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Rey Klein has continued her employment with the National Federation of Abortion Rights and the major portion of her contacts have been in areas of relationships to her employer, the National Social movement with individuals mentioned previously and apparently involved in social circles where individuals are involved in association with the Communist Party or Communist front groups. W.G.A.S.

It is apparent from the information available that she has been in contact with the United States Government in various organizations during her association with individuals in said category. It was deemed worthwhile to include her in this investigation although it appears that she is in contact with certain individuals mentioned previously and it is known that the person being investigated is an intermediary in rendering other services which actually are related to and furthering large scale organized underground Soviet espionage activities.

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MICHAEL ENDELMAN, with aliases
Michael Nicholas Delman and "Marcel"

Alliterations of Gregory

In 1947 when Gregory was asked to look up some members of the Communist Party and failing to live in the swing groups, an introduction was made to one only known to him as "Marcel." Gregory later learned that this individual's name was Michael Endelman. He was born in 1904 in a Polish town in Germany and by his own statement had spent approximately ten years in Paris. He was fluent in the English, Russian, Polish, German, French and Yiddish languages. During his stay in Paris he was associated with Rothman. He believed that he was a member of an American liaison group, but it appears he did so with Russian espionage activities.

At the time of his return to the United States in 1946, there was no biography of all the individuals with whom Gregory had come in contact so prepared. In preparing this biography, Gregory mentioned "Marcel," by his cover name rather than his true identity.

In December of the same year (1946) (united) questioned Gregory concerning "Marcel" whereupon the true identity of "Marcel" as Michael Endelman was supplied. "Al" informed Gregory that he knew Endelman and indicated that he was presently in the United States. "Al" stated, "If you ever run into him, run like hell." He did not further clarify this statement. It is Gregory's recollection that in about May, 1942, Endelman left the United States supplying Gregory with an address of a cafe in Paris to which letters could be addressed. Later Gregory actually received correspondence from Endelman from Bourges, France, the border station to Lyon, Spain.

In conversations with Endelman and Rothman, Endelman's past career and beliefs related that he was a leader in the Communist movement. All of Gregory's contacts with Endelman were prior to the time of the initial meeting with Rothman.

Endelman

Michael Endelman was born on May 10, 1904, at Prudnik, Germany. He arrived in New York City November, 1934, on July 20, 1937, and departed on April 27, 1942. He returned again on May 1, 1946. He had previously filed a declaration of intention to become a United States citizen, indicating his former address as Paris, France.

Selective Service Records reflect that Michael Endelman on June 24, 1944, was the subject of a letter from the Office of War Information indicating that he had entered on duty with the Outpost Service Bureau of the OWI on June 18, 1944, and was being considered for a confidential mission in a war

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area. He left the employ of the Office of War Information on December 15, 1944. Madalman in his personal history statement with his Selective Service Board indicated that he had resided in Warsaw, Poland, Paris, France, London, England, Prague, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, and Mexico. He claimed Polish citizenship, stating that he had last entered the Port of New York on May 1, 1939. He was educated in Koblenz, Germany, the Free City of Danzig, and Paris, France. In 1943 he was employed with the Columbia Broadcasting System, New York City.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect that one of Madalman's witnesses was Mark S. Ilinicky, Vice President and General Manager of Balkanbojan, Incorporated, exporters and importers, in New York City, reportedly closely affiliated with the Soviet Government. Ilinicky in 1943 was in charge of the Financial Department of the Inter-Gredit Corporation. Another of Madalman's witnesses was Arthur Pollack, a sponsor of the Harry Bridges Committee and a voluntary assistant of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, an alleged Communist front organization.

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

Results of Investigation

A physical surveillance of Madalman determined that he was in contact with Adam Saydam at which time there was an interchange of papers on November 23, 1945. Saydam departed from New York City by air on November 24, 1945, en route to Mexico City. He is a Polish citizen born in Warsaw, Poland, on March 6, 1897, and is traveling on a Polish passport issued at Lisbon, Portugal, on July 24, 1941. He lists his occupation as that of a cosmetic manufacturer, Montevideo, Uruguay, and representative of perfumeries in Mexico.

Nothing else of significance had been developed in the investigation of Madalman.

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MILDRED PRICE

Also known as Mrs. Harold Gay

Allegations of Gregory

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

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

Background

Mildred Price was born October 10, 1893, in Rockingham County,

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North Carolina, and attended North Carolina College and the University of North Carolina. She received an M.A. degree from the University of Chicago in 1935. At the present time, Mildred Price is Executive Secretary of the China Aid Council and resides at 420 West 116th Street, New York City, with her husband, Harry Russell Goy, a radio broadcast writer for the New York Daily News.

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

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

Through a confidential source, it has been determined that Mildred Price and her husband, Harold Goy, resided at 3 West 15th Street, New York City, prior to moving to their present address and that during that time Mildred Price was reported to have been communistic in her talk and to have had in her possession a number of books and Communist pamphlets.

A very reliable and confidential source has advised that Mildred Price is reported to have done secret work for the Communist Party in the United States for the past ten years. She was alleged not only to be a Communist, but an atheist and to have acted as a professor in the teaching of these beliefs. Mildred Price was also reported by this source to have made at least ten trips between 1929 and 1941 to France, Russia and the Scandinavian countries. It was further reported that Mildred Price was described as an international agent and had been seen on various occasions to visit a secret apartment maintained by the Communist Party in New York City.

A further reliable and confidential source has advised that Mildred Price was closely associated with Lawrence Todd, head of the Tass telegraph agency, which agency was reported by that source to have been aiding the Communist movement and to have established two listening posts on the East

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Court of the United States.

A further confidential and highly reliable source has identified Edward Polkowksi, Myers Jones and Walter Gurnee as carriers for the Communist Party between the United States and Russia. This source related that Walter Gurnee associated himself in the United States with Mildred Price and two other individuals. It has further been indicated from this source that Captain Adrien W. MacEachern, a known Soviet espionage agent and former captain in the United States Army, was a contact of Mildred Price. According to a highly confidential source, Charles Hecht, legal counsel for the Soviet Consul in New York City, informed Grace Granish, an individual who has been reported to be a Soviet agent, that a friend of his, Fred Douglas, had letters for her from Madam Sun Yat-sen. Grace Granish was advised by Douglas that these letters had been mailed to Mildred Price and could be found at her residence. Frederick Douglas, a close acquaintance of Charles Hecht, is a former correspondent for the Daily Worker and believed now to be connected with the Office of War Information in China.

Through a confidential and reliable source, it has further been determined that Philip Jaffe, subject of a recent investigation in which he was known to have received confidential government documents for unauthorized use, is a close associate of Mildred Price. In March, 1945, it is known that Mildred Price was in contact with Philip Jaffe and in April, 1946, it has been ascertained that J. V. Lee of the Institute of Pacific Relations in a conversation with Philip Jaffe mentioned Mildred Price and indicated that a meeting between them would take place in the near future. On April 21, 1946, it was further ascertained through a confidential source that Philip Jaffe and his wife were having dinner on the following evening and planned to have Mildred Price and Ralph Isaac join them.

On April 24, 1946, Mildred Price and Philip Jaffe had a conversation during which Price indicated that Madam Sun Yat-sen desired a medical kit and wanted to know how to arrange for it. She stated that William Fairbank had suggested that she, Price, try Jack Service and ask him if General Stilwell would give her any advice. She indicated that she had written to Service but had not received an answer. It is noted that John Service of the State Department, also known as Jack Service, was also involved in the investigation relating to the unauthorized disclosure of government files. On June 4, 1945, a confidential source indicated that Philip Jaffe informed Mildred Price that she should invite Mark Gora and his wife to a meeting on Friday and that following this meeting the party would go out for dinner. It is noted that Mark Gora was also involved in the unauthorized disclosure of government files in which Philip Jaffe and John Service were implicated.

A confidential source has advised that the name of Mildred Price appeared on a list entitled, "Regular Members of the Communist Party" and that this list was in the possession of an individual who was a close contact of Philip Jaffe.

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Mildred Price is the sister of Mary Wolfe Price, an individual who has been prominently mentioned during the course of this investigation and who is considered one of the principal subjects in the case.

Results of Investigation

On January 20, 1944, it was determined through a confidential source that Mildred Price was in contact with Julia Older, who is in charge of publications at the American Mission Institute. It was indicated that Julia Older's brother intended to go to China for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and she stated that he was anxious to be of service in some way. She also stated that he desired to get in touch with some one who could give him some contacts in China. Mildred Price furnished Julia Older with the name of Dr. Anselmo Angelini, whom she identified as a liberal but with no political affiliation. She further gave Julia Older the address of Badan Pan Yut-sen in China and informed her that Dr. Angelini might contact Tex McFarland, the United Press man there. According to Mildred Price, she had been informed by some one in the Office of War Information that "Tex" is working for the Chinese Communists.

Throughout the course of this investigation, it has been noted that Mildred Price spent the majority of her time at her office as Executive Secretary of the China Aid Council or at her home at 420 West 118th Street, New York City. Physical surveillances of Mildred Price have failed to reflect that she has had contact with any other individuals presently under investigation in connection with this case. It is indicated, however, that she is in touch with her sister, Mary Price, and that Mary Price spent the Christmas holidays in New York City.

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory has advised that Colonel John Hazard Reynolds has had numerous conversations with Gregory and through a close association with him Gregory determined that he is the son of an old Long Island, New York, family and that his father was a New York Supreme Court Judge. Reynolds came into a considerable inheritance upon the death of his Grandmother early in 1930. He did not complete college but as a young boy entered Wall Street and had numerous jobs in the financial district of New York. At a later date he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange. During the First World War he entered the Armed Services as a Private and at the termination of the war, held the rank of Major. Subsequent to World War I, he married Grace Fleischman of a prominent New York family, whose father was the owner of the Fleischman Yeast Corporation. Reynolds became associated with the Chase National Bank and in 1934 this bank sent him to Russia to make a report on the financial conditions in that country. Reynolds spent about two months in Russia, according to Gregory, and while there saw many prominent individuals while making his investigation into the financial affairs of the Russian Government. He appeared to have been greatly impressed by the people he met. Upon his return to New York he submitted a report which the Chase National Bank refused because it had no value to them. From that time on he lived the life of a retired gentleman and held no employment until early in January, 1941, when he became interested in the formation of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation.

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

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. J. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clark _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Duran _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pershing _____
Mr. Quinn _____
Mr. Quinn _____
Mr. Lease _____
Miss Dandy _____

According to Gregory, John Reynolds is not a dues-paying Communist Party member. However, he openly admitted that he is a "Marxist" and a Communist and further indicated that before his association with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, he gave substantial sums of money to various Communist Party

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enterprise. After Reynolds became associated with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation he continued his friendship with Theodore Mayer, Lou Harris, and Herbert Goldfrank, but indicated to Gregory that he was no longer contributing any large sums of money to the enterprise with which those individuals were concerned. He did state, however, that he gave them small contributions and his purpose for so doing was to ingratiate himself with these individuals, feeling their friendship would be of great assistance to him in the profitable operation of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation.

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

Acting on the instructions of Jacob K. Golos, Gregory in the early part of January, 1941, began to see Reynolds at his home on fairly frequent occasions and the reason for these meetings was to arrange for the formation of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, sending telegrams to Intourist, and other matters which were incident to the actual commencement of the corporate activities. This corporation actually started to do business at 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City, sometime in the early part of 1941, at which time Reynolds took a fairly active interest in its affairs. The money representing the capital for this corporation had been obtained from both Earl Browder and John Reynolds, Reynolds putting up \$5,000 and Earl Browder, on behalf of the Communist Party, putting up \$15,000. This \$15,000, according to Gregory, was given to Reynolds by either Lou Harris or Earl Browder. The legal transaction for the formation of the corporation was conducted by a reputable lawyer in New York City who believed that they were working solely for John Reynolds and had no indication or knowledge that only part of the capital represented funds of the Communist Party or Earl Browder.

A short time after the corporation started business, Reynolds became to spend less and less time in the actual activities of the firm and at the time of the outbreak of the United States in World War II, Reynolds attempted to join the Armed Forces. In December, 1942, he received a commission as a Major in the United States Army and remained away from New York for several months. He then spent a short time in New York City and was subsequently assigned to a special mission in some way connected with foreign funds in Washington, D. C. In September, 1945, he was elevated to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and on his return to New York City, became Executive Officer, Finance Office, United States Army, New York City.

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A few months after the United States Service and Shipping Corporation commenced operations, it came to Gregory's attention that Colonel Reynolds was maintaining for himself various sums of money in a safety deposit box in the First National Bank. At the time Colonel Reynolds entered the Army with the Army in 1942, he left instructions with Gregory that if in the future Lou Harris would request that the money be placed in the safety deposit box or should desire a portion of the money already there returned to him, Gregory should comply with those requests. From that time until approximately the spring of 1945, Lou Harris would periodically come to Gregory and either give additional sums to be placed in the safety deposit box or would ask Gregory to withdraw a certain amount and give it to him. An independent record of the dates and amounts of these transactions had maintained by Gregory but Gregory recalls that Lou Harris had a small book in which he made entries, indicating the dates and the character of the transaction.

In the spring of 1945, Lou Harris withdrew all of his funds from the safety deposit box and, according to Gregory, Harris apparently believed that the situation had made since their intention of taking over the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and therefore felt that the repository would be longer safe. The money which had been given by Harris to Gregory for safe keeping was placed in envelopes bearing the printed name either of John E. Reynolds or the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. The deposits and withdrawals ran, as far as Gregory could recall, from approximately \$2,000 to approximately \$10,000. Occasionally, when Harris would give Gregory the money to be included in the safety deposit box, he would remark that he had just been making the rounds and it would appear that these were Party funds rather than the personal property of Harris.

According to Gregory, "A," a Soviet agent and Gregory's liaison contact who has been identified as Anatole A. Gross, Soviet Secretary, American Embassy, Washington, D. C., on the occasion of his initial meeting with Gregory inquired as to the advisability of his meeting with John Reynolds. At that time Gregory mentioned that it would be unsafe because Reynolds was in uniform and inclined to be somewhat distrustful, and mentioned to "A" the difficulty of explaining to Reynolds the identity of "A." At that time "A" would satisfy that a meeting with Reynolds would not be wise. However, on the occasion of Gregory's meeting with "A" on May 20, 1945, he again brought up the subject of his meeting with Reynolds and stated that he definitely desired to see him. Gregory again registered an objection and stated that Ray Glass, a prominent figure in this investigation, should first meet "A" and make some arrangement at the last stage of the arrangement where both Ray Glass and "A" would be present. A few days later, Gregory and "A" went to the First National Bank on Park Avenue where "A" was introduced to Colonel John Reynolds. Later Reynolds informed Gregory that "A" had been extremely inquisitive concerning the personal finances of himself and his wife. On this occasion "A" also informed Reynolds that the \$15,000 original investment extensively made by Broder when the corporation was formed, actually represented Russian funds.

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According to Gregory, a misunderstanding then arose between "Al" and Reynolds as to a subsequent meeting and at the request of Reynolds, Gregory made several attempts to arrange a meeting in October and November, 1945. However, "Al" indicated that he had no desire to see Reynolds. On the occasion of the first meeting between "Al" and Reynolds, "Al" was introduced by a fictitious name and Reynolds always believed to talk of himself. According to Gregory, it appeared that Reynolds did not know the identity of "Al" but during subsequent conversations, Gregory indicated that he felt "Al" was a Soviet agent.

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

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

John, a Russian contact and Soviet agent who has not been further identified, instructed Gregory that John Reynolds' stock in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation should definitely be acquired and suggested that Gregory attempt to effect this through Earl Browder, pointing out to the latter that he no longer had any Russian contact of value and that inasmuch as the firm's success depended mainly on someone in the firm having a good Russian contact, he was no longer of any value so far as securing business for the corporation was concerned. With respect to this instruction, Gregory made arrangements with Earl Browder to meet John Reynolds and Browder instructed that Gregory was to bring Reynolds and Ray Elson to 16 West 25th Street, New York City. At the time Gregory fulfilled that appointment, Gregory was informed that that was the home of Frederick W. Field, who was not present at the meeting. At this time Browder conveyed to Reynolds the information that he should release his stock and Reynolds stated that if Browder felt that he should dispose of his interest to Ray Elson, it would be acceptable to him. On May 6, 1946, Ray Elson was elected as Vice President of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and subsequent to that time Ray Elson attempted to procure five shares of the corporation which Gregory held and which had been given to Gregory as a gift by John Reynolds. Gregory, however, turned this stock over to John Reynolds, and Ray Elson mentioned that \$500 had been given to her by her Russian contact for the purpose of acquiring some of Reynolds' stock. U

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In August, 1944, Gregory and Colonel Reynolds went to Earl Browder's home and at that time Gregory carried to Earl Browder, William Browder, and Irene Browder gifts of liquor and brandy from Gregory's Russian contacts. Gregory also, at that occasion, carried material which had been collected and allowed Earl Browder to look it over. According to Gregory, John Reynolds was entirely ignorant of the fact that Gregory carried along any intelligence information.

Background

John Hazard Reynolds was born on October 13, 1886, and is a native of the United States. He came to New York City from Albany, New York, in 1906, and shortly thereafter became a member of a Wall Street brokerage firm. He subsequently held membership in the New York Stock Exchange. During World War I he served in the United States Army and following his discharge was associated with the Mayville Shoe Company, Incorporated, New York City, later becoming associated with the Quaytry Company of New York. Following this, he was active in the firm of Gillies and Reynolds which managed the financial affairs of private families. In 1927, he retired from active business and remained so until approximately 1941 when the United States Service and Shipping Corporation was formed.

Reynolds is married to Grace Fleischman of the Fleischman Yeast family, and is independently wealthy, holding capital stock of the Chase National Bank as well as a large personal estate.

In connection with the present investigation, Colonel Reynolds has been interested in World Tourist, Incorporated, and in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. The activities of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation have previously been discussed in this memorandum.

World Tourist, Incorporated, was chartered on June 10, 1937, in the State of New York with an authorized capital of \$50,000. The officers as of October 13, 1940, were: President, Joseph E. Brodsky; Vice President, Robert W. Glens; Treasurer, Alexander Trachtenberg; Secretary, Jacob M. Golos. All of these individuals have long been prominently active in Communist Party affairs and Jacob M. Golos is a known Soviet agent. This corporation was established to take charge of all steamship travel, hotel and railroad accommodations for passengers to the Soviet Union and elsewhere. In March, 1940, World Tourist, Incorporated, and Jacob M. Golos, whose full name is Jacob Zetkin, pled guilty to an indictment charging failure to register as agents of the Soviet Government. The corporation was fined \$500 and Golos received a penitentiary sentence. Following the death of Jacob Golos on November 27, 1943, John Hazard Reynolds became the Acting Vice President. As of June, 1945, this corporation was reported to be engaged in selling steamship tickets to South America and the Soviet Union and handling packages for the USSR.

Results of Investigation

On December 5, 1945, it was confidentially ascertained that Lee Harris and his associates had definitely decided to take over the United States Service

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and Shipping Corporation. Harris manifested great eagerness in having Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds remain in the firm, and a conference was scheduled for December 7 to attempt to convince Reynolds that he should definitely retain his interest and participation in the firm's business. According to this confidential source, Reynolds' presence in the corporation obviously would be regarded as very important because he was a "good front," had a reputable law firm handling the corporation's affairs, and was generally well regarded in New York financial circles. This confidential source advised that Len Harris, Theodore Beyer, as well as the President, could undoubtedly realize Reynolds' value to the company for these reasons.

Through a highly confidential source, it was determined that Theodore Beyer and Len Harris had indicated their apparent intention to effect a closer working arrangement between the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and World Tourist, Incorporated, and the latter organization would become the sole receiving agent. It was further indicated that John Reynolds would continue in the firm in the same capacity as in the past.

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MR. ABRAHAM BENEDICT WEINSTEIN

Information with Case

A highly confidential and reliable source advised on November 22, 1948, that Mrs. Weinstein of New York City had contacted Mrs. Joseph P. Gregg and instructed her to have her husband, Joseph P. Gregg, a subject in this case come to New York on the following Tuesday. The same source advised that Mrs. Gregg later informed her husband as instructed and when she mentioned Dr. Weinstein, Mr. Gregg stated, "Oh, you mean the dentist." *(U)(C)*

A reliable source advised that a telegram was sent to Joseph Gregg, 4629 Pinney Branch Road, Northwest, Washington, D. C., which read as follows: "9:30 Holiday appointment okay." It was signed A. B. Weinstein. *(U)(C)*

On December 3, 1948, a physical surveillance revealed that Joseph Gregg and Peter Rhodes, both subjects in this case, left Washington, D. C., at 4:00 P.M. via the Pennsylvania railroad. This train arrived at New York City at 11:03 P.M., and both Gregg and Rhodes went to 40 Monroe Street, New York City, the home of Peter Rhodes, where they spent the night. *(U)(C)*

On December 7, 1948, the physical surveillance revealed that about 10:00 P.M., Gregg entered the office of Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, 30 East 53rd Street, New York City. At noon on the same day, Rhodes entered the same office building. At 2:00 P.M., both Rhodes and Gregg left this building and had lunch. In approximately one hour Gregg returned to the building at 30 East 53rd Street and did not leave again until 7:35 P.M., on the evening of December 7, 1948.

Background

Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein is a dental surgeon with offices at 30 East 53rd Street, New York, New York. He is associated there professionally with his brother Morris Weinstein. However, it is understood at the present time Morris is not practicing dentistry. Dr. Abraham Weinstein is a native born United States citizen of German descent. He is about 45 years of age and was born in New York State. In 1923 he graduated from New York University and practiced dentistry until 1925 at 921 Carroll Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. From 1925 to 1938 his offices were located at 27 West 57th Street, New York City and from 1938 until June 1948 at 130 West 57th Street. From that date to the present date, he had been located at 30 East 53rd Street, New York City. He has specialized in practicing dentistry for prominent stars and screen actors. His type of dentistry consists in the rebuilding of the mouth to change the facial characteristics of the individual patient.

Mr. Cleary
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carroll
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Peacock
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Moore
Miss Jandy

J.J.Meehan :nm

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A reliable informant advised that the Weinsteins have their office space on the sixth floor of the building located at 20 East 53rd Street and an unusual feature of their occupancy is the fact that they have declined to use the switchboard which is maintained at that address for the convenience of the occupants. This informant advised that the Weinsteins maintain their own private telephone system.

Abraham Benedict Weinstein is registered for Selective Service on Local Board #28 in New York City. His Selective Service questionnaire dated July 21, 1942, indicates that he had chronic peptic ulcers. This questionnaire also states that he was married in Los Angeles, California, in October, 1939. b7c b7e

Informant advised, however, that the Weinsteins have assets of over \$32,000.00 listed with the Penn Exchange Bank of New York City and that after deducting liabilities the net worth of their firm is alleged to be about \$25,000.00. In addition to this, they have a home at Spring Valley, New York, valued at \$10,000.00 subject to a \$2,400.00 mortgage. U

Reliable informants have stated that in the past Mr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein has been acquainted with Earl Hinter who is an active Communist on the West Coast and with John Williamson who was at one time a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party. (u) b7d

Informant Gregory advised that Jacob M. Golos, a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1943, stated to Gregory that he turned over certain materials to another Russian contact. Gregory stated that he believes this contact was Saik Ovakinian. It will be recalled that Saik Ovakinian was the head of the Soviet espionage organization in the United States from 1934 until his arrest in 1941 at which time he was sent back to Russia. Gregory stated that after this occurred it was necessary for Golos to obtain a new contact and Gregory later learned that this new contact was known as "Charlie." Gregory stated that he did not know the true identity of "Charlie" but understood that he was a dentist and that he had had a gall bladder operation. From other information furnished by Gregory, it appears possible that Mr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein may be identical with "Charlie" who was the Russian contact of Golos. (u)

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Results of Investigation

Through a highly confidential and reliable source it was ascertained

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that Mr. Louis Strong, the son of Mrs. Louis Strong and
it is believed that he was Deputy Secretary of Agriculture in the U.S. Department
during 1943-1944, came to New York City from Russia for a period of 14
days and at no time did he make public known which was his English
language publication printed in Russia. He just recently returned to this
country from Russia.

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on January 4,
1944, Mrs. Peter Doocy, the wife of Peter Doocy who is a subject in this case,
was in contact with Dr. Weinstein's secretary and informed them if Mr. Weinstein
wanted to go in touch with Peter Doocy, to call Weinstein, New York, or write
at his Washington address.

On January 7, 1944, through a physical surveillance it was ascertained
informed a number of his friends that his brother Harry had not been engaged
in the practice of dentistry for over four years and was now engaged
exclusively in writing a play.

On January 10, 1944, through a physical surveillance it was ascertained
that Mrs. Ray Elson, who is a subject in this case, entered the building at 20
East 33rd Street, New York City at 3:45 P.M. She was observed leaving this
building at 3:45 P.M. with her husband, Joseph Elson. A highly confidential
and reliable source previously advised that she had an appointment that day with
Mr. Weinstein.

On January 11, 1944, a physical surveillance revealed that Joseph H.
Grech entered Mr. Weinstein's office at 3:45 A.M. He remained there the entire
day and did not leave until 6:30 P.M. same evening.

On January 17, 1944, a physical surveillance revealed that Mrs. Ray
Elson and her husband Joseph visited Mr. Weinstein's office at 4:10 P.M. and
left at 4:45 P.M.

On January 27, 1944, it was reliably reported that Mrs. Peter Doocy
visited Dr. Weinstein's office. It was also reliably reported on January 27,
1944, that Peter Doocy was seen at Mr. Weinstein's office.

On January 28, 1944, a physical surveillance revealed that Anna Louise
Strong, the daughter of Mrs. Louis Strong, arrived in New York and entered the office
of Mr. Weinstein's office. Anna Louise also spent most of the next morning at
Mr. Weinstein's office. While there on this occasion, a confidential and reliable
source advised that she contacted a Mr. Steaux who is connected with the FBI

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office in Washington, D. C., and arrangements were made for her to visit Decaux in Washington, D. C., the next day. At this time Anna Strong was to be introduced to some people connected with the CIA. This source further advised that Strong indicated that she was shortly going to proceed to the West Coast, and from there she was going to China and then back to Russia. *(u)*

A source known to be reliable advised that during the past several months Dr. Abraham Weinstein has corresponded frequently with Joseph L. Gross who is also a subject in this case. *(u)*

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

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ANATOLI BORISOVICH GROMOV, with alias as: ANATOLE BORISOVICH GROMOV,
"Al"

Allegations of Gregory

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

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

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

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

At the first meeting with Al at the Georgetown Pharmacy, Gregory and Al then had dinner at Taylor's Restaurant at which time they talked concerning the business of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. Al, according to Gregory, stated that their meetings must be cautious and that he must especially avoid the vicinity of the Government buildings on Pennsylvania and Constitution Avenues, as well as the Northwest Section of Washington,

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D. C., as he stated that he was very well known in those vicinities and he did not wish to be seen there. Al further pointed out that he was acquainted with a number of Government officials, as well as Russians, and was taking this protection for Gregory's sake. Arrangements were also made during the conversation whereby Gregory, in the event Gregory were questioned as to Gregory's or Al's identity, was to give a fictitious story which indicated they were only casual friends. Al stated that Gregory was to inform anyone who might question that Al was a Czechoslovakian businessman who was working in Washington, D. C. Gregory indicated that at the first meeting Al was extremely cautious and made numerous efforts to determine if he were being followed. Arrangements were also made between Al and Gregory whereby on subsequent meetings, if Gregory was suspicious of being followed, a prearranged signal should be given in order that Al might pass on unrecognized.

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

Gregory further advised that about one week before Christmas in 1944, in accordance with instructions received from "Jack", Gregory met Al outside of the Best and Company Department Store on Connecticut Avenue in Washington, D. C. At that time Al appeared very perturbed and insisted that Gregory make arrangements to turn over all of Gregory's Washington contacts. Al also stated that the FBI had been prowling around, that Nolen Tenney had shared a taxicab with an individual who later turned out to be with Military Intelligence, and that J. Julius Joseph had been associating with a man who turned out to be a Government agent. Al also at that time stated that he had received an inside tip that the FBI was inquiring into the affairs of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and that it would be readily discovered that the corporation had been losing money for the past few years. He further stated that the FBI might come to believe that the concern was not strictly legitimate but rather a front for Russian activities. He also instructed that Gregory secure new living quarters inasmuch as Gregory's contacts

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knew Gregory's residence telephone number and he stated that that situation was undesirable. During this same meeting, according to Gregory, Al showed Gregory the Red Star Medal which had been awarded. He also exhibited a small book which on the inside cover contained Gregory's name in the Russian language, together with the date the Order of the Red Star had been awarded. Both the medal and the book were retained by Al.

On approximately June 3 or June 8, 1945, Gregory again met Al in a small motion picture theater in Washington, D. C., the arrangements for this meeting having been previously made through Ray Kison. On this occasion Al informed Gregory that Al was desirous of having Gregory out of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation to take a vacation, probably in Mexico or Canada. Al impressed upon Gregory that Gregory's position was extremely dangerous and that it might be a good idea if Gregory were able to get to Canada or Mexico to be smuggled out of either of these countries to Moscow, Russia. Al indicated that if Gregory were able to get to Mexico or Canada, the Russians could handle the passport and visa problem in those countries.

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

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

Gregory experienced considerable difficulty in arranging for this subsequent meeting and the final arrangements were made through Ray Kison, the meeting to take place at Alexander's on Sixth Avenue, New York City. At the appointed place and date Al appeared and matters pertaining to the business of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation were discussed. Also discussed was the position of Colonel John Hazard Reynolds with the corporation, as well as that of Ray Kison. According to Gregory, Al repeatedly

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requested that Gregory terminate Gregory's connection with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. Again on this occasion Al brought up the matter of Peter Heller and urged Gregory not to see Heller any further. Al also advised Gregory that in view of the fact that the plans of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation had not as yet been settled, Gregory should take another month's vacation and it was arranged that they should meet again at Alexander's on a specified date in the third week of September, 1945.

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

At 6:00 P. M. on October 17, 1945, Gregory again met Al at Rickford's Restaurant, 23rd Street and 8th Avenue, New York City. This meeting had been arranged by Gregory through Ray Eason. During the conversation at this time Al talked at great length about intelligence work getting into one's blood and that if one divorces himself from such work after having been engaged in it for some time, life becomes dull and uninteresting. Al also inquired as to whether Gregory had seen "Bill". He also attempted to determine the whereabouts of Peter Rhodes through Mrs. Rhodes and to make a definite date for a contact which Al would arrange. Al also acquiesced to the desire of Gregory to return to the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and indicated that because of Gregory's past activities he would arrange to have immediate concessions allocated to that corporation. At the conclusion of this meeting Al gave Gregory an envelope which contained \$2000 in bills of \$20 denomination and stated that this money was "with no strings attached." He also stated that this money would serve Gregory in good stead in the event anything happened to the business or in the event Gregory became involved in financial difficulties. Al requested that Gregory execute a receipt and this receipt was executed by Gregory on a piece of the envelope in which the money was contained. Also, according to Gregory, on the occasion of this meeting Al stated that he would see Gregory at 4:00 P. M. on November 21, 1945, at Rickford's Restaurant, 23rd Street and 8th Avenue, New York City. He also stated that in the event he desired to get in touch with Gregory prior to that date, he would telephone

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the office of the Service and Shipping Corporation and ask for Gregory, stating that he was Mr. Allenburg and that he desired to send a package to Sweden. Gregory was to inform him that they did not send packages to Sweden which would indicate to him that they were to meet at Nickford's, 123rd Street and 8th Avenue, two hours subsequent to the time he made the telephone call.

Approximately one week after the October 17 meeting with Al, Gregory was visited by Len Harris, a prominent New York Communist Party functionary, with reference to a financial matter and as a result of this visit, Gregory informed Ray Eason that it was very important that Gregory and Al should meet at the first opportunity. Accordingly, on November 5, 1945, Ray Eason informed Gregory that arrangements had been made for Gregory to meet Al on the following Friday, November 9, 1945, at which time Gregory was to meet him at 7:00 P. M. at Suffanti's Restaurant, 26th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City. This appointment was not kept by Al. However, as previously mentioned, Gregory had an appointment to meet Al on November 21, 1945, at Nickford's Restaurant and on that date, at 4:00 P. M., Al met Gregory and apologized for having been unavoidably detained and unable to keep the Suffanti appointment. Al stated that he had been on the West Coast, that it was impossible for anyone to contact him, and that even had they been able to contact him, he would have been unable to get there in time. During this meeting Al appeared to have no specific reason for seeing Gregory and talked about a variety of topics, including Gregory's future and the problems still to be solved with reference to the affairs of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. Gregory indicated to Al that Gregory was somewhat bored with the nature of the work Gregory was performing with the company and Al replied that that was apparently what Gregory had wanted and that Gregory had no one to blame for the predicament other than Gregory. During the same discussion Al and Gregory spoke rather seriously concerning the international situation and it was recalled by Gregory that Al remarked that there might be a war. Upon being asked with whom, Al replied, "The 'damned Russians'." Gregory during the same discussion asked Al if he did not agree that it might be wise for Gregory to rejoin the Communist Party. Al stated that he definitely would not consider such a step and that Gregory's present situation was only temporary. Arrangements were made at that time for a subsequent meeting on January 21, 1946. It was also determined by Gregory that any future contact with Al should be arranged through Ray Eason.

Background

Anastoli Borisevich Gromov was born on November 29, 1907, in Moscow, Russia. He had previously been assigned by the Russian Government in London, England, until January 29, 1944, at which time he departed indicating that he was returning to Moscow on duty acting as a diplomatic courier. The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect that Gromov and his wife made one prior entry into the United States at San Francisco, California, on

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November 11, 1946, at which time he was a diplomatic official attached to the Department of Foreign Affairs, Moscow, Russia. On September 15, 1946, Grunov and his wife entered the United States. No prior information had been received from any source indicating that Grunov was en route to the United States; nor was there any information to indicate that he was scheduled to be First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy. Subsequently, however, Grunov established residence in Washington, D. C., and became first Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, residing at 2910 Portland Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. U

Results of Investigation

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

A physical surveillance on November 21, 1945, revealed that Grunov, alias Al, met Gregory on the southeast corner of 23rd Street and 8th Avenue, New York City, and that they remained together until 5:45 P. M. The discussion which took place during this meeting is set out under the allegations of Gregory above. On the occasion of this meeting, Grunov, alias Al, advised Gregory that he would not be able to see Gregory again until January 21, 1946, and it was arranged that they would meet at the same hour and at the same place. Al stated that it would be necessary for him to spend considerable time on the West Coast in the near future. [On the same date Al was observed to be driven to Laguardia Field, New York City, in a Russian Consulate automobile and returned to Washington, D. C. by plane.] (u)

During the course of the investigation, Grunov, alias Al, is known through confidential sources of information considered reliable to have been in frequent contact with various governmental agencies of the United States and foreign governments. During his tenure of office in the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C., Al is known to have made many contacts with highly placed Government officials. However, the connection of these contacts with the present investigation has not been established. (u) (u) b1

Through a confidential source of information considered reliable it has been ascertained that [Grunov was in frequent contact with Lauchlin Currie] (u) (u) b1

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while the latter was an Administrative Assistant to the President, who is also a principal figure in this investigation. Also, it has been ascertained through this same source that Gronov has been in contact with John Abt and his wife, Jessica Smith, editor of "Soviet Russia Today". It is noted that John Abt was identified by Whittaker Chambers as being associated with the Government underground group in Washington, D. C. This same source has also disclosed that on several occasions Gronov contacted Leon Pressman, General Counsel, CIO, and on August 9, 1945, they had lunch together. Whittaker Chambers also identified Leon Pressman as being a member of the Government underground group in Washington, D. C. b7D

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

Considerable information has been developed concerning [REDACTED] b1 b7C b7D

However, the complete results of this investigation are not being set out herein inasmuch as it has not been definitely established as pertinent to the instant investigation. b7C b7D

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[REDACTED]
Connection with the Case

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

[REDACTED]
Background

[REDACTED]
Results of Investigation

Through [REDACTED] it has been ascertained that while in [REDACTED]

Through [REDACTED]

Through [REDACTED] confidential sources it has been
ascertained that during the course of the investigation [REDACTED]

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Through confidential sources it has been ascertained that [REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b2 b3
Phillip G. Keeney left the United States in December, 1945, for Japan on a nine months' assignment as a Research Specialist, under War Department auspices. His wife was reported to be in Europe at that time on the staff of the Allied Reparations Commission.

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OLGA BORISOVNA PRAVDINA
with alias Margaret

Allegations of Gregory

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

Background

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

Results of Investigation

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

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

Through a confidential source it is known that [REDACTED]

Through a confidential source it has been ascertained that Olga [REDACTED] JAW

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Pravdina, her husband and family were scheduled to leave the United States during the latter part of January, 1946, for a trip to Russia. However, this trip was postponed, and it was indicated that the trip would not be made until March or April. C 4 S (u)

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A OF THE DIRECTOR
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.
February 25, 1946

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan
Military Aide to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Vaughan:

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

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

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

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

65-56402-573
Attachment

Memorandum dated
Feb. 21, 46 furnished
Geo. A. Clegg to White House
65-56402-573

Serialized by J. E. H.
cont'd 14/22
OCT 2046

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February 25, 1946

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65-5640-2-523

Mr. C. Clark
The Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

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

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

I thought you would be interested in the attached memorandum.

Sincerely yours,

Attachment

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. T. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
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1/26/37
February 25, 1946

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65-56402-573

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

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

My dear Mr. Secretary:

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

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

I thought you would be interested in the attached memorandum.

Sincerely yours,

Attachment

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