace in Warren, Virginia.

Marini advised that he had resided in the United States from 1929 until the time of the interview in New York City under the following names:

Mario Alpi  
Max Favro

Fred Brown  
Ferruccio Marini

After the above hearing on October 1, 1942, Marini was released on bond and Jacob Kahn of 730 Overlook Terrace, Nutley, New Jersey, was his bondsman.

The New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue Branch, New York City, has an article written by F. Brown in the "Party Organizer" issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party, USA, dated March-April, 1937, which is entitled "Control Tasks on Building the Party and Circulation of our Press." In this article F. Brown (who is identical with Ferruccio Marini) stresses Party building and need of circulation of the press. He showed how urgent it was to increase the circulation of the "Daily Worker" and the "Sunday Worker" if the Communist Party is to be expanded. He stressed the need of getting the "Daily Worker" to the factory gates, to union halls, to workers in neighborhoods and at home. This article definitely proved that F. Brown

was a member of the organizational structure of the Communist Party. F. Brown ended his article as follows:

"Recruit, recruit, and again recruiting means building a mass Party, a Communist Party capable of performing its historic mission."

Ferruccio Marini stated that he made illegal entrance into the United States as follows.

In 1928, he decided to come to the United States because the Italian newspaper "Il Lavoratore" needed an editor. He secured his passport under the name of Amalio Pizzi, a false name. He did this because he was unable to get an Italian passport as he was at that time in France illegally. The passport he did receive was a Swiss passport which he later destroyed. In 1928, he came to Canada and shortly thereafter entered the United States by train at night on a thirty day permit. He took the train at Toronto and came to New York City.

On June 14, 1943, Ferruccio Marini pled guilty of failing to register as an alien in 1940. Congressman Vito Marcantonio of New York appeared in his behalf and requested leniency for Marini of United States District Court Judge Murray Hulbert. However, Judge Hulbert disregarded Mr. Marcantonio's request and sentenced Marini to six months in prison. On June 18, 1943, Marini surrendered himself and began serving his sentence. On November 20, 1943, Marini was released from the Federal House of Detention under a \$500.00 bond. He again took up residence at 328 West 37th Street, New York City, Apartment #12, where he had resided since 1942.

According to the Bureau files the following additional information concerning Marini is set forth.

F. Brown is mentioned in various "Daily Worker" articles in 1936 to 1938. The "Daily Worker" of February 18, 1937, carried an article to the effect that F. Brown, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, is scheduled to speak on Trotskyism and the recent Moscow treason trials at a meeting to be held in Yorkville on February 19, 1937.

The "Daily Worker" of March 28, 1938, page 3, column 2, carries an article entitled "Foremost Heads of Communist Party to Honor Pat Toohey on April 8th". According to this article nine members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party had accepted the invitation of the District Committee of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania to be present at a banquet in honor of the eighteenth year of activity of its district organizer, Pat

Toohay, in the Communist Party. F. Brown was one of the Central Committee members who was to attend.

Maurice Malkin, who helped form the Communist Party in the United States in 1919 and who was expelled from the Communist Party in 1936 after protesting Moscow interference in American affairs, made the statement on February 17, 1940, that F. Brown with aliases Alpi and Marini used to be the Communist international representative but that he no longer is. He further stated that F. Brown was wanted by authorities in England, France, and Italy.

Jan Valtin, author of "Out of the Night", made the statement as follows:

"As GPU agents in this country are considered, up to the time I left the Communist movement in 1937, Charles Dirba, George Mink, Petrolevitch, a Litt who had a record of GPU activities in Scandinavian navies and who was sent to America in 1934; Alpi, an Italian or Austrian, whose Party name was F. Brown and who was regarded as a specialist for national minority questions. Brown wears a small Van Dyke."

On May 4, 1944, Ferruccio Marini filed an application for suspension of deportation. In this application Ferruccio Marini stated that his wife was born Helen Guglielmo on June 1, 1904, in New York City; that they were married on February 8, 1939; and have no children. Marini listed his three closest friends in the United States as Jacob Kahn, 77 Rollinson Street, West Orange, New Jersey; Louis Kahn, 1742 59th Street, Brooklyn, New York; and Honorable Vito Marcantonio, 11 Park Place, New York City. Marini listed his employment for the past five years as follows:

Foreman from November, 1939 to June, 1943, for the Windsor Wax Company, 611 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey.  
Editor from December, 1943 to the present time of "L'Unita del Popolo", 13 Astor Place, New York, New York.

He stated that he was registered with Selective Service Board, Number 21, 303 West 42nd Street, New York City.

On September 12, 1944, the Immigration and Naturalization Service advised that the deportation case against Marini was being held in abeyance pending a decision to be handed down by the United States Supreme Court in the Harry Bridges case.

The "L'Unita del Popolo" is commonly known as the Italian Communist weekly in New York City, and amounts to an Italian counterpart of the "Daily Worker."

In March, 1944, Marini became secretary of the new Progressive Club founded to further "L'Unita del Popolo's" cause and circulation. In this weekly newspaper Marini writes prolifically on American and Italian politics, following the "Daily Worker" pattern and he is a frequent speaker at Italian, Communist and IWO meetings and rallies in New York and other cities. In July, 1944, Marini was elected National Committee Chairman of the Garibaldi Society (formerly Italian section of the IWO). He taught in the "Jefferson School" in the summer of 1944. In the fall of 1944, Marini was spurring the Italian-American vote for the re-election of President Roosevelt.

As stated previously above, Marini told Immigration and Naturalization authorities that he dropped out of Communist Party activities in 1939. However, Victor A. Yakhontoff advised that in December, 1941, F. Brown alias Alpi was in charge of districts, agitation, education and the appointing of agents to watch over Party workers in the Communist Party of the Western Hemisphere, together with Sam Don.

*Referred*

[REDACTED]

Verne Tompkins of Metuchen, New Jersey, advised on March 31, 1942, that Fred Brown alias Alpi was then a member of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party and that he, Alexander Bittleman, Jack Stachel, and Sam Don were the four individuals actually running the Communist Party in the United States.

*Referred*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b2)

Ferruccio Marini has been the subject of an active Internal Security - R investigation by the New York Field Office.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Physical surveillance was instituted on November 29, 1945, on Ferruccio Marini. This surveillance reflected that Ferruccio Marini, with aliases, occupied himself principally at the offices of "L'Unita del Popolo," 13 Astor Place, New York City, and that he visited Communist Party headquarters rather frequently. He is presently involved in deportation proceedings by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and as a result frequently visits and confers with his attorneys, Englander and Englander, 205 East 42nd Street, New York City.

On December 5, 1945, physical surveillance of Marini was discontinued and the surveillance failed to reflect any positive information relative to instant case.

December 17, 1945

RE: MILDRED PRICE, also known as u  
Mrs. Harold Coy

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

"In connection with my association with Mildred Price, who incidentally is now Mrs. Harold Coy, I recall first meeting her in about June, 1943. I, of course knew Mary Price prior to this time and, as I have stated, was in quite close contact with her. I knew that she had a sister, Mildred, but it was not until the summer of 1943 when Mary went to Mexico that she introduced me to Mildred. As a result I had contacts with Mildred Price in determining the whereabouts and other activities concerning Mary, who was in Mexico at the time. Also, at this time, Mildred was employed by the China Aid Council of New York City and Golos told me that she probably would be in a position to turn over information that might prove to be of some value and he requested me to solicit her assistance in this matter. I talked to Mildred Price about obtaining the information and, on Golos' instructions, told her that Earl Browder was the person who was desiring this information. As a matter of fact I did show the information that Mildred gave me to Browder, but it eventually went to Golos and of course I do not know what happened to it after he received it. The information that Mildred Price obtained was not of great importance and could be classed as political information which she obtained through her knowledge of Chinese activities in the United States, as well as information that he obtained from her correspondence with such persons as Madame Sun Yat-sen and other individuals who were active in both China and the United States in connection with the China Aid Council. I last received information from Mildred Price in November, 1944 and although I have seen her several times since that time, I have not received any information nor have been actively associated with her."

The informant also stated that she purchased Christmas presents for her contacts at the request of Jack. She stated, regarding this, "On the matter of giving Christmas gifts to these people, I did purchase a present for each member of a particular contact's family and recall among the persons who received gifts purchased by me on Jack's instructions were: Helen Tenney; Joseph Gregg, his wife and two children; Bernard Redmont and wife; Major Duncan Lee and wife; J. Julius Joseph; Maurice Halperin, his wife and two children; Mary Price; Mildred Price and her husband (Harold Coy); and nine or ten members of the Perlo Group."

In her allegations concerning Major Duncan Lee, the informant stated, "My first knowledge of him came from a remark by Mary Price, at the time when she was in New York in 1942, that she was attending a party in New York City given by Duncan Lee, a friend of her sister, Mildred....."



I recall that while in New York practicing law Lee had become identified with various organizations interested in the Far East, such as the Institute of Pacific Relations, and it was probably through his activities in this regard that he met Mildred Price."

The informant said, regarding Michael Greenburg (or -berg), "My first information concerning this individual came from either Golos or Mildred Price, who indicated to me that Greenburg was associated in some capacity with Lauchlin Currie. It is my recollection that Greenburg, who is a native of England, had probably become associated with Currie when the latter was one of the so-called anonymous assistants to the President and continued close to him when he assumed duties with the Foreign Economic Administration. Greenburg, who was educated in England and I believe, in addition, took further work at Harvard and who is reputedly brilliant, was not particularly valuable, although he did furnish considerable information principally concerning China. It is to be noted that his position was not particularly strategic inasmuch as Currie himself was actively assisting in passing on information coming to him in the course of his duties. I never met Greenburg nor, so far as I know, did Golos, but his information was passed by him to Mary Price, from whom I received it. It is my recollection that his services were enlisted when Mildred Price suggested to Golos that he might be of use and thereafter appropriate arrangements were effected by Mildred so that Greenburg would relay information to Mary."

#### BACKGROUND

Mildred Price resides at 420 West 118th Street, New York City and is the Executive Secretary of the China Aid Council. Her husband, Harold Russell Coy, who resides with her, is employed by the New York Daily News as a radio broadcast writer. Mildred Price was born October 10, 1899, in Rockingham County, North Carolina, near Madison, North Carolina. She attended North Carolina College at Greensboro from 1918 to 1921. She received her Bachelor of Arts degree in the Fall of 1921 from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. She received her Master of Arts degree in Sociology at the University of Chicago on March 18, 1930. Lucien Koch, the Director of Commonwealth College at Mena, Arkansas, testified before the Joint Committee of the Arkansas Assembly and advised that Mildred Price was a member of the faculty of that College since 1935. While testifying Koch remarked that the teachers at the school received no salary and only received room and board and other limited necessities in return for her services. She stated that the College taught Communism and other forms of economic beliefs.

In 1935 Mildred Coy appeared before the Joint Investigating Committee of the 50th General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, then investigating the activities of Commonwealth College. At that time Mildred Price testified that she was 34 years of age, had been married for five years, and that she and her husband, Harold Coy, were the parents of a two and one half year old child. Mildred Price stated that she and her husband had come to Commonwealth

College in the Fall of 1931 and that she had been affiliated with the College for a period of four years but added that she and her husband had travelled for portions of each year. Mildred Price stated that she gave a lecture on current events each week and was in charge of the "labor orientation class." She stated that she also taught general courses in art, literature and geography.

On December 16, 1933, Bert Hodge who identified himself as a maintenance worker at Commonwealth College in Arkansas swore to an affidavit that Mildred Price was a member of Commonwealth College and Hodge claimed that revolution was openly taught at the College and immorality was practiced at the College.

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[REDACTED]

It was also ascertained that the name of Mildred Price, Executive Secretary, China Aid Council, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, was maintained in the active indices of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

During 1942 the official files of the Political and Labor Bail Fund in New York City reflected that Mildred Price and Harold Coy whose address was given as 1612 K Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., were among those who had either deposited funds or had sought the services of the organization in connection with the Political Prisoners Bail Fund.

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[REDACTED] of the New York Field Division ascertained that in 1942 Mildred Price was Executive Secretary of the China Aid Council which club was combined with the American Committee for Chinese Orphans. The Informant stated that the American Committee for Chinese Orphans was incorporated on January 19, 1939, and a certificate of consolidation with the China Aid Council was issued on August 3, 1941. According to the Informant, the China Aid Council was originally organized to raise funds for medical and refugee aid under the name of China Red Cross. It was mentioned the Council was operated as a division of the American League for Peace and Democracy in New York City. The China Aid Council supported a number of various aid projects in China, including international peace hospitals and the funds for the Council were raised through contributions as well as through China Relief, Incorporated. The present address for the China Aid Council is given as 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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[REDACTED]

*Referred*

[REDACTED]

Mrs. Rachel Lipscomb Graves advised that she resided with Carolyn and Mary Price, sisters of Mildred Price, at 65 Morton Street, New York City from July to October, 1936. During this period, according to Mrs. Graves, Mary Price and Mildred Price made a trip to Russia and were gone for about two months.

Herbert Bissett, superintendent at 3 West 15th Street, advised that Mildred Price lived at that address for a period of one year about 1937. He stated that Mildred Price was Communistic in her talking and that rumor had it that she was a Communist. Mr. Jack Reynolds, superintendent at 258 West 17th Street, New York City, advised that he moved Mildred Price from that address in May, 1940. He stated that he noticed she had a number of books and Communistic pamphlets and material and that she had two large file cabinets which she described as being extremely heavy and the contents of which he should not say. Reynolds stated that Mildred Price was a Communist and associated with people who were known to be Communists. Mr. and Mrs. August Gebel, superintendents of the premises at 420 West 118th Street, advised that Harold Coy and Mildred Price had resided at Apartment 23 at that address since October of 1942.

[REDACTED]

*b7E*

[REDACTED]

[ The records of the New York City Police Department, Special Squad, revealed that the name Mildred Price was described in their records as a Communist but no further information concerning her was set out.

*Referred*

[REDACTED]

*Referred*

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A letter was received from the San Diego Field Division dated March 8, 1942, which enclosed a memorandum captioned "Russian Couriers". This information had been originally received from Vernon R. Tompkins, Metuchen, New Jersey. Speaking of the Russian courier set up in the United States, Tompkins stated that "the main tip off now....for the Communist force in Washington was a Tass Telegraph Agency. This is under the supervision of Lawrence Todd... and one of the chiefs of the crew is Mildred Price." According to Tompkins Tass had established two listening posts somewhere on the East Coast. Tompkins further stated in the memorandum "...there seems to be an unusual interest in Mildred Price. This Price woman made so many trips between March, 1931, and 1936 to Europe that we could not actually give the number. We know of at least seven. We also know of numerous South American trips, one to Australia, numerous trips to the Orient -- in fact she was always on the go. The statement has made that the Price woman was married. There was only one person that we had contact with that could tell us what her married name is and that person is Samuel Freeman, who is reported to be in Lisbon at the present time."

*Referred*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

*referral*

[REDACTED]

Adrian Weretnikove Rosenbaum was definitely identified as an associate of Soviet espionage agents and investigation disclosed that he was personally engaged in espionage activities in their behalf. He was formerly a captain in the United States Army and was honorably discharged therefrom May 11, 1944.

[REDACTED]

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It will be noted that Grace Granich, mentioned above, a prominent suspect in the Comrap investigation, is alleged to be engaged as a Soviet Agent.

Fred Douglas in 1928 visited Germany, Holland, London and Paris and contacted Koumaning in Amsterdam, Rotterdam and London which were closely associated with the Workers International Relief. Douglas wrote for the Daily Worker and made a trip to Russia about 1938 as a member of the rank and file delegation. He is a close acquaintance of Charles Recht.

Mr. James Shannon, caretaker, Yaddo Foundation, Saratoga Springs, New York, advised that Mildred Price wrote a letter to Agnes Smedley on December 28, 1944. In this letter Price wrote "and the good news is that I have a way to send the cultural funds. A friend of Madam Sun Yat-sen is Fred Douglas of the OWI in Kunming. His wife was in today and she said she could send the money to Fred and get him to turn it over to Madam Sun Yat-sen. ....I'll send it to Mrs. Douglas in Boston who will in turn send it to Fred by money order -- Mrs. Douglas is O.K."

On March 23, 1945, through a technical surveillance it was ascertained that Phil Jaffe had a conversation with a Miss Price, who was apparently with the China Aid Council. Price advised Jaffe that she and Agnes Smedley

had had breakfast with a man from M.I.T., a biochemist, who has been working with the F.E.A. Miss Price stated, "He told us a lot of things about our own Government's attitude toward China and he said that when Wallace came back, Wallace talked to him about it and Wallace had no hope for China except for Communist areas."

On April 16, through a technical surveillance, a conversation between Phil Jaffe and Y. Y. Hsu of the Institute of Pacific Relations disclosed a mention of Mildred Price. Jaffe and Hsu were mentioning a meeting which apparently was to be held at five o'clock, and Jaffe asked whether Hsu got Mildred, apparently referring to Mildred Price. Hsu stated that he had. At 5:04 P.M. on April 15, through a technical surveillance, a conversation between Jaffe and Mrs. Y. Y. Hsu also contained a reference to Mildred Price. Mrs. Hsu was telling Jaffe what action Hsu had taken relative to some meeting which was apparently to take place the following day, and Jaffe asked whether Mildred had been contacted. Mrs. Hsu stated that Larry Rossinger had been, but Mildred Price had not as yet been called. She asked Jaffe whether he wanted Hsu to call Mildred, and Jaffe stated that he thought he did.

On April 21, at 11:35 A.M., through a technical surveillance, it was determined that Irma Jaffe called Phil Jaffe and they spoke about a dinner for the following evening. Jaffe stated he was asking Mildred Price and Ralph Sevas (phonetic) to join them.

On April 24, 1945, at 11:45 A.M., through a technical surveillance, it was determined that Mildred (probably Mildred Price) called Jaffe and they discussed one Allen of Allen-Kenin Associates, 119 West 57th Street. These individuals were apparently publicity agents and Phil stated that they would handle some unspecified work very well. He stated, "They're good liberals and you just give them whatever advice you think." Mildred then stated that Madam Sun wanted a sulphur kit and vaccines and she wanted to know how to arrange for them. She stated that Wilma Fairbank suggested she try Jack Service and ask him if General Stilwell would give her any advice. She indicated she had written to Service but had not received an answer. She also stated that Wilma had told her that Michael Lee of the F.E.A. and Major Herbert Little of the O.S.S. would give her advice. Phil Jaffe stated that Michael Lee would be of no value but Jack Service would be a good man to give her the information desired. Mrs. Price then stated that Mrs. Carter told her that she knew Major Little, and that he used to be with the I.P.R. Phil concluded the conversation by stating that he knew Michael Lee quite well himself, and that he was a very good friend of Alvin Barber and Hilda Austern.

At 4:18 P.M. that same date, through a technical surveillance, it was determined that Jaffe called Mildred Price of the China Aid Council, and stated he was going to see Service that night and would call her later about it. They were apparently referring to the previous conversation mentioned above.

On June 4, 1945, a technical surveillance reflected that Mildred Price contacted Philip Jaffe and during their conversation Jaffe suggested to her that she should invite Mark Gayn and his wife to their meeting on Friday and that following the meeting the party would go out for dinner. It was indicated that the meeting was to take place at the home of Stanley Isaacs, 14 East 96th Street, New York City. Their conversation then pertained to various Chinese refugee associations.

Through a search of the effects of Thomas Bisson, who is a contact of Philip Jaffe, there was furnished a typewritten list entitled "Regular Members of the Communist Party," included on this list was the name of Mildred Price.

#### Relatives

Harold Coy, husband of Mildred Price, authored a genealogical history entitled "The Prices and the Moores", published in 1944 by the International Press, 121 Varick Street, New York City. According to this history, the following information concerning Mildred Price's relatives was obtained.

Mary Wolf Price - Sister of Mildred Price. Considerable information concerning this individual is set out elsewhere inasmuch as she also is named by Informant Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as active in Russian espionage.

Tom Moore Price - Brother of Mildred Price. As of September, 1944, Tom Moore Price was residing at Oakland, California. From 1919 to date he had been employed by the Henry Kaiser Company, Incorporated, and had participated in building construction for that company. At the present time he is works manager and vice president of the Iron and Steel Division of the Kaiser Corporation, at Fontana, California.

Ruth Price - Sister of Mildred Price. Ruth Price resides at Wilmington, North Carolina. She is married to A. B. Chandler who as of 1942 was chief of the Commissary Department at Camp Davis, North Carolina.

John Paul Price. John Paul Price resides at Burlington, North Carolina. He is the owner of the Greensboro Distributing Company.

William Enoch Price. Since April, 1941, he has been the owner and publisher of the "Democrat" published in Greensboro, North Carolina.

Dr. James V. Price. Dr. Price resides at Jackson Heights, Long Island. For 17 years prior to 1942 he had been a surgeon with the Guggenheim Mining interest in Bolivia.

Carolina Davis Price. She is married to C. C. MacMillan, Security Analyst with the Chase National Bank in New York City.

Wright Moore Price. Wright Moore Price is an engineer. In 1942 he was affiliated with the Kaiser Company at Fontana, California. In 1943 he was stationed in Mexico City with a Kaiser subsidiary.

Pattie Eranson Price. She resides at 55 Barrow Street, New York City and is employed as an economist with the New York office of the Wage-Hour Administration. In 1936 she was employed in the office of Otto Buyer, National Mediation Board and after this employment was with the Wage-Hour Administration.

From 1939 to date Mildred Price has been Executive Secretary of the China Aid Council, 1790 Broadway, New York City, formerly located at 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Harold Coy, husband of Mildred Price was born on September 24, 1902, at LaHabra, California. From October 1941 to March, 1942, he was employed by the Russian War Relief, 535 Fifth Avenue, New York City. As of August, 1942, he was a radio broadcast writer for the "New York Daily News". Coy taught history at Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas, 1932.



RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Investigation reflects that Mildred Price, also known as Mrs. Harold Russell Coy, presently resides at 420 West 118 Street, New York City, apartment 33 with her husband, Harold Coy.

On December 3, 1945, physical surveillance revealed that Mildred Price attended a dinner at the Hotel Astor under the auspices of the Nation Associates. The topic discussed at the dinner was "The Challenge of the Atomic Bomb" and the following persons were included on the dais: Harold L. Laski, Dr. Juan Negrin, Leon Henderson and Professor Harold Urey. Mildred Price was accompanied to the dinner by her sister, Branson Price. Physical surveillance of Mildred Price from December 1, 1945 to December 9, 1945, failed to reflect that Mildred Price had contact or was contacted by any other individuals presently under investigation in connection with this case. A major portion of Mildred Price's time was spent at her office as Executive Secretary of the China Aid Council, 1790 Broadway or at her home at 420 West 118 Street, New York City. Through a technical surveillance it was ascertained that Mildred Price made plans to attend a meeting of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare on December 10, 1945, at 130 East 22nd Street, New York City. Her sister, Branson Price, was formerly employed by the Wage Hour Administration, Regional Office, New York City, was apparently to be in charge of this meeting. Through a technical surveillance on the Price residence it was ascertained that Harold Coy, husband of Mildred Price, in a conversation with Branson Price, sister of Mildred Price told her that he was acquainted with and had a personal meeting with R. P. Melnico (phonetic) who is presently residing at the Taft Hotel, New York City. Melnico had come to New York for the purpose of establishing a Labor Bureau similar to his Pacific Coast Labor Bureau which carried on activities with negotiators for unions during labor difficulties. Coy stated that about twenty-two years ago he had done arbitration work with Melnico and that he, Melnico, was known as Harry Bridges brain trust.

RE: COLONEL JOHN HAZARD REYNOLDS /XU

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

"I have been in rather close association with Colonel John Hazard Reynolds through his connection with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. As a result of numerous conversations I had with him I was able to determine some information concerning his background.

"He was born in Albany, New York and is the son of an old family that originally settled in Long Island. Colonel Reynolds' father was a New York State Supreme Court Judge, and although there was considerable money in the family, Reynolds himself did not come into any substantial inheritance until the death of his grandmother sometime in the early 1930's. Reynolds did not complete college but as a young boy entered Wall Street and had numerous jobs as a runner, board marker and other miscellaneous positions with various firms in the finance district of New York. At some later date he was taken into partnership with a member of the New York Stock Exchange and remained in that business until the beginning of World War I. He entered the Armed Services as a Private and due to his financial background was stationed in Washington, D. C. and at the termination of the war held the rank of Major. It was just subsequent to World War I that he married Grace Fleischman, who is one of the members of the prominent Fleischman Yeast Company family.

"He subsequently went back to Wall Street and was in partnership in the financial district with several firms until sometime in early 1929 when he withdrew from this business. Sometime in the early 1930's he came into a fairly substantial inheritance through his grandmother and commenced to travel and had no employment until sometime in 1934. It appears that his family was in some way connected with a banking institution that was taken over by the Chase National Bank and in 1934 the Chase National Bank, through this connection, sent him to Russia to make a report on financial conditions in that country.

"Reynolds spent in all about two months in Russia and apparently while there saw many prominent individuals in connection with the report that he was making relative to the investigation he was conducting into the financial affairs of the Russian Government. He appeared to have been greatly impressed by the people he met.

"On his return to New York he drew up a report which he submitted to the Chase National Bank and as I recall they refused to pay him for it as apparently it was of no value to them. After returning from Russia he again lived the life of a retired gentleman and had no employment that I knew of until early January of 1941 when the spade work for the formation of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation was being done.

"In connection with Reynolds' political background, he indicated that he had been a Socialist for the past twenty years and indicated that on one occasion in 1919 he spoke on the same platform somewhere in New Jersey with Scott Nearing. He also told me that he knew Norman Thomas and John Reed, who had been active in the Socialist Party movement.

"I also determined from his conversations that he had been an acquaintance of some long standing of Theodore Bayer and had made numerous financial contributions to Ted Bayer's magazine 'Soviet Russia Today.' He also knew and gave financial assistance to Herbert Goldfrank, who was associated with the 'New Masses.'

"I also knew that Reynolds was a good friend of Lem Harris and I recall on several occasions he indicated that the Harris family and his own family had been one-time residents of Tuxedo Park, New York and that his acquaintanceship with Harris started in early boyhood. Reynolds also indicated an acquaintanceship with Corliss Lamont, who is the son of Thomas Lamont, well known New York financier.

"I know that Reynolds is not a dues-paying Communist Party member. However, he openly admitted that he is a 'Marxist,' and a Communist and further indicated that before his association with the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation gave substantial sums of money to various Communist Party enterprises. I do recall, however, that after Reynolds became associated with the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, he continued to see Ted Bayer, Lem Harris and Herbert Goldfrank, but told me that he was no longer contributing any large sums of money to the enterprises which these individuals were concerned with. He did state, however, that he did give them contributions but they were small and his purpose for doing this was to ingratiate himself with these individuals and felt that this friendship would be of great assistance to him in the profitable operation of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation.

"As I have previously stated, in late 1940 Golos was desirous of forming the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and went to Earl Browder

in an effort to find a suitable individual to act as a front for this corporation. It was through Browder or one of Browder's functionaries that John Reynolds was nominated for this position.

"I first met Reynolds in Golos' office sometime in the latter part of 1940 at a time when the negotiations for the formation of this company were going on. Some time after this meeting I was informed that Reynolds was to be the President of this new Corporation. On Golos' instructions, I believe in the early part of January, 1941, I started to see Reynolds in his home on fairly frequent occasions; the reason for this was to arrange for the forming of this company, sending cablegrams to Intourist, and other matters that were incident to the actual commencement of the activities of this Corporation. The company actually started to do business at 212 Fifth Avenue, sometime in the early part of April, 1941, and at which time Reynolds took a fairly active interest in the affairs of the Corporation.

"However, as I have previously stated, the money that represented the capital in this Corporation was obtained both from Earl Browder and John Reynolds; Reynolds putting up \$5,000 and Earl Browder, as I learned later, on behalf of the Communist Party, putting up \$15,000. The \$15,000 I know was given to Reynolds by Browder or Lem Harris.

"At the time the corporate papers for this organization were drawn up by Mr. Charles Bannerman of Clark, Carr and Ellis, 120 Broadway, New York City, Reynolds was indicated as the sole owner of this Corporation. As a matter of fact, all of the stock certificates that were issued were in the name of John Hazard Reynolds.

"In connection with the drawing up of the corporate papers for this organization, I am positive that Reynolds did not indicate to Mr. Bannerman or Joseph Mann, who also participated in the legal work concerning the formation of the company, that the capital investment was put up by anyone except himself. It is my recollection that the law firm of Clark, Carr and Ellis is a very reputable and well known legal firm and I am sure that if they had any suspicion that any of the capital was being put up by the Communist Party or Earl Browder that they would have refused to be a party to any negotiations in regard to this Corporation.

"When the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation first started business, Reynolds took a small active part in the affairs of the Corporation for a short period of time. However, a short time after the Corporation started business, Reynolds spent less and less time actively participating

in the affairs of the Corporation and the actual running of the Corporation was left more or less to my own judgment. I wish to state, however, that Reynolds was cognizant of all of the activities of the firm and sat in on Directors' meetings and although he did not do much actual work, kept in pretty close touch with the activities of the firm.

"At the time of the entrance of the United States into World War II, Reynolds spent considerably less time than he had previously been spending relative to the affairs of the Corporation and he informed me that he had been making an attempt to join the Armed Services. At first he was unsuccessful as he was overage. However, I do recall that in about September of 1942 he received a communication from the War Department indicating that if he so desired, they could probably use him in some branch of the Service. After the receipt of this letter Reynolds spent a considerable amount of his time at Governors Island and in Washington in an effort to get himself located in some branch of the Service.

"In December of 1942 he was given a Commission as a Major in the Finance Department of the U. S. Army and was sent to an Officers Training School for finance personnel that was located, as I recall, somewhere in North Carolina. He spent three months in this training and was subsequently assigned to the finance office in Hoboken, New Jersey. He was in Hoboken for some months. However, the entire office was moved from Hoboken to Two Lafayette Street in New York City and he was subsequently assigned to New York.

"He remained in New York for several months and was then assigned to Washington, D. C. on some special mission, the specific nature of which I do not know except that it related in some way to foreign funds. He remained in Washington for a period of approximately six months and was thereafter reassigned to his former position at Two Lafayette Street, New York. In September, 1945, he was elevated to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, which rank he still holds at the present time. At the present time Reynolds is the Executive Officer of the Finance Office in New York City.

"It came to my attention some few months after the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation commenced operations that Colonel Reynolds was maintaining for Lem Harris various sums of money in a safety deposit box of the Chase National Bank, Fifth Avenue Branch located at 200 Fifth Avenue.

"Upon Reynolds' entering on active duty with the Army in 1942, he instructed me that if in the future Harris should ask that I place for him

any money in the safety deposit box, I should do so and, likewise, if Harris requested that some of the money already placed there be returned to him I should, likewise, turn it over.

"Continuing, from the time of Reynolds' entrance upon active duty until sometime in the Spring of 1945 Harris occasionally would come to see me at my office and would either give me additional sums to be placed in the safety deposit box or would ask that I withdraw a certain amount and give it to him. I kept no independent record of the dates and amounts of these transactions between Harris and myself but recall that Harris had a small book in which he made entries indicating the dates and the character of the transaction, that is, if it were a deposit or a withdrawal and the amount.

"It is my impression that the reason Harris withdrew all his funds from the safety deposit box in the Spring of 1945 and ceased his practice of giving me money to be placed there was that by that time the Russians had made clear their intention of taking over the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and Harris apparently felt this repository would no longer be safe. The money given to me by Harris for safekeeping was placed in envelopes bearing the printed name either of John H. Reynolds or the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation; the deposits and withdrawals ran, so far as I presently recall, from approximately \$2,000 or \$3,000 to \$10,000. Occasionally, when Harris would give me money to be placed in the safety deposit box, he would remark that he had just come from making the rounds and these funds were obviously Party funds rather than the personal property of Harris.

"On the occasion of my initial meeting with Al, he asked me what I thought about the advisability of his meeting Reynolds. I told him such a move was very unwise because Reynolds was in uniform, also inclined to be somewhat indiscreet, and also mentioned to Al the difficulty of explaining to Reynolds the identity of Al. He seemed satisfied at this time that a meeting with Reynolds would not be wise. On the occasion of my meeting him in the latter part of May or possibly the early part of June, 1945, however, he again brought up the subject of his meeting Reynolds and told me he definitely desired to see him. I again registered my objection and told Al that Ray Elson, likewise, felt that for various reasons he should not meet Reynolds. Al insisted, however, that I arrange for such a meeting and, accordingly, some few days later, I met Al at Longchamp's Restaurant in New York City and we went together to the Vanderbilt Hotel on Park Avenue where I introduced him to Colonel Reynolds. I left Al and Reynolds together there and Al indicated to me he would see me sometime later in Washington. Reynolds told me later

that Al had been extremely inquisitive about the personal finances of himself and his wife and had attempted to convince Reynolds that he definitely should stay with the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and that the company had tremendous possibilities. It was also on this occasion that Al told Reynolds that the \$15,000 investment, ostensibly made by Browder when the Corporation was formed actually represented Russian funds and that Al was giving this equity to Reynolds.

"I subsequently talked to Al about his meeting with Reynolds and told him that Reynolds had not been favorably impressed by the approach made by Al, who blamed me somewhat for Reynolds' reluctance to go along with him. According to Reynolds, Al had promised to see him three weeks after the date of their meeting in New York City but Al failed to communicate with Reynolds who, thereafter, asked me several times to attempt to arrange a meeting for him. I spoke to Al later about his failure to get in touch with Reynolds after meeting him and he made some remark that he was not supposed to get in touch with Reynolds for three months rather than three weeks after the meeting and further manifested a contemptuous attitude toward Reynolds.

"At the request of Reynolds, I asked Al at my meeting with him on October 17, 1945, and November 21, 1945, to communicate with Reynolds, saying that the latter was very desirous of conferring with Al but he said he had no desire to see Reynolds.

"On the occasion of my introducing Al to Reynolds, I introduced Al by some fictitious name and Reynolds has always referred to Al as Paul. I do not believe that Reynolds knows the identity of Al except that during some of our conversations after his meeting with Al, Reynolds indicated that he felt Al was a Soviet agent.

"Sometime in the latter part of September, 1945, when I was seriously considering getting out of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and was also desirous of having Reynolds cease his activities with this Corporation, I told Reynolds that I had been mixed up with Golos in some undercover work. I explained, however, that at the time Golos died in November, 1943, I had ceased all these activities and told him nothing of my continued operations along intelligence lines. I also at this time informed Reynolds that if the Russians were interested in maintaining the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation they were doing it for a purpose and that he would probably become involved. It was at that time he indicated to me that he probably knew that Al was, in fact, a Soviet agent. He also stated that he felt that being an American and this being an American corporation he would be able to prevent

the Corporation being used for any Russian activities and gave me the impression he thought himself capable of handling any exigency which might arise.

"It was also during this period I mentioned to Reynolds Al's proposal to me that I go to Mexico as an agent of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and told Reynolds I had refused because I was apprehensive that I might become involved in something unpleasant."

The informant stated in connection with Theodore Bayer, a good friend of John Reynolds, that "when Al failed to communicate with Reynolds (as previously mentioned) he went to see Bayer and told him about having met Al and the fact that Al had not kept his appointment as he promised to — Reynolds subsequently told me that Bayer promised to get him another Russian contact in the event that Al did not subsequently see him."

The informant advised concerning the origin of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation in about April, 1941 that, "At this time Reynolds was the President and Treasurer. I was the Vice President and Secretary and Max Spector was Assistant Treasurer. Spector was formerly associated with the Amtorg Trading Corporation...-----"

"At this time Golos was running World Tourist, Inc. and, as a matter of fact, greatly assisted Reynolds in the transaction of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation affairs. In June, 1941, John Reynolds became an official in World Tourist, Inc. This was occasioned by the illness of Golos who found it impracticable to continue all his work with World Tourist."

In connection with Colonel Reynolds' status in the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, the informant has advised that Jack, a Russian contact, wanted Ray Elson to acquire all of the stock certificates held by Reynolds and his wife. At that time all of the certificates were held by Reynolds and his wife, with the exception of five shares registered in the informant's name. The informant stated, "I further recall in this connection that Jack instructed me that Reynolds' stock definitely should be acquired and suggested that I attempt to effect this through Earl Browder, that is, by having him confer with Reynolds, pointing out to the latter that he no longer had any Russian contact of value and that inasmuch as the firm's success depended mainly on someone in a firm having a good Russian contact, he no longer was of any value so far as securing business for the Corporation ---"

"With respect to the conversation of Browder and Reynolds directed towards the latter's getting out of the Corporation, I recall that I went to Browder's office at 50 East 12th Street, New York City, told him what I wanted to do and he pointed out that he could not, of course, meet Reynolds in a conspicuous place and would have to select some appropriate location."



"A few days later he told me to bring Reynolds and Ray Elson and go to 16 West 12th Street, New York City, which I learned upon arriving there was the home of Frederick V. Field, who was not present and whom I have never met —


"It was on that occasion that Browder had the conversation with Reynolds along the lines mentioned and it was Reynolds' reaction that if Browder felt he should dispose of his interest to Ray Elson, that, of course, would be acceptable to him."

It is noted that the informant resigned her position as Vice President of the firm on May 8, 1945, that Ray Elson was elected to succeed her and that Elson by that time had become familiar with the firm's business. However, the informant said that while she was on a vacation in June of 1945 Reynolds contacted her by phone and wanted her to return to New York, remarking that he "was most desirous of conferring with me in New York City, because Al had not been in touch with him recently, that the business generally was confused because Ray Elson's financial participation had been stalemated and he was not favorably inclined towards Elson.

"I returned to New York City approximately two weeks after my departure and on this occasion saw Reynolds. He told me that I would probably need funds and suggested that I transfer to him my five shares of Corporation stock, which incidentally had previously been given to me by him as a gift. So far as I recall, nothing further of consequence transpired at this meeting and I returned to Connecticut. Approximately two weeks later I again came back to New York and saw Ray Elson at the office. She requested that I transfer to her my stock certificates and I told her that it was impossible as I had previously transferred them to Reynolds. This angered her considerably and she made some remark about my 'cutting her throat.' It was on this occasion that she informed me she had been given \$500 by her Russian contact for the purpose of acquiring some of Reynolds' stock, it being understood that she was to receive mine from me for nothing.

The informant related that she conferred with Colonel Reynolds on approximately September 15, 1945, at which time he insisted that she rejoin the Corporation and informed her further that Ray Elson had never been able to acquire any stock in the firm. He said that he did not like her and that he felt the informant was indispensable to the firm. -Accordingly, the informant resumed her work with the firm.

Concerning the proposal that the Russians take over the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, the informant has stated, "They were to



reimburse Browder for the \$15,000 that was originally paid into the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation by Browder. When this was accomplished the Communist Party would be completely divorced from any activity in so far as it concerned U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. I wish to state, however, that the \$15,000 invested in the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation has never been repaid to Browder and, in my opinion, never will be because I feel definitely the Russians realize that such a move would not be financially sound."

In connection with this, the informant has said, "My last meeting with Browder, which took place sometime in the latter part of October, 1945, was occasioned by several visits to my office of Lem Harris. Harris made several trips to my office in an attempt to talk to me and I subsequently did meet him at my office, at which time he attempted to obtain from me the \$15,000 that had originally been put into the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation by Earl Browder. I informed him that I had nothing to do with the \$15,000 and had been told that the Russians were going to take care of reimbursement to the Communist Party, or Browder, for their original investment."

As a result of this, the informant spoke to Earl Browder and asked him what advice he could give her and he stated, "So far as he knew, the Russians had definitely decided to take over the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and that they were somewhat slow in getting the money up, but that they would probably do so within the near future."

The informant has also alleged concerning Earl Browder, "I saw him at his summer home again sometime in August, 1944 and I recall that on this occasion Colonel Reynolds accompanied me. It is my recollection that I took along two or three bottles of Scotch whiskey for Earl Browder, some Canadian Club whiskey for William Browder, and some brandy for Irene Browder. This liquor was a gift from the Russians and it will be recalled that they had on frequent instances in the past given Browder and his wife gifts of liquor and caviar. As I recall, there was no particular significant conversation between Colonel Reynolds and Browder on this occasion and I was in their presence during the entire time we were there.

It is my present recollection that I took with me on this occasion some material I had collected and was able to seize an opportunity to allow Earl Browder to look over that material although I, of course, brought it back to New York City with me. Colonel Reynolds was entirely ignorant of the fact that I carried along this intelligence information.

December 17, 1945

Re: COLONEL JOHN HAZARD REYNOLDS | X u

BACKGROUND

Much of the background information pertaining to Colonel Reynolds has been given by Miss Elizabeth Terrill Bentley and has been set out in her allegations concerning him. In addition, however, it is noted that a Dun and Bradstreet report dated in January, 1941, shows that Reynolds was born on October 13, 1886 and is a native of the United States. He came to New York City from Albany, New York in 1906 and shortly thereafter became a member of the brokerage firm of Effingham, Laurence and Company. Subsequently he held membership in the New York Stock Exchange. During World War I he was a Captain in the United States Army and in that capacity worked in the Office of the Director of Finance in Washington, D. C. Following his discharge he was associated with the Mellvill Shoe Company, Inc., New York City, for a number of years, later becoming associated with Guaranty Company of New York. Following this he was active in the firm of Gillman and Reynolds which managed the affairs of a financial nature of a few private families including Reynolds' own. In 1927 he retired from active business and remained so until approximately 1941, when the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation was formed.

He is one of the stockholders in the 825 Fifth Avenue Corporation which is a cooperative organization and holds title to the apartment building at this address. The various stockholders occupy apartments in the building and it is noted that Reynolds has an apartment on the seventh floor.

Reynolds married Grace Fleischmann of the Fleischmann Yeast family who is independently wealthy. As of 1942, Reynolds held capital stock in the Chase National Bank running into six figures and also had a large personal estate.

In connection with the present investigation, Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised that Colonel Reynolds has been interested in the World Tourist, Incorporated and in the new U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. Consequently a summary of these two organizations is being set out hereinafter as further explanation of Colonel Reynolds' activities.

WORLD TOURIST, INCORPORATED | X u

This corporation was chartered on June 10, 1927, in the State of New York with an authorized capital of \$50,000. The officers as of October 18, 1940, were: President, Joseph R. Brodsky; Vice President, Robert W. Wiener; Treasurer, Alexander Trachtenberg and Secretary, Jacob M. Golos. All of the above have long been active in Communist activities.

~~SECRET~~

The report was received that the corporation was established to take charge of all steamships, tours, hotels, railway accommodations and arrangements for the comfort of passengers and for transportation to Soviet Russia and elsewhere. In March, 1940, World Tourist, Incorporated, and J. M. Golos, whose real name was Jacob Raisin, plead guilty to an indictment charging failure to register as agents of the Soviet Government. The corporation was fined \$500 and Golos received a similar fine as well as a sentence of four months to one year in jail. The jail sentence was later changed to probation. Following Golos' death on November 27, 1943, the office of President of the World Tourist, Incorporated, was left vacant with John Hazard Reynolds acting as Vice President and Elizabeth Bentley as Secretary. As of June, 1945, this corporation was reported to be engaged in selling steamship tickets to South America, Mexico, Florida, Cuba and the Soviet Union and handled packages for the USSR.

U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION /X u

The charter of incorporation of the above corporation stated: "To carry on the business of forwarders, exporters, importers -- ship brokers and all other business incident to shipping and maritime work of every description." John Hazard Reynolds was the original President and Elizabeth Bentley, the Secretary. By a contract dated March 21, 1941, the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation was designated as the exclusive agent and representative of Intourist's official Russian travel agency for the United States, Canada and Mexico. Intourist agreed to designate the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation as the sole and exclusive agency for the issuance of licenses for imports to the Soviet Union from the United States, Canada and Mexico.

In another later contract between the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and World Tourist, Incorporated, the latter was designated as the exclusive representative of the former for the purpose of transmitting merchandise, packages or parcels to Soviet Russia from the territory of Greater New York.

This corporation by letter dated April 10, 1941, notified the Secretary of State pursuant to the terms of the Notification Section of the Espionage Act of 1917 that it had entered into an agreement with Intourist for exclusive rights to licenses for the exportation of small parcels from points in the United States, Canada and Mexico to individuals in the USSR. The letter stated that the nature of its business was not such as to require registration by the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation under the above statute and this opinion was later concurred in by the State Department.

As of July, 1943, the officers of this corporation were John Hazard Reynolds, President; Elizabeth Bentley, Vice President, Secretary and Acting President; and Grace Fleischmann Reynolds, Vice President. These officers plus Charles F. Bannerman constituted the Directors.

The corporation continued to act as agent for Intourist and also engaged in the shipment of packages to the USSR. However, its monthly transfer of funds to Intourist dropped from approximately \$15,000 in 1941 to between \$3,000 and \$5,000.

In July of 1945, the corporation was still in operation and engaged in obtaining export licenses and handling shipments of packages to Russia. At this time it was reported that little activity was seen around the offices of the corporation and the superintendent of the office building at 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City, expressed the belief that most of the business was conducted by telephone.

## RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On December 5, 1945, Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised the New York Field Office that she had a conference with Lem Harris on the morning of December 5, 1945, and that Lem Harris had advised that he and his associates were definitely going to take over the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and further that he appeared very interested in learning how soon he and the others might expect to be able to take some profits from the company. Harris manifested great eagerness in having Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds remain in the firm and at the conference which was scheduled for December 7, 1945, attempts would be made to convince Reynolds that he definitely should retain his interest and participation in the firm's business.

Later the same day, Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised the New York Field Office that she had a luncheon engagement with Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds at 11:45 a.m. that day and that she had told Colonel Reynolds that Lem Harris had said to her earlier in the morning. According to her, Reynolds seemed to be very self-assured about the matter of handling Harris and the Russians with respect to the affairs of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. Reynolds made the statement that he had known Ted Bayer, was intimately acquainted with him and believed him to be a great fellow. He was sure that Bayer would not attempt to take advantage of him. After Elizabeth Bentley had told Reynolds of the evident desire of Lem Harris and his associates to take over the firm, Reynolds' reaction was that he would stay in the company if he were allowed to operate it as he pleased and not take orders from Lem Harris, Ted Bayer or anyone else. He indicated that if a satisfactory arrangement could not be arrived at at the Friday meeting, he would consider selling out his interest to Harris and Bayer. Elizabeth Bentley stated that such an eventuality was very remote in her opinion because Colonel Reynolds' presence in the corporation obviously would be regarded as very important because he would be a "good front", had a reputable law firm handling the corporation's affairs and was generally regarded well in New York circles. She said that she felt definitely certain that Harris, Bayer, as well as the Russians, would realize Reynolds' value to the company for the foregoing reasons.

Elizabeth Bentley stated further that she had read the articles by Howard Rushmore which appeared in the New York "Journal American" on December 3 and 4, 1945, concerning the "Adamson" case which was an expose of certain phases of Russian espionage in the United States. According to her, Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds had excitedly telephoned her and asked if the Adamson mentioned in the articles was anyone he knew. According to Elizabeth Bentley, Reynolds wondered if Adamson was identical with "Al." She assured him that she felt positive that this was not the case. Elizabeth Bentley stated that Reynolds was very nervous and at a later date had again asked her if

she had any ideas about the accuracy of the Rushmore newspaper articles as well as the possible identities of the persons described therein. She said that she was not sure in her own mind why Colonel Reynolds was so nervous and upset but believes it to be a combination of the publicity together with the unsettled conditions of the affairs of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and the impending conference with Lem Harris and Ted Bayer which was scheduled for December 7, 1945 in Colonel Reynolds' apartment.

On December 12, 1945, Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that the meeting took place on December 7, 1945, in Colonel Reynolds' apartment. Ted Bayer indicated that he was taking over the financial duties of the Communist Party and that Lem Harris was going to return to the agricultural field of the Party and would operate in Pennsylvania and New York. She stated that from the trend of the remarks made by Harris and Bayer at the meeting, it is their apparent intention to effect a closer working arrangement between the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and World Tourist, Incorporated, which latter concern they propose to make the sole receiving agent. She was unable to conclude whether Colonel Reynolds would retain his interests, financial and otherwise, in the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation in view of the intended domination of it by Lem Harris and Ted Bayer but was of the opinion that he probably would continue in the firm in the same capacity as in the past inasmuch as Ted Bayer exerts great influence over him.

December 17, 1945

RE: PAULINE ROSEN, with aliases Pauline Rosin, Pauline Rickman, Pauline Richman, Pauline Bickman, Pauline Rogers, Pauline Royce, Pauline Weir, Pauline Usher, Pauline Uscher, Mrs. Edward Royce, Mrs. Oscar Rosin, Mrs. Usher Rosen, Mrs. Uscher Rosen, Mrs. Uscher Rosin, Paulinne Raisen, Mrs. Oscar Raisen, Mrs. Usher Raisen, Mrs. Uscher Raisen.

(45) u

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

"Sometime around the end of March, 1935 I obtained, through Miss Callan of the Columbia Placement Bureau, a position with the Home Relief Bureau as an investigator. This Bureau was located at 150th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. I worked as an investigator for this organization until about the end of July, 1935. While I was doing research work for the City Office of the American League Against War and Fascism I met Pauline Rogers, who I later learned was the ex-wife of Eddie Royce. Miss Rogers was the Executive Secretary of the American League Against War and Fascism and, I later learned, a member of the Communist Party.

"After I became a member of the Communist Party, Pauline Rogers approached me and wanted to know if I was desirous of doing Italian anti-fascist work. She indicated that my sojourn in studying in Italy would be very important in this work, and I agreed to help her. At this time she introduced me to Juliet Stuart Poyntz Glazer.

"At the time I commenced my employ with the Italian Library of Information I became detached from my previous organization and after that I was not associated with any unit or part of the Communist organization. A short time after I was employed with the Italian Library of Information I realized the possibility of obtaining information for the Communist movement at the Library. Thereupon, I went to Pauline Rogers. She had, by this time, become a Communist organizer for the West Side Section in the Water Front Section. She gave me a letter of introduction to Mr. F. Brown (Ferruccio Marini) who, at that time, operated on the ninth floor of the Communist Party headquarters."



re: PAULINE ROSEN, With Aliases | *Ru*

BACKGROUND

This memorandum summarizes the pertinent information regarding Pauline Rosen, who is known by many aliases, including Pauline Loyers, by which alias she was known to the informant.

For the purpose of briefly identifying Pauline Rosen, it is noted that she is an old Communist Party member, in fact a charter member of the Communist Party, U.S.A., having joined the party in December, 1919. For many years she was an active Party organizer, at one time directing the Communist Party organization in the Third and First Assembly Districts in Manhattan, New York. She was born January 4, 1894, at New York City and married Edward Rosenfeld on November 24, 1940. Rosenfeld was widely known in Communist Party circles as Edward Joyce. On February 15, 1943, Pauline Rosenfeld married Oscar Rosen, and at the present time she is residing with him at 317 West 66th Street, New York, New York.

Of interest is the fact that practically all of Rosen's activities as an active Communist Party member were done on the name Pauline Loyers. Since 1943 she apparently has dropped out of active Party circles, as such, and has been observed as an official of Local 730 of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, which Local has a contract with the Electronic Corporation of America, and it is pointed out that this corporation has been suspected of furnishing a cover for the known Soviet agent, Arthur Alexandrovich Adams.

Upon the alias Pauline Wickman, she first made application for admission to the New York Training School for Teachers on May 19, 1911. The records of the New York Board of Education, Brooklyn, New York, reflect that at the time she gave her birth date as January 4, 1894, and her residence as 1526 Webster Avenue, Bronx, New York. She was first appointed as a teacher on November 3, 1913. On November 20, 1920 she was married to Edward Joyce and on September 6, 1932, she was placed on maternity leave from her profession, prior to which time she had been employed as a teacher in Public School #91, 198 Forsyth Street, New York City. She submitted her resignation on September 5, 1934, at which time she stated that she was in ill health.

The Credit Bureau of Greater New York is in possession of a report dated January 30, 1940, concerning the subject of this memorandum, under the name of Mrs. Pauline Joyce of 6 West 66th Street, New York City. According to this report she was understood to be separated from her husband but was reported to have a son of school age. This report also noted that she sometimes used the aliases of Rosen and Loyers but that her correct legal name at the time was Joyce. She was reported to be the owner of real estate known as "Stony Brook Manor" in Westport, Connecticut.

There are numerous references to this individual in the Bureau files and the following are being set out as indicative of Pauline Rogers's Communist activities.

*Referred*  
[REDACTED]

On November 18, 1929, Lester T. Hubbard, United States Commissioner, Albany, New York, addressed a letter to the President of the United States which was subsequently referred to the Bureau. In the letter Hubbard stated that on November 17, 1929, a mass meeting attended by over 100 persons was held at the Workers Circle Educational Institute, Public School #14, in Albany, under the auspices of "Women's Self-Education." At this meeting a long address was given by Pauline Rogers of New York City, at which time she accused the United States of preparing a capitalist war on the Soviet Union and urged all of her listeners to immediately enroll in the Communist Party, U.S.A. According to Hubbard, most of the individuals attending this rally, who without exception appeared to be Russian-Jewish workers and peasants, signed membership cards. During the course of her speech, Rogers also urged her listeners to enlist in the United States Army and in the event of Imperialist war to direct their guns against the United States Army.

Part III, Volume III of the published hearings of the Committee to Investigate Communist activities in the United States (the Fish Committee), which volume reports hearings conducted from July 15-23, 1930, reflects that an exhibit in the possession of the Committee consisted of an announcement of courses for the spring term of 1930 of the Workers School in New York City. Pauline Rogers was listed as an instructor for Course #32, "Problems of Working Class Women."

*Referred*  
[REDACTED]

The Daily Worker dated December 13, 1938, carried an article entitled "19th Anniversary Pauline Rogers Organizer." This article reflected that at that time Pauline Rogers was organizer of Communist Party, Section 30, in New York City, which included a large number of theatre, film and radio workers, as well as a number of taxi drivers and social workers. This article said that Rogers joined the Communist Party, U.S.A. as a charter member in December, 1919, at which time, according to the description in the article, she was a 19-year-old New York school teacher. This article describes Rogers as a talented organizer and State Council Speaker and reflects that in 1931 she was a member of the National Women's Division of the Communist Party, U.S.A., managing the publication, "Working Women," and participated in the Hunger March to Washington in 1932. She was active over a period of years in a large number of strikes, according to this article, including

the general and seamen's strikes of 1932. In addition, Pauline Rogers had visited the Soviet Union in 1927 and again in 1932. At the time of her return from the Soviet Union in 1927 she stopped in England where she contacted James Pollitt, General Secretary of the British Communist Party, and Willie Gallacher, described as a Clydesdale Worker who became the first Communist member of Parliament in England. The occasion for this Daily Worker article was apparently a celebration planned by Communist Party functionaries in New York for the purpose of commemorating Pauline Rogers' 19th anniversary in the Party. Functionaries of the Communist Party in the New York area were obtained to attend this celebration in force.

A list of the Communist Party presidential electors for New York State dated November 7, 1936, for the Communist candidates Earl Browder and Joseph P. Tompkins includes the name Pauline Rogers.

In August of 1937 the Daily Worker reflected that Pauline Rogers was a Communist Party candidate for Assembly Woman from the First Assembly District in New York City.

The Daily Worker dated October 26, 1937, shows that she was a Communist Party candidate for the State Assembly from the Second Assembly District, New York, New York; the Daily Worker for March 16, 1938, reflected that she was organizer for the Communist Party, Section 30, Fifth Assembly District, New York City, and was at that time in charge of the Daily Worker and Sunday Worker drive.

Additional information concerning Rogers appears in the Daily Worker dated August 3, 1938. In that issue she is shown as a Communist Party candidate for the State Assembly from the Fifth Assembly District, New York, New York. The August 31, 1938, edition reflects that on August 30, 1938, she led a ten-hour picket line of Communist Party members from the Fifth Assembly District, New York, New York, calling to protest discrimination against negroes in the port of the Third Ward dining premises located at 403 West 50th Street, New York City.

The Daily Worker for April 15, 1940, disclosed that she had been invited to give a banquet of the waterfront section of the Communist Party held at the restaurant on West 10th Street, New York City, to celebrate the organization of the waterfront section and to celebrate further the 36th birthday of the Communist leader, Roy Wilkins. Pauline Rogers of Section 3 of the Communist Party was one of the speakers.

At the Communist Party Section Convention held at 258 West 17th Street, New York City, on May 19, 1940, Pauline Rogers spoke as a Communist organizer for the Third and Fifth Assembly Districts. Speeches given by the functionaries of this gathering reiterated the familiar anti-war, anti-imperialist and anti-administration demands of that period. At this meeting plans were discussed for the circularization of petitions on Decoration Day, 1940, and these petitions were to be addressed to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and were to demand that America be kept out of the war.

At a Communist Party meeting on September 13, 1940, held at public school #13, 314 West 21st Street, New York City, Pauline Rogers presided. During the course of the meeting she moved that a telegram be sent to President Roosevelt protesting against the proposed military conscription and that a second telegram be addressed by the meeting to Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, protesting the deprivation of Earl Browder's civil rights.



### RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On November 28, 1945, an investigation was instituted to definitely determine whether or not Pauline Rosen did in fact reside at 317 West 93rd Street, New York City.

On December 1, 1945, a 1939 Hudson two-door sedan with Connecticut license plates Z-Z/S439 was observed parked in front of 317 West 93rd Street, New York City, and investigation disclosed that these plates were issued to Pauline Royce of Easton Road, Westport, Connecticut.

On December 4, 1945, a 1937 Dodge bearing New York license plates 1G9933 issued to Albert Fischer, 21 West Mosholu Parkway, New York City, was observed being parked in front of the entrance to 317 West 93rd Street. A man and woman entered the building. Thereafter lights were seen to go on in an apartment on the fifth floor which had been previously determined to be the apartment occupied by Pauline Rogers and her husband, Oscar Rosen.

On December 3, 1945, Pauline Rosen was observed making contacts with various electrical concerns in the vicinity of New York. In this connection it is noted that Pauline Rosen for the past several years has been actively engaged as an organizer for Local #430 of the United Electrical and Machine Workers of America.

These surveillances conducted between November 28, 1945 and December 3, 1945 on Pauline Rosen failed to indicate any activities on her part connected with instant investigation.

DR. ABRAHAM BENEDICT WEINSTEIN /XU

CONNECTION WITH CASE

On November 28, 1945, it was ascertained that Dr. Weinstein of New York City had made contact with Mrs. Gregg at Randolph 5070, wife of Joseph Gregg. At that time Dr. Weinstein informed Mrs. Gregg that it would not be necessary for her husband, Mr. Gregg, to come to New York that night, that is November 28, 1945, but further requested that Mr. Gregg come to New York next Tuesday. Subsequently Mrs. Gregg contacted her husband and advised him of these facts. At that time Mr. Gregg stated, "Oh, you mean the dentist." XU

[On December 5, 1945, it was ascertained that a telegram was sent to Joseph Gregg at 6829 Pinny Branch Road, Washington, D. C., which read as follows: "9:30 Friday appointment O.K. signed A. B. Weinstein." XU On Thursday, December 6, 1945, physical surveillance revealed that Joseph Gregg and Peter Rhodes left Washington, D. C., at 6:00 P.M. via Pennsylvania Railroad. This train arrived at Pennsylvania Station at 11:05 P.M. No contacts were made by these two individuals and they proceeded to 40 Monroe Street, New York City, the home of Peter Rhodes. On December 7, 1945, surveillance revealed that Joseph Gregg entered the office of Dr. Weinstein, 20 East 53rd Street at 9:55 A.M. At 12 noon Peter Rhodes was observed to enter the building at 20 East 53rd Street and at 2:00 P.M. Peter Rhodes and Joseph Gregg left this building and proceeded to have lunch. At 2:35 P.M. Joseph Gregg reentered the building at 20 East 53rd Street and did not leave until 7:35 P.M.

December 17, 1945

Re: DR. ABRAHAM BENEDICT WEINSTEIN *18 u*

BACKGROUND

Dr. Abraham Weinstein is a dentist surgeon with offices at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City. He is there associated professionally with Morris Weinstein, his brother. He is a native born United States citizen of Russian descent, about forty-five years of age and born in New York State. In 1923 he graduated from New York University and practiced dentistry until 1935 at 901 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. From 1935 to 1938, his offices were located at 29 West 57th Street, New York City and from 1938 until June of 1940, at 130 West 57th Street. From that time to the present date he has been located at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City. Dr. Weinstein has specialized in practicing dentistry for prominent stage and screen actors and his type of dentistry consists in the rebuilding of the mouth to change the facial characteristics of the individual patients.

Mr. H. F. Curley, the managing agent for the Leonard J. Beck Realty Company, New York City, has advised that the Weinsteins have rented Rooms A, B and C on the sixth floor of 20 East 53rd Street at an annual rental of \$1,750. In February of 1941, an additional room was added to this suite at an additional rental of \$360 per annum. Mr. Curley has said that an unusual feature of the Weinstein's occupancy was that they declined to use the switchboard which is maintained at that address for the convenience of the occupants and that they maintained their own private telephone system.

Abraham Benedict Weinstein is registered for Selective Service at Local Draft Board #28, 250 West 90th Street, New York City. His Selective Service questionnaire dated July 11, 1942, discloses with regard to his physical condition that he had chronic peptic ulcers. He stated that he was married in Los Angeles, California, in October of 1939.

Regarding his income, he stated that he was earning \$3,863 per annum and that he had real property with a net value of \$3,800. It is to be noted, however, that the records of the Corn Exchange Bank, 55th Street Branch, New York City, discloses a commercial banking account in the name of A. B. Weinstein or Morris Weinstein indicating that they claim total assets of \$32,174.89 and after discounting liabilities that the net worth of their firm was \$24,944.46. In addition they listed a three-room house at Spring Valley, New York, having a value of \$10,000, subject to a \$1,400 mortgage. In the year 1943 their average balance in this account varied between \$1,500 and \$2,000.

Inquiry at the Dental Inspector's Office, New York City, revealed no dental registration for Abraham B. Weinstein for the years 1940, 1941 or 1942. One was located for the year 1929 but it was also determined that Weinstein was not listed as a member of the Dental Society in New York City. The Inspector's Office has advised that it was possible that Weinstein could be registered in some other locality than New York City.

During the investigation of Ralph Bowman, who is believed identical with Rudy Baker and Al, the head of the Comintern Apparatus, it was ascertained that Bowman came to New York City on Tuesday of each week during the spring of 1944 and a physical surveillance of Bowman revealed that he contacted Herbert Goldfrank of "New Masses" and Dr. Abraham Weinstein, 20 East 53rd Street, New York City. Weinstein is also known to be acquainted with Carl Winter, an active Communist on the West Coast, and John Williamson, one-time member of the National Committee of the Communist Party.

As a result of investigation conducted regarding Victoria Stone, a daily and intimate associate of Arthur Adams, a known Soviet agent, it was determined that she made a telephone call on May 29, 1944, to Mrs. Weinstein, telephone 4-4471, Stamford, Connecticut. Inquiry by the New Haven Field Division revealed that this phone was listed to Harry P. Barrand of 106 Stamford Avenue, Stamford, Connecticut. It was ascertained, however, that Dr. Abraham Weinstein moved to this residence on October 2, 1944 and prior to that time resided at 199 Van Renseler Avenue, Stamford, Connecticut. At the time he moved in October, 1944, instructions were left that all calls coming to telephone Stamford 4-4471 should be transferred to a new number Stamford 3-2076, apparently the number presently used by Dr. Weinstein. Investigation so far conducted does not clearly show whether the Weinsteins were in actual occupation of this residence during the spring and summer of 1944 but since the telephone call of Victoria Stone was made in May of 1944 to Mrs. Weinstein at Stamford 4-4471, it would appear that the Weinsteins could be located through that number even in May of that year. *du*

The New Haven Field Division has ascertained long distance calls made to and from that phone for the months from June to November of 1944 and it has been noted that the Weinsteins have called or received calls from several individuals of known Communist background. Among these are Ted Allen Herman, a member of the Young Communist League in Canada and at one time an employee of the Office of War Information; Lucy Josephson, wife of Barney Josephson, Cafe Society, New York City and suspected of being a Soviet agent; and Victoria Stone. *du*

On October 31, 1944, the wife of Andrew Onda, State President of the Communist Party of Connecticut, placed a telephone call to Lenore Weinstein and it is also to be noted that on June 25, 1945, Andrew Onda placed a call to Dr. Abraham Weinstein at which time Weinstein told Onda that he had a job for him. Arrangements were made for Onda to meet Weinstein in New York City on June 27, 1945. *du*



SIMILARITY TO "CHARLIE" (h)

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, in her statement, does not mention Dr. Weinstein but she does mention an individual known as "Charlie," who has many of the characteristics of Dr. Weinstein. Miss Bentley states concerning this individual that she was informed by Golos that Golos turned over certain material to a Russian contact. He later identified this individual as being the person whose photograph was in a newspaper and Elizabeth Bentley recalled that the name ended in "ian." It is believed that this individual was Gaik Ovakimian, a Soviet agent. Miss Bentley recalled that the press carried the photograph in connection with the story that this individual had been apprehended on the charge of bribing a Standard Oil Company official. Miss Bentley stated that after this individual was released, Golos obtained another contact to whom he delivered his material and that she later learned that this person was known as "Charlie," that he was a dentist and that he had a gall bladder operation. She said that she also learned from "Jack" that "Charlie" was described as follows: about fifty-five years of age; five feet five inches tall; 160 pounds; stocky build; dark hair; dark eyes; swarthy complexion and of Russian-Jewish nationality. "Jack" also said that "Charlie" was a permanent resident of the United States and had apparently been in this country for many years. Miss Bentley said that some time in 1942, Golos began to give her verbal instructions for Silvermaster and his group relative to the nature of the information desired and still later, probably in the last part of 1942, he began to give her typewritten instructions in Russian furnished by "Charlie" to be taken by Miss Bentley to Silvermaster. With the exception of the difference in age, Dr. Weinstein would answer to this description.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On November 28, 1945, it was ascertained through a technical surveillance that a Dr. Weinstein of New York City had made contact with Mrs. Gregg, wife of Joseph Gregg of Washington, D. C. Gregg was named by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as engaged in Russian espionage activities. X u

At that time Dr. Weinstein informed Mrs. Gregg that it would not be necessary for her husband, Mr. Gregg, to come to New York that night, that is, November 28, 1945, but requested that Mr. Gregg come to New York on Tuesday, December 4, 1945. According to the technical surveillance, Mrs. Gregg subsequently contacted her husband and advised him of these facts. At that time Mr. Gregg stated, "Oh, you mean a dentist." X u

Investigation revealed that on November 28, 1945, a phone call was placed from the telephone exchange Eldorado 5-0781 listed to Dr. Abraham B. Weinstein, 20 East 53rd Street, New York, New York, to Mrs. Gregg at Randolph 5070, Washington, D. C. On December 5, 1945, it was ascertained that a telegram was sent to Joseph Gregg (subject of instant case) at 6829 Piney Branch Road, Washington, D. C., which read as follows: "9:30 Friday appointment okay," signed "A. B. Weinstein." X u

On December 6, 1945, physical surveillance revealed that Joseph Gregg and Peter Rhodes (both subjects of instant investigation) had left Washington, D. C., at 6:00 P.M., via the Pennsylvania Railroad and they arrived in New York City at 11:05 P.M. No contacts were made by them and they proceeded directly to 40 Monroe Street, New York City, which is the residence of Peter Rhodes. On December 7, 1945, surveillance revealed that Joseph Gregg proceeded to the office of Dr. A. B. Weinstein, 20 East 53rd Street, at 9:55 A.M., and at 12:00 noon, Peter Rhodes was observed to enter the building at 20 East 53rd Street. At 2:00 P.M., Peter Rhodes and Joseph Gregg left the building together and proceeded to have lunch. At 2:55 P.M., Joseph Gregg reentered the building at 20 East 53rd Street and remained there until 7:25 P.M. Joseph Gregg then proceeded to 155 East 47th Street where he visited apartment 7B. At 7:57 P.M., Joseph Gregg left that address with a man and woman and they proceeded to have dinner together.

Investigation revealed that the unidentified man and woman were Mr. and Mrs. Craig S. Vincent. Vincent is employed by the War Shipping Administration in New York City and he has been the subject of an extensive Hatch Act investigation because of his numerous Communist associates and activities. At 10:30 P.M., Joseph Gregg and Mr. and Mrs. Vincent left Anthony's Steak House where they had dinner and Joseph Gregg proceeded to 40 Monroe Street, which building he entered at 11:10 P.M. On the following day Gregg returned to Washington, D. C.

The New York Field Office by teletype dated December 17, 1945, advised the Bureau that Elizabeth Terrill Bentley failed to identify a Columbia Yearbook photograph of Dr. A. B. Weinstein who is thought possibly to be identical with the "Charlie" mentioned in his statement. She stated that "Charlie" was considerable older than the individual in the photograph which was noted to have been taken some years ago. The New York Field Office advised that they were continuing their efforts to obtain a more recent photograph of Dr. Weinstein.

The New York Field Office advised on December 20, 1945, that a technical surveillance was instituted on the residence of Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, 20 East 53rd Street, telephone Eldorado 5-0781. ~~X~~ u

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CONNECTION WITH CASE

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BACKGROUND

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

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Re: [Anatoli Borisovich Gromov  
With Alias Al] H u

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Informant has identified Al as Anatoli Borisovich Gromov, First Secretary, Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. These are her allegations:

"It was at that time that I informed Jack that I had been promised that I would be introduced to a Russian. I demanded that he put me in touch with this individual. I insisted on meeting this other individual and told him that I had been given to understand that I was to have two contacts, namely, a Russian with authority sufficient to decide matters of policy and with whom I could confer, and another contact who would be an American and who would be in effect a courier; I was not to discuss anything with the American. I indicated plainly to Jack that I felt I was important enough to meet any requirements when he was insisting on a highly placed Russian contact. \$

"About a week or so later I again met Jack in New York City and upon meeting me he apologized profusely for his action on the previous meeting and indicated at that time he did not know what an important individual I was in this picture. He told me he had made arrangements for me to meet his high placed Russian contact but that he could not tell me at that time the date upon which I could see him. I surmised that this individual had not yet arrived in the United States but as soon after his arrival as possible he would make arrangements to have this meeting take place.

"He also informed me that after I met this Russian contact he would unquestionably tell me that I was to take up all subsequent matters with him, Jack, as this Russian individual would be an extremely busy man and might not always be readily available. I recall that sometime in early November, (1944), Jack made arrangements for me to meet this individual who I later remembered as Al. This meeting with Al took place as prearranged by Jack in the Georgetown Pharmacy which is located somewhere on Wisconsin Avenue in Washington, D. C.

"In my initial conversation with Al, he brought up the matter of my discussing any questions I had with Jack and he informed me at that time that although he would probably see me from time to time it was very difficult for him to leave Washington and that it would be agreeable with him if I took up any matters of policy or any other questions I had directly with Jack. It was very apparent, however, from my conversation with Al that he was in fact the superior of Jack.



"During my acquaintanceship with Jack, I never met him in the company of Al. I remember further that after I met Al for the first time, Jack subsequently asked me about the person who met me in the Georgetown Pharmacy and I described Al to him. Jack remarked that he knew that person.

"I met Al for the first time through arrangements made by Jack and, after my initial meeting with Al in the Georgetown Pharmacy in Washington, D. C., I continued to see him at intervals thereafter. Al, from the beginning, knew my identity and said in Moscow in 1942 he had become aware of the fact that there was an American girl working with Golos in the United States, and he told me he had come to know my work so well that he felt as though he had known me for a long time. By way of introduction when I first met Al, he said, 'I bring you greetings from home.' I recall that sometime later, when I met Jack, I told him what Al had said when I first met him, and he became very much alarmed about this and indicated that this was the wrong thing for Al to have said to me. After I met Al at the Georgetown Pharmacy, I recall that we went to Naylor's and had dinner, at which time he talked to me concerning the business of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, and he also informed me that although he would be able to see me whenever I thought it necessary for me to do so, he would not always be at liberty because his business in Washington was such that he could not always arrange for meetings with me. He also at this time told me that in the event any matter of policy of my company came up, I could discuss this freely with Jack but that in the event it was absolutely necessary that I see him such a matter could be arranged for through Jack. He also told me that, in the event I wished to get in touch with him I could accomplish this through my contact with Jack. I recall that during this first meeting he told me he especially avoided the vicinity of the Government buildings on Pennsylvania and Constitution Avenues as well as the Northwest section of Washington as he stated he was either well known in these vicinities or he did not wish to be seen there. He pointed out that he was acquainted with a number of Government officials as well as Russians and that he was taking this precaution for my sake. Along this same line he stated that in the event I was picked up with him or anybody ever questioned me as to his identity I was to say that I met Al sometime near the end of October, 1944, while he was riding on a Fifth Avenue bus; that I had several packages in my arms at the time, dropped them; that he picked them up for me and that we made a mutual acquaintance at that time. He also stated that I was to inform anyone who might question me that he was a Czech business man who was working in Washington, D. C. I recall that at this first meeting Al was very cautious and appeared to be very jumpy and, as a matter of fact, when we were walking he continuously crossed the street from one side to the other in an effort to determine if he was being followed. He told me that if I had occasion to meet him in the future and I was aware or suspicious that I was being followed, I should light a cigarette when I saw him and this would indicate that I was, or was suspicious that I was being followed and he, therefore, would not meet

me as arranged at that time. No definite date was set for my future meetings at this time.

"However, in the latter part of November, 1944, Jack told me at a meeting that I had with him in New York that Al was coming to the city, and arranged for me to meet Al at the Edison Hotel on Broadway. I met Al as pre-arranged and, when he saw me, he stated that this was a memorable day. I inquired as to the reason for this and he stated that he had just received word from Moscow that on November 7, 1944, the Supreme Praesidium of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had awarded me the Order of the Red Star for distinguished service. I informed him that I did not think I was entitled to this and questioned him as to whether Golos had ever received such an award. He told me that Golos had not but that, as a matter of fact, I was a more valuable asset to the Russians than Golos had been. I then asked him what I had done to deserve this and he stated it was partially for services that I had already performed and partially for services that I would have to perform in the future. I recall that Al had a photograph of this decoration which apparently had been taken from an American Magazine, which he showed me at this time. In connection with the Red Star, Al stated that in addition to this being a distinctive honor, certain benefits would accrue to the person on which this honor had been bestowed. As I recall a monthly salary was to accrue in Russia to any individual receiving this award, apparently from the time they were so decorated; that the individual was to receive preferential living quarters in Moscow, Russia; free vacations with all expenses paid; free streetcar transportation. He told me that the medal had not yet arrived but that he would show it to me immediately upon receiving it. Al cautioned me that I should tell no one about receiving this award with the exception of Earl Browder, whom, incidentally, I never did tell. It was my reaction, upon being told by Al that I had been awarded the Order of the Red Star, that this was another attempt on the part of the Russians to retain my friendship, it being remembered that they previously had offered me a Persian Lamb coat, an air conditioning unit and sums of money from time to time as well as a fixed salary of \$200 per month.

"I recall that I subsequently met Al through prearrangements through Jack about a week before Christmas, 1944. In accordance with Jack's instructions I met Al outside a Best and Company Department Store, which is located on Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C. Al appeared very perturbed at this meeting and also insisted that I make arrangements to turn over all of my Washington contacts. Al intimated that the FBI had been prowling around, that Helen Tenney had shared a taxicab with an individual who later turned out to be with Military Intelligence; further that J. Julius Joseph had been associating with a man who turned out to be an undercover agent either for OSS or the Counterintelligence Corps of Military Intelligence. Al also stated at this time that he had received an inside tip that the FBI was looking into the affairs of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and that it would be readily

discovered that the Corporation had been losing money for the last few years and that the FBI might come to believe that the concern was not strictly legitimate, but rather a front for Russian activities. He also instructed that I secure new living quarters inasmuch as most of my contacts knew my residence telephone number and he told me that situation was undesirable.

"At the conclusion of this meeting Al showed me the Red Star which had been awarded me and which he indicated he would keep for me. He exhibited this to me and I wish to state it resembled a Red Star that I had previously seen. He also showed me a small book that was about 1½" by 2½" and on the inside page of this book my name appeared, in fact in the Russian language, together with the date that the Order of the Red Star had been awarded me. This book, like the Red Star, was retained by Al. It was on this occasion that I became thoroughly disgusted with Al because of his obnoxious behavior. I did not see him again until the early part of June, 1945, as I had told Jack after my Washington meeting with Al, that I had had a very unpleasant experience with him and had no desire whatsoever to see him. Jack occasionally, during the period from January, 1945, to the end of May, 1945, would ask me if I would like to meet Al, but I always told him I had no desire to see him.

"On either June 6, 1945, or June 8, 1945, however, I did meet Al at a small motion picture theater in Washington, the arrangements having been made through Ray Elson. On this occasion Al told me that he was desirous of having me out of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation to take a vacation, probably in Mexico or Canada. He impressed upon me that my position was extremely dangerous and that it might be a good idea if I was able to get to Mexico or Canada to have me smuggled out of either of these countries to Moscow. He indicated that if I were able to get to Mexico or Canada they could handle the passport and visa problems in those countries.

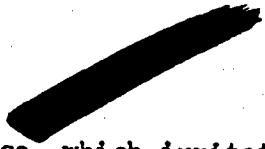
"Sometime in April, 1945, I met Peter Heller in Brooklyn, New York, and at that time Heller indicated to me that he was an investigator. I was undecided in my own mind as to whether Heller was actually a subject of some U. S. Governmental organization or whether he was in some way connected with the Russians. I had previously indicated my knowledge of Heller to Jack. At this meeting Al also brought up the matter of my seeing Heller, which information he apparently got from Jack and indicated that Heller was probably an FBI Agent and that I should cease seeing him but that I should handle the matter diplomatically so as not to arouse him (Heller's) suspicions, and I should definitely cut myself off from Heller's activities before I went on my vacation. I pressed him for a reason why my situation was dangerous but he replied only that he was afraid I might tell Heller about some of my activities and associates. At this meeting Al arranged to see me a week or

ten days later and I would have this future meeting with him again in Washington.

"It was on this occasion that Al told me it might be well for me to go to Moscow, receive their special training and, thereafter, I might be sent to Latin America, Canada, or I might even return to the United States under another name. Also on this occasion Al informed me that I could have a vacation not to exceed two months and that after that time I would be given an assignment of some kind. He arranged that we were to meet again in Washington on the eighth day of August, 1945.

"As mentioned above in connection with Ray Elson, I had begun my vacation in Connecticut by August and there were considerable difficulties before I met Al again. It was finally arranged through Ray Elson that the meeting would take place at Alexander's on Sixth Avenue in New York City. Al appeared at the appointed place and date and this meeting was taken up with matters pertaining to the business of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, Reynold's position in the company, as well as that of Ray Elson. In response to his repeated request that I terminate my connection with the company, I told him that was impossible because the whole situation had not yet been resolved and there were too many questions yet to be decided. Again, on this occasion, he brought up the matter of Peter Heller, asked me if I were still seeing him and urged me not to see him. He told me that, in view of the fact the plans of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation had not yet been settled, I should take another month's vacation and it was arranged that I should meet him again at Alexander's sometime during the third week of September, the exact date of which I cannot presently recall.

"I recall that I did meet Al sometime in the third week of September as prearranged. By that time I had resumed my employment with U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. On the same day I met Al, I had a luncheon engagement with Colonel Reynolds, who was celebrating his promotion from a Majority to the rank of a Lieutenant Colonel, and I had several dry Martinis on this occasion. I left Colonel Reynolds at approximately 2:00 P.M. in order to keep my 3:00 P.M. appointment with Al at Alexander's. Al appeared at 4:00 and, during the conversation, after I told him I had resumed my employment at the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, he brought up the matter of establishing me in some small business such as a hat shop, dress shop or, perhaps, a travel agency in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., or on the West Coast. It was his plan that I was to devote my time and energy to the operation of such a business for about six months, after which time I would be given some important Government official to contact or, perhaps, four or five persons with whom I was to operate in the manner I had formerly. I told him I was not interested in such a proposal. He then asked if I would like to teach in the Russian school in Washington, which proposal I also rejected. I recalled that Colonel Reynolds was desirous of conferring with Al and that I asked Al if he would see Colonel



Reynolds. Upon his refusal to do so, which irritated me considerably, I telephoned to the Colonel and told him Al would be unable to see him. This incident angered me and, after several proposals as to my future had been advanced by Al, I became so angered with him that I told him in plain words what I thought of him and the rest of the Russians and, further, told him that I was an American and could not be kicked around. After this outburst on my part Al told me I should not talk like that, that I was intoxicated and that he would see me sometime in the future, about a month or so later as I recall.

"My next meeting with Al took place on October 17, 1945, at 6:00 P.M. at Bickford's Restaurant on 23rd Street and 8th Avenue, New York City. As mentioned before, I was notified of this date and place by Ray Elson. On the occasion of this meeting Al appeared very pleased and sympathetic and indicated that, although I had insulted the Russians on my previous meeting with him he did not think I was responsible for what I said at the time I made these accusations. He talked at some length about intelligence work getting into one's blood and if one divorces himself from such action after having been engaged in such for sometime, life becomes dull and uninteresting. He inquired whether I had seen Bill and also attempted to determine the whereabouts of Peter Rhodes through Mrs. Rhodes and to make a definite date for a contact which Al would arrange. He acquiesced in my desire to return to the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, but stated that it was only because I wanted to go into this business. He indicated that since it was my desire to go back in the business, he would, because of my past activities, arrange to have important concessions allegated to my firm. At the conclusion of this meeting he gave me an envelope in which he gave me \$2000 which was all in bills of \$20 denominations and stated that this was 'without any strings, etc.' He also stated that this money would serve me in good stead in the event anything happened to the business or that I became involved in financial difficulties. I recall that he requested me to execute a receipt. The \$2000 was contained in a plain white envelope, and I recall that I tore off a piece of this envelope and wrote thereon the time, date and notation that I had received the \$2000 and signed it Mary.

"On the occasion of this meeting he stated he would see me at 4:00 P.M. November 21, 1945, at Bickford's Restaurant, 23rd Street and 8th Avenue. He also told me that in the event that he wanted to get in touch with me before this time or wanted to reach me in an emergency, he would telephone the office of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, ask for me and say that it was Mr. Allenburg calling, and that he wanted to send a package to Sweden. I was to inform him that we did not send packages to Sweden which was to indicate to me that I was to meet him at Bickford's, 23rd and 8th Avenue, two hours subsequent to the time he made this phone call.

Approximately one week after the October 17 meeting with Al, I had a visit from Lem Harris, prominent New York Communist Party functionary, with reference

to a financial matter, the details of which will be elaborated on hereinafter. As a result of this visit I deemed the impression and, accordingly, a few days later, told Ray Elson that I was very desirous of seeing Al at the earliest opportunity, and asked her to do what she could. On November 5, 1945, Ray told me that arrangements had been made for me to meet Al the following Friday which would be November 9, 1945, and that I was to see him at 7:00 P.M. at Guffanti's Restaurant, 26th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City. Ray said she had been in touch with her contact and I believe that her meeting with him must have been on the previous Sunday. I appeared at Guffanti's Restaurant at the appointed hour and date but Al did not meet me.

"As mentioned above, I had an appointment to meet him on November 21, 1945, at Bickford's Restaurant at 8th Avenue and 23rd Street, at 4:00 P.M., and went there at that time. At 4:00 P.M. Al met me in front of Bickford's and apologized for being late, said he had been unavoidably detained and also apologized profusely for the fact that he had been unable to keep the Guffanti appointment, stating that he had been on the West Coast and it was impossible for anyone to contact him and that even had they been able to contact him he would have been unable to get there in time. Then we adjourned to Cavanaugh's Restaurant on 23rd Street and 7th or 8th Avenues, where we had some refreshments for approximately one hour and fifteen minutes. Al was very polite to me throughout this meeting. He seemed to have no reason for seeing me and talked about a variety of topics, including my future and the problems still to be solved with reference to the affairs of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. I indicated to Al that I was somewhat bored with the nature of the work I was performing at the company and his rejoinder was that that apparently was what I wanted to do, at least I had said so, and that I had no one to blame for my predicament but myself. I attempted to elicit from him what, if anything, he or his associates had in mind for me, but he parried all my attempts and was most noncommittal. We had some discussion about the seriousness of the international situation and it is my recollection that Al remarked that there might be a war. I asked him with whom and he said with the 'damned Russians'. In a further attempt to draw from him what he planned for me, I told him I felt very useless at this time and asked if he did not agree that it might be wise for me to rejoin the Communist Party. He told me definitely not to consider such a step and that my present situation was only temporary. I asked him why he continued to see me and he answered that his visits were purely social. One item of possible significance which I noted during this meeting concerned his addressing me as 'Betty', it being noted that in all previous meetings with him he had addressed me as Mary. I am unable to decide why he selected the name Betty though some of my friends, including Ray Elson, address me by that name. Al arranged to meet again on January 21, 1946, at 4:00 P.M. at Bickford's Restaurant, 8th Avenue and 23rd Street, and partially explained the delay by saying that he had to go to the West Coast and could not possibly be in New York before that date. At the present time I recall nothing further of possible significance

with respect to the November 21 meeting. I did ask Al how I could get in touch with him in the event it became necessary and he told me that Ray Elson had a contact whom she saw at fairly regular intervals and that any requests for a meeting could be handled through Ray.

"I would describe Al as approximately five feet five inches in height, weighing about 175 pounds to 180 pounds, with dark blond hair combed straight back, blue gray eyes, irregular front teeth and sensuous lips. He wears gold rimless eye glasses, is a natty dresser and speaks English with a faint accent. He also speaks Russian and I believe was probably born in Russia. He has a curved Jewish type nose and is of the Jewish race."

In her allegations concerning Earl Browder, the informant stated:

"At one of my early meeting with Al he told me flatly that I would have to break away from all my contacts immediately, would have to terminate my connection with the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation and that something would be done about replacing me in the firm. I was also instructed to disassociate myself from the affairs of World Tourist, Incorporated. I subsequently told Browder of this demand made by Al and it was apparent to me that Browder was no longer willing to fight about the matter of retaining any of the old contacts. He appeared resigned to the fact that the Russians would prevail in the matter of handling the American contacts. After my association with my various Washington contacts had ceased in December of 1944, I began to see Browder at less frequent intervals inasmuch as I was no longer receiving information which would be of value to him and there was no occasion for my visiting him. On rare instances, however, I would be asked by Jack or Al to see Browder with reference to the handling of some particular problem and, on these occasions, I would see Browder at his office in New York."

In connection with the informant's statements concerning Colonel Reynolds, she made these statements also pertaining to Al:

"On the occasion of my initial meeting with Al he asked me what I thought about the advisability of his meeting Reynolds. I told him I thought such a move was very unwise because Reynolds was in uniform, was inclined to be somewhat indiscreet and also mentioned to Al the difficulty of explaining to Reynolds the identity of Al. He seemed satisfied at this time that a meeting with Reynolds would not be wise.

"On the occasion of my meeting either in the latter part of May or possibly the early part of June, 1945, However, I again brought up the subject of his meeting Reynolds and he told me he definitely desired to see him. I again registered my objection and told Al that Ray Elson likewise felt that for various reasons he should not meet Reynolds. Al insisted, however, that I arrange for such a meeting and accordingly, some few days later, we met at Longchamp's

Restaurant in New York City and we went together to the Vanderbilt Hotel on Park Avenue where I introduced him to Colonel Reynolds. I left Al and Reynolds together and then Al indicated to me he would see me sometime later in Washington.

"Reynolds told me later that Al had been extremely inquisitive about the personal finances of himself and his wife and had attempted to convince Reynolds that he should stay with the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and that the Company had tremendous possibilities. It was also on this occasion that Al told Reynolds that the \$15,000 investment, ostensibly made by Browder when the Corporation was formed, actually represented Russian funds and that Al was giving this equity to Reynolds. I subsequently talked with Al about his meeting with Reynolds and told him that Reynolds had not been favorably impressed by the approach made by Al, who blamed me somewhat for Reynolds' reluctance to go along with him. According to Reynolds, Al had planned to see him three weeks after their meeting in New York City but Al failed to communicate with Reynolds who thereafter, asked me several times to attempt to arrange a meeting for him. I spoke to Al later after his failure to get in touch with Reynolds after the meeting and he made some remark that he was not supposed to get in touch with Reynolds for three months rather than three weeks and further manifested a contemptuous attitude toward Reynolds. At the request of Reynolds, I asked Al at my meetings with him on October 17, 1945, and November 7, 1945, to communicate with Reynolds, stating that the latter was very desirous of conferring with Al but Al said he had no desire to see Reynolds.

"On the occasion of my introducing Al to Reynolds, I introduced Al by some fictitious name and Reynolds has always referred to Al as Paul. I do not believe that Reynolds knows the identity of Al except that during some of our conversations after his meeting with Al, Reynolds indicated that he felt Al was a Soviet Agent.

"Sometime in the latter part of September of 1945 when I was seriously considering getting out of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and was also desirous of having Reynolds cease his activity with this Corporation, I told Reynolds that I had been mixed up with Golos in some undercover work. I explained, however, that at the time Golos died in November, 1943, I had ceased all of that activity and told him nothing of my continued operations along intelligence lines. I also at this time informed Reynolds that if the Russians were interested in maintaining the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation they were doing it for a purpose and I would probably become involved. It was at that time he indicated to me that he probably knew Al was a Soviet agent. He also stated that he felt that being an American corporation, he would be able to prevent the corporation being used for any Russian activities and gave me the impression he thought himself capable of handling any emergency which might arise.



"It was also during this period I mentioned to Reynolds Al's proposal to me that I go to Mexico as an agent of the U. S. Shipping and Service Corporation and told Reynolds I refused because I was apprehensive that I might become involved in something unpleasant."

The informant also stated in connection with Theodore Bayer:

"When Al failed to communicate with Reynolds I went to see Bayer and told him about having met Al and the fact that Al had not kept his appointment as he promised to do..... Reynolds subsequently told me that Bayer promised to get him another Russian contact in the event that Al did not subsequently see him.

"Sometime around the end of August, 1945, I met Al and at that time pointed out to him that Reynolds had informed Ted Bayer about Reynolds visit with Bayer in New York. Al replied he was sorry this happened and he knew Bayer to be an dangerous individual who drinks to excess and who while under the influence of liquor would reveal anything he knew."

Informant in making allegations concerning Steve Peters, whom she described as a well known Communist Party member who was attempting to infiltrate into the Silvermaster group, stated that she had never met Peters "nor have I seen him to my knowledge and the only information I have with respect to him concerns inquiries made by Jack and Al asking if I were acquainted with Peters. Neither Jack nor Al pressed their inquiries further after I informed them I had never met Peters."

"Al never had any conversation with me relative to the disposition of any material he or anyone else was able to collect, nor did he ever furnish me with any funds except on the occasion in October, 1945, when he gave me \$2000 which I explained was 'without any strings attached' and was apparently to be received by me as a gratuitous for service rendered in the past and as a token of their friendship with me and as an attempt to retain or reestablish former friendship."

Informant also stated that "none of Golos' successors, that is Bill, Jack, or Al, would permit me to visit the Consulate and said that 'none of their people' were allowed to go there."

December 18, 1945

Re: ANATOLI BORISOVICH GROMOV

*Handwritten initials*

BACKGROUND

Anatoli Borisovich Gromov is the First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. He resides at 2910 Cortland Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

[REDACTED]

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The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service show that Gromov and his wife made an entry into the United States at San Francisco, on November 13, 1940. At that time, they were traveling on the "Tatsuta Maru" from Yokohama, Japan, and at that time, Gromov and his wife carried diplomatic visas issued in Moscow. The records disclosed that he was a government official of the U.S.S.R. and was attached to the Department of Foreign Affairs, Moscow, Russia, and his final destination was listed as "Moscow via New York." He advised the Immigration authorities that he would be in the United States about two weeks and could be reached at the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C.

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Additional information concerning Gromov appears in the case involving [redacted] Inquiry of [redacted]

[redacted] Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York, reflected that he had received a letter from [redacted] dated September 15, 1945. A portion of this letter states as follows:

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".....I fully understand that Kodak (i.e. Eastman Kodak Company) has no relation with your (my) work with the Russian Embassy and I shall, therefore, not charge the Eastman Kodak Company for any time spent on my work for that Embassy -- which consists in writing technical (not popular) reports on the 'Recent Advances of Pure and Applied Science in U.S.A.' May, I am particularly obliged to you for stating this 'no relation' emphatically (as you say yourself) for at our first conference of that Embassy's First Secretary and his associate, I told them that I needed no pay from the U.S.S.R. since I am sufficiently paid (at least by the E. K. Co.). Now, however, I shall be able (next Wednesday, our third meeting in Embassy) to show them your letter and to ask them for some remuneration as the idea and place of such Reports on Advances, etc. originated -- may be in Mr. Gromov's (secretary) mind who told me (verbatim): 'In this, and only in this manner can you render the Soviet Republics an important service.' There means (not \$\$) moreover for such other publications are well nigh unlimited to all purposes."

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On November 20, 1945, Elizabeth Terrill Bentley was shown a photograph of Anatoli B. Gromov, First Secretary of the Embassy of the U.S.S.R., Washington, D. C. Upon viewing this photograph which was displayed to her with a number of other photographs, she immediately identified the photograph of Gromov as the individual known to her as "Al." Her contacts with "Al" have previously been set out above under the heading "Allegations of Informant."

A physical surveillance on November 21, 1945, revealed that at 4:20 p.m., Gromov, alias "Al," met Elizabeth Terrill Bentley on the southeast corner of 23rd Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City. They walked to Cavanaugh's Restaurant after meeting which is located on 23rd Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, where they remained until 5:45 p.m. at which time they left the restaurant and parted from each other at the corner of 21st Street and Seventh Avenue. The discussion that took place at this meeting was furnished the New York Field Office by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley and is set forth under the heading "Allegations of Informant." On the occasion of this meeting of November 21, 1945, Gromov, alias "Al," advised Elizabeth Bentley that he would not be able to see her again until January 21, 1946, when it was arranged that they would meet at the same hour and at the same place. He stated that it would be necessary for him to spend considerable time on the West Coast in the near future. During the time that Gromov was under surveillance in New York City on November 21, 1945, it was obvious to the surveilling agent that he made vigorous and exhaustive efforts to lose anyone who might be surveilling him. At 11:10 p.m., on November 21, 1945, Gromov was driven to La Guardia Airport, New York City, in a Russian Consulate automobile and he returned to Washington, D. C., by plane. *g u*

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On December 14, 1945, the Washington Field Office by teletype advised the Bureau that

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MINOR FIGURES MENTIONED IN STATEMENT  
OF ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY



JOHN ABT, was. John J. Abt and John Abt | ~~u~~ u

Early in 1944, after the death in November, 1943, of Jacob Golos, the Soviet agent under whom the informant, Elizabeth Bentley, was working, Earl Browder instructed Bentley to begin contacting a group of agents that had been handled previously by Golos. The first meeting between Bentley and this group was arranged by Browder and pursuant to Browder's instructions, Bentley went to the apartment of John Abt, identical with the above subject, Central Park, West, near 90th Street, New York. John Abt personally let Bentley into the apartment and there she met Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Henry Magdoff, and Edward Fitzgerald, all of whom have furnished information to Bentley and to the other individuals involved in this case and all of whom are identified in greater detail elsewhere in this memorandum. At this time Bentley discussed with these individuals and with Abt the continuation of their furnishing information for the benefit of the Soviet Union and also the payment of their Communist Party dues to her for transmittal to Earl Browder. Bentley has stated that it was obvious to her from her conversation with these individuals that they had been furnishing intelligence information to Earl Browder for some time. During the conversation, Perlo asked her if the information his group was furnishing was going to "Uncle Joe" at which juncture Abt appeared extremely amused. Bentley indicated that on the basis of this conversation, it was obvious that these individuals, including Abt, were aware of the ultimate destination of the information furnished by this group to Browder, Golos and Bentley. Bentley had never met John Abt before but upon one occasion previously, according to her statement, N. Gregory Silvermaster had told her that an individual named Abt was active in Washington, D. C., seeking information. According to Bentley, on the basis of her contacts with Abt, he was obviously friendly with Earl Browder and she specifically identified Abt as the general counsel for the CIO. Bentley attended two subsequent meetings of this group at Abt's apartment in New York City.

The only other information Bentley furnished concerning Abt was that in the spring of 1945 "Jack", her Soviet contact at that time, told her that "they" were having trouble with John Abt who was attempting to "move in" on Bentley's former contacts on behalf of Earl Browder. "Jack" asked Bentley to contact Browder and persuade him to instruct Abt to cease this activity. Subsequently, Bentley did discuss this with Browder at which time, according to her statement, it appeared that Browder was well aware of Abt's activities in this regard.

An active Internal Security - C investigation is presently being conducted of John Abt. This investigation reflects that Abt was born on May 1, 1904, at Chicago, Illinois, and obtained a law degree from the University of Chicago. From 1933 to 1939 Abt was employed as an attorney by several successive agencies of the Federal Government, including the Department of Justice. In 1939 he became general counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO, a position which he still holds and in virtue of which position

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he has long been a close advisor to Sidney Hillman. Abt's present wife is Jessica Smith, whom he married in 1937 at which time she was reportedly a secretarial employee of the Soviet Embassy in Washington. Jessica Smith at the present time is President of the "Soviet Russia Today" publications and editor of the magazine, "Soviet Russia Today", which consistently follows a propaganda policy favorable to the Soviet Union and the American Communist movement. Prior to her marriage to Abt, Jessica Smith was married to Harold Ware (deceased), the son of Ella Reeve Bloor, an outstanding, long-active Communist figure. At the present time Abt is general counsel for the CIO and the Political Action Committee, and as such he has been extremely active in the labor field. [John Abt maintains close relations with high ranking Communist functionaries including John Williamson, a member of the National Secretariat of the Communist Party; Gene Dennis, a member of the National Board of the Communist Party, and Roy Hudson, a member of the National Committee. Dennis is reported to have on occasions given Abt instructions on policies to be followed with regard to CIO matters and matters concerning the Political Action Committee. John Abt attended the preliminary agenda meetings of the World Trade Union Conference in London in December, 1944.] He is reliably reported to have conferred with Eugene Kisselev, Soviet Consul General in New York City immediately prior to and immediately after making this trip. Abt also attended the London meeting of the World Trade Union Conference in February, 1945, and is reliably reported to have conferred with Kisselev prior to and after this meeting. The opinion has been expressed by informed observers that John Abt is one of the most important media of Soviet and Communist control of CIO policies in political matters. The investigation of Abt and the separate investigation which is being conducted of his wife, Jessica Smith Abt, have reflected that both of these individuals are closely associated with known Communist leaders of importance. Jessica Smith, during the recent past, has been in Moscow, USSR, and is making an extended tour of Russia as the editor of "Soviet Russia Today," at the specific invitation of VOKS, the Soviet Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. John Abt has been in close contact with a number of individuals who have figured in the Comintern Apparatus case and in other Internal Security - R investigations, including a number of known and suspected Soviet Agents. He has also been in close contact with a number of individuals who have figured prominently in the investigation resulting from the information furnished by the informant, Elizabeth Bentley. Recently, John Abt attended the World Trade Union Federation meeting in Paris, France, as a representative of the CIO, and on October 12, 1945, he is known to have been one of the delegates of an eleven-man CIO delegation on a tour of Moscow, USSR. Among the contacts of John Abt have been Lement H. Harris (Lem Harris) who is a suspected Soviet agent and

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Alexander Stevens, a Communist leader in New York and Harold Glasser of the United States Treasury Department, who is a prominent subject in this case and is discussed in greater detail elsewhere in this memorandum. In this connection

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it is noted that on <sup>v</sup>April 14, 1945, while in Washington, D. C., John Abt telephonically contacted Harold Glasser. [It also appears that on the same date Abt made a telephone call to Charles Kramer mentioned above, who has also figured prominently in this investigation. Jessica Smith Abt and to a lesser extent, John Abt, as noted, are closely associated with individuals known to be engaged in Soviet espionage activities and are in frequent contact with official Soviet personnel in the United States.] *7/24*

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LOUIS ADAMIC | 4 X 2

In connection with Louis Adamic, the informant in this case, Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, has stated that approximately six months before his death in November, 1943, Jacob Golos, the Soviet agent under whom Bentley was working, requested Bentley to begin contacting Louis Budenz, at that time a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party and editor of the Communist publication, "The Daily Worker." During that period, Budenz furnished information to Bentley as he had previously furnished information to Golos. This information was passed on by Bentley to Jacob Golos pursuant to her usual operating procedure. According to Bentley, this information was procured primarily by Budenz from Louis Adamic and concerned Yugoslavian activities and the various ramifications thereof. Some information received from Adamic by Budenz concerning the operations of the Office of Strategic Services in Yugoslavia and concerning officials of the United States Government to be sent to Europe was furnished to Golos through Bentley. According to Bentley, Adamic was not definitely known to her to be an active Communist but was known to be a contact of Budenz and a contact of Al Landy, a prominent Communist functionary and then director of national group work for the Communist Party, USA. It is noted that Bentley has never met Adamic. 2

Louis Adamic is well known as a writer and publicist. He was born on March 23, 1899, at Blato, Austria, of Yugoslavian parents and entered the United States in 1913. Adamic served in the United States Army during the First World War and became a United States citizen by naturalization in 1918.

Considerable active investigation has been conducted of Adamic without definitely proving that he is a member of the Communist Party, USA. It is noted that this investigation was closed on December 22, 1942, on Bureau instructions. In addition to the fact that there is no definite proof that Adamic is a Party member, it is noted that he has consistently denied that he is a Communist. However, it is of some significance to consider the fact that the July, 1934, issue of "International Literature," the official publication of the International Union of Revolutionary Writers in Moscow, USSR, contained a symposium of views from various Leftist authors, one of whom was Louis Adamic. In this article in "International Literature," Adamic made the following statement: "My study of the Soviet Union" has clarified my views to the point that "now I consider myself a Communist."

For a period of many years Adamic has been closely associated with a number of Communist front groups and has been a close associate of many leading Communists. During recent years, Adamic has been extremely active in publicizing and working for the Yugoslav faction headed by Marshal Tito. In connection with this activity, Adamic was prominent in the organization and is still active in the affairs of the United Committee of South Slavic Americans. This group, which has been extremely vociferous in supporting Tito, has close affiliations with the pro Tito Regime in Yugoslavia and at the present time the War Division of the Department of Justice is considering this group as possibly an unregistered agent of the Government.

Public statements and written comments by Adamic in the recent past have been consistently pro-Communist, pro-Soviet, and generally Leftist in tone and available information reflects that at the very least, he is considered an extremely valuable tool by Communist elements. There is considerable information reflecting that Adamic is definitely a Communist, as above noted, despite his many denials thereof. *u*

LEOPOLDO ARENAL, with alias Leopolo Arenal;  
HELENA ARENAL; LUIS ARENAL; ROSE ARENAL

During 1939, according to the statement made by Elizabeth Bentley, the informant in this case, Jacob Golos, the Soviet Agent under whom she was working, introduced her to Leopoldo Arenal and his wife, Helena. Golos told Bentley that Leopoldo Arenal was a high-ranking functionary of the Communist Party of Mexico and was a brother-in-law of Rose Arenal who then resided in Brooklyn, New York, and whose husband, Luis Arenal, was in Mexico. Golos advised Bentley that Leopoldo Arenal, while in Mexico, sent frequent letters to Rose Arenal in Brooklyn and subsequently Bentley personally collected such letters from Rose Arenal about once a week until November, 1939, and gave these letters to Golos. Bentley has stated that approximately ten letters were procured by her in this connection from Rose Arenal and were given unopened to Golos. Bentley does not know the contents of these letters but indicated that the return address of Leopoldo Arenal on these letters served as a flag to Rose Arenal that the letters were intended for Golos.

From a review of the Bureau files it appears that all of the above individuals are presently in Mexico City and inasmuch as they are closely related, the information concerning them is being summarized in one section of this memorandum. Since these individuals have spent most of their time in recent years in Mexico City, a complete, direct investigation of them has not been conducted by the Bureau.

The available information reflects that

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Rose Arenal, nee Rose Beigel, met Luis Arenal in Mexico City in 1935, later returning to Brooklyn, New York, where she was employed as a public school teacher. Rose Arenal, as well as Luis and Leopoldo Arenal, have figured prominently in the investigation of the Altschuler Case as will be set out in greater detail hereafter.

On October 9, 1942, Luis Arenal, alias L. A. Bastar, arrived in New Orleans to visit his wife, Rose Beigel Arenal. Later during 1942 Luis Arenal was deported from the United States.

The investigation of the Altschuler Case has reflected that Rose Arenal has been in frequent communication and contact with a number of individuals

who are suspects or subjects in that case. She has also for some time carried on from Mexico City an active correspondence with numerous individuals of interest to the Altschuler Case and other cases.

THEODORE BAYER, with aliases  
Ted Bayer, Theodore Baer,  
Isidore Bayer / *du*

According to Elizabeth Bentley, the informant in this case, Ted Bayer is an acquaintance of long standing of Colonel John Hazard Reynolds, President of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, whose activities are more fully delineated hereinabove. Reynolds and Bayer were in frequent contact and Reynolds made numerous contributions to the publication, "Soviet Russia Today," of which Bayer is an editor.

During 1942, Bentley stated, Bayer made infrequent visits to Jacob Golos, Bentley's superior and a known Soviet agent, at Golos' office at World Tourist, Incorporated. Bentley is not personally acquainted with Bayer but advised that Golos told her that Bayer had contacted him upon several occasions and requested his cooperation which aroused Golos' suspicions. Consequently, Golos made inquiries concerning Bayer and told Bentley that he had found out that Bayer was not connected with the Soviet intelligence system which Golos represented (the ILVD), but that he was connected with "the neighbors," meaning, according to Bentley, that Bayer was a representative of the Soviet Military Intelligence Service. In addition to this information, Bentley advised that the association between Reynolds and Bayer was sufficiently close that Reynolds confided in Bayer with considerable freedom and, in fact, told Bayer of the failure of his proposed meeting with "Al" in 1945. As reflected above, "Al" at that time was Bentley's Soviet superior and has been identified as Anatole Gromov of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., the apparent successor to Vasili Zuhilin, who, until he left the United States in 1941, was the head of the ILVD in the United States. In connection with Reynolds' conversation with Bayer concerning the proposed meeting with "Al" which did not take place, Bentley stated that Bayer promised Reynolds he would find him another Russian contact in the event he was not successful in getting in touch with "Al."

Bayer, who is presently an editor of "Soviet Russia Today," is the subject of an active Internal Security - C investigation by the New York Field Division and is considered a Communist key figure. Considerable investigation has been conducted of Bayer which reflects that he is extremely active in the Communist Party, USA, and in addition, is in contact with subjects of the Comintern Apparatus case.

Theodore Bayer was born on October 21, 1893, at Odessa, Russia, and entered the United States on September 20, 1920, aboard the SS Reliance from Hamburg, Germany, although it should be noted that Bayer claims to have first entered the United States in 1911. From 1920 to 1930, Bayer was employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation in New York City. From 1931 to 1933 he was employed in Moscow, USSR, in the Commissariat of Internal Trade, Planning and Arbitrage Commission. From 1933 to 1935 Bayer was National Educational Director of the



Friends of the Soviet Union. From 1936 to date Bayer has been managing editor of "Soviet Russia Today."

Immigration records reflect that Bayer became a naturalized citizen on September 6, 1937.

In connection with Bayer's activities, it is of considerable interest to note that on April 5, 1941, information was received from an unknown outside source to the effect that as early as 1936, Bayer was a high functionary in the Communist Party, USA, although his activities were little known, and that in the 1930's when any German Communist entered the United States, he was immediately assigned to work with Bayer. In addition, according to this source, several years ago a contact in the Communist Party in New York City, when questioned as to what had happened to Theodore Bayer, is reported to have replied that he did not know his whereabouts but did know that he was still in the United States doing special work for the German Section of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

Theodore Bayer has also been extremely active in the organizational activities of the American-Russian Institute and the American Council on Soviet Relations. Numerous reports have been received that he is a member of the Communist Party, USA. Bayer is listed as an available speaker in a list published by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. He is a frequent contributor to various Communist and pro-Communist publications. On January 25, 1943, Bayer announced that he had replaced A. A. Heller as Director of "Soviet Russia Today" and then held also the offices of Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager.

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RICHARD BRANSTEN, with aliases  
Richard Bransten Owen  
Richard Brandenstein, Richard Brandensten,  
Richard Brandstein, Bruce Minton

Elizabeth Bentley, the informant in this case, stated that in 1942 Maurice Halperin and Willard Park who had just come East from the Western part of the United States contacted Bruce Minton and requested that he place them in touch with some Communist in the East. It should be noted that both Maurice Halperin and Willard Park are deeply involved in this case and their activity and background are covered in greater detail elsewhere in this memorandum. As a result of this, Bruce Minton apparently contacted Jacob Golos in view of the fact that Golos shortly thereafter instructed Elizabeth Bentley to contact Halperin and Park. As a result of the instructions from Golos, her Soviet superior, Elizabeth Bentley came to Washington, D. C., and contacted both Halperin and Park, at which time she told them that Bruce Minton had sent her. As a result of this contact, Elizabeth Bentley arranged subsequent contacts with Halperin and Park and secured certain information from them which was in turn given by her to Jacob Golos.

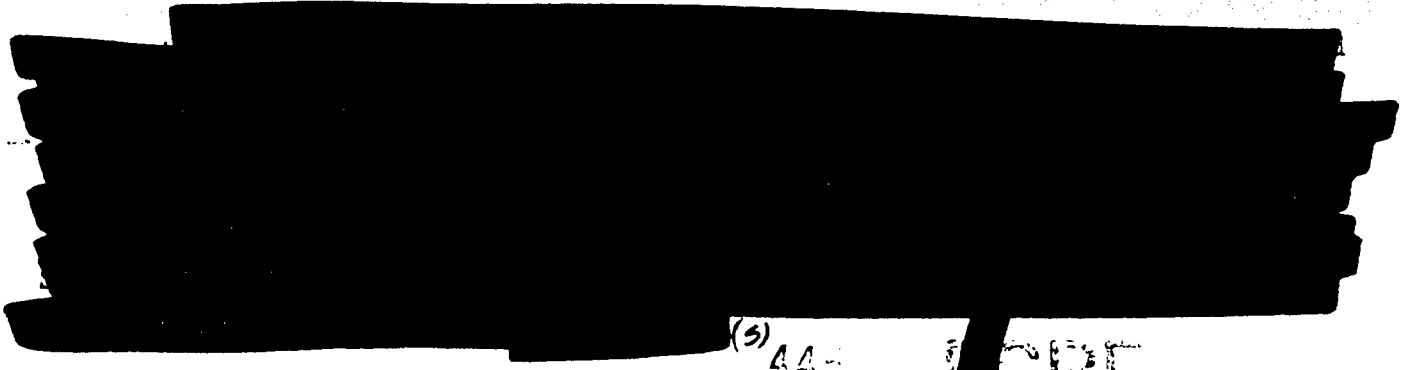
It is noted that Bruce Minton is the pen name and a commonly used alias of Richard Bransten who has been the subject of an active Internal Security \* C investigation since 1941. Bransten contributes to Communist periodicals, has been extremely active in the Communist movement and is a close contact of numerous high Communist functionaries including a number of individuals whose names have appeared in connection with the investigation of the Comintern Apparatus and other Internal Security - R cases. Richard Bransten was born in San Francisco, California, on February 24, 1906, the son of a wealthy San Francisco family. On June 1, 1929 Richard Bransten was married to Louise Rosenberg Bransten, this marriage being terminated by divorce on July 26, 1937, at Reno, Nevada. Louise Rosenberg Bransten has also been extremely prominent in the American Communist movement and is a close contact of numerous prominent Communists as well as Soviet representatives. It has been reported that Bransten and his first wife, Louise Bransten, made a tour of Russia in the early 1930's and returned to the United States thoroughly converted to Communism.

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In connection with Louise Rosenberg Bransten, the subject's first wife, it is noted that she has been an active Communist for years, is active as a key figure Communist in the San Francisco Field Division and has figured in the investigation of the Comintern Apparatus case. Although Louise Bransten and Richard Bransten are divorced, they are still on extremely friendly terms. On August 12, 1937, Richard Bransten was married to his second wife, Ruth McKenney at New Milford, Connecticut. Ruth McKenney, an author of some prominence, has also been involved in Communist activities for a number of years. Available information developed during the investigation of Richard Bransten reflects that he is a card carrying member of the Communist Party, USA, and a close contact of important Communist leaders. It should be noted in this connection, however, that recent unconfirmed reports have been received reflecting that Richard Bransten and his present wife, Ruth McKenney Bransten, may be contemplating withdrawing from the Communist Party, USA. At various times the subject, under the name Bruce Minton, has been listed as a Communist functionary and he has attended a large number of national and local Party conventions and Committee meetings. Ruth McKenney Bransten has also been extremely active in Communist affairs including the recruiting of new Party members. Under the name Bruce Minton, Bransten upon several occasions, has been an instructor at the New York Workers School, which is conducted under the sponsorship of the Communist Party. Bransten has resided variously in San Francisco, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Westport, Connecticut, Berkeley, California, New York City, and Washington, D. C.

Bransten has been an active member of a number of Communist fronts and a signer of many Communist petitions. He has been a member, among other organizations, of the National Committee for Peoples Rights, the International Labor Defense, the League of American Writers, the American Peace Mobilization, and the Washington Book Shop. Under the name Bruce Minton, Bransten has been for many years an active contributor to a number of Communist publications and has been closely associated with the publication of the "New Masses," generally considered a Communist publication. In connection with Bransten's literary ventures, it is noted also that in 1940 Bransten, along with George Seldes, was instrumental in the formation of the publication "In Fact" which has constantly followed the Communist line. In connection with the "New Masses," Bransten joined the staff of that publication in 1935 and shortly thereafter became one of its editors. He has continually contributed articles to the "New Masses" since that time. In addition Bransten has written a number of books and pamphlets which have consistently been slanted to the Left. At the present time Bransten is engaged in preparing a biography of former President Herbert Hoover from a Marxist standpoint.



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EARL RUSSELL BROWDER, with aliases  
Earl Browder, George Morris, Nicholas  
Dozenberg and Albert Harry Richards | *ku*

The statement of the informant in this case, Elizabeth Bentley, contains considerable information concerning Earl Browder, head of the Communist Party, USA, and later of the Communist Political Association from 1930 to 1945. The information furnished by Bentley concerning Browder clearly indicates that he was cognizant of and involved in the Soviet Intelligence activity of which Bentley was a part, as well as other Soviet Intelligence operations of which Bentley has only collateral knowledge. Set out below in summarized form is the direct information furnished by Bentley concerning Earl Browder.

In 1940 the United States Service and Shipping Corporation was formed as a result of discussions between Browder, Jacob Golos, the Soviet agent who was Bentley's principal at that time, Lemant U. Harris, an important functionary of the Communist Party, USA, who is identified at greater detail elsewhere in this memorandum, and Colonel John Hazard Reynolds, who became president of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and who is discussed more fully above. The United States Service and Shipping Corporation, as reflected heretofore in this memorandum, was subsequently used for a period of years as a cover firm for Soviet espionage operations including the operations of Golos and Elizabeth Bentley. In connection with the formation of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, \$5,000 in cash was supplied by Browder and Lem Harris for the purpose of financing the formation of this corporation. These funds, according to Bentley, were apparently funds of the Communist Party, USA, although it should be noted that Bentley's last Russian superior, "Al" (Anatole Gromov), made the statement to Reynolds in 1945 that while these funds were ostensibly furnished by the Communist Party, USA, through Browder and Harris, actually they were funds furnished by the Soviet Union.

The earliest information furnished by Bentley indicating a connection between Browder and the subjects of this case, reflects that Browder was closely associated with W. Gregory Silvermaster as early as 1934, during which year Browder was hidden by Silvermaster in his home on the West Coast during the period Browder was being sought by vigilantes in connection with the Lon snoremen's strike. Bentley advised that for a period of years Silvermaster furnished intelligence information directly to Browder. It is of importance to note that most of the individuals contacted by Bentley for intelligence information at the behest of Jacob Golos were originally told that the information they furnished was going to Earl Browder. Bentley has stated, however, that most of these individuals realized very soon that the information was actually going to the Soviet Union. Cedric Belfrage, who is discussed in greater detail elsewhere herein, was introduced to Jacob Golos by either Browder or V. J. Jerome (Jerome Isaac Roman). It will be recalled that Belfrage, who was at one time connected with British Intelligence in the United States, furnished considerable information to the espionage parallel of which Bentley was a part. According to Bentley, a close relationship exists between

Browder and Belfrage. During her operations as an agent under Golos, Elizabeth Bentley exhibited consistently to Browder the information received by her which she considered to be of interest to him. The same procedure, according to Bentley, was followed by Golos. Numerous statements have been made by Bentley reflecting that upon several occasions she collected Communist Party, USA, dues from the various individuals from whom she was securing intelligence information under the instructions of Golos and that these dues were transmitted by her directly to Earl Browder. Bentley's statement reflects clearly that Earl Browder was responsible for placing Jacob Golos in contact with a number of American Communists who have been prominently mentioned in connection with this case and who for a period of years furnished a large amount of intelligence information to Golos through Bentley. In this connection it appears from Bentley's statement that Browder was responsible for placing Golos in contact originally with the Perlo parallel, consisting primarily of Victor Perlo, Charlie Kraver, Henry Magloff, and Edward Fitzgerald. It should be noted that in early 1944, after Golos' death, Elizabeth Bentley began contacting the Perlo group upon Browder's instructions, her original contacts being made at the apartment of John Aht under direct arrangements made by Earl Browder. Bentley further stated the individuals involved in the operations of the Perlo group had apparently been furnishing information directly to Browder for a considerable period of time. In addition to this group, according to Bentley's statements, Browder placed a number of other individuals in direct contact with Golos who were later utilized by Golos and his subsidiaries as subagents. Bentley has stated that the utilization by the Soviet Intelligence Service of American Communist personnel was also at least formally cleared through Browder. On the basis of the information furnished by the informant, it is noted that Browder was also involved in all of the negotiations concerning the ultimate disposition of the ownership and assets of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation as well as World Tourist, Incorporated, and that in 1944 Browder asked Elizabeth Bentley to organize World Tourist on behalf of the Communist Party, USA, (Communist Political Association), in view of the fact that funds of the Communist Party had been invested in World Tourist, Incorporated.

Bentley has advised that negotiations between Browder and the various Russian contacts of Bentley were carried on through her as an intermediary and her statement leaves no question but what Browder was cognizant of the Soviet Intelligence operations in this case as well as in other cases and in fact was responsible for recruiting and clearing the use of Communist Party personnel by Soviet agents in their intelligence operations. As an indication of the extent to which Browder was kept advised of these operations, it will be recalled that at the time Bentley's Soviet superior, "Al" (Gromov) told her that she had been awarded the Order of the Red Star by the Soviet authorities in Moscow, "Al" told her to tell "only Browder" of the fact.

Upon one occasion during the period of the organization of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, Browder told Bentley that he had known

Jacob Golos well for 25 years. Bentley knew of her own personal knowledge that the relationship between Browder and Golos was close, that Golos continually made available to Browder that portion of the intelligence collected by him which was of interest to Browder and that frequent agreements were made between Golos and Browder with regard to the use of American Party members in the Soviet espionage system. The information furnished by Bentley with regard to the relationship between Browder and Golos reflects that for a period of many years they cooperated closely under a mutual working agreement in connection with the Soviet organization. It is significant that after the death of Golos in 1943, Elizabeth Bentley immediately went to Earl Browder for instructions and advice as to her future operations and received such advice and instructions from Browder. Thereafter, Bentley was in frequent contact with Browder and regularly exhibited to him information available to her which she considered of interest to Browder. During her various contacts with Browder he, upon several occasions, furnished Bentley with information of interest which he had apparently secured from other sources. Prior to Golos' death he instructed Elizabeth Bentley that any money on hand at his death should be given by her directly to Earl Browder. As a result of this, shortly after Golos' death Bentley turned over to Browder between eleven and twelve thousand dollars which was found in Golos' safe. Subsequently, in the spring of 1944, Bentley gave Browder the sum of \$3000 which had been given her by Golos some time before for safekeeping. While Bentley has stated that Browder frequently objected to turning over American Communists to Soviet agents for intelligence work, it should be noted that the information furnished by her reflects that Browder made a number of American Communists available to Soviet agents for their use as subagents in Soviet intelligence operations. It should be noted further, from the information furnished by Bentley, that Browder was clearly cognizant of Soviet Intelligence operations, that he continually cooperated with Soviet representatives and that in fact he personally cleared the utilization by Soviet agents of American Communist personnel. Upon one occasion, when Bentley discussed with Browder the question of turning over to Soviet agents working under her to her Russian contact, "Bill" Browder opposed this procedure proposed by "Bill" although he later agreed to this procedure, at least to some extent. Upon the occasion of this conversation, Browder told Bentley that if "Bill" had any further comments to make he should come to him (Browder). The informant, Elizabeth Bentley, was in close contact with Browder during 1941 and 1945, and during this period operated as a liaison between Browder and her Soviet contacts in connection with Soviet Intelligence operations. According to her statement, Bentley last saw Browder in October, 1945.

In view of the prominence of Earl Browder in the American and International Communist movement, and in view of his public leadership of the Communist Party, USA, for 15 years up until 1945, a detailed recapitulation of his activities is not considered necessary to this memorandum. The Bureau files contain voluminous information concerning Browder which is briefly summarized below for correlative purposes.

[REDACTED]

Earl Russell Browder was born on May 20, 1891, at Sedgwick, Kansas. He became connected with the American Communist movement in 1920 when he was employed as Communist Workers Party organizer in New York, New York. From 1921 to 1926 Browder served as assistant to William Z. Foster, present head of the Communist Party, USA, in the labor movement (A.F. of L.). From 1921 to 1926 Browder's activities were centered in the Communist Trade Union Educational League. Browder has made frequent trips to the Soviet Union and as early as 1920 he organized and led a delegation to the First Red International of Labor Unions at Moscow. In 1921 Browder attended the Third Congress of the Communist International in Moscow. He also attended the sixth and seventh Plenary sessions of the Communist International in Moscow as a representative of the Communist Party, USA. In 1927 Browder went to China as a professional Communist organizer and eventually became the secretary of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat, in which position he served until 1931 when he was elected general secretary of the Communist Party, USA. During the period he was in China Browder attended the sixth World Congress of the Communist International in Moscow, U.S.S.R. During the period Browder served in China available information reflects that he was operating as an agent of both the Comintern (the Communist International) and the Profintern (the Red International of Trade Unions). While available information concerning Browder's activities during this period is not complete, it clearly reflects that he was, during this period and other periods, active as a Soviet Intelligence agent. It is also probable that during his numerous visits to Russia, Browder was given extensive Comintern schooling, including instructions in the intelligence phases of Soviet operations. In 1938 Browder returned to the United States to take up the position of General Secretary and as such titular head of the Communist Party, USA. Browder served in this position until May, 1944, when the Communist Party, USA, became the Communist Political Association. Browder was elected president of the Communist Political Association and was the unopposed leader of that group until July, 1948, when the Communist Political Association was dissolved and reconstituted as the Communist Party, USA, under the leadership of William Z. Foster, who was elected chairman of both the Party and National Boards of the Communist Party, USA. Since that time, Browder has held no official position in the Communist Party, USA, and in fact has been bitterly castigated and condemned by the Party as a revisionist. Presently available information does not definitely show what disposition will be made of Browder by the Communist Party although reports have been received reflecting that he may be expelled in view of his revisionism and right deviationism.

Available information in addition to the above reflects that Browder visited Russia in 1921, 1926, and annually from 1926 to 1938. On these trips Browder frequently used aliases and traveled under the assumed names of Albert Harry Richards and Nicholas Dozenberg. As a result of one of Browder's trips to Europe in connection with which he traveled fraudulently under the passport of Nicholas Dozenberg, a known agent of the Soviet Military Intelligence Service, Browder was convicted on January 17, 1912, of passport fraud in connection with his use of a passport obtained by false and fraudulent statement under Section 220, Title 22 of the United States Code. Browder was sentenced under this conviction to two years and fined \$1000 to each of two counts which were ordered



to run consecutively. The case was appealed and confirmed and Browder commenced his sentence at Atlanta Penitentiary on March 27, 1941. He was later released in May, 1942, by order of the President of the United States.

The prominence of Browder's position and the extent of his activities are well known and it is not believed that further details of his career would serve any purpose in this memorandum. In conclusion, it should be noted that available information concerning Browder indicates not only his own involvement at various times in Soviet Intelligence operations, but also his cognizance of such operations and at least tacit cooperation therein during the entire period of fifteen years that he led the Communist Party, USA.

LOUIS FRANCIS BUDENZ alias Louis Budenz

With regard to Louis Budenz, the informant in this case, Elizabeth Bentley, advised that upon the instructions of Jacob Golos the Soviet agent who was her superior, she began contacting Louis Budenz for Golos about six months before the death of Golos in November, 1943. According to Bentley in about June, 1943, Golos took her to see Budenz and informally arranged that in the future Budenz would supply information to Bentley in the same manner in which he had formerly supplied it to Golos. Bentley advised that occasionally Budenz would phone Golos indicating that he had information for him, whereupon Bentley would contact Budenz for that information. Bentley stated that in her opinion Budenz was procuring a substantial portion of this information from Louis Adamic, who has been identified in greater detail elsewhere in this memorandum. She stated that to the best of her recollection, the information related primarily to Yugoslav activities in the United States, internal troubles in Yugoslavia, and information about United States representatives who might be sent to Europe. In connection with the background of Louis Budenz, it is noted that he has been for some time the subject of an active Internal Security - C investigation and was considered until recently a Communist key figure by the New York Field Division. Budenz was apparently born July 17, 1891, at Indianapolis, Indiana, and for several years has been an active full-time leader of the Communist Party and Managing Editor of "The Daily Worker" as well as President of The Freedom of the Press, Incorporated, the publishing firm which publishes "The Daily Worker." It will, of course, be recalled that on October 10, 1945, Budenz announced to the public press that he had resigned as Managing Editor of "The Daily Worker" and after an association with the Communist Party, USA, of 10 years, had completely severed his connections with the Communist movement and returned to the Catholic faith. In an article in "The Daily Worker" on October 12, 1945, William Z. Foster, National Chairman of the Communist Party, bitterly attacked Budenz and classified him as a Trotskyite and a deserter from the Labor Movement. Subsequently, Budenz joined the faculty of the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana, where he is presently employed. It will also be recalled that Budenz was recently interviewed in some detail by Bureau Agents. In view of Budenz' severance of his relationship with the Communist Party, it is not believed that any purpose would be served by relating in further detail in this memorandum his Communist activities. However, in connection with this matter, it is noted that when interviewed by Bureau Agents, Budenz furnished certain information confirming the statements made regarding him by Bentley which are set out above. In this connection Budenz advised Bureau Agents that he had been acquainted with Golos since the early 1920's, possibly since as early as 1922, and that he had probably initially become acquainted with Golos during the period when Sidney Hillman was the head of the Russian-American Corporation and Golos was an official in another organization, the name of which Budenz could not recall, but which he did recall was Communist in its political orientation. In addition, Budenz stated that he was acquainted with Elizabeth Bentley and knew that her name was Bentley. He stated, however, that he knew Bentley "by the name of Helen Johns" and it appears that this name

was utilized constantly by Bentley in her association with Budenz. u

Budenz advised that he had furnished information to Golos and stated further that he and Golos had occasionally discussed Louis Adamic and his political orientation. Budenz advised as a regular procedure he made reports on what people such as Adamic said concerning problems such as the Yugoslav one usually to Earl Browder or Al Landy "as a regular thing;" and that "he may also have furnished them to Golos." Budenz stated that Golos, Earl Browder, and Al Landy all attempted to induce him, Budenz, to have Adamic change his policies concerning the Yugoslav situation and it is of some interest to note that subsequently Adamic did substantially alter his position in such a fashion as to bring it more closely into line with the Soviet position on Yugoslavia. Budenz expressed the opinion that Golos was a "runner" between Soviet representatives and interested groups in the United States and expressed the opinion also that both Golos and Bentley were working for the Communist Control Commission of which, according to Budenz, Golos was actually a member. While Budenz emphasized the importance of the Control Commission, he stated that he was unable to furnish substantial information concerning it due to the fact that it was an extremely confidential and surreptitious organization whose formation and operations were not known even to many leading Communists. u

WINSTON BURDETT | *du*

According to the statement of the informant, Elizabeth Bentley, during 1939 in connection with her work under Jacob Golos, the informant Elizabeth Bentley received a number of cablegrams from abroad from Winston Burdett reflecting changes in his address. Golos told the informant that he had been in communication with Burdett and had told him to cable Bentley whenever he changed his address. All cables received by Bentley from Burdett during this period were given by her to Jacob Golos.

No active investigation has been conducted by the Bureau of Winston Burdett and the Bureau files reflect little substantive information of apparent pertinence concerning him. The files of the Bureau reflect that Burdett has been employed as a broadcaster and news analyst for a number of years and that during the war he was stationed at various foreign posts as a foreign correspondent. Recently Burdett has been stationed in Italy where on numerous occasions he has made broadcasts extremely critical of Allied and American policies in Italy.

Burdett was born on December 12, 1913, at Buffalo, New York, and attended Harvard University. He was employed by the Brooklyn Eagle, Brooklyn, New York, as a reporter prior to 1940 at which time he was Chairman of the Grievance Committee of the Newspaper Guild and a member of the Strike Committee of that Union.

In 1940 Burdett became a foreign correspondent covering the war in Scandinavia, following which assignment he went to Bucharest, Roumania. While in Bucharest, Burdett married Lea Schiavi, an Italian journalist who was killed in North Iran in April, 1942, while on a photographic assignment for the newspaper "PM".

It is of interest to note that in 1939, Winston Burdett was given as a reference on a WPA application in New York City by Doretta Tarmon, who is now employed by the "New Masses", generally considered a Communist organ, in New York City.

BEATRICE CARLIN | *du*

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, the informant in this case, advised that in the spring of 1936 she was approached by Beatrice Carlin, who was at that time employed in the city office of the American League Against War and Fascism in New York City. Beatrice Carlin solicited Bentley's services for the purpose of tutoring a foreigner, who was coming to the United States, in English. In November, 1936, Carlin introduced Elizabeth Bentley to Joseph Eckhart. Eckhart, who was apparently operating as a Soviet agent, is more fully described elsewhere in this memorandum.

Beatrice Carlin is presently the subject of an active Security Matter - C investigation by the New York and Washington Field Divisions. Available information reflects considerable confusion concerning Carlin's background which has not as yet been clarified by the investigation of her. It is known, in any event, that she has been active in the Communist movement for a number of years and has claimed to have been a Party member since at least 1931. It is reported that Beatrice Carlin was a member and Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Communist sponsored Workers School in New York City as early as 1930 and some available information indicates that she may have been active in Communist circles for some years prior to that date.

On September 19, 1944, Beatrice Carlin's membership in the Communist Political Association was transferred from New York City to Washington, D. C. In connection with this transfer, it was noted that she had previously been in the "LAL" Branch and that her membership was transferred by A. Benson, Secretary of that branch.

**[REDACTED]**

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Early in January, 1945, Beatrice Carlin left Washington but it was indicated that the local Communist Political Association Headquarters did not have her address. It was subsequently ascertained that Carlin had returned to New York City.

With regard to additional Communist activities on the part of Carlin, it was reported in November 1939, that Beatrice Carlin of New York City was a member of the Executive Committee and Secretary of the New York Workers School. The records of the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Honorable Martin Dies, Chairman, reflected index cards containing information that Beatrice Carlin, in 1930, was an instructor at the Workers School in New York, that she was at one time a business manager of the Party publication, "The Communist", and that she had been active in the Workers International Relief, a reported Communist Party front.

Investigation reflected that on March 27, 1938, a certificate of incorporation of the Workers Library Publishers, Incorporated, an affiliate of the Communist Party, was filed in New York City and reflected that Beatrice Carlin was one of the Directors of that company.

Re: GRACE GRANICH  
Nee Grace Mail

It will be recalled in connection with the above case that one of the individuals furnishing information to Jacob Golos, the Soviet agent who for a number of years was the superior of the informant, Elizabeth Bentley, was Helen Tenney, an employee of the Office of Strategic Services, according to the informant Bentley. Bentley stated that Helen Tenney was introduced to Jacob Golos by Grace Granich who at that time was in the Editorial Department of the Intercontinent News in New York City, it being noted that the Intercontinent News was registered as an agent of the Russian Government and discontinued its activities in 1944 rather than comply completely with the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938.

An intensive Internal Security - R investigation has been conducted by the New York and other field divisions of Grace Granich and it is noted that this investigation is still in a pending status. This investigation reflects that Grace Granich was born on November 30, 1894, at Oak Harbor, Ohio, and that she has been active in the American Communist movement for a considerable length of time. In 1932 Granich attended school in the Soviet Union. While it has not been definitely proved, it is possible, if not probable, that at this time Granich attended the Lenin School in Moscow under the sponsorship of the Communist International. It is also noted that Max Granich, the subject's husband, was apparently near or in Moscow, Russia, at the same time. Following her return from Russia, Granich was extremely active in the Communist movement in New York City. In 1935 both she and her husband obtained United States passports and went to China. These passports were renewed in Shanghai in 1937 and both Grace and Max Granich apparently returned to the United States via Marseilles, France, in 1938.

Since the return of Grace Granich to the United States with her husband, Max, she has been extremely active in Communist work and the investigation of her has reflected that she is in frequent contact with individuals who are prominent subjects in the Comintern Apparatus and other Internal Security - R cases, including a number of known and suspected Soviet intelligence agents.

After her return to the United States, Granich became secretary to V. J. Jerome, an important American Communist functionary who is identified in greater detail elsewhere in this memorandum. Later she became managing editor of the Intercontinent News. Available information concerning the Intercontinent News reflects that it operated as an agent of the Russian news agency, Runag, and as noted above, Intercontinent News was registered as an agent of the Soviet Government.

The investigation of Grace Granich, as well as investigation of her

husband, Max Granich, both of whom are subjects in the Comrap Case, reflects that they are closely connected with at least one of the parallels of the Comintern Apparatus presently active in the United States, with particular regard to the Chinese Communist field. Among Granich's contacts are a large number of prominent Chinese Communists, both in this country and abroad, and it is noted that she was extremely close to the Chinese Communist delegates attending the San Francisco Conference in 1945. It is of particular interest to note that the name and address of Max Granich, Grace Granich's husband, was listed on the back of one of the letters written by "Al" (now at least tentatively identified as Ralph Bowman of the New Masses) to Steve Nelson in the Comintern Apparatus Case. In June of 1943, when Steve Nelson made a trip to New York City for, among other purposes, a contact with Al, a surveillance of Nelson reflected that on June 10, 1943, after leaving Ralph Bowman's residence in Peekskill, Nelson proceeded to New York City and after checking in at a hotel, immediately proceeded to the residence of Grace Granich.

In April of 1945, Granich arrived in San Francisco, California, and was temporarily employed as Foreign Editor of the People's World, West Coast Communist organ, her duties consisting of covering the United Nations Conference. While in San Francisco she resided at the home of Louise Todd Lambert, Communist functionary, and worked in close cooperation with the chief Chinese Communist delegate to the Conference, Tung Pi-Wu. While in San Francisco during this period she was also in contact with a number of prominent Communists, as well as several subjects in the Comintern Apparatus case. Of particular note are contacts made by her during this period with Steve Nelson, William Schneiderman, Richard Bransten and Frederick V. Field. Letters written by Granich while in San Francisco reflected her acquaintance with Alexander Bittelman and Mildred Price of the China Aid Committee in New York City. Her letters also reflected close contacts with a number of Communist representatives of various foreign countries attending the United Nations Conference, in addition to Tung Pi-Wu.

The Bureau files reflect, in addition, that Grace Granich figured in the investigation of the Philip Jaffe case and while in San Francisco was in contact with Y. Y. Hsu and wrote several letters to Jaffe in New York City. It should be noted, in addition, in this connection that in a letter dated October 28, 1944, from Madam Sun Yat Sen to Granich, Madam Sun Yat Sen stated that John Service was returning to Washington and suggested that Granich contact him because Service could furnish her with "fullest details as to latest developments." Service, as will of course be recalled, was one of the primary subjects in the Jaffe case. Q u

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Albert E. Edwards, a subject in the Comintern Apparatus Case; Joseph North, editor of the New Masses and a close associate of subjects in the Comrap Case who is further identified elsewhere in this memorandum; and [REDACTED]



LEWIS UPHAM HARRIS, with aliases  
Lemuel Harris, Lemont Harris,  
Lem Harris, Lemont U. Harris

*du*

In connection with the above subject, the informant in this case, Elizabeth Bentley, furnished considerable information. With regard to the aforementioned United States Service and Shipping Corporation which was used as a front by both Bentley and Jacob Golos, it will be recalled, as set out above, that the original formation of this corporation was discussed at length by Carl Browder, Jacob Golos and Lem Harris and that through Harris and Browder, the sum of \$15,000, apparently Communist Party funds, was made available to finance the formation of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation.

Immediately after the death of Jacob Golos in November, 1943, Elizabeth Bentley contacted Harris and procured from him Carl Browder's phone number in order to discuss with Browder what her future course of action should be in view of Golos' death. In addition, according to the statement of Bentley, Lem Harris was a close contact of Colonel John Hazard Reynolds, the President of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, whose activities are discussed in greater detail in another section of this memorandum. For a number of years after the formation of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, according to Bentley, Reynolds maintained for Harris large amounts of money in a safety deposit box at the Fifth Avenue Branch of the Chase, National Bank, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City. In 1942, when Reynolds went on active duty with the United States Army, he instructed Bentley to continue accepting money from Harris and to continue permitting Harris to remove funds from the safety deposit box, pursuant to the same arrangement which had existed between Harris and Reynolds. These instructions were followed by Bentley and from 1942 to 1945, when this practice was discontinued in view of the controversy which has previously been described regarding the disposition of the ownership and assets of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation at various times, Harris made frequent deposits in and withdrawals from the safety deposit box in amounts varying, according to the information furnished by Bentley, from \$2,000 to \$10,000. Bentley indicated that these funds were the secret funds of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

Lemont Upham Harris is presently the subject of an active Internal Security - R investigation and in addition, is a prominent suspect in the investigation of the Comintern Apparatus case. Harris was born March 1, 1904, at Chicago, Illinois, and was educated at Harvard University. It is known that Harris visited the Soviet Union in 1923 and again in 1931. On March 20, 1934, at Grand Island, Nebraska, he married Katherine Lewis Harris.

For many years Harris has been active in the Communist movement and is considered a national Communist leader of considerable importance. A number of reports have been received that Harris is an agent of the Soviet GPU (now NKVD), responsible directly to Moscow. He has been active in the work of a number of Communist Party fronts and reportedly received a regular salary from the Communist Party.

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The investigation of Harris by the Bureau has developed the fact that he is in constant contact with leading functionaries of the Communist Party, as well as leaders of numerous Party fronts. In addition, he is a close associate of a number of individuals who are known or suspected Soviet agents. Harris, in addition to being a suspect in the Comrap Case, has also figured prominently in the investigation of the Alto Case, as well as in a number of other Internal Security - R investigations.

Among the close contacts of Harris who are Communist functionaries and many of whom are known or suspected Soviet agents, it is noted that he has been in particularly close contact with the following: Leverett Gleason, Alexander Trachtenberg, Fredrick V. Field, V. J. Jerome, David Watkins, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Morris Greenbaum, Jessica Smith, John Abt, Theodore Bayer, Albert Ryhss Williams, Jack Stachel, Gerhardt Eisler, Charles J. Coe, and William Wiener.

Harris has been identified as one of two unknown men who on March 19, 1943, visited the home of Barnett Shepard, a subject in the Alto Case, on which date Shepard is believed to have received a secret writing letter from Buenos Aires, Argentina. Harris has also been in contact with Herman K. Wallach, a friend of Shepard, and Joseph Harold Crown, subject of an important Internal Security - R investigation.

In recent years Harris has made frequent trips throughout the country and has been in close contact with Communist leaders not only in New York but throughout the United States. It is known that Harris visited the headquarters of the Communist Political Association in New York on June 19, 1945, at which time Steve Nelson, West Coast Communist leader and one of the principal subjects in the Comintern Apparatus Case, as well as many other Party officials were present at National Headquarters.

In addition to the above, the investigation of Harris has reflected that he has been in contact at various times with many other individuals prominently identified with the Bureau's investigation of Soviet intelligence activities

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PETER F. HELLER  
Born Philip Frank Heller

According to Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, she met Peter F. Heller at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, New York in April, 1945. From that time until August of 1945 she remained friendly with him. He told her various stories concerning his employment, stating he was a lawyer, an investigator, a salesman and intimated on occasions he was employed by a Federal Agency. Bentley got the impression that Heller was an FBI Agent and at other times that he was employed by the Russians. She told him that she was Vice President of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, which dealt with Russia. Bentley, after a number of contacts with Heller, told "Al" (Anatole Gromov) of her suspicions concerning Heller. "Al" became very inquisitive regarding Heller and appeared somewhat upset concerning Bentley's relationships with him. He urged that Bentley have no further contacts with Heller.

As cited in the beginning of this memorandum, one of the apparent reasons for Bentley's appearance at the New York Field Office and the subsequent relating of her story centers around the suspicion which apparently had been built up in her mind about Heller being an investigator, possibly associated with a Federal Agency. Investigation in New York City determined that Philip Frank Heller, who was identical with Peter F. Heller, was born on April 10, 1904, in Bialystock, Russia. He is an American citizen through naturalization of his father. He attended St. John's College during the 1930's where his behavior as a student reflected no radical tendencies. For many years he resided at 172 Pulaski Street, New York City, and although considered extremely "windy" had a good reputation in the community. He has been employed as a partner for many years in the firm of Rosenthal Brothers, 543 Broadway, New York City. He is married and has three children. His wife, during the recent past, due to her health, has been residing in Florida and Heller, at times, has resided for short periods at the St. George Hotel in New York City.

He has been active in Republican politics in his own precinct and from June, 1944 until January, 1945, he was employed as an Executive Clemency Investigator by the Parole Commission of the State of New York. He resigned this position because he could not give full time to it. Numerous contacts were made in an effort to determine whether Heller had any direct relationship to this case with the exception of his association with Bentley socially. However, no information was developed indicating at any time that Heller has possessed any radical tendencies whatsoever. He is generally labeled by those who know him as a "bag of wind" and it is probably in this category that he got involved with Bentley, thereby assisting in blowing her into the New York Office without any studied design.

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AVRON LANDY was A. V. Ron Landy,  
Al Landy, A. Landy, Abraham Landy

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During 1942, according to the information furnished by Elizabeth Bentley, the informant in this case, Landy was in close contact with Jacob Golos, the Soviet Agent under whom Bentley was operating. Bentley has stated that Landy furnished considerable information to Golos and that Golos relied on Landy for all necessary information concerning Trotskyites and Trotskyist activity in the United States, Mexico, and possibly in South America. Bentley furnished no further information concerning Landy.

At the present time Landy is the subject of an active Internal Security - C investigation of which the New York Field Division is origin. It appears that Landy was born at Kowal, Russia, on November 21, 1904, under the name Abraham Landy, and he has claimed to be an American citizen on the basis of the naturalization of his father, Joseph Landy who was naturalized at Cuyahoga County, Ohio, on April 25, 1924. Landy has long been active in Communist Party affairs and has been an active functionary of the Communist Party for a number of years. His present position appears to be National Director of Foreign Nationality Group Work for the Communist Party, USA. The Bureau is in possession of voluminous information concerning Landy, which indicates that at least in recent years his activities have been primarily confined to the foreign language field.

He is a paid employee of the Communist Party, USA, and a frequent contributor to Communist publications, including "The Communist," "Political Affairs," and "The Daily Worker." Landy at one time was extremely active in financial affairs for the Communist Party, USA, and the Bureau's files reflect that on numerous occasions

b1 [REDACTED] In addition, he is known to be in close contact with those communists active in the foreign language field. Upon at least one occasion

b1 [REDACTED] In addition, Landy has been known to contact a number of individuals who are or who were in contact with known and suspected Soviet Agents. Landy has been in frequent contact with a number of individuals mentioned in this case including Ferruccio Marini (F. Brown) who, it will be recalled, placed Bentley in contact with Jacob Golos.

~~SECRET~~

DR. JAMES EDGAR MENDENHALL, was  
Dr. James E. Mendenhall, Professor  
James Mendenhall

fu

Elizabeth Bentley, the informant in this case, in her statement advised that during the fall of 1934 Lee Fuhr invited her to make a talk to the members of the American League Against War and Fascism at Columbia Teachers College in New York City. Bentley made such a speech and outlined before this group her experiences while staying in Italy. At that time she met Professor James Mendenhall, also a member of the American League Against War and Fascism. Bentley subsequently determined that both Lee Fuhr and Professor Mendenhall were active members of the Communist Party, USA. Bentley recalled that sometime in March, 1935, she became a regular member of the Communist Party and was sponsored in her membership by Mendenhall and Fuhr.

It appears that the James Mendenhall mentioned by Bentley is possibly identical with the above individual who was the subject of a complete Hatch Act investigation and was employed for a considerable period of time as principal education specialist with the Office of Price Administration. Mendenhall was born July 28, 1903, at Greensburg, Indiana, attended Kansas State Teachers College, and obtained a B.S. degree there in 1924. Mendenhall was awarded a Ph.D. Degree from Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, in 1930. From 1927 to 1939, Mendenhall served as a teacher at a number of institutions, including the Michigan State Teachers College; Harvard University; The Colorado College of Education; Public Schools of South Orange and Maplewood, New Jersey; Missouri Teachers College, Columbia, Missouri; and Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri.

The investigation of Mendenhall developed a number of allegations that both he and his wife were Communists. Although it should be noted that a number of individuals contacted furnished information to the contrary. Most of the allegations concerning the subject's Communist affiliations apparently concerned his activities a number of years ago. While some of Mendenhall's former associates considered him to have Communist tendencies, others stated emphatically that he was not pro-Communist and was thoroughly loyal. In a sworn statement taken by Bureau Agents, Mendenhall denied any connection with or membership in the Communist Party. On March 2, 1944, the Bureau was advised that the Office of Price Administration had examined the Bureau's report concerning Mendenhall and exonerated him from the charges "of being a subversive person."

RE: NICOLA NAPOLI, with aliases:  
Nicholas Napoli  
Nicolai Napoli  
Nick Napoli  
Nicki Napoli  
Nicoline Napoli

dw

According to the informant, Elizabeth Bentley, Jacob Golos the Soviet Agent under whom she was working at that time, received during a period of several months in 1942 and 1943 a number of phone calls from Nicola Napoli, the head of Artkino, film distribution agency of the Soviet Union in New York City. According to Bentley, further, approximately six months before his death Golos told her that he was turning Napoli over to another Russian contact.

An active Internal Security - R and Registration Act investigation has been conducted and is presently pending on Napoli in the New York Office in connection with his activities as the President of Artkino Pictures, Inc., the sole distributor of Soviet films in the United States, Canada, Central America and South America.

Nicola Napoli was born on November 16, 1905 at New York, New York of Italian parentage and was taken to Italy at an early age by his parents. He returned to the United States on May 12, 1924. For a period of years until 1928 he was the editor of "Il Lavoratore," Italian Communist publication in New York City. He is a former member of the Italian Language Federation Bureau of the Communist Party, USA, and has been active in the Communist movement in the United States for many years. In the fall of 1936, Napoli traveled to various European countries, including Russia. He is a former officer of Intourist, Inc., an official tourist agency at the Soviet Government and a parent organization of World Tourist, Inc., which was operated by Golos and which has figured prominently in the investigation of this case. Napoli was also associated with the Amkino organization, a predecessor of Artkino.

It is of interest to note that Artkino is presently registered with the State Department as an agent of the Soviet Government. In addition, for the past year the War Division of the Department of Justice has been negotiating with Napoli and his attorney, Charles Recht, for the purpose of obtaining full compliance on the part of Napoli and Artkino with the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. These efforts to procure compliance on the part of Napoli and Artkino with the Registration Act have to date met with absolutely no success.

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In his capacity as President of Artkino Pictures, Inc., Napoli is extremely active in the distribution of Soviet films in the Western Hemisphere. In addition to the contacts reflected above, Napoli is known to have contacted with some frequency a number of other individuals who are known or suspected Soviet Intelligence agents. (S) u

JOSEPH NORTH, alias Jacob Soifer

According to the statement made by the informant in this case, Elizabeth Bentley, Joseph North, whom Bentley does not know personally, was a close friend of Jacob Golos. Golos gave North each Christmas a present of four quarts of Scotch whiskey, the cost of which he placed on his Russian expense account. According to Bentley, also, in 1942 Joseph North introduced William Remington to Jacob Golos. It will be recalled in this connection, as set out elsewhere in this memorandum, that Remington, who has figured prominently in this investigation, later furnished certain information which was utilized by Golos. The Joseph North referred to by Bentley is undoubtedly identical with the above subject, who for many years has been connected with the "New Masses", generally considered an official Communist organ, and who has long been an active Communist. North is presently the subject of an active Internal Security - C investigation by the New York Office. Joseph North was born under the name of Jacob Soifer on May 25, 1905, at Nicolaieff (Odessa) Russia. He emigrated to the United States in about 1908 and settled in Chester, Pennsylvania, with his mother. The Bureau's files reflect that North became an American citizen by virtue of his father's naturalization at Media, Pennsylvania, on November 21, 1910. Subject's name was legally changed to Joseph North on May 28, 1941. North graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1925 and subsequently worked on a number of Pennsylvania newspapers and various leftist and Communist publications. Reportedly he was a member of the Young Communist League in his early youth. North joined the staff of the "New Masses" in 1933. During 1936 and 1937 he was an editor of the "Sunday Worker," recognized Communist publication, and in 1937 and 1938, during the period of the Spanish Civil War, he was the correspondent of the "Daily Worker" in Spain. In February, 1939, North was appointed an editor of the "New Masses." He has lectured frequently at the Communist Workers School in New York City; has written a number of Communist pamphlets and has contributed prolifically to the Communist press. The subject's wife, Helen Oken North, as well as his entire family, are reportedly active Communists. North is generally recognized as a leading Communist of long standing, prominence, and influence, and he is presently editor of the "New Masses," 104 East 9th Street, New York City.

In connection with North's trip to Spain, above mentioned, it is noted that he was issued a United States passport on January 29, 1937, which passport was renewed in Mexico City on July 19, 1940. North has made a number of speaking tours throughout the United States under the auspices of the "New Masses" and the Communist Political Association, during which trips he has been in close contact with prominent Communists in every locality visited by him.

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[REDACTED]

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During his activities, he has been in frequent contact with Communist leaders concerning the policies of the "New Masses" and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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JDS

Re: JULIET STUART POYNTZ, with aliases  
Juliet Stuart Poyntz Glaser  
Juliet Stuart Poyntz Glazer  
Juliet Poyntz, Julia Glaser

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According to the formal statement made by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, the informant in this case, in 1935 she was introduced by Pauline Rogers (Pauline Rosen) to Juliet Stuart Poyntz Glaser shortly after she, Bentley, joined the Communist Party. Bentley had numerous contacts with Poyntz during the period she was at Columbia University and became highly suspicious of her activities, whereupon she reported them to Louis Sass, then Communist Party organizer for the Harlem, New York, District who is identified in greater detail elsewhere in this memorandum. As a result of this, the informant, Bentley, was reprimanded by a number of her associates.

Bentley's association with Poyntz is of some interest in view of the fact that Poyntz apparently attempted to enlist Bentley's services and in view of the further fact that Bentley was introduced to Poyntz by Pauline Rogers who was later responsible for placing Bentley in touch with F. Brown (Ferruccio Marini) who, in turn, placed Bentley in touch with Jacob Golos, a Soviet intelligence agent of considerable stature under whom Bentley operated as a Soviet agent for a number of years.

The information contained in the Bureau files concerning Juliet Stuart Poyntz reflects that she was with little question for a considerable period of time a Soviet intelligence agent, and it is particularly interesting to note that she disappeared completely in 1937. In view of the date of her disappearance, the Bureau's information concerning her and concerning her final fate is not complete. The Bureau files reflect that Poyntz suddenly disappeared from her residence in New York City on June 3, 1937, and there is no reliable information reflecting that she has ever been heard from since. The available information indicates that Juliet Stuart Poyntz was forcibly abducted, probably taken aboard a Soviet vessel and later liquidated. Bentley has advised in this connection that Jacob Golos told her that Juliet Stuart Poyntz had been liquidated, by inference by the Soviet Intelligence Service.

JEROME ISAAC ROMAN (V. J. Jerome) | *JKW*

Elizabeth Bentley in her statement advised that Cedric Belfrage, who was connected with British Intelligence in New York, and who was a member at one time of the Apparatus directed by Jacob Golos, was introduced to Jacob Golos either by Earl Browder or by V. J. Jerome, who is identical with Jerome Isaac Roman. Bentley stated further that to her knowledge Jerome was a long standing friend of Golos, a leading figure in Communist Party activity in New York City, and a person of some importance in the Communist field. Prior to Golos' death, according to Bentley, Golos and Jerome met frequently. Roman is presently the subject of an active Internal Security - C investigation. He was born October 12, 1896, at Lodz, Poland. He arrived in the United States on August 1, 1915, from Liverpool, England, and became a naturalized United States citizen on January 16, 1928, in the Southern District of New York at New York City. Jerome has long been active in Communist affairs and since July, 1944, has been managing Editor of "The Communist," official Communist Party publication. The Bureau's files reflect that Roman, alias Jerome, has been extremely active in the American Communist Movement since at least 1928 and possibly before that time. He is generally known in Communist circles by the name V. J. Jerome. Jerome is a member of the National Committee of the Party and a frequent contributor to numerous Party publications in addition to "The Communist." At one time he was a member of the Agitprop Committee of the Communist Party, USA, and he has frequently served as an instructor in the Communist Workers School in New York City. The investigation of Jerome reflects that he is considered as an outstanding Marxist scholar and literary figure in the Communist Party and that as such at least his open activities are primarily confined to editorial duties, speeches, teaching, literary criticisms, and writing as well as counselling other Communists in such activities. Jerome has been in close contact with officials of the Communist Party, USA, and also with some members of the Canadian Communist Party. He has also been in contact with a number of individuals involved in the Comintern Apparatus case and with a number of individuals who are known or suspected Soviet agents or in contact with such known or suspected agents. He has been in frequent contact with Joseph North, Lement U. Harris, William Weiner, Carl Ross, National Executive Secretary of the American Youth for Democracy, and Tim Buck, head of the Canadian Communist Party (The Labour Progressive Party of Canada). In addition, Jerome has been in close contact with Alexander Bittelman.

FRED ROSE, with aliases  
Fred Rosenberg and Freddy

XW

With regard to Fred Rose, it is noted that according to the informant, Elizabeth Bentley, she was instructed in the summer of 1939 by Jacob Golos, the Soviet agent under whom she was working at that time, that she would receive certain mail from Canada directed to her at her residence at that time, 18 Grove Street, New York City. Golos told the informant that this would be mail for him and instructed her to give any such mail to him as soon as it was received. For a period of approximately six months Bentley received on an average of one letter a week from Canada, which letters she later ascertained were sent either by Tim Buck, Head of the Canadian Communist Party (The Labour Progressive Party of Canada), or by Fred Rose, also a high functionary of the Canadian Communist Party.

In addition, the informant related that during the period of her association with Golos, Fred Rose sent one of his contacts, an RCAF pilot, from Canada to New York to see Golos for the purpose of advising Golos that Hazen Sise, a Canadian Communist, was then associated with the Canadian Film Board in Washington, D. C., and that Golos might desire to contact Sise. Subsequently, Golos and Elizabeth Bentley were introduced to Hazen Sise, who has been further identified previously in this memorandum, by this RCAF pilot and after this meeting, Bentley began contacting Sise and regularly procuring information from him which she made available to Golos. With regard to Fred Rose, the Bureau has not conducted a direct active investigation of him in view of the fact that he resides in Canada. Information concerning him available in the Bureau files, however, reflects that he has been a leading functionary of the Canadian Communist Party for a number of years and is presently a member of the Canadian Parliament, having been elected from a Montreal district.

[REDACTED]

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Rose is known to have been in periodic contact with leaders of the Communist Party, USA, and its predecessor organization, the Communist Political Association, and in this connection, it was ascertained that Rose was in New York City on February 2, 1945, for the purpose of conferring with Earl Browder and other Communist leaders.

It is of particular interest in connection with Rose to note that,

(S)  
[REDACTED]

Prior to 1943, according to this informant, the [REDACTED] (S)

b1 Rose has previously been involved in Soviet and Communist fraudulent passport operations and was at one time an associate of Armand Labis Feldman, a subordinate of Gaik Badalovich Ovakinian, who for a number of years was a leading Soviet agent in the Eastern United States and was apprehended by Bureau agents in 1941, later being repatriated to Russia as a result of arrangements effectuated by the Department of State.

~~SECRET~~

LOUIS SASS, with aliases  
Lewis Sass, Louis Schwartz,  
Louis Szaszhajos, Louis Roberts

During the period that Elizabeth Bentley, the informant in the above case, was active in Columbia University circles in New York City in 1934 and 1935, she was closely acquainted, according to her statement, with Louis Sass, then organizer of the Harlem Section of the Communist Party, USA. Bentley indicated in her statement that Sass was an active Communist of considerable importance but did not definitely indicate that he was engaged in Soviet intelligence work.

Sass is presently the subject of an active Internal Security - C investigation by the New York Office. This investigation reflects that Sass was born March 24, 1908, at Kassa, Hungary, under the name Louis Szaszhajos. Sass apparently entered the United States in the early 1920's although one report indicates that he entered the United States at New York City in September, 1934. This report apparently is either erroneous or reports a reentry inasmuch as Sass became a naturalized United States citizen in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York at Brooklyn, New York, in 1930 or 1931, under the name Louis Schwartz. Shortly after his arrival in the United States, Sass became active in the revolutionary labor movement and became connected with the International Labor Defense and the Communist Party, USA.

Beginning in 1933 Sass was Organizational Secretary for the Harlem, New York, District of the Communist Party, USA, and a frequent contributor to the Party publication, "The Party Organizer". In 1937 Sass was designated Organizational Secretary for District No. 12 of the Communist Party, USA, which is known as the Northwest District and includes the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Sass remained in Seattle, Washington, in this capacity until October, 1940, during which period he met and married in 1939 Mary Elizabeth Howard, a wealthy divorcee from Salt Lake City, Utah, who had been active in Communist affairs in Utah and Washington.

In October, 1940, Louis Sass returned to New York City where he continued his Communist activity. After his return to New York, his wife became active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and also became Rockland County leader of the Tricounty Council of the Communist Political Association for the counties of Westchester, Putnam and Rockland, New York.

*Referred*



*referred*

[REDACTED]

Since April 24, 1945, Sass has been a full-time employee of the New York State Communist Party (previously Communist Political Association) assigned to the administration of veterans matters in New York City. In this capacity Sass has been in constant contact with leading Communists in the New York area. Sass' wife, above referred to, who is wealthy, reportedly contributes heavily and regularly to the Communist Party, USA.

In connection with the investigation of George Mink, a Soviet agent whose whereabouts is presently unknown, [REDACTED] advised the New York Field Division in 1940 that Mink resided at one time near the waterfront in Seattle, Washington, and was in close contact with Louis Sass.

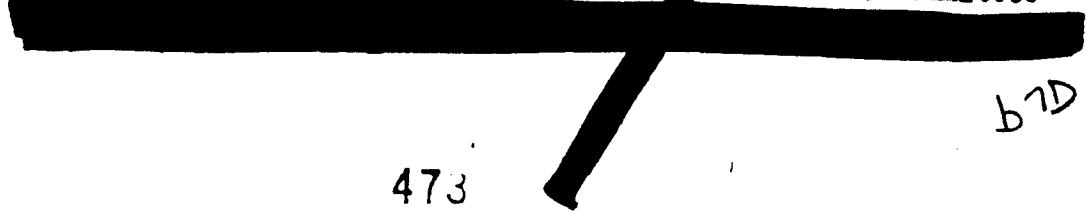
b2  
b7D  
b7c

BERNARD SCHUSTER, with aliases  
Berney Schuster, B. Schuster,  
Bernard Chester, B. Chester,  
Boris Szuster, Chester

During her association with the Soviet agent, Jacob Golos, the informant in this case, Elizabeth Bentley, ascertained that Golos was in frequent contact with Berney Schuster, a Communist attached to the Finance Division of the Communist Party, USA, operating under the Party name "Chester". In the spring of 1944, after Golos' death, Elizabeth Bentley met Schuster by chance on the street and talked with him at some length. At this time Schuster inquired about Gregory Silvermaster and from his conversation clearly indicated that he was familiar with the activities of Silvermaster and his associates, as well as the activities of Bentley, which by inference reflects that he had considerable knowledge of the Soviet intelligence activity of which Bentley was a part. During this conversation Schuster indicated to Bentley that while he did not necessarily agree or approve the procedure, he would continue to cooperate with her Soviet principals in supplying personnel from the American Communist movement. This, of course, indicates that Schuster himself was implicated in this type of activity.

A Security Matter - C investigation has been conducted by the New York Office of Schuster which was closed on October 31, 1945, at which time Schuster was residing at 306 East 15th Street, New York, New York, and was the co-owner of a small import-export firm known as the National Mercantile and Trading Company, 33 West 42nd Street, New York City. Schuster was born October 14, 1904, at Warsaw, Russia (Poland). The subject's name at birth was Boris Szuster and upon arriving in the United States in 1921, he changed his name to Bernard Schuster. Schuster was naturalized on January 28, 1926, at New York City. Schuster graduated from New York University in 1928 and since 1934 has been an accountant. From 1935 to 1939 he was Treasurer of the Wholesale Book Company, 50 East 13th Street, New York City, which company acted as a distribution agency for the Communist Party, USA. Subsequently he was Director of the Commonwealth Minupress Company which was organized in March, 1939, for the purpose of printing and distributing Communist literature. Since that time he has apparently been engaged in the business of the National Mercantile and Trading Company, above referred to.

During 1938 Schuster was reportedly State Membership Director of the Communist Party for New York State and in 1939 he was President of the Fifth A. D. Club of the Communist Party, Bronx, New York. The investigation of the subject reflects that he has been in frequent contact with a number of leading Communists in the New York area. In 1943 Schuster was reported to be a member of the Communist Party and Treasurer of the New York State Committee of the Party.







b7D

Schuster has continued his Party activity until recently, although it should be noted that as of October 31, 1945, when the investigation of him was closed, the New York Office reported that confidential informants and other sources contacted failed to indicate that Schuster is presently active in the affairs of the Communist Party, USA.

Re: MAX L. SPECTOR

According to Elizabeth Bentley, the informant in this case, Max L. Spector is a Communist; is a former employee of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, and in 1941 became Assistant Treasurer of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, the company which served as the cover for Bentley and the Soviet agent Jacob Golos under whom she operated. It should be specifically noted, however, that Bentley stated that she knew of no other activities of significance on the part of Spector.

Considerable investigation of Max L. Spector was conducted by the Bureau in connection with the case entitled "World Tourist, Incorporated; Jacob Raisin (Golos), with aliases; Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, with aliases; Max L. Spector, with alias, Espionage - R, Registration Act." This investigation reflects that according to a statement made by John Hazard Reynolds, Max L. Spector was an accountant before becoming associated with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation as Assistant Treasurer. Investigation reflected that Spector had formerly served as a junior official of the Amtorg Trading Corporation. Little additional information concerning the activities of Spector has as yet been developed.

One Max Spector, not definitely identified with the above subject, was reported in 1922 as one of the correspondents of Vincent Novakovitch, an official of the Soviet Government allegedly engaged in disseminating revolutionary propaganda among American seamen at Odessa, Russia.

In addition, it was reported that on September 22, 1936, one Max Spector headed a protest committee in connection with the arrest of a Communist, L. Ross, which petition demanded that the Mayor of San Francisco instruct the local police not to molest Communist meetings.

A number of additional collateral references are contained in the Bureau files concerning one Max Spector but they appear to add little to the above information, particularly in view of the fact that there is no identifying information whereby these individuals can be identified with the above subject.

JOHN LOUIS SPIVAK, with aliases  
John Louis Spivak, John Spivak

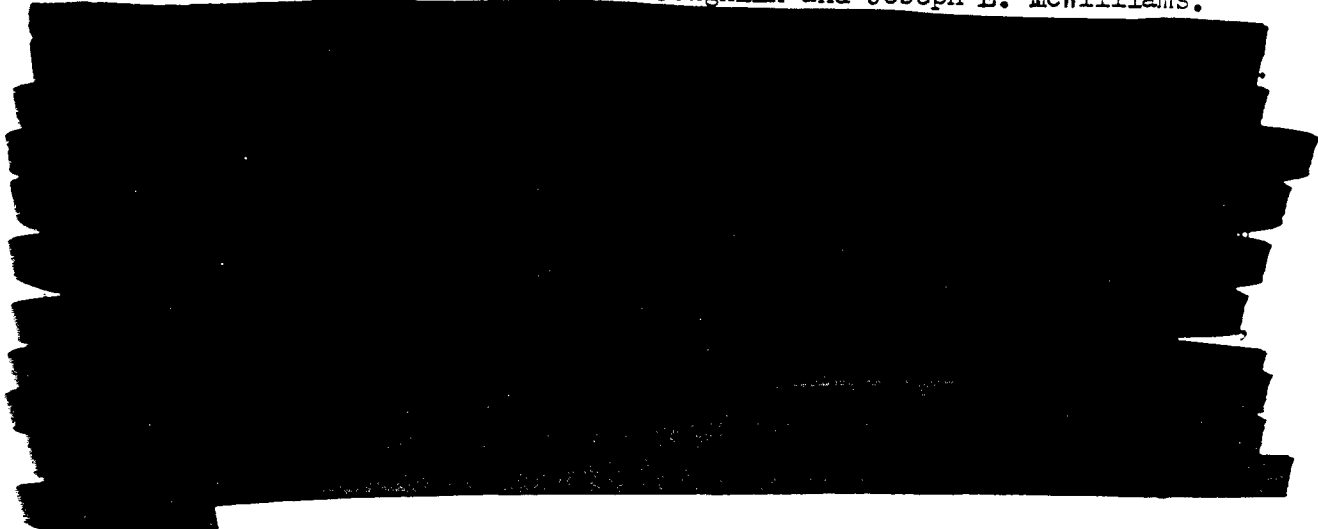
du

With regard to John Spivak, Elizabeth Bentley, the informant in this case, stated that during the summer of 1942, John Spivak, a Communist writer who contributed frequently to the New Masses, was acting as an investigator for Jacob Golos, the Soviet Agent who was Elizabeth Bentley's superior. According to Bentley, Spivak's work as an investigator for Golos concerned, primarily, alleged subversive activities and Golos paid him a salary and expenses. In connection with this work, Bentley stated that Spivak made trips to California, Mexico and Texas in connection with investigations he was conducting for Golos, one of which involved former Congressman Martin Dies. Bentley has advised that she knows Golos supplied funds to Spivak because she saw receipts for payments from Golos which Spivak had signed. After Golos' death in November, 1943, upon one occasion Bentley's Soviet contact, "Bill" who is discussed in greater detail elsewhere in this memorandum, told Bentley that he knew John Spivak and at that time requested Bentley to return to Spivak certain material belonging to him which "Bill" then had in his possession. Bentley declined to return this material to Spivak for "Bill" since she was not personally acquainted with Spivak.

John Louis Spivak is presently the subject of an active Security Matter - C investigation in which the New York Field Division is origin and he has been the subject of active investigation by the Bureau since 1940. Available information reflects that Spivak was born in New Haven, Connecticut, on June 13, 1897, the son of Louis and Ida Sukloff. From 1922 to 1923 he was a correspondent for the International News Service in Berlin, Germany and Moscow, USSR. Since 1924 he has been a free lance writer and author and he is listed as a member of the League of American Writers and of the American Newspaper Guild. For a period of many years Spivak has been a frequent contributor to the "Daily Worker" and "New Masses," both generally considered official Communist organs, and in addition he has contributed frequently to a number of other Communist publications as well as publications of various Communist front groups.

For a period of many years Spivak has been closely connected with the Communist movement in the United States and his primary forte, according to his own statements, has been the "investigation and exposure of subversive and Fascist activities." In this connection Spivak has written a number of so called exposes of alleged subversive activities which have appeared in Communist publications as well as a number of books regarding such alleged activities. At the present time Spivak is apparently occupied as a free lance writer.

Numerous reports have been received reflecting that Spivak is a member of the Communist Party, USA. In 1938 he reportedly went on an extensive tour for the Communist Party. Allegedly also in 1941 Spivak was engaged by the Communist Party to spy on the activities of the Japanese in the United States. He has been closely connected with Communist activities and in close touch with leading Communist functionaries including Earl Browder. Much of the material written by Spivak in recent years has been devoted to attacks on such individuals as Father Coughlin and Joseph E. McWilliams.



b7c  
b7d

W. J. STEPANKOWSKI, was. Vladimir  
Stepankowsky, Vladimir Stepankowski,  
W. J. Stepankowsky

X (4) [Signature]

It will be recalled, as set out above, that according to the informant in this case, Elizabeth Bentley, Jacob Golos, a Soviet agent and Bentley's superior in her espionage activities, advised her during 1942 that he had received considerable information of importance concerning the Ukrainian Nationalist movement from Michael Tkach, a Communist key figure and editor of the "Ukrainian Daily News," Ukrainian language Communist newspaper in New York City. According to Bentley, Tkach received a considerable portion of this information from one Stepankowski, who is believed to be identical with the above individual. Subsequently, Stepankowski was placed in touch with one of Jacob Golos' contacts as an investigator concerning matters in which Golos was interested. According to Bentley, however, Stepankowski later terminated this relationship and became an investigator for the Anti-Defamation League, primarily because of insufficient compensation. Bentley is not acquainted with Stepankowski personally and did not state whether or not Stepankowski and Golos were personally acquainted.

The Bureau's files contain considerable information concerning Stepankowski, little of which is of apparent present pertinence to this investigation. The Bureau has interviewed Stepankowski upon occasion and has been in receipt of considerable of his so-called "intelligence information". The available information as well as the Bureau's experience with Stepankowski reflects that he is a highly unreliable information merchant who has furnished information to various and sundry individuals and agencies, all for personal profit. The accurate personal history of Stepankowski has never been completely developed and no active direct investigation of him has as yet been conducted. However, considerable information concerning Stepankowski has been secured from collateral investigation. Information received on January 12, 1945, from the Security and Intelligence Division, Headquarters, Second Service Command, United States Army, states that a Ukrainian journalist reported that Dimitri Manuilsky, Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, was introduced in 1916, apparently in Geneva, Switzerland, to one Vladimir Stepankowsky, the director of a Ukrainian Bureau in Lausanne, Switzerland. According to this report, Stepankowsky employed Manuilsky in his Ukrainian Bureau at that time.

b2D [Redacted] t  
Other information concerning Stepankowski reflects that for many years he has been involved in the furnishing of information and in the American ramifications of the professional anti-Fascist


b7D  
movement. He is known to have been in contact upon many occasions with Albert E. Kahn, formerly the editor of "The Hour" and prominently mentioned in this investigation as well as with many other individuals engaged in collecting alleged subversive information. Stepankowski at one time was closely associated with Aleksy Pelypenko, subject of an intensive Bureau investigation. [REDACTED] It will be recalled that Pelypenko, a highly unreliable Ukrainian priest, was the chief informant in the espionage conspiracy prosecution in the case entitled, "Anastase A. Vonsiatsky, was., et al." According to Bentley, some of the information furnished by Stepankowski was procured by him from Pelypenko. This is believed to refer to a highly questionable memorandum regarding Father Coughlin, which was prepared by Pelypenko and furnished to Stepankowski, complete information concerning which was developed in connection with the Bureau's investigation of Pelypenko. Other information in the Bureau's files reflects that Stepankowski may at one time have been involved in Ukrainian nationalist activities of a pro-German character in the United States.

MRS. LINI MOERKIRK STOUMAN, with aliases  
Mrs. Louis Clyde Stouman, Lini Morekirk  
Fuhr, Lee Morekirk Fuhr, Lee Moerkirk Fuhr,  
Lee Moerkerk Fuhr, Lee Fuhr

With regard to the activities of the above subject the informant in this case, Elizabeth Bentley, in her statement set out the fact that in the fall of 1934, while she was at Columbia University in New York City, she became acquainted with Lee Fuhr, who apparently was Bentley's first contact with New York Communist circles. Lee Fuhr began taking Bentley to Communist meetings and affairs sponsored by Communist front groups and later in 1935, sponsored, along with Professor James Mendenhall, Bentley's membership in the Communist Party. On the basis of the information furnished by Bentley, it appears probable that Lee Fuhr, identical with the above subject, was responsible for originally recruiting Bentley into the Communist movement.

Mrs. Lini Moerkirk Stouman (Lee Fuhr) is presently the subject of an active Internal Security - C, Hatch Act investigation. The Hatch Act investigation of subject was authorized by the Bureau on December 13, 1945, in view of the fact that she is now employed by the War Foods Administration of the Department of Agriculture, 357 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California, as a medical social worker. A review of the Bureau files reflects that Lini Moerkirk was born July 27, 1905, at Paterson, New Jersey, and was graduated from the Teacher's College of Columbia University in June, 1932, under the name Lee Moerkirk Fuhr. Subsequently she attended Columbia University and in May, 1943, received a Bachelor of Science Degree in public nursing. From 1932 to 1934 she was employed as a visiting nurse at Port Chester, New York. During 1935 and 1936 she was employed by the Birth Control Clinic, Research Bureau, 17 West 16th Street, New York City. The subject was employed in various similar positions as a nurse and social worker in New York City until 1938 when she accepted employment at Las Vegas, New Mexico. Since then she has been employed in San Juan, Puerto Rico, Washington, D. C., Chicago, Illinois and Los Angeles, California. On January 20, 1944, the subject was married under the name Lini Moerkirk Fuhr to Louis Clyde Stouman of the United States Army at which time she stated that her former husband, William Fuhr, had died in 1931.

The Daily Worker for May 20, 1937, carried a picture of Lini Fuhr under the caption "Lini Fuhr is Back from Spain Where Fascists Bomb Hospitals." This article reflected that the subject had gone to Spain on January 16, 1937, with the First Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy and had returned to the United States to lecture during Spanish Aid Week. The subject, since the 1930's, has been connected with a large number of Communist front and Communist dominated organizations, including the American League Against War and Fascism, the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, and the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.



Considerable information in the Bureau files reflects that the subject is a member of the Communist Party, USA, but her complete activities have not as yet been uncovered by investigation. In view of the available information, however, there appears no question but what the subject is presently an active Communist Party member.



MICHAEL TKACH, with aliases  
Michal Tkacz, Michael J. Tkach,  
M. Nastivsky / *KU*

According to Elizabeth Bentley, the informant in this case, Jacob Golos, her Soviet superior, in 1941 and 1942 received considerable information concerning the Ukrainian nationalist movement in the United States which he considered of great importance, from one Tkach, an editor of the Ukrainian Daily News, otherwise unidentified to Bentley. Golos told Bentley that much of this information was secured by Tkach from one Stepankowski, who for a time worked as an investigator for Golos.

From a review of the Bureau files it has been ascertained that the Tkach referred to by Elizabeth Bentley is undoubtedly Michael Tkach, an active Communist and presently the editor of the Ukrainian Daily News, Ukrainian language Communist newspaper published in New York City. In addition, the Stepankowski referred to by Bentley is undoubtedly W. J. Stepankowski, an extremely unreliable peddler of information who is identified more fully elsewhere in this memorandum.

Michael Tkach is presently the subject of an active Internal Security - C investigation in the New York Field Division and he is considered a key figure by that division. The investigation of Tkach reflects that he was born October 18, 1891, at Mastisiw, Poland, of Ukrainian parents, and arrived in the United States at New York City on November 25, 1909, under the name Michal Tkacz. Tkach's wife, Yeroslava, was born at Slatchev, Poland, and entered the United States at New York City in 1913. They were married July 2, 1918. Michael Tkach became a naturalized United States citizen in New York City on December 8, 1936, and it is noted that he has resided in New York City since 1922.

Tkach has long been active in the American Communist movement and for a number of years he has been primarily occupied in editing the Ukrainian Daily News which is considered the leading Ukrainian Communist newspaper in the United States. As early as 1923, under the name M. Nastivsky, Tkach was an organization member of the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia. Available information indicates that Tkach has been occupied primarily in Communist work in the foreign language field and his importance in this connection is indicated by the fact that in July, 1944, he was elected President of the Ukrainian Section of the International Workers Order, the leading Communist front in the foreign language field. It should be noted in this connection that the Ukrainian Daily News is now published by the Ukrainian Section of the IWO.

The information developed as a result of the investigation of Tkach reflects that pursuant to his long activity in the Communist movement, he has been in frequent contact with prominent Communists in the New York area, including the subjects of several collateral investigations. It is of some interest to note that the Bureau files reflect further that one Michael Tkach was active in the Communist Party of America in 1920 and was deported to the Soviet Union on February 2, 1929, as a result of radical activity. It has not been possible to ascertain whether this Michael Tkach is identical with the above subject.

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Re: WELWEL WARSZOWER, with aliases  
Robert William Weiner  
William Weiner

Xu

In connection with the controversy between the Soviet contacts of the informant Elizabeth Bentley and the functionaries of the Communist Party, USA, with regard to the assets of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation with which Bentley was associated, the informant, Bentley, advised that shortly prior to October, 1945, Lem Harris, Communist functionary who is identified in greater detail above, insisted that Bentley discuss with William Weiner the problem of the disposition of the ownership and assets of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and particularly the repayment to the Communist Party of \$15,000 allegedly furnished by the Communist Party through Earl Browder for the original financing of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation at the time it was formed in New York City. Bentley, despite Harris' insistence, did not discuss this matter with Weiner.

The William Weiner referred to by Bentley is without question identical with the above individual who has been an active leading Communist functionary for many years. An active "Internal Security - C" investigation has been conducted of Weiner since 1941 and this investigation is still in progress. As a result of this investigation, it has been ascertained that Welwel Warszower (Weiner) was born in Russia on September 5, 1893 and has not become as yet a United States citizen. Warszower joined the Communist Party, USA in 1919 and has been an active member and leader of the Party since that time. During the middle 1920s he served as a Party organizer and from 1933 to 1940 he was the Financial Secretary of the Communist Party, USA. From 1935 to 1944, Weiner served as President of the International Workers Order, leading Communist front in the foreign language field. For many years Weiner has been a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party. Weiner made trips abroad in 1932 and 1937, applying for United States passports under the name of Robert W. Weiner, in connection with which applications he fraudulently stated he was born in the United States. As a result of this, he was tried and found guilty of passport fraud, and on February 20, 1940, he was sentenced to serve two years in the United States Penitentiary. This sentence was confirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals and by the United States Supreme Court, but as a result of the subject's alleged illness, his sentence was later changed to three years probation.

Warszower continues to be active in New York City in connection with the Communist movement and confers frequently with functionaries of the Communist Party. In connection with Warszower, the investigation of him reflects that he has long been active in connection with the financial affairs of the Communist Party. f u

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