

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

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

December 17, 1945

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

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

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

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

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

Re: PAULINE ROSEN, with aliases | X u

BACKGROUND

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

For the purpose of briefly identifying Pauline Rosen, it is noted that she is an old Communist Party member, in fact a charter member of the Communist Party, N.Y.C., having joined the party in December, 1939. For many years she was an active Party organizer, at one time directing the Communist Party organization in the Third and First Assembly Districts in Manhattan, New York. She was born January 4, 1907 at New York City and married Edward Rosenfelt on November 24, 1940. Rosenfelt was widely known in Communist Party circles as Edward Joyce. On February 15, 1946, Pauline Rosenfelt married Oscar Rogers, and at the present time she is residing with him at 317 West 66th Street, New York, New York.

It is noted that she has been a member of several labor organizations, including the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local 1043, and a recently organized labor union, as such, and has been reported as an official of Local 730 of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, which Local has a contract with the Electronic Corporation of America, and it is pointed out that this corporation has been suspected of espionage activities for the known Soviet agent, Arthur Levandrovich Adams.

Under the alias Pauline Johnson, she first made application for admission to the New York Training School for Teachers on May 11, 1911. The records of the New York Board of Education, Brooklyn, New York, reflect that at the time she gave her birth date as January 4, 1907, and her residence as 1526 Webster Avenue, Bronx, New York. She was first appointed as a teacher on November 3, 1912. On November 20, 1929 she was married to Edward Joyce and on September 6, 1932, she was placed on maternity leave from her profession, prior to which time she had been employed as a teacher in Public School #91, 198 Forsyth Street, New York City. She submitted her resignation on September 5, 1934, at which time she stated that she was in ill health.

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

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

Referred

[REDACTED]

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

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

Referred

[REDACTED]

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

the general and secret's strikes of 1931. In addition, Pauline Rogers has visited the Soviet Union in 1927 and again in 1928. At the time of her return from the Soviet Union in 1927 she stopped in England where she contacted Harry Pollitt, General Secretary of the British Communist Party, and Willie Gallacher, described as a "Glasgow Worker" who became the first Communist member of Parliament in England. The occasion for this Daily Worker article was apparently a celebration planned by Communist Party functionaries in New York for the purpose of commemorating Pauline Rogers' 19th anniversary in the Party. Functionaries of the Communist Party in the New York area were obtained to attend this celebration in New York.

A list of the Communist Party presidential electors for New York State, dated November 7, 1934, for the Communist candidate Earl Browder and "Pauline Rogers" includes the name Pauline Rogers.

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

The Daily Worker dated October 26, 1934, shows that she was a Communist Party candidate for the State Assembly from the Second Assembly District, New York, New York; the Daily Worker for March 16, 1934, reflected that she was an organizer for the Communist Party, Section 30, Fifth Assembly District, New York City, and was at that time in charge of the Daily Worker and Sunday Worker Editions.

A critical review of the Communist Party's activities in the Daily Worker dated August 2, 1934. In this issue she is shown as a Communist Party candidate for the State Assembly from the Fifth Assembly District, New York, New York. The August 31, 1937, edition reflects that on August 30, 1936, she led a ten-line picket line of Communist Party members from the Fifth Assembly District, New York, New York, called to protest discrimination against the needs of the unemployed in the area of the docks at 432 West 43rd Street, New York City.

The Daily Worker for April 16, 1940, disclosed that Pauline Rogers was a member of the Central Section of the Communist Party, which was held at the moment on West 18th Street, New York City, to celebrate the anniversary of the waterfront Section and to celebrate further the 36th birthday of the Communist leader, Roy Wilton. Pauline Rogers of Section 3 of the Communist Party was one of the speakers.

At the Communist Party Section Convention held at 251 West 17th Street, New York City, on May 19, 1940, Pauline Rogers spoke as a Communist organizer for the Third and Fifth Assembly Districts. Speeches given by the functionaries at this gathering reiterated the familiar anti-war, anti-imperialist and anti-discrimination demands of that period. At this meeting plans were discussed for the circularization of petitions on Decoration Day, 1940, and these petitions were to be addressed to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and were to demand that America be kept out of the war.

At a Communist Party meeting on September 11, 1940, held at Public School 11, 11/2 West 31st Street, New York City, Pauline Rogers presided. During the course of the meeting she moved that a telegram be sent to President Roosevelt protesting against the proposed military conscription and that a second telegram be addressed by the meeting to Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, protesting the deprivation of Earl Browder's civil rights.

In an article in the Sunday Worker of September 27, 1946, it was stated that Pauline Myers was currently lecturing at the Workers School, 35 West 18th Street, New York, New York, on the subject, "Principles of Communism."

[REDACTED]

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(S) C

In connection with investigation by the Bureau into "Communist Infiltration of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America," it was noted that the March 25, 1944, issue of the "N.Y. News" indicated that Pauline Myers was the Political Action Chairman of Local #10 of U.E.R.A. Local #22 of the same Union, the contact with the Electronic Corporation of America, a union, which business, it has been noted as a confidential informant and the Chairman of the Electronic Corporation of America, advised that Pauline Myers was the former Chairman of the Electronic Corporation of America.

In connection with the investigation of the above named persons, it was noted that Pauline Myers, 107 West 18th Street, New York, New York, advised that she was the former Chairman of the Electronic Corporation of America.

[REDACTED]

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

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

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

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

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

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

DR. ABRAHAM BENEDICT WEINSTEIN

CONNECTION WITH CASE

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

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

December 17, 1945

Re: DR. ABRAHAM BENEDICT WEINSTEIN *1/2 u*

BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SIMILARITY TO "CHARLIE" (L)

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

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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[THE SOVIETS] (S) u

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

b1) RE: [REDACTED] S
CONNECTION WITH CASE

b1 [REDACTED] S
BACKGROUND

b1 [REDACTED] S

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

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

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

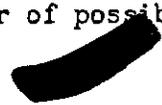
"On the occasion of this meeting he stated he would see me at 4:00 P.M. November 21, 1945, at Bickford's Restaurant, 23rd Street and 8th Avenue. He also told me that in the event that he wanted to get in touch with me before this time or wanted to reach me in an emergency, he would telephone the office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

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



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

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



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

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

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

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

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

The informant also stated in connection with Theodore Bayer:

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

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

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

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

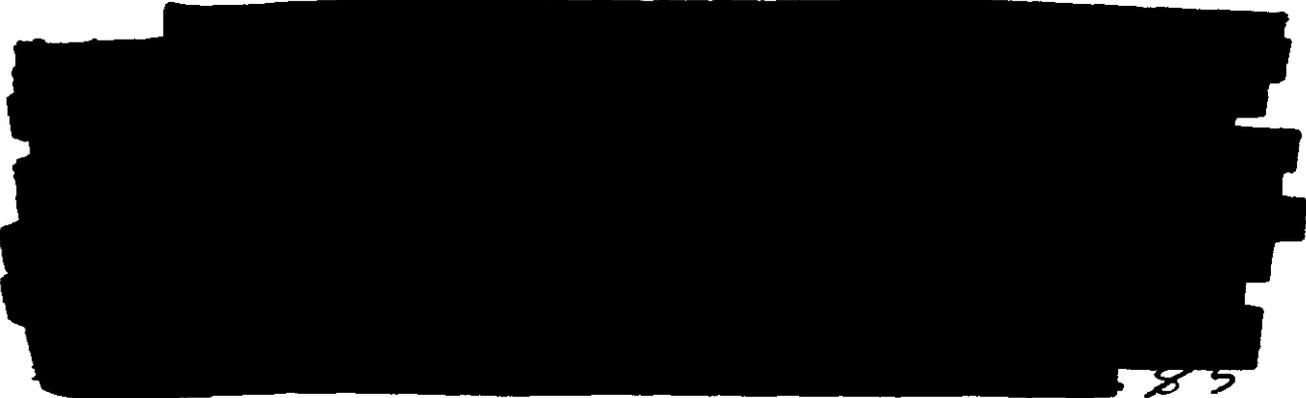
Informant also stated that "none of Golos' successors, that is Bill, Jack, or Al, would permit me to visit the Consulate and said that 'none of their people' were allowed to go there."

December 18, 1945

Re: ANATOLI BORISOVICH GROMOV *JKW*

BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

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

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[REDACTED]

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

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

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

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

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MINOR FIGURES MENTIONED IN STATEMENT
OF ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY

JOHN ABT, was. John J. Abt and John Abt | *qu*

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

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

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

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

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

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it is noted that on ⁴April 14, 1945, while in Washington, D. C., John Abt telephonically contacted Harold Glasser. [It also appears that on the same date Abt made a telephone call to Charles Kramer, mentioned above, who has also figured prominently in this investigation. Jessica Smith Abt and to a lesser extent, John Abt, as noted, are closely associated with individuals known to be engaged in Soviet espionage activities and are in frequent contact with official Soviet personnel in the United States.] 5/24

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LOUIS ADAMIC | X X U

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

The available information reflects that [REDACTED]

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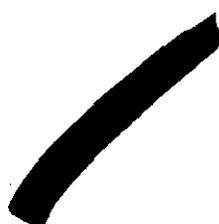
Rose Arenal, nee Rose Beigel, met Luis Arenal in Mexico City in 1935, later returning to Brooklyn, New York, where she was employed as a public school teacher. Rose Arenal, as well as Luis and Leopoldo Arenal, have figured prominently in the investigation of the Altschuler Case as will be set out in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

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

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



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


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

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

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

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

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

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

Immigration records reflect that Bayer became a naturalized citizen on September 7, 1937.

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

Theodore Bayer has also been extremely active in the organizational activities of the American-Russian Institute and the American Council on Soviet Relations. Numerous reports have been received that he is a member of the Communist Party, USA. Bayer is listed as an available speaker in a list published by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. He is a frequent contributor to various Communist and pro-Communist publications. On January 29, 1943, Bayer announced that he had replaced A. A. Heller as Director of "Soviet Russia Today" and then held also the offices of Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 1940 the United States Service and Shipping Corporation was formed as a result of discussions between Browder, Jacob Golos, the Soviet agent who was Bentley's principal at that time, Leamont U. Harris, an important functionary of the Communist Party, USA, who is identified at greater detail elsewhere in this memorandum, and Colonel John Hazard Reynolds, who became president of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and who is discussed more fully above. The United States Service and Shipping Corporation, as reflected heretofore in this memorandum, was subsequently used for a period of years as a cover firm for Soviet espionage operations including the operations of Golos and Elizabeth Bentley. In connection with the formation of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, \$15,000 in cash was supplied by Browder and Leamont Harris for the purpose of financing the formation of this corporation. These funds, according to Bentley, were apparently funds of the Communist Party, USA, although it should be noted that Bentley's last Russian superior, "Al" (Anatole Gromov), made the statement to Reynolds in 1945 that while these funds were ostensibly furnished by the Communist Party, USA, through Browder and Harris, actually they were funds furnished by the Soviet Union.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[REDACTED]

Earl Russell Browder was born on May 20, 1891, at Sedgwick, Kansas. He became connected with the American Communist movement in 1920 when he was employed as Communist Workers Party organizer in New York, New York. From 1921 to 1926 Browder served as assistant to William Z. Foster, present head of the Communist Party, USA, in the labor movement (A.F. of L.). From 1921 to 1926 Browder's activities were centered in the Communist Trade Union Educational League. Browder has made frequent trips to the Soviet Union and as early as 1920 he organized and led a delegation to the first Red International of Labor Unions at Moscow. In 1921 Browder attended the Third Congress of the Communist International in Moscow. He also attended the sixth and seventh Plenary sessions of the Communist International in Moscow as a representative of the Communist Party, USA. In 1927 Browder went to China as a professional Communist organizer and eventually became the secretary of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat, in which position he served until 1930 when he was elected general secretary of the Communist Party, USA. During the period he was in China Browder attended the sixth World Congress of the Communist International in Moscow, USSR. During the period Browder served in China available information reflects that he was operating as an agent of both the Comintern (the Communist International) and the Profintern (the Red International of Trade Unions). While available information concerning Browder's activities during this period is not complete, it clearly reflects that he was, during this period and other periods, active as a Soviet Intelligence agent. It is also probable that during his numerous visits to Russia, Browder was given extensive Comintern schooling, including instructions in the intelligence phases of Soviet operations. In 1930 Browder returned to the United States to take up the position of General Secretary and as such titular head of the Communist Party, USA. Browder served in this position until May, 1944, when the Communist Party, USA, became the Communist Political Association. Browder was elected president of the Communist Political Association and was the unquestioned leader of that group until July, 1945, when the Communist Political Association was dissolved and reconstituted as the Communist Party, USA, under the leadership of William Z. Foster, who was elected chairman of both the Party and National Boards of the Communist Party, USA. Since that time, Browder has held no official position in the Communist Party, USA, and in fact has been bitterly castigated and condemned by the Party as a revisionist. Presently available information does not definitely show what disposition will be made of Browder by the Communist Party although reports have been received reflecting that he may be expelled in view of his revisionism and right deviationism.

Available information in addition to the above reflects that Browder visited Russia in 1921, 1926, and annually from 1926 to 1938. On these trips Browder frequently used aliases and traveled under the assumed names of Albert Harry Richards and Nicholas Dozenberg. As a result of one of Browder's trips to Europe in connection with which he traveled fraudulently under the passport of Nicholas Dozenberg, a known agent of the Soviet Military Intelligence Service, Browder was convicted on January 17, 1942, of passport fraud in connection with his use of a passport obtained by false and fraudulent statement under Section 220, Title 22 of the United States Code. Browder was sentenced under this conviction to two years and fined \$1000 to each of two counts which were ordered



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

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

LOUIS FRANCIS BUDENZ alias Louis Budenz

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

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

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

WINSTON BURDETT | *du*

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

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

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

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

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

BEATRICE CARLIN *18u*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Re: GRACE GRANICH
Nee Grace Mail

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

b1 [REDACTED] Albert E. Edwards, a subject in the Comintern Apparatus Case; Joseph North, editor of the New Masses and a close associate of subjects in the Comrap Case who is further identified elsewhere in this memorandum; and [REDACTED]

LEMONT UPHAM HARRIS, with aliases
Lemuel Harris, Lemont Harris,
Len Harris, Lemont U. Harris

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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PETER F. HELLER
Born Philip Frank Heller

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOSEPH NORTH, alias Jacob Soifer

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

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

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

[REDACTED]

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

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

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

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

JEROME ISAAC ROMAN (V. J. Jerome) | d u

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

FRED ROSE, with aliases
Fred Rosenberg and Freddy

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

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

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

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

b1 [REDACTED] (S)
[REDACTED] (S)
Prior to 1943, according to this informant, the [REDACTED] (S)

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

~~SECRET~~

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

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

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

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

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

Referred

referred

[REDACTED]

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

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

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b7c

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

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

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

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

b7D



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

Re: MAX L. SPECTOR *JKW*

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

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

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

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

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

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

du

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

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

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

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



b7c
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W. J. STEPANKOWSKI, was. Vladimir
Stepankowsky, Vladimir Stepankowski,
W. J. Stepankowsky

X (4) [Signature]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

Michael Tkach is presently the subject of an active Internal Security - C investigation in the New York Field Division and he is considered a key figure by that division. The investigation of Tkach reflects that he was born October 18, 1891, at Mastisiw, Poland, of Ukrainian parents, and arrived in the United States at New York City on November 25, 1909, under the name Michal Tkacz. Tkach's wife, Yeroslava, was born at Slatchev, Poland, and entered the United States at New York City in 1913. They were married July 2, 1918. Michael Tkach became a naturalized United States citizen in New York City on December 8, 1936, and it is noted that he has resided in New York City since 1922.

Tkach has long been active in the American Communist movement and for a number of years he has been primarily occupied in editing the Ukrainian Daily News which is considered the leading Ukrainian Communist newspaper in the United States. As early as 1923, under the name M. Nastivsky, Tkach was an organization member of the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia. Available information indicates that Tkach has been occupied primarily in Communist work in the foreign language field and his importance in this connection is indicated by the fact that in July, 1944, he was elected President of the Ukrainian Section of the International Workers Order, the leading Communist front in the foreign language field. It should be noted in this connection that the Ukrainian Daily News is now published by the Ukrainian Section of the IWO.



The information developed as a result of the investigation of Tkach reflects that pursuant to his long activity in the Communist movement, he has been in frequent contact with prominent Communists in the New York area, including the subjects of several collateral investigations. It is of some interest to note that the Bureau files reflect further that one Michael Tkach was active in the Communist Party of America in 1920 and was deported to the Soviet Union on February 2, 1929, as a result of radical activity. It has not been possible to ascertain whether this Michael Tkach is identical with the above subject.

~~SECRET~~

Re: WELWEL WARSZOWER, with aliases
Robert William Weiner
William Weiner

In connection with the controversy between the Soviet contacts of the informant Elizabeth Bentley and the functionaries of the Communist Party, USA, with regard to the assets of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation with which Bentley was associated, the informant, Bentley, advised that shortly prior to October, 1945, Lem Harris, Communist functionary who is identified in greater detail above, insisted that Bentley discuss with William Weiner the problem of the disposition of the ownership and assets of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and particularly the repayment to the Communist Party of \$15,000 allegedly furnished by the Communist Party through Earl Browder for the original financing of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation at the time it was formed in New York City. Bentley, despite Harris' insistence, did not discuss this matter with Weiner.

The William Weiner referred to by Bentley is without question identical with the above individual who has been an active leading Communist functionary for many years. An active "Internal Security - C" investigation has been conducted of Weiner since 1941 and this investigation is still in progress. As a result of this investigation, it has been ascertained that Welwel Warszower (Weiner) was born in Russia on September 5, 1893 and has not become as yet a United States citizen. Warszower joined the Communist Party, USA in 1919 and has been an active member and leader of the Party since that time. During the middle 1920s he served as a Party organizer and from 1933 to 1940 he was the Financial Secretary of the Communist Party, USA. From 1935 to 1944, Weiner served as President of the International Workers Order, leading Communist front in the foreign language field. For many years Weiner has been a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party. Weiner made trips abroad in 1932 and 1937, applying for United States passports under the name of Robert W. Weiner, in connection with which applications he fraudulently stated he was born in the United States. As a result of this, he was tried and found guilty of passport fraud, and on February 20, 1940, he was sentenced to serve two years in the United States Penitentiary. This sentence was confirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals and by the United States Supreme Court, but as a result of the subject's alleged illness, his sentence was later changed to three years probation.

Warszower continues to be active in New York City in connection with the Communist movement and confers frequently with functionaries of the Communist Party. In connection with Warszower, the investigation of him reflects that he has long been active in connection with the financial affairs of the Communist Party. *f u*

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Declassify on: FOUO
9/30/83

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

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