

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NATHAN G. SILVERMASTER

(SUMMARY)

PART 3 OF 7

BUFILE: 65-56402

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

Classified by SP3RIG
Declassify on: OADR
7/19/83
7-28-87 #26-124000
3042 pgs 4, 8, 9, 326,
327, 328, 329, 330,
index reviewed for
classification

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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.

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

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Class. & Ext. by SP3RIG
Reason: FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 7/19/83
#36-874

For index see
end of Part 2

See pg 165 from Bioscience
Page 2
16501 PA 88, 905
Jan 3, 1946

Classified by 4913 (P/2) 510
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
Pb. Prof. of Calif

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Classified by 4913/00/11 5/11/78
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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3/10/88

Rev WILLARD Z. PARK

2-13-81
Class. & Ext. By SP4 R/loak
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.3
Date of Review 2/3/82

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Classified by 405 L/9
Declassify on: OADR
11/30/83
506 001/100
8-9-85

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement made the following allega-
tions 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.

"I also learned that during his stay in Oklahoma, HALPERIN had been a
Communist Party member but upon his arrival in Washington had apparently tempor-
arily 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.

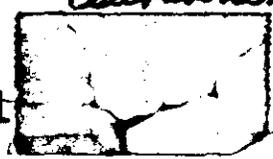
"MINTON apparently communicated to GOLOS the desire of HALPERIN and
PARK to make a Communist contact in this section and my subsequent meeting with
them was a result of arrangements made by GOLOS.

"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 oc-
casion 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 oc-
casion 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 political. He stated that he had never advocated the overthrow of the government and that he enjoyed the liberties we enjoy in the United States today and stated upholding it.

referred

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 [redacted] 854

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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

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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65-56400-62, encl pg 276

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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]

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

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

"When I ceased my activity in December, 1944, it is my opinion that all the people that I had been contacting were turned over to other Russian contacts, and I would assume that 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

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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, free-lancing 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.

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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 course of his official duties. I recall particularly that he told me about a new process that had been developed for the manufacture of synthetic rubber. Remington apparently observed the report

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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 propoganda 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 Bentley, "Al" suggested he also attempt to determine the present whereabouts of Peter Rhodes through Mrs. Rhodes and to make a definite date for a contact which "Al" would arrange.

BACKGROUND

Mr. J. 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

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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.

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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."

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 Communistic operations. She was a friend of Helen Tenney and I recall that both Helen and Ruth attended the same prep school somewhere in New York City.

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

BACKGROUND

Ruth Rivkin presently resides at Hancock Hall, Apartment 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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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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In June of 1944 Ruth Rifkin, McLean Gardens, Washington, D. C., was interviewed regarding her knowledge of Helen Celia Gvirtsman, the subject of a Hatch Act investigation. Gvirtsman was employed as a Senior Auditor, General Accounting Office, Washington, D. C. It ~~was~~ noted that Rifkin stated that she had been acquainted with Gvirtsman for approximately one year but had had no political discussions with her. Rifkin said there was nothing about her that would possibly indicate that Gvirtsman 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 1/2 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. McManon of the Washington Field Office overheard a man believed to be Schluter making a telephone call at 4:35 p.m. and ask "Is Mr. Rhodes there?" He then stated, "Please tell him to call Mr. Schluter at North 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 he personally did not have the address of

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Schluter in New York but suggested communicating with ~~Mr. Carl Bradley,~~
~~6229,~~ to obtain the information. ~~Mr. Bradley~~ when contacted
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 Writing Willauer, telephone
Hobart 3085, resides at that address. The Washington Field Office files
reflect that Writing 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 / *RU*

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

Referred



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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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,

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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 Blow was in charge of this unit in New York City.

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

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

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PERSONAL HISTORY

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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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

[REDACTED]

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

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."

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

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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.

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

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

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

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

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

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

"Sometime in the spring of 1936 I was approached by Beatrice Carlin, who was at that time employed in the City Office of the American League Against War and Fascism. Beatrice told me she was desirous of securing my services to assist a foreigner who was coming to the United States in the near future, in speaking English and taking care of some of his business affairs. She approached me several times thereafter concerning this matter and eventually in November of 1936 I was introduced to Joseph Eckhart by Beatrice Carlin. It appears that Eckhart is the individual she had in mind. Eckhart is a Lithuanian, about fifty-five years of age, 5' 11", broad shoulders, bald head, wears glasses and is a very natty dresser. I wish to state that this individual has a striking resemblance to Louis Buchalter, alias Lepke, During the time I knew him he resided at the Hotel Marcy on 96th Street, New York. I recall that I only saw Eckhart on two occasions and my belief is that in December of 1936 he returned to Russia. However, he again appeared in New York in March or April, 1937, at which time he took up his residence first at the Barbizon Plaza and subsequently at the 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, 119 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 5, 1936, and according to these records, Eckhart resided at [REDACTED] Street, and at [REDACTED] West End Avenue.

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b7D

[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.

[REDACTED]

b1

(3)

SECRET

[REDACTED]

b1

SP 4(S)

[REDACTED]

b1

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.

[REDACTED]

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.

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. *D 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 *D 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

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 Deerheart 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.

67C
62D
[REDACTED]

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 Retey 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. Margoshee. It was observed that Endelman attended a party which consisted of approximately twenty to thirty men and women.

On November 26, 1945, a surveillance reveals that Endelman again mailed a package to 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 Moiltor, 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. Molnar
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 53th 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]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[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.

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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 "Flet 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.

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 Crekhov in Zuevo, dismantling electrical motors. He then went to Moscow where he "studied economics" at the Lenin Institute for a year and a half. In 1928 he went to Paris where he wrote articles for a publication sponsored by the United Anti-Fascist Committee. In this same year he left Paris for the United States for the purpose of editing a publication known as "Il Lavoratore". He stated it was edited by a group of Italian refugees, but that it was not a Communist publication in the United States. He stated that it went out of existence in 1931. Thereafter, he began lecturing to various Italian clubs under the sponsorship of the Italian Anti-Fascist League Alliance.

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

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

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

Mario Alpi
Max Favro

Fred Brown
Ferruccio Marini

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

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

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

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

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

In 1928, he decided to come to the United States because the Italian newspaper "Il Lavoratore" needed an editor. He secured his passport under the name of 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

Toohy, 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.

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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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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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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.

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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.

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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."

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Referral

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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.

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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-Kenjin 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 sulpha 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 Branson 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

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

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 Snipping 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