

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

Results of Investigation

A confidential source that is considered reliable advised [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] held a conference with Max Yergan, a well-known Communist Party figure who is connected with the Council on African Affairs in New York City. (u) b1

MARY WOLFE PRICE, with alias
Mary Watkins Price

Allegations of Gregory

Jacob M. Golos, a known Soviet espionage agent, informed Gregory that he was interested in the articles of Walter Lippman, as well as the friends he had and any information which Lippman might have in his possession. Golos also stated that he was acquainted with Mary Price, who at that time was the secretary of Walter Lippman, and he further stated that Mary Price had agreed to furnish him with all of the information she could obtain concerning the type of material Lippman was writing, as well as other information concerning Lippman's activities. Jacob Golos indicated to Gregory that he desired to introduce Mary Price to Gregory, and accordingly a meeting was arranged which was held at the 13th and 5th Avenue Schraffts Store, New York City. At the time Gregory was introduced to Mary Price, Gregory was introduced under a cover name and arrangements were made for Price to forward mail to Gregory through an intermediary. Arrangements were also made between Gregory and Mary Price for future meetings every two weeks, alternating between Washington and New York City. On the occasion of the first meeting in Washington, D. C., a short time thereafter, Mary Price furnished Gregory with a large envelope which contained copies of the correspondence of Walter Lippman. This envelope was given by Gregory to Jacob Golos. Approximately two weeks later Mary Price informed Gregory that she would be in New York City and Gregory arranged an appointment for her to see Jacob Golos. On the subsequent visits of Mary Price to New York, Gregory accompanied Golos, and the material in Mary Price's possession was turned directly over to Golos. This arrangement, according to Gregory, continued with little interruption until December, 1942, at which time Mary Price became quite ill and went to New York City. In April, 1943, Mary Price returned to Walter Lippman's employment and the passing of information continued as previously until June of 1943, at which time Mary Price resigned her position with Walter Lippman.

It will be recalled that Gregory had established contact with Maurice Halperin and Willard Park in Washington, D. C. During one of Jacob Golos' infrequent trips to Washington, D. C., he met Halperin and Park at the home of Mary Price, and at that time made arrangements with them to be supplied with certain information which they had access to. After this meeting Maurice Halperin and Willard Park began to supply Jacob Golos with information and made it available to him by giving it to Mary Price who would in turn give it to Gregory to be delivered to Golos. This arrangement continued for several months and after the time Mary Price became ill Halperin and Park furnished their information directly to Gregory.

Another individual with whom Gregory became acquainted during the latter part of 1942 was Major Duncan Lee, and Gregory first became acquainted with him through a remark made by Mary Price at the time she was in New York in 1942, to the effect that she was attending a party in New York City given by Duncan Lee, a friend of her sister, Mildred Price. Subsequently, Mary Price mentioned to Jacob Golos that Major Duncan Lee was going to Washington, D. C. with General Donovan of the Office of Strategic Services, and she inquired whether Golos would be interested in Lee. Golos replied that, of course, he would be interested and delegated Mary Price to contact Lee. Mary Price proceeded to handle Duncan Lee who had been given an Army commission directly upon entering OSS, but his contributions were not particularly voluminous or valuable, and Jacob Golos decided that it would be better if Gregory could meet with Lee and determine exactly the nature of his duties and the type of information coming to his attention in OSS. Accordingly, Mary Price arranged a meeting, at which time Lee informed Gregory that he was in an advisory capacity to General Donovan and was cognizant of most of the material directed to General Donovan's attention. Gregory advised that it was apparent at that time that Lee, who had been a Communist Party member in New York City, was under the impression that the information he had been giving Mary Price was being delivered to Earl Browder. However, from subsequent conversations and remarks later made by Lee, it was brought to Gregory's attention that Duncan Lee realized that such information was actually destined for Russian intelligence.

According to Gregory, Helen Tenney, who was also an employee of OSS, and who supplied Golos with intelligence information, took over Mary Price's apartment located at 2038 I. Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

Mary Price also had another contact who supplied her with information which she in turn passed on to Jacob M. Golos. In this connection, according to Gregory, Michael Greenberg, who was associated in some capacity with Laughlin Currie, was invited to give information when Mildred Price, the sister of Mary Price, suggested to Jacob Golos that Greenberg might be of some use. Thereafter, appropriate arrangements were effected by Mildred Price, whereby Greenberg would relay information to Mary Price and thence to Golos. Gregory recalled that Greenberg's activities continued until approximately September, 1944, at which time Mary Price, at the suggestion of Gregory, dropped him. Mary Price had previously indicated that Greenberg was a Communist Party member in England and Mary Price occasionally attempted to collect Communist Party dues from him. However, Gregory had no specific knowledge of Greenberg's Communist Party activity in the United States. In the early portion of 1944 Gregory was introduced through Earl Browder to representatives of a group of the Communist Party government underground in Washington, D. C., which was known as the Perlo group. The first meeting by Gregory with this group was in the apartment of John J. Abt in New York City and it was arranged at this meeting that a representative of this group would collect such intelligence information as the various members were able

to secure and would deliver it to Gregory at the apartment of Mary Price, who at that time was residing at 207 West - 11th Street, New York City. It was arranged that when a member of this group desired to meet Gregory, Mary Price would arrange the meeting and the representative of the group would write to her and give the date of the visit. If any changes were made, Mary Price was to be apprised thereof by letter and would, accordingly, inform Gregory. No particular member of the group was delegated to be the representative. In connection with these meetings, according to Gregory, between the spring of 1944 and December, 1944, Gregory met a member or members of the Perlo group in Mary Price's apartment once every two or three weeks. Victor Perlo represented the group in the meetings more often than anyone else. However, Edward Fitzgerald, Charles Kramer, Allan Rosenberg and Donald Wheeler each represented the group in Mary Price's apartment on at least one occasion.

In November, 1943, "Catherine", one of Gregory's Russian contacts, and a Soviet agent who has not as yet been identified, introduced Gregory to the person who was to replace Golos as Gregory's principal. This individual who was identified as "Bill" and who has not been further identified, instructed Gregory that all of the material collected from Mary Price should be turned over to him. Also, the individual who succeeded "Bill" as Gregory's Russian contact and who has not been identified other than as "Jack" also made efforts to have Gregory turn Mary Price over to him. These demands were rejected by Gregory. Gregory recalled that "Jack" had issued instructions for the purchase of Christmas gifts for people who were furnishing information to Gregory, and one of the individuals named by Jack was Mary Price.

Shortly after June, 1944, Earl Browder informed Gregory that he desired to meet some of the people whom Gregory had been contacting, and shortly thereafter Earl Browder was introduced to Mary Price and Joseph Gregg, at Mary Price's apartment in New York City. This was, to Gregory's knowledge, the first meeting between Mary Price and Earl Browder, and after they had conferred for a considerable time, Mary Price informed Gregory that she had indicated to Browder that she desired to get out of the whole business and that he had stated he would let her know. A few days later Earl Browder informed Gregory that he had decided to let Mary Price get out of the business and that Gregory was to inform her accordingly.

Background

Mary Wolfe Price was born March 3, 1909 at Madison, North Carolina. She received her university education from 1926 to 1930 at the University of North Carolina. Mary Price's employment includes numerous private enterprises and it is noted that she was employed from June 1938 to June 1943 by the New York Herald Tribune, and from June 1943 to January 1945 by the McGraw-Hill

Publishing Company on the editorial staff of the publication "Business Week". It is noted that during her employment with the New York Herald Tribune she was also a stenographer for Walter Lippman who maintains a Washington contact for the New York Herald Tribune. It is further noted that Mary Price, in March, 1945, was appointed director of the Legislative and Educational Department of the United Office and Professional Workers of America.

Mary Price's sister, Mildred Price, is now Mrs. Harold Coy. Mildred Price is a known member of the Communist Party and is confidentially reported to have done research work for the Communist Party for over a period of ten years. Through a confidential source it was determined that Mary Price is a known contact of Louise Branstetter who reportedly was the mistress of Gregori Kheifets, prominent NKVD agent on the West Coast at one time.

Through a confidential source it was determined that in 1940 the names Mary and Mildred Price appeared as members of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action which organization has by various sources been reported to be a Communist front organization. It was further determined through the same source that the name Mary Price appeared as a member of the Capital City Forum, which organization maintained its headquarters in the same office with the Socialist Party in the District of Columbia. A confidential source has indicated that Mary Price is known to be an associate of Helen Tenney, an individual who has been identified with this investigation and also with Donald Henderson of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who is National President of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America, CIO, and who is reported to be closely associated with important Communists in the United States. It has also been ascertained that Branson Price is the brother of Mary Price and it is noted that Branson Price, during 1942, was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation. He has been reported by confidential sources to be a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and a Washington organizer for the Washington Peace Mobilization which organizations have from various sources, been reported to be Communist front organizations.

Results of Investigation

During the course of the investigation it has been determined that Mary Wolfe Price is presently residing at 905 Courtland Drive, Greensboro, North Carolina, and is serving as Secretary-Treasurer of the North Carolina Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

According to a confidential source it is known that on December 10, 1945, James Hibben endeavored to contact Mary Price. This individual is believed identical with James Herbert Hibben who was associated as Chief of the Chemical Division, United States Tariff Commission and who, according to confidential sources was reported to have performed services for the Amtorg (S)(u)

Trading Corporation to influence the securing of men to fill technical positions in the USSR. This individual has also been reported to have attempted to procure files and reports from the Army-Navy Munitions Boards and to have attempted to obtain other confidential information on explosives, all of which was outside of the scope of his jurisdiction. A confidential source advised that Hibben was acquainted with Russian Ambassador Constantin Gumaneky and expressed the opinion that Hibben would aid Russia even though it is to the extent of harming the United States. This source stated that Hibben had, on several occasions, taken confidential files of the Chemical Division, United States Tariff Commission, to his home in violation of the Commission rules. (S)

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

BERNARD SIDNEY REDMONT

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that Bernard Sidney Redmont was recruited by William Walter Remington, who is also a subject in this case, sometime in 1943. Gregory stated that Redmont had attended the Columbia University School of Journalism and had won a Pulitzer Prize and had travelled through Russia and Mexico in the course of his studies. Gregory stated Redmont was a reporter for a short time after his return to the United States and then went to Washington, D. C., where he obtained a position with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in the Press Division. (U)

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

Gregory stated that Redmont subsequently met Golos in New York City and at that time Golos told Redmont that he was desirous of obtaining any information that came into his, Redmont's, possession and indicated that this information was to be turned over to Earl Browder. Thereafter Gregory met Redmont in Washington, D. C. from sometime in the spring of 1943 until August, 1943, when he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps. (U)

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

Background

On May 5, 1942, Bernard Sidney Redmont applied for a position as Assistant Information Publicist, Office for Emergency Management. In this application it was noted that he received an A.B. degree from the College of the City of New York in 1938; an M.S. degree from the Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University in 1939. While in college he was awarded the Pulitzer Travelling Scholarship.



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treatment administered to Gregg on those dates. Also, it is noted that after the treatment are the doctor's initials. In most cases, these initials are "LW". It is believed that these are the initials of an assistant to Dr. Weinstein, Leon Orber. Weinstein's initials appear only after the first treatment on October 19, 1945. (2064)

Various physical surveillances maintained on Gregg in the past reflect that on all the dates mentioned in the treatment chart beginning with December 1, 1945, and ending with March 25, 1946, Joseph Gregg was observed to go to the office of Dr. Weinstein. (Report of SA John T. Hilsboss, NYC, 11/21/46, pages 81 & 82)

With respect to the visit of Joseph Gregg and his wife to Washington, D. C., during the Christmas holidays of 1946, information has been received from a source regarded as completely reliable that on December 25, 1946, Gregg and his wife arrived at the residence of Robert Talbot Miller, III, a subject in this investigation, having arrived by automobile. This same source stated that Rose Gregg advised that she and her husband had stopped in New York en route for a few days. Mrs. Gregg stated that Joseph Gregg had been working in a paper packing business in Canada which was not very thrilling but it offered a living. She stated that he had received an offer from Puerto Rico in his field and a decision would be made concerning this offer in the near future. (2064)

(Teletype from WFO, 12-27-46)

On January 2, 1947, a reliable source stated that Joseph E. Gregg is connected with the William Laff Company, London, Ontario, Canada, junk dealers. He is also connected with Ryan Laff, a son of William Laff, who deals in scrap paper. Gregg recently purchased a paper shredding machine which he now operates in conjunction with the latter business. (2064)

(65-56402—letter from Liaison Office Ottawa, Canada
1-31-47)

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Results of Investigation

An investigation of Redmont was started in November, 1945, and it was determined that he was then employed in the Office of Inter-American Affairs and was then head of the Foreign News Bureau with offices at Sixth and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. He resided at 3118 Tenth Place, S.E., Washington, D. C. U

On January 9, 1946, as a result of a physical surveillance, it was ascertained that Redmont attended a meeting of the American Veterans Committee in a small frame building near the old District Building, Washington, D. C. Prior to attending this meeting, a highly confidential and reliable source reflected that Redmont had attempted to have William Walter Remington attend the meeting with him. It will be recalled that Remington is also a subject in this case. U

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

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

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- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

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Results of Investigation

A confidential source, deemed reliable, has revealed that on January 9, 1946, Sumner Marcus, who is a close contact of Allan Rosenberg, a principal subject in this investigation, contacted Allan Rosenberg at which time Rosenberg told him that he thought Bowen Smith was probably the best person in the entire government to get anybody to Japan in civilian clothes. It was indicated at this time that Sumner Marcus was very desirous of getting out of the United States Army and into Japan in a civilian capacity.

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

Through a confidential source it was determined that several of the principal subjects in this investigation, including Allan Rosenberg and Harold Glasser, made mention of the fact that Bowen Smith had been transferred from the Foreign Economic Administration to become head of the State Department's Research and Planning Division on Economic and Security Policy, which position he held prior to his resignation from the State Department. (S) (u)

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In April, 1946, shortly after Bernard Redmont's arrival in Argentina, his wife was asked if Bernard had met any of "the gang" and Joan stated he had met Mowbray, Connie, Al Fisher, and another friend of Mowbray. Mowbray, mentioned above, is possibly identical with Henry S. Mowbray, graphic press designer, Grade SP-5, \$1,800 per year, who was on military leave from the Guidance and Reference Division of the State Department. The Al Fisher mentioned above is probably identical with Allen Fisher, writer-photographer, CAF-12, \$5,180 per year, Press and Publications Division, State Department. It is further noted that Joan stated that Bernard met a friend of Boris Krylov on the plane from Rio to Montevideo. She stated that Krylov had given Redmont a letter of introduction to this person who is described by Bernard as "the top man down there." It is also stated that this individual is the Tass News Agency correspondent in Buenos Aires who had just come from Mexico. It might further be pointed out that Helen Scott is apparently in love with Boris Krylov, although the latter is married. (S) (X) (u)

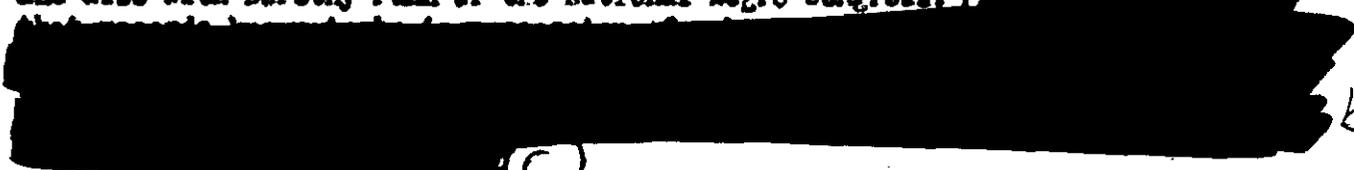
On numerous occasions Helen Scott and Mr. and Mrs. Redmont have been in contact with Eleanor Driesen. This individual is reported to be active in the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., is presently a member of the City Executive Committee, and is paid secretary for the American Committee for Spanish Freedom. She attends Communist Party meetings regularly and is believed to possibly be the liaison agent between the Communist Party and the Communist

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Party white collar group.

Considerable information is available concerning Malcolm R. and Peggy Hobbs, with whom the Redmonts have been in contact. Hobbs has been employed by the McGraw Hill Publication Company as a reporter, both in Mexico City and in Springfield, Massachusetts. His wife has been employed by the Office for Emergency Management, Division of Inter-American Affairs, as a radio script writer. In 1934 Peggy Hobbs of the Commerce Department was reported to be a delegate to the Maryland - D.C. CIO Council Convention at Cumberland, Maryland. In 1944 also Peggy Hobbs of the War Department was reported to be Secretary of Local No. 1, United Federal Workers of America.

The Hobbs family has also been reported on previous occasions to have been in contact with William Remington, another subject in this case. Peggy Hobbs has also been in contact with Sylvia Skoloff, a registered member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia in 1948. She has also been in contact with Al Bloomberg, Legislative Director of the Communist Party of the United States, and also with Dorothy Funn of the National Negro Congress.



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Investigation has also reflected that Joan Redmont and her children departed for Buenos Aires, May 20, 1948.

William Walter Remington

Allegations of Gregory

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

Gregory stated that shortly thereafter he contacted Remington who was employed with the War Production Board in Washington, D. C. Gregory stated that all contacts were made in Washington, D. C., from 1942 until the early part of 1944, when Remington was drafted into the United States Navy. During this time, Remington furnished Gregory with scraps of paper upon which he had scribbled information concerning tests made of airplanes and other data concerning high octane gasoline and information wholly related to the aircraft production field. Gregory stated that Remington copied this material from reports and other information that came into his hands through official channels. Remington also told Gregory verbally about information that came into his possession from conversations he had with Government officials and other individuals whom he would see in a normal course of his official duties. During one of these conversations, Remington told Gregory about a new process that had been developed for the manufacture of synthetic rubber. (u)

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

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

Background

William Walter Remington was born in New York City on October 25, 1917. He received an A.B. degree in June, 1939, from Dartmouth College. In June, 1940, he received an M.A. degree from Columbia University and had completed most of the requirements for a Ph.D. degree at Columbia University. He was also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity. (u)

The records of Local Draft Board No. 8, Washington, D. C. reflect the following employment for Remington: November, 1940 to December, 1941, Tournament Houses, Inc. as a director on a commission basis; May, 1940 to June, 1941, National Resources Planning Board as assistant to the Assistant Director (u)

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

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July, 1941 to February, 1942, Office of Price Administration as Assistant to the Director; February, 1942 to October, 1943, War Production Board as Assistant to the Director; October, 1943 to April, 1944, War Production Board as Assistant to the Director of Orders and Regulations Bureau. Remington was married on June 23, 1939, to Anna Nees. They now have two children. (u)

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Prior to the time Remington entered the United States Navy, a Hatch Act investigation was conducted regarding him. During this investigation, it was reported that he had been an active member of the American People's Mobilization and regularly attended meetings of that organization. It was also reported that he was one of several individuals who solicited funds for the American Youth Congress delegates during their convention in Washington, D. C. in February, 1941. Both he and his wife were also reported to have been members of the Cooperative League and Rochdale Stores including the Cooperative Book Shop. In a sworn statement, Remington advised that he had been a member of the American Peace Mobilization and had attended meetings of that organization. He also stated that he was sympathetic with and did research work for the American Youth Congress but that he had terminated all affiliations with that organization in the fall of 1939. (u)

Results of Investigation

As a result of an investigation started in November, 1945, it was determined that Remington presently resides at 21 Taunton Road, R.F.D. 1, Alexandria, Virginia. At the time he was also an ensign in the United States Navy. (u)

A highly reliable and confidential source advised that on December 10, 1945, Mrs. Anna Remington stated that her husband was still in the Navy and did not expect to get out until the summer of 1946, that he had a job with the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and was engaged in stabilizing the economy of the country. (u)

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On December 17, 1945, a confidential and reliable source advised that Remington contacted an individual at Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, apparently for the purpose of securing a position there. This same source stated that on January 4, 1946, Remington was offered a teaching position at Williams College starting on June 24, 1946. (S)(u)

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

On January 11, 1946, as a result of a physical surveillance, it was ascertained that Remington went to New York City and visited the Institute of Pacific Relations, 1 East Fifty-fourth Street. It is to be noted that a number of persons employed by and interested in the Institute of Pacific Relations are members of the Communist Party.

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

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

A highly confidential and reliable source advised on December 8, 1946, that Remington stated that he, Remington, would be looking for another job in the next couple of weeks, but that he does not expect to try another government agency. (S)(u)
(Report of Special Agent Lambert G. Zander, Wash. Field, dated 1-14-47, p. 81)

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A source reported as completely reliable advised on January 24, 1947, that Remington had been discharged from his position with the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, later known as the Office of Temporary Controls. The exact date of his discharge was not given, however, it is known that it was some time in January, 1947.

(Memo from Mr. Fitch to Mr. Ladd, Jan. 24-1947
65-56402)

PETER CHRISTOPHER RHODES

Allegations of Gregory

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

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

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

Background

Peter Christopher Rhodes was born on either December 30, 1911, or December 3, 1912, in Manila, Philippine Islands, the son of Christof Beutinger and Margery C. Claire. He received an A.B. degree from Columbia University in 1933, and an M.A. degree in 1934. From 1934 to 1936 he attended Oxford University, England on a graduate fellowship.

Rhodes entered on duty with the Federal Communications Commission on October 16, 1941, as Assistant Chief Editor of Radio Reports, Foreign Broadcasting Monitoring Service. His status was changed to Foreign Editor, National Defense Activities, Federal Communications Commission, London, England, on December 1, 1941. On March 15, 1944, Rhodes was separated from the service of the Federal Communications Commission and was employed by the Office of War Information in London, England.

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During 1942, 1943 and 1944, Rhodes traveled through Europe and North Africa. On November 17, 1944, he arrived at LaGuardia Field, New York City. The files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at New York City reflect that on November 29, 1920, Margery Clare Beutinger was granted permission to change her name to Margaret Clare Rhodes. At that time it was disclosed that she was a widow and was occupied as a coal broker at 52 Broadway, New York City. This file also reflected that Peter Christopher Rhodes was born December 30, 1911 and arrived in the United States with his father and mother on August 16, 1914, at New York.

Rhodes' parents were married in 1906, divorced in 1914, and remarried in 1915. Christof Beutinger was shot and killed in his home at Caldwell, New Jersey, on July 11, 1916. His wife was arrested and charged with the killing and contended it was in self-defense. In the first trial the jury disagreed and in the second trial she was found not guilty. Thereafter she changed her name to Margery Rhodes, it being said that was her maiden name. This informant, believed reliable, has advised that Mrs. Beutinger's father's name was Abrahams and not Rhodes and that he was Jewish,

In February, 1941, as a result of a physical surveillance it was ascertained that Goles, previously mentioned, met a young couple in New York City. Thereafter this young couple was observed entering Apartment CG-10, Kickerbocker Village, 40 Monroe Street, Manhattan. This apartment was found

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to be occupied by Peter Rhodes and it is believed that Coles was in contact with him and his wife at this time.

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Results of Investigation

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

On December 21, 1945, information was received from a reliable source that Rhodes was leaving Washington, D. C., and intended to reside in his permanent residence in New York City and would probably shortly resign from the Office of War Information. On January 26, 1946, information was received that Rhodes was again in contact with Claymer Schluter, mentioned above, and on January 31, 1946, it was learned that Rhodes was moving to his new address, RFD, Amonia, New York.

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

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

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

RUITH RIFKIN, with alias
Ruth Rivkin, Ruth Reid

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in 1945, Ruth Rivkin furnished information to Helen Tenney, who is a subject in this case, which Tenney turned over to Gregory. At this time, on one to two occasions, Rivkin also furnished information direct to Gregory. Rivkin was employed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the information furnished by her consisted of brief digests of what happened at various conferences of UNRRA. Gregory advised that the information was probably not very important but helped to indicate what the policy of UNRRA was at various times.

Background

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

Rifkin entered on duty May 3, 1945, as a clerk-stenographer in the State Department and was transferred to the Foreign Economic Administration when the entire function was transferred to that organization. At present, she is employed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. She resides at Hancock Hall, 3665 38th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

[REDACTED]

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At this time, Rifkin was employed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Results of Investigation

Investigation to date has failed to develop any information which can be considered pertinent to this investigation. Rifkin is presently employed by UNRRA and her office is located in Room 212, 1544 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. On August 19, 1946, Rifkin's personnel file at UNRRA reflects that she had received a promotion dated August 16, 1946, effective September 16, 1946, with a salary increase from \$3,500 per annum to \$5,600 per annum. This promotion is from Administrative Assistant in the Office of the Director of the Bureau or Office of Accounts and Finance to Administrative Assistant in the Office of the Chief in the Bureau or Office of Accounts and Finance.

No information has been developed to the effect that Rifkin is in contact with any of the subjects of this memorandum. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 8/29/46, page 88)

HAZEN EDWARD SISE,
Alias, Hazen Sise

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that from the late spring of 1943, until about the spring of 1944, Hazen Sise furnished him with information that was principally gossip he overheard in the Canadian and British Embassies. Gregory explained that this information could be characterized as the names of prominent British individuals who were coming to the United States, as well as matters pertaining to Canada's policy as far as the war and similar matters were concerned.

Gregory also informed that he and Golos first met Sise in New York City. It will be recalled that Golos is identical with Jacob Golos, a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1943. Gregory explained that at this time Sise was associated with the Canadian Film Board in Washington, D. C.

In the spring of 1944, Gregory explained that his Russian contact "Bill", a known Soviet espionage agent whose true identity has not yet been determined, gave orders to drop Sise. However, in the fall of 1944, Anatoli B. Gromov, former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy who was also a Russian contact of Gregory, inquired as to the whereabouts of Sise and indicated that he should not be dropped. Gregory also stated that just prior to dropping Sise as an informant, he observed that Sise was suffering from nervous indigestion and was consulting a psychiatrist. Gregory stated that at the present time, as far as he knows, Sise is in Canada.

Background

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Results of Investigation

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Wason Edward Siss is presently residing in Ottawa, Canada, and to date no information has been received regarding his activities which is considered pertinent to this investigation.

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HENRY BOWEN SMITH

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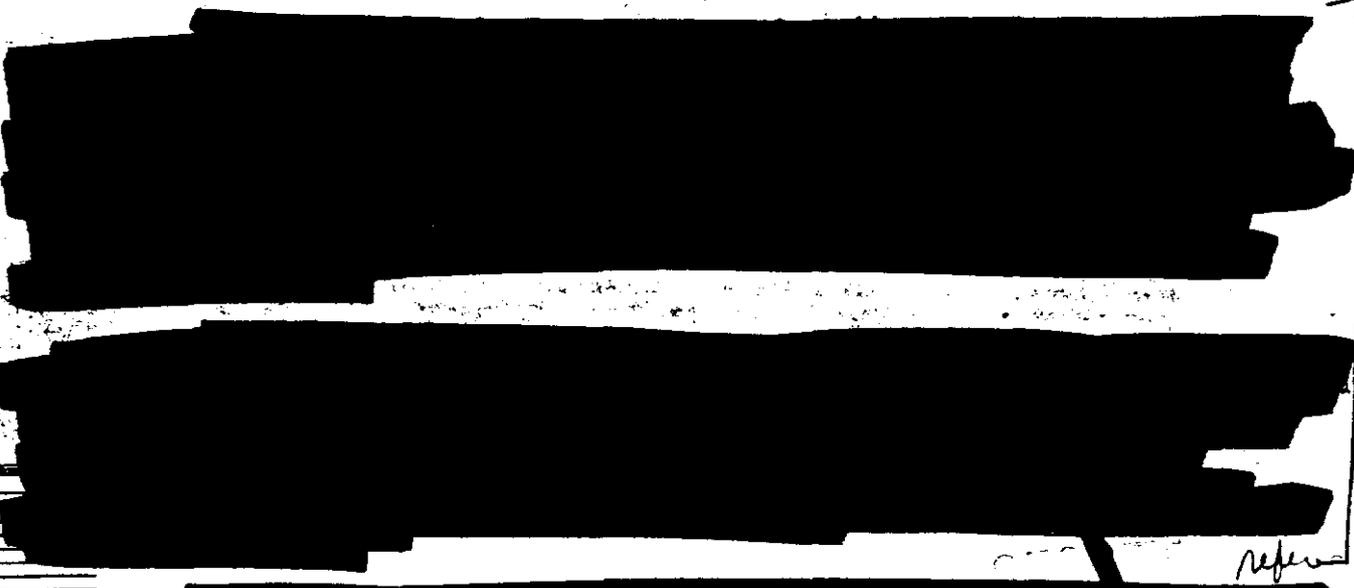
Connection with the Case

It has been determined during the investigation that Bowen Smith is extremely friendly with several of the principal subjects in this investigation, including Allan Rosenberg, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Harold Glasser, and Robert Miller. It has also been determined that Allan Rosenberg has indicated that Bowen Smith is the best man in the United States Government to place persons in Japan on behalf of the Army, and Sumner Marcus was referred to Bowen Smith by both Allan Rosenberg and Robert Miller.

Background

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

Bowen Smith has been associated with the Board of Economic Warfare, the Senate Small Business Committee under Senator Murray, and the Office of Emergency Management under Lesing Rosenwald. Smith also served as Associate Chief of the Liberated Area Branch, Foreign Economic Administration, and was until recently the Assistant to the Chief of the Research and Planning Division, United States Department of State. Bowen Smith is related to Clayton Smith and resides at 2818 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.



- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Carson
- Egan
- Gurnea
- Harbo
- Mendon
- Pennington
- Quinn
- Nease
- Gandy

It has not been determined whether this individual and Bowen Smith are identical.

R. A. Collier:wmj
wmj

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b7D

HELEN B. TENNEY

Allegations of Gregory

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

Gregory contacted Tenney in Washington, D. C. and received from her information she had been able to memorize or make notations from during the course of her employment with the Office of Strategic Services. Later on, Tenney supplied Gregory with written material in the form of Office of Strategic Services reports and memoranda. Gregory stated that some of this material was labeled "secret" and some of it "confidential." Gregory explained that prior to Golos' death in November, 1943, Tenney had given him information direct, and it was not until after his death that Tenney supplied the information to Gregory.

Gregory stated that early in 1944, Tenney's duties began to include some work in connection with a monitoring station on Long Island, and Tenney had access to digests prepared in connection with the monitoring activities which she made available to Gregory. She was also able to supply a considerable quantity of data reflecting the activities of OSS personnel in virtually all sections and all countries of the world.

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

After Gregory ceased contacting Tenney in December, 1944, Tenney met a man whose description tallies very closely with the unknown Russian contact of Gregory's known to Gregory only as "Jack". Shortly after meeting

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this unknown man he turned Tenney over to Joseph B. Gregg, another principal subject in this investigation, whom Tenney had previously known.

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

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

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

Gregory has continued to be in contact with Tenney and reported that on March 9, 1946, Tenney expressed considerable concern because she had had no contact with any Russian agent since about two weeks prior to Christmas, 1945. At that time a woman had telephoned her concerning a contact and thereafter failed to meet her as agreed. Tenney told Gregory that she had had several contacts since Gregory discontinued contacting her. The names of these contacts were not available, however. Tenney indicated that she suspected that she was under surveillance and felt the need for reestablishing contact with the Russians. She asked Gregory to assist her in this regard.

Results of Investigation

Helen Tenney went to New York City on December 22, 1945, for a visit over the holidays and returned to Washington, D. C., on December 26, 1945. She stayed at 150 East 52nd Street, New York City.

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Helen Tenney has had frequent contact with Ines Munoz in Washington, D. C. It is believed that Munoz is a significant contact in view of the fact that she is known to be closely associated with Joseph B. Gregg and Robert T. Miller, III, both subjects in this investigation. It might be noted that when Gregg left Washington recently he arranged to receive his mail at the address of Ines Munoz. Tenney's relationship with Munoz is apparently of fairly long standing in view of the fact that she gave Munoz' name as a reference at the time of her application for government employment.

Helen Tenney resigned from the Strategic Services Unit, formerly the Office of Strategic Services, on June 25, 1946, and on July 22, 1946, she left Washington to return to New York City. It has been ascertained that she was planning to travel to Italy and France as a free-lance reporter for "Cue" magazine.

[REDACTED]

(65-56402, Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, dated 11-5-46, Washington, D. C.)

On January 13, 1947, Informant Gregory advised that Helen Tenney is confined at the Apyne Whitney Clinic for mental patients at 525 East 68th Street, New York City; that she has been in poor physical condition for some time as a result of a shock she received when her passport was suddenly revoked in the summer of 1946; that Tenney is suffering from a severe psychosis; and that Tenney appears to be recovering from her nervous collapse. Gregory subsequently advised that when Tenney was visited in Washington during the summer of 1946 by Irma Nelson, a mutual friend of Gregory and Tenney, that Tenney was greatly disturbed because she said that people had been following her; that her telephone was tapped and her friends were under surveillance and that Tenney was muttering about being a Russian spy. Gregory advised that when Nelson next saw Helen Tenney in September, 1946, after her passport was refused that Tenney became hysterical and said that she was a spy and shortly thereafter took an overdose of phenobarbital, which was regarded as an attempt at suicide. She was removed to a hospital and remained unconscious for about five days and upon regaining consciousness was delirious. She now appears to have a violent phobia against everything Russian, even the mention of the word "Russian," and she is being watched carefully in order to prevent suicide. It is believed that Tenney is suffering from hallucinations concerning her being a spy. (Teletypes from New York to the Bureau dated January 13 and 14, 1947)

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MISCELLANEOUS INDIVIDUALS
IN NEW YORK CITY
AND VICINITY

65-56402-1882

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JOHN J. ABT

Allegations of Gregory

Approximately two months prior to his death on November 27, 1943, Jacob M. Golos, the important Soviet espionage agent who was Gregory's superior for many years prior to that time, advised Gregory that he had very recently made contact with another group of individuals engaged in furnishing espionage information to Soviet intelligence in Washington, D. C. According to Gregory, Golos indicated that he regarded the acquisition of and the contact with this new parallel as very valuable. However, he did not at that time identify the members of this newly acquired parallel to Gregory, nor did he advise Gregory the type of information to be expected from the agents making up this group. According to Gregory, Golos did indicate, however, that he had been placed in contact with this parallel by Earl Browder, then head of the Communist Party, USA, and had made the initial contact with the group in an apartment in Greenwich Village, New York City, arranged for by Browder.

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

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

Gregory had never met John Abt prior to the above-described meeting in his apartment, but upon one occasion Nathan Gregory Silvermaster had mentioned to Gregory that a person named Abt was active in Washington securing information. Gregory recalls that a second meeting and possibly a third were

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held in the apartment of John Abt between Gregory and various members of the Perlo Group. At the second meeting in Abt's apartment, Perlo and Fitzgerald were present, according to Gregory, and discussed the payment of their Communist Party dues. Subsequent to the meetings at the apartment of John Abt, Gregory met various representatives of the Perlo Group at the apartment of the subject Mary Price in New York City. (65-56402-220)

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

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

(SEE LOGS 65-56402-220)

Background

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

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

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Results of Investigation

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

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

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

After the death of Harold Ware in an automobile accident about 1935, according to this former courier, a meeting was held attended by, among others, Charles Kramer, Lee Pressman, Henry Collins, Nathan Perlow and J. Peters, at which time John Abt was elected leader of the group to succeed Ware. The informant who furnished this information in connection with his services as courier between this underground group and J. Peters in New York, was securing information from the members of the group and delivering this information to Peters. 100-203581-3702 & 100-184255

It is interesting to note in this connection that through investigation it has been ascertained that since 1942 at least John J. Abt in New York City has been in frequent contact with J. Peters (Alexander Stevens), who in recent years has been active in New York State Communist leadership.

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(100-330203-4)

For the past several years Abt has been in contact frequently with a large number of important Communist functionaries, as well as with official Soviet representatives in the United States and known or strongly suspected Soviet espionage agents. His wife, Jessica Smith Abt, is presently the editor of "Soviet Russia Today," a pro-Communist, pro-Soviet propaganda publication in New York City. In addition, she has been in frequent contact with numerous Communist functionaries and known or suspected Soviet espionage agents. 'k990235k84(

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

(100-236194-6)

Upon several occasions in June and July, 1942, Abt was in contact with Alexander Stevens (J. Peters). Early in 1944, Abt was in contact with Roy Hudson, long-time Communist functionary, who has been extremely active in the leadership of the Communist Party, USA.

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On August 29, 1945 John Abt made arrangements whereby Andrew Voynow, an assistant of Jessica Smith at the offices of "Soviet Russia Today" could live in Abt's apartment for a period of two months while Abt attended the World Trade Union Federation Conference in Paris, France. Voynow is known to have been in contact with a number of identified or suspected Soviet agents, including Vladimir Sergeevich Pravdin and his wife, Olga Borisovna Pravdina, former employee of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, who has been identified as the Soviet agent "Margaret" who for a period was Gregory's superior. (S) (C) u 100-236194-106

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On July 9, 1946, it was reported that Abt was the guiding force behind the World Federation of Trade Unions and handles that matter for Sidney Hillman.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CEDRIC BENNING BELFRAGE
with alias Benjamin

Allegations of Gregory

Some time during the latter part of 1942 or early 1943, Gregory learned that Cedric Belfrage was contacting Golos and supplying to him certain information. Golos indicated to Gregory that Belfrage was connected with British Intelligence in the United States and was operating out of a "cover" office in Rockefeller Center, New York City. It was also determined by Gregory that Belfrage was introduced to Golos by either Earl Browder or V. J. Jerome.

Belfrage is known to have supplied Golos on one occasion with a report apparently emanating from Scotland Yard which was a treatise on espionage agents. This work dealt with the type of people who might be employed for this sort of work, the precautions which should be taken to elude or determine whether or not a person was being surveilled. Also contained in this article was a contribution by some prominent burglars in England who apparently had submitted certain techniques of surreptitiously opening safes, doors, locks, and other protective devices. Belfrage apparently had extracted this report from some British file since it was in the form of a carbon copy. He also contributed information regarding British policy as it concerned the Middle East and Russia and made certain contributions of bits of information which he apparently secured from his contact with high-ranking British officials in the United States. All of this information concerning Belfrage's activities was received by Gregory from Golos.

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

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

After Gregory's activities had ceased, a casual contact occurred with V. J. Jerome, an individual prominent in the national organization of the Communist Party, in the spring of 1945. Jerome inquired if Gregory was still interested in seeing Belfrage. Although Gregory was noncommittal, Jerome

volunteered that Belfrage should be of interest inasmuch as he had returned to his employment with British Intelligence. This indicates that not only Browder but Jerome had actual knowledge of the activities carried on for the Soviets by Belfrage. Belfrage was known to the Russians as "Benjamin" and from all circumstances, it is Gregory's belief that he was not a member of the Communist Party.

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

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

Background

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect that Belfrage was born on November 8, 1904, in London, England, where he resided until 1926. From the latter date until 1937 he resided in New York City, London, England, and Los Angeles, California. On July 6, 1937, he filed an application for a nonquota immigration visa at the American Consulate at Esenada, Mexico, stating that his final destination would be Hollywood, California. He listed as his wife Mary Beatrice Pigott Belfrage, then residing in Hollywood. It was his desire to remain in the United States permanently. On November 15, 1937, Belfrage filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States at Los Angeles, California, along with his wife, also a British subject.

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

While with British Security Coordination, Belfrage traveled to the United Kingdom in late May, 1943, returning to the United States on July 16, 1943, on official British Government business. In May of 1944, he again proceeded to the United Kingdom where he remained until his re-entry into this country on a nonquota immigration visa on October 28, 1945, and since that date has been residing with his wife at Croton-on-Hudson, New York.

Information available prior to the charges made by Gregory indicate that the "New Masses," Communist Party line publication dated December 28, 1937, contained an article written by Belfrage entitled, "Politics Catches Up With the Writer." On April 9, 1938, an article appeared in the "Daily Worker" under the title, "Appeal for Lifting of Arms Embargo on Spanish Government, American Friends of Spanish Democracy Send President Petition Signed by 92 Leading Clergymen, Journalists, and Union Leaders." The name of Cedric Belfrage appeared in the list of individuals signing this statement. According to an article in the "People's World," a West Coast Communist newspaper dated December 13, 1938, a meeting was mentioned sponsored for the defense of democracy by the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League. The articles revealed that Belfrage, an English author, was one of the speakers, and he told the audience the English Government no longer represented the people of Great Britain who had let slip away their freedom of speech, press, and radio. He warned "Democracy died before our eyes in England without our knowing it until it was too late. The same thing is happening here."

Among the organizations and publications with which Belfrage has been associated the following are listed: "The Clipper," the official organ of the Hollywood Chapter of the League of American Writers; the North California Civil Rights Council and the Southern California Branch of the Federation for Constitutional Liberties; the League of American Writers; the National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners, also known as the National Committee for Peoples Rights; the North American Spanish Aid Committee; Russian War Relief; Screen Writers Guild; and Peoples Institute of Applied Religion. Without exception, there is voluminous material available that each and every one of these publications or organizations were subject to Communist control.

Results of Investigation

Information was received through a highly confidential source on January 3, 1946, that Claude Williams of the Peoples Institute of Applied Religion, contacted Belfrage at his residence, stating that he had received a telegram from "Don" advising that the meeting with their mutual friend had been arranged for 2:00 p.m. the following day at 55 West 12nd Street, New York City. Belfrage indicated that he thought he could keep this appointment which was on the seventh floor of the building at this address. It was previously known that Earl Browder had established himself in Room 702 at 55 West 12nd Street, where he has buried himself with a new publication entitled "Distribute Guide." (S) (u)

A physical surveillance reflected that at 2:10 p.m. on January 4, 1946, Belfrage entered the building at 55 West 42nd Street and proceeded directly to Room 702. It had previously been determined that there were several people in this room, the exact identities of whom could not be ascertained. Belfrage remained at this appointment for about one hour and a quarter and then left the building accompanied by Earl Browder and an unknown man and woman. The woman may have been Browder's wife. The unknown man accompanying Browder was determined to have proceeded to Fernald Hall on the Columbia University Campus.

With reference to "Don," referred to above, a highly confidential source advised on January 7, 1946, that Molly Belfrage, wife of Cedric Belfrage, was in contact with an unknown woman. During this conference, reference was made to the impending appearance of Don West before a group for which the unidentified woman appeared to be arranging a program. Molly Belfrage stated that West is on sabbatical leave from a school in Georgia. He was described as having a Georgia background and presently attending Teachers College at Columbia University preliminary to his return to Georgia to run for Congress against the present incumbent, Congressman Woods of the reorganized Dies Committee. (S) (U)

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

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

Molly Belfrage is known to have been in frequent contact with Louis Fischer, whom she keeps advised as to the activities of her husband. It is known that she supplied Fischer with the details of the meeting between Earl Browder, Belfrage, and others in considerable detail without identifying her husband's specific interest in being present at this meeting. Louis Fischer is an author and writer presently residing in New York City who is a former Moscow press representative for various U. S. newspapers and publications, including "The Nation." He has written two books, "The Soviet in World (S) (U)

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Affairs" and "Why Recognise Russia." He resided abroad from 1918 to 1939, the major portion of which time was spent in Russia. Although probably closely associated with the Communists, he made an ideological break with them following the Moscow Purge Trials in 1937 and 1938. Although Fischer can be considered a left wing Socialist, he is ideologically anti-Stalin and anti present Soviet policy.

(S) (u) 67c

Through a highly confidential source, it was determined on January 14, 1946, that Belfrage was in contact with an individual named Viertel and arrangements were made to meet the following evening for dinner at 7:00 p.m. at Tony's Restaurant in New York City. A physical surveillance determined that Belfrage kept this appointment, arriving at 7:10 p.m. and having dinner and drinking and talking until 11:15 p.m. The individual referred to only as Viertel left the restaurant alone under circumstances which appeared to be an attempt to avoid surveillance. He proceeded to 346 West 84th Street, New York City, where it was determined that his full name is Berthold Viertel. (S) (u)

Viertel was born June 28, 1885, in Vienna, Austria, and, according to the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, became a naturalized American citizen in 1942. He is known as previously having been a notorious active German Communist. With his wife Salka Viertel, who resides in Santa Monica, California, he has associated with numerous Communists in the United States. During the war, he was employed for a short time by the Office of the Coordinator of Information in New York City. Viertel has been living in New York City separate from his wife, presently in California, since the summer of 1944 and has participated in forums on "Postwar Germany", which are held under the auspices of the "German-American." He is known in the summer of 1943 to have been one of the individuals signing a petition supporting the Free German Committee in Moscow.

and the Viertel home in California is reported to be a gathering place of German refugees and known Communists.

Through a highly confidential source, it was determined on January 17, 1946, that Molly Belfrage, when in contact with Louis Fischer, had advised him that her husband had lunch the previous day with V. J. Jerome, during which time they discussed a controversy concerning Earl Browder. It will be recalled that Gregory mentions V. J. Jerome as an individual who was aware of the activities of Belfrage for the Soviets during the time he was serving Golos. Molly indicated that her husband had told Jerome that he had two Communists, a Leftist and a Rightist, in his outfit in Germany who were always complaining about each other. Belfrage was attempting to impress them of the necessity of working together. Jerome seemed interested with this view and decided to have a conference between Joe North, editor of "New Masses," Mr. and Mrs. Belfrage, and several other individuals. (S) (u)

On January 23, 1946, Belfrage was contacted by Leo Huberman, at which time a meeting was arranged on January 29, 1946, at 8 West 40th Street, 21st floor, New York City, which is the firm of Reynal and Hitchcock, Inc., publishers. Huberman is currently the director of the "Pamphlet Press," located at 8 West 40th Street, New York City, and maintains the same telephone listing as Reynal and Hitchcock, Inc. [REDACTED] b1

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

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

During May, 1946, it was ascertained that Belfrage was greatly enamored with Mrs. Truda Reient and had asked her to marry him. This offer of marriage was declined.

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

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

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

During the early part of February, 1946, information was received from a highly confidential source of information that Belfrage was in contact with Isadore Schneider of the publication "New Masses." At this time it was ascertained that Belfrage had collaborated with Michael Sayers and Albert E. Kahn in compiling material for their book "The Great Conspiracy; The Secret War Against Soviet Russia." With reference to Isadore Schneider, it is known that he was employed as literary editor of the "New Masses" magazine and that his wife, Helen Berlin Schneider, was formerly employed by the publication "Amerasia." It will be recalled that the personnel of the publication "Amerasia" were involved in an investigation concerning the unauthorized disclosure of confidential governmental documents. (S) (u)

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The Croton-on-Hudson News For February 1, 1946, reported that Belfrage had previously been employed in a psychological warfare unit which went into Germany to build up democratic newspapers in that country after the occupation by Allied troops. In speaking before the Cortlandt League of Women Voters of the Croton, New York, Municipal Building, Belfrage reportedly stated that there is not the slightest danger of Communism in Germany today since only about one per cent of the German Communists are still alive.

[REDACTED] b7D
It was also indicated that Belfrage was closely associated with Bill Morrell of the USFRA.

On March 4, 1946, Belfrage was observed to meet Luther Conant in New York City. It has been reliably reported that Luther Conant resides at 204 North Broadway, Nyack, New York, is an employee of the Office of War Information, and had been in Germany in charge of the administration of German newspapers. Conant has also been reported to be a member of the American Newspaper Guild and was at one time associated with the newspaper "PM." At one time Conant was employed by the monthly newspaper "Counter Current," which had for its slogan "Against All Fascism Everywhere."

It was reported on March 8, 1946, that Belfrage had indicated to Mrs. Zelma C. Brandt that if he did not obtain a position in Germany he would probably go to Alabama to work on another book with Claude Williams. By way of background Zelma C. Brandt resides at 405 Park Avenue, New York City, and in 1941 reportedly had several contacts with the League of American Writers. It has been stated that the League of American Writers originated at Kharkov, Russia, in 1930 and that a similar organization was formed in the United States in 1935. It has been alleged that this organization is a Communist front group. Mrs. Brandt resides at the above address in New York City and also at Ershire Road, Stamford, Connecticut. She is reported to receive an income from securities and is not in any business or profession. Mrs. Brandt is divorced from her former husband, who is a member of the firm of Brandt and Brandt, literary agents in New York City. (S) (u)

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

On April 1, 1946, Belfrage reportedly was in contact with Joseph Gaer, solicitation director for the CIO Political Action Committee. Gaer has previous

been employed by the Office of Emergency Management; the Farm Security Administration, Department of Agriculture; and the Treasury Department. He is known to have been closely associated with Louise Bransten, Leo Huberman, and Jacob Aronoff, all alleged Communists.

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

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

During April and May, 1946, Belfrage was in contact with Allen J. Aronson. [REDACTED]

Belfrage reportedly had been invited by Ehrenberg to contact Ehrenberg at his hotel. It will be recalled that Ilya Ehrenberg is a correspondent for the Russian newspaper "Pravda," who recently toured the United States. A highly confidential source of information reported on May 18, 1946, that Belfrage and Aronson were interested in material described as the Fulda (phonetic) paper. This paper allegedly revealed what the Catholics in Germany had really done during the Nazi era. It was indicated that Aronson believed this material was probably in the Benslot (phonetic) file and Belfrage was reported as stating "we can easily steal them from the file." Aronson reportedly had a contact at Benslot who might be able to obtain for him any kind of information and Aronson indicated it was his intention to approach this individual. (X) (u) b7D

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

It was ascertained in the latter part of May, 1946, that Belfrage had sold his rights to the book "The Great Conspiracy" and contemplated doing a pamphlet for Claude Williams entitled "The Chamber of Horrors." This pamphlet was to include the names of all persons in America who were using religion for Fascist purposes.

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On July 15, 1946, Belfrage contacted John Roman whose office is located in the Newspaper Guild of New York, East 70th Street, New York City. Roman is the subject of separate security investigation being conducted by this Bureau. It is known that he has lectured at the Thomas Jefferson School of Social Science and at the Bronx Council of Soviet-American Friendship. In 1944, Roman was listed as a member of the Board of Directors (Russian Section) of the American-Soviet Congress. It is also noted that Roman was formerly the editor of the Hungarian newspaper Magyar Jovo.

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

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

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

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**ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, with alias
A. Brothman; Abe Brothman**

Allegations of Gregory

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

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

Background

Abraham Brothman was born August 15, 1913, in New York City. He is married and has one child. He was educated at John Winthrop Elementary School, DeWitt Clinton High School, and Columbia University, specializing in accountancy and chemical engineering. He is presently actively engaged in the consulting engineering firm of A. Brothman and Associates with offices in Room 1606, 114 East 32nd Street, New York City. He is Chief Engineer of this firm, which during the war were consulting engineers for several industrial concerns engaged in war work, one of which was the Commission of Aeronautical Affairs of the Republic of China.

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

Jules Korchien is a known Communist Party member and is the paramour of Ursula Wasserman and a known contact of Mary Jane Keeney, both subjects in this investigation. He has also contacted numerous Communists and suspected Communists in New York City who have not as yet been identified with this investigation.

Oscar J. Vago is known to be a member of the Communist Party in Queens, New York City, and Gerhart Wollan is a member of the Communist Party in Brooklyn, New York. Both Vago and Wollan are also partners in the firm of A. Brothman and Associates. Brothman himself is known to have been a signer of the Communist Party Nominating Petition in New York City in 1943.

Results of Investigation

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

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

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

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

On March 28, 1946, a highly confidential source advised that Brothman was considering an offer given to him by the Kaiser Corporation, which consisted of three means by which he might accept association or employment with the corporation. First, he was offered to accept employment with the corporation on a straight salary basis; secondly, the Kaiser Corporation would take over the Brothman Associates in its entirety using the office and its staff; and finally, Brothman would go to work for the Kaiser Corporation as a consulting engineer but retain his own business and the consultation work would be done in conjunction with his present activities. (S)(U)

Brothman pointed out that the Kaiser Corporation was very much interested in his services inasmuch as he developed along chemical lines the use of fiber glass. Brothman discussed the chemistry involved in this process and said that the corporation appeared to be very much interested in his scientific knowledge along chemical and engineering lines. There is no indication to date that Brothman has accepted any of the offers made to him by this corporation. (S) (u)

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

On July 25, 1946, a highly, reliable source advised that Brothman was working on various plans dealing with the design of a plant for the manufacture of TNT, and that other plants were required to be operated jointly with it to act as plausible shields for the original plant, and it was also decided to add a DDT plant and alkyl resin plant. It was further noted among the available material that there was a letter directed to the Government Purchasing Commission of the Soviet Union in the United States indicating that the total engineering fee to be paid to Brothman would be approximately \$650,000. It was further noted that Brothman received mail from the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and the Russian War Relief Society. (S) (u)

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

In October, 1946, Brothman moved his offices to the Chatham-Phoenix Building, 2928 Forty-first Avenue, Long Island City. Korchiem will continue to occupy the premises at 114 East Thirty-second Street and for the time being is to continue his relationship with Brothman who will retain a separate office at the original address of the firm.

In November, 1946, Miriam Moscovits advised that Brothman is presently working on plans for an engineering project for the Chinese Government that will involve the expenditure of \$350,000.00. (S) (u)

On December 16, 1946, Moscowitz advised a girl friend that Brothman had talked with a group of Chinese who were members of the Chiang Kai-shek Government but who, according to Moscow, are in sympathy with the Soviet Republic inasmuch as Moscow stated they had a very fine attitude towards the Soviet Republic. (S) (U)

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

Investigation thus far has failed to disclose that Abe Brothman has been directly in contact with any of the subjects in this investigation, however, he is still closely associated with Jules Korhien in the partnership of A. Brothman and Associates. Korhien on the other hand has been in contact with subjects of this investigation and others who are known to be Communists or suspected Soviet espionage agents.

RAY ELSON, with alias
Mrs. Joseph Elson

Allegations of Gregory

Another individual whom Gregory knew in connection with the activities of Soviet espionage was Ray Elson, who is married to Joseph Elson, who was recently released from the United States Army. Ray Elson was born in the United States of Polish-Jewish parentage and attended educational institutions somewhere in the Midwest. The exact date that she came to New York City was not known by Gregory but she was employed for a considerable period in charge of a department of the Civil Rights Committee, 160 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This organization is reportedly a Communist front organization. Ray Elson is a dues paying member of the Communist Party and has been active in Communist circles for at least the past ten years. Her husband is not known by Gregory to be a Communist Party member.

Gregory became acquainted with Ray Elson more or less as a result of a mutual agreement with "Jack" when the latter decided that Gregory was to be disassociated from the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. "Jack" indicated to Gregory that he was attempting to secure a suitable person for replacement and in February, 1945, informed Gregory of some of the background of the person selected. He named Ray Elson as this individual whom he described as a good loyal Communist, adequately qualified for the position with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. Gregory was introduced to Ray Elson by "Jack" when a discussion was had concerning the handling of the business of this corporation. Elson was instructed by "Jack" to look to Gregory for guidance in grooming herself for this position.

For approximately one month discussions continued with respect to Elson going with this corporation, the financial circumstances involved, and a plan to purchase stock certificates held in the corporation by Colonel John H. Reynolds and his wife with money supplied by "Jack". It was agreed that Gregory would remain with the corporation until Elson had sufficiently familiarized herself with the workings of the firm. Elson actually entered upon employment with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation some time in March, 1945, assuming the official position formerly held by Gregory.

The project concerning the transfer of stock to Elson, however, was not so easily concluded. A conference was held in the home of Frederick V. **FIELD**, attended by Browder, Colonel Reynolds, Ray Elson, and Gregory. On this

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Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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occasion, Browder had a conversation with Reynolds concerning the transfer of stock, and it was the latter's reaction that if Browder felt he should dispose of his interest to Ray Elson, that, of course, was acceptable to him. Conversations continued with a view to Ray Elson acquiring the Reynolds' interest in the firm; however, no conclusion was reached up to May 8, 1945, when Gregory more or less became dissociated from the corporation.

With respect to Russian contacts had by Ray Elson, Gregory knew on introduction to her that she had been seeing "Jack" prior to that time, though not as often as Gregory. "Jack" also mentioned to Gregory that Elson had formerly done some sort of courier work among members of the Communist Party underground. After "Jack's" disappearance from the scene in about May, 1945, Gregory learned that Elson had another Russian contact, presumably as a result of arrangements made by "Jack." The identity of this individual is not known. It will be recalled that "Jack" reported directly to "Al," who has been identified as Anatoli Borisovich Gromov, former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.

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

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

During August of 1945, Gregory was in New York on two or three occasions at which time contact was had with Colonel Reynolds, Ray Elson, and "Al" (Gromov), the latter only on one occasion. The corporation's business seemed to be dragging and the prospective new arrangements not materializing. In September, 1945, Colonel Reynolds indicated to Gregory

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that he was desirous of re-establishing Gregory on a full-time basis with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. This request was made since Ray Elson had not been able to acquire any stock in the firm and was disliked by Reynolds. Gregory did, in fact, return to the firm on a full-time basis and Ray Elson remained there until the first week of October, 1945, at which time she resigned, stating that her reasons were based on dissatisfaction with the type of work and the fact that her husband was being released from the United States Army in the immediate future. Elson indicated she had not told her Russian contact of her plans but was going to move on her own initiative. Gregory cautioned her that such a move might have serious repercussions but this did not alter her intention.

In May of 1945, when "Jack" was contemplating dropping out of the picture with Gregory, he indicated that further contacts would be had with "Al" in Washington. "Jack" then actually disappeared and these contacts did not develop. This fact was indicated to Elson by Gregory with the comment that meetings had not been effected for some time. A few days later, after Elson had passed this information on to her contact, Elson directed Gregory in the details as to how future meetings would be arranged. Elson had actually arranged through her contact a meeting with "Al" (Gromov) in a theater in Washington, D. C., which actually transpired with Gregory. This meeting was in early June, 1945, and a subsequent meeting was arranged for Gregory in two months, also in Washington. At the subsequent meeting, no contact was made by "Al." However, "Al" contacted Gregory telephonically at a later time and apologized for failing to appear and suggested that they meet in New York. Gregory did proceed to New York and was advised by Elson to go on to Washington for a contact, which Gregory refused to do. Elson later communicated with Gregory and advised a meeting had been arranged in New York City which actually transpired.

A subsequent meeting was set for November 4, 1945; however, prior to that date, Elson informed Gregory this appointment had been changed to October 17, 1945, at a restaurant in New York City. This meeting with "Al" was kept by Gregory as arranged by Elson. After this meeting, it was necessary for Gregory to see "Al" in connection with \$15,000 which a representative of the Communist Party Headquarters in New York City was attempting to obtain. It was necessary that Gregory see "Al" prior to November 21, 1945, the date set for the next appointment. Consequently Gregory contacted Elson and asked that arrangements be made for an earlier meeting. Elson did arrange this meeting for November 9, 1945, but "Al" did not appear. The ultimate

4

scheduled meeting for November 21, 1945, however, was consummated, and it was apparent that "Al" knew of the previous appointment requested by Gregory since he apologized profusely for his failure to appear, indicating that he was on the West Coast at that time.

Background

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

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

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

Joseph Elson, the husband of Ray Elson, was born on January 21, 1907, in Chicago, Illinois. He registered under the Selective Service Act in New York City indicating that he was married to Ray Elson in Chicago, Illinois, on September 21, 1930. In 1940 he enrolled at New York University and on January 4, 1943, he was inducted into the United States Army being finally

5

discharged on October 29, 1945. The Elson's presently reside at 161 West 16th Street, New York City.

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Results of Investigation

On November 23, 1945, Elson had lunch with Gregory. During the conversation which ensued, Elson indicated she had not seen her Russian contact since some time before November 9, 1945, and had no plans to meet him. She also indicated to Gregory that she was considering securing employment of some kind which Gregory believed would be on orders of her associates.

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

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

During the week of December 3, 1945, Elson obtained employment with the Office of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, New York City.

Through a highly confidential source, on December 7, 1945, it was ascertained that Elson contacted Murray Kane and set a social engagement for that evening. After dinner, they agreed to proceed to the Jefferson School of Social Science, a Communist school, where there would be a lecture on Engels. Kane, with his wife, resides in the same apartment building with the Elsons. He is a member of the Greenwich Village Club of the Communist Party, carrying membership book number 5692. The Kanes are also associated with the Josephsons mentioned hereinbefore. On one occasion, Josephine Kane, the wife of Murray Kane, was detected by the apartment management distributing Communist Party literature to the other tenants in the building. (R) (u)

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A physical surveillance determined that Ray Elson again visited the Jefferson School of Social Science on December 13, 1945.

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

Through highly confidential sources, between January 1 and January 7, 1946, it was learned that Elson while in contact with Ruth Lifton mentioned a mutual friend who was believed to be Mrs. Sarge Ettliger. Elson is known to have been in contact with Mrs. Sarge Ettliger on previous occasions. Mrs. Sarge Ettliger is the widow of Harold Ettliger, a former foreign correspondent of the United Press in Spain during the Spanish Revolution. Mrs. Ettliger has been in frequent contact with the Midwest Director of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and has written many articles publicizing this organization. She also served as chairman of the Women's Division of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee at a testimonial luncheon given on October 8, 1944, at the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, Illinois. (u)

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

A physical surveillance on January 10, 1946, determined that Elson on that date entered the premises occupied by Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein mentioned hereinbefore with whom she had an appointment at 4:00 P.M. She was unaccompanied by her husband; however, both she and her husband left this address approximately one hour later.

On January 15, 1946, a highly confidential source advised of a conference between Milton Kanitz and Elson. Previous contacts had been noted. (u)

between an individual identified only as "Milt," who is probably identical with Kewintz. After the usual social pleasantries, Kewintz asked whether Elson was busy the following Saturday night and May Elson accepted the invitation to go to the Kewintz's home with her husband. (S) (u)

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

Hilton Kewintz was born on March 11, 1911, at Detroit, Michigan. He attended the University of Michigan and received an AB Degree therefrom. He has been an outstanding figure in the Communist Party and in Communist front organizations for a considerable period and is associated with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. He was the Executive Secretary of this organization prior to going to sea in the Maritime Service.

On January 15, 1946, Elson was also in contact with Lena Butto at the Office of the International Workers Order which is dominated and controlled by the Communist Party, and is the primary party front in the foreign nationality group field. A social engagement was set. (S) (u)

On January 18, 1946, Gregory informed that Ray Elson had kept an appointment on that date for approximately one-half hour. Elson had been the instigator of this appointment, and it was Gregory's opinion that she had a definite purpose in making the appointment. It was learned casually from Elson that she had visited a dentist recently for dental treatment, (Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein) and that her husband had also had some dental work done. Elson went out of her way to impress upon Gregory that the purpose of her visit to Dr. Weinstein was actually for dental treatment. Gregory also discussed certain business proposals under consideration by the Harriman family with reference to clubs to be organized for carrying on business between the United States and the USSR, particularly as they affected the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. Elson was particularly interested in this situation and volunteered the opinion that this was a good move. Gregory desired advice as to whether some "guidance" should not be secured and further that the matter should be "checked." Elson readily agreed that such a procedure was desirable. Immediately thereafter, Gregory remarked that he was due to have a meeting with his contact in a few days and this would be a good time to discuss the Harriman proposals. In connection with this statement, Gregory asked Elson if she desired "to see anyone" to which Elson replied in the negative and to merely remark that she was "still alive."

Elson in the course of the conversation indicated that she and her husband were getting along satisfactorily financially in spite of the fact that her husband was attending school full time. Gregory is of the opinion this might have some significance inasmuch as during the few months of Elson's employment in the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation she was constantly drawing her salary checks several days in advance. Elson at the conclusion of the conference invited Gregory to lunch on January 23, 1946. Gregory considered this very significant since this date was in close proximity to a date of a scheduled meeting with the Russian contact on January 21, 1946, by Gregory. This meeting with the Russian, however, was not consummated.

On January 19, 1946, an individual known only as Yanko or Janko was in contact with Joseph Elson. The latter inquired whether Yanko had been at the Lenin Memorial Meeting. They discussed the meeting and agreed that the speeches were dull. It was concluded that William Z. Foster had presented his speech effectively but that Gene Dennis' was ineffective. William Z. Foster is the present National Chairman of the Communist Party - USA and Dennis is one of the National officers. (u)

Until May 17, 1946, Ray Elson had continued her employment with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and the major portion of her contacts have been in direct relationship to her employment. She continues social engagements with individuals mentioned hereinbefore and apparently travels in social circles where the individuals are identified as associated with the Communist Party or Communist front groups. Since July, 1946, she has been employed by the Caracul Fur Company, 247 West 49th Street, New York City.

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

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

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

[REDACTED]

On February 11, 1946, a highly confidential source advised that Frieda Bernstein was mentioned by Joseph Elson, husband of Ray Elson, during

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a conversation with Frank Dutto. It was stated that Frieda Bernstein was to celebrate her forty-fourth birthday on February 22nd and that the Elsons and Duttos were invited to come to the Bernstein home for the celebration. It was indicated that the Bernsteins resided at 306 East 171st Street, Bronx, New York. The Bernsteins have been identified as Hyman and Frieda. According to the "Daily Worker" dated July 1, 1943, an open letter was sent to Secretary of State Cordell Hull which was signed by 150 outstanding CIO, A.F. of L., and independent trade union leaders hailing the liberation of the Spanish Republicans and other anti-Fascist prisoners and their families from North Africa and from concentration camps. This letter was circulated by Dr. Edward K. Barsky, Chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, 425 Fourth Avenue, New York City. One of the signers of this letter was Hyman Bernstein, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local 802, A.F. of L. The issue of the "Daily Worker" dated January 9, 1944, reflects the names of Frank Dutto as President of the Bakers and Confectioners International Union, Local No. 1, and Hyman Bernstein, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers of America, Local 802, as those who joined with other labor leaders in greeting the "Daily Worker" on the occasion of its 20th anniversary. Bernstein has been reported to have attended various meetings in which the Communist Party was interested. (S) (u)

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

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

On March 5, 1946, a reliable source of information reported that Dorothy Golden contacted Ray Elson and informed her that she, Dorothy, would like to see Ray concerning the registration of Ray Elson in the Village Group. Ray Elson stated that she would visit Dorothy regarding this matter, and Dorothy informed her that she resides in Apartment 4-5 at 107 University Place. The Village Group referred to is the Village Club of the Communist Party. Dorothy Golden is a registered member of the Communist Party and is known to have been a Communist Party canvasser during a recent New York City election. (S) (u)

On March 16th, a physical surveillance reflected that Ray Elson and her husband and Billie Hardy, mentioned above, spent the evening at the residence of Milton Kennits, 7809 176th Street, Flushing, Long Island. Milton Kennits is National Secretary of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and is an outstanding figure in Communist front activities.

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

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

Daniel Koerner is a known member of the Communist Party, Sixth Assembly District, New York City. The September 22, 1942, issue of the "Daily Worker" lists the name of Dan Koerner, Executive Secretary of the Artists League of America, as a guest at a dinner in honor of Mother Ella Reeve Bloor on her completion of a 6,000 mile tour of the nation arousing the Americans to the need of a second front. Daniel and his wife, Florence, supported the American Labor Party ticket from 1940 to 1944. [REDACTED]

He was also a nominee for election as an Executive Committee member of the Tompkins, South Carolina, Club of the Communist Party. b7D

Ray Elson received mail on April 6, 1946, from L. Bially, 286 East 206th Street, Bronx, New York. Ray Elson and her husband are known to have visited this address on April 20, 1946. Louis and Ethel Bially reside at Apartment 3A at this address. [REDACTED]

On April 13, 1946, an individual known only as "Yank," according to a highly confidential source, contacted Ray Elson, and "Yank" suggested that he would like to see Ray for breakfast at some future date. Subsequently, on April 14th, Ray Elson contacted the Virginia Apartments at 226 East 12th Street, New York City, and contacted Jack Goldman, who resides in Apartment 10D. At this time, Goldman was identified as the individual previously known as "Yank." Jack Goldman was born on July 15, 1893, in Warsaw, Poland, and at the time he registered for Selective Service, he stated that Joe Elson, husband of Ray Elson, would be the individual who would always know his address. (u) (u)

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

[REDACTED] b7D

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

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

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that the offices of Dr. Abraham B. Weinstein, a dentist at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, previously mentioned prominently herein, contain records which show that Ray Elson and her husband, Joseph, have been regular dental patients since 1934. Joe Elson's first visit to Weinstein was on April 7, 1934, but there is no indication as to Ray Elson's length of attendance, although there is a notation reflecting that Ray Elson's business telephone number is Murray Hill 4-6640. (Report of SA John T. Hilsboss, NYC, 11/21/46)

Informant Gregory stated that Ray Elson advised that in September, 1946, she was reactivating herself in the Communist Party in New York City. Elson stated that she had contacted one of her old cell mates in the Party and expressed a desire to return. At this time, Gregory was of the opinion that Elson appeared to be greatly relieved, taking the initiative, and appeared to be unusually free. It will be recalled that at the time the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties was under investigation during the spring of 1946, Elson expressed fear of being investigated; however, Elson now feels that the "pressure is off" and that she no longer fears being questioned. Gregory is of the opinion that if Elson is contacted by any of her unknown Russian contacts, he doubts if Elson would do anything about it. Gregory does not believe that Ray Elson has ever told her husband about her alleged espionage activities and for that reason would not begin her activities again now that he is out of the service. (Report of SA John T. Hilsbos: NYC, 10/17/46, pages 11 and 12)

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

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

Allegations of Gregory

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

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

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

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

Background

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

Selective Service records reflect that Michael Endelman on June 23, 1944, was the subject of a letter from the Office of War Information indicating that he had entered on duty with the Outpost Service Bureau of the OWI on June 15, 1944, and was being considered for a confidential mission in a war

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

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect that one of Endelman's witnesses was Mark S. Lalinsky, Vice President and General Manager of Selkoskojan, Incorporated, exporters and importers, in New York City, reportedly closely affiliated with the Soviet Government. Lalinsky in 1942 was in charge of the Financial Department of the Amtorg Trading Corporation. Another of Endelman's witnesses was Arthur Pollock, a sponsor of the Harry Bridges Committee and a voluntary assistant of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, an alleged Communist front organization.

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

Results of Investigation

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

Endelman is presently residing at 49 West 53rd Street, New York City. He has made no contacts which are of significance in connection with this case, and so far as is known he has no permanent employment at present.

MILDRED PRICE

Also known as Mrs. Harold Coy

Allegations of Gregory

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

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

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

RAC: :EW

Background

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

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

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

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



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

A further confidential and highly reliable source had identified Edward Falkowski, Hayes Jones and Walter Garmen as couriers for the Communist Party between the United States and Russia. This source related that Walter Garmen associated himself in the United States with Mildred Price and two other individuals. It has further been indicated from this source that Captain Adrian W. Rosenbaum, a known Soviet espionage agent and former captain in the United States Army, was a contact of Mildred Price. According to a highly confidential source, [Charles Recht, legal counsel for the Soviet Consul in New York City, informed Grace Granich, an individual who has been reported to be a Soviet agent, that a friend of his, Fred Douglas, had letters for her from Madam Sun Yat-sen. Grace Granich was advised by Douglas that these letters had been mailed to Mildred Price and could be found at her residence. Frederick Douglas, a close acquaintance of Charles Recht, is a former correspondent for the Daily Worker.] (u)

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

On April 24, 1945, Mildred Price and Philip Jaffe had a conversation during which Price indicated that Madam Sun Yat-sen desired a medical kit and wanted to know how to arrange for it. She stated that Wilma Fairbank had suggested that she, Price, try Jack Service and ask him if General Stilwell would give her any advice. She indicated that she had written to Service but had not received an answer. It is noted that John Service of the State Department, also known as Jack Service, was also involved in the investigation relating to the unauthorized disclosure of government files. On June 4, 1945, (u)

Confidential source indicated that Philip Jaffe informed Mildred Price that she should invite Mark Gayn and his wife to a meeting on Friday and that following the meeting the party would go out for dinner. It is noted that Mark Gayn was also involved in the unauthorized disclosure of government files in which Philip Jaffe and John Service were implicated. (S) (A) (u)

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

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

Results of Investigation

[REDACTED SECTION]

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(c)

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

On November 25, 1946, Mildred Price returned from a six month visit in China where she had been engaged in the activities of the China Aid Council. Since her return she has continued her employment with the China Aid Council, room 713, 1790 Broadway, New York City, where she holds the title of Executive Director.

LT. COLONEL JOHN HAZARD REYNOLDS

Allegations of Gregory

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A few months after the United States Service and Shipping Corporation commenced operation, it came to Gregory's attention that Colonel Reynolds was maintaining for Lement Harris various sums of money in a safety deposit box in the Chase National Bank. At the time Colonel Reynolds entered on active duty with the Army in 1942, he left instructions with Gregory that if in the future Lem Harris should request that any money be placed in the safety deposit box or should desire a portion of the money already there returned to him, Gregory should comply with these requests. From that time until approximately the spring of 1945, Lem Harris would occasionally come to Gregory and either give additional sums to be placed in the safety deposit box or would ask Gregory to withdraw a certain amount and give it to him. No independent record of the dates and amounts of these transactions was maintained by Gregory but Gregory recalls that Lem Harris had a small book in which he made entries, indicating the dates and the character of the transaction.

In the spring of 1945, Lem Harris withdrew all of his funds from the safety deposit box and, according to Gregory, Harris apparently believed that the Russians had made clear their intention of taking over the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and therefore felt that this repository would no longer be safe. The money which had been given by Harris to Gregory for safe-keeping was placed in envelopes bearing the printed name either of John H. Reynolds or the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. The deposits and withdrawals ran, so far as Gregory could recall, from approximately \$2,000 to approximately \$10,000. Occasionally, when Harris would give Gregory the money to be included in the safety deposit box, he would remark that he had just been making the rounds indicating that these were Party funds rather than the personal property of Harris. In view of the fact that Harris at that time was in charge of the secret funds of the Communist Party, it appears obvious that these transactions involved secret Party finances.

According to Gregory, "Al," a Soviet agent and Gregory's Russian contact who has been identified as Anatoli B. Gromov, former First Secretary, Russian Embassy, Washington, D. C., on the occasion of his initial meeting with Gregory inquired as to the advisability of his meeting with John Reynolds. At that time Gregory mentioned that it would be unwise because Reynolds was in uniform and inclined to be somewhat discreet, and mentioned to "Al" the difficulty of explaining to Reynolds the identity of "Al." At that time "Al" seemed satisfied that a meeting with Reynolds would not be wise. However, on the occasion of Gregory's meeting with "Al" in May or June, 1945, he again brought up the subject of his meeting Reynolds and stated that he definitely desired to see him. Gregory again registered an objection and stated that Ray Elson, a prominent figure in this investigation, likewise felt that "Al" should not meet John Reynolds. At the insistence of "Al," arrangements were made for such a meeting and accordingly, a few days later Gregory and "Al" went to the Vanderbilt Hotel on Park Avenue where "Al" was introduced to Colonel John Reynolds. Later Reynolds informed Gregory that "Al" had been extremely inquisitive concerning the personal finances of himself and his wife. On this occasion "Al" also informed Reynolds that the \$15,000 original investment ostensibly made by Browder when the corporation was formed, actually represented Soviet funds.

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

During the latter part of September, 1945, Gregory indicated that Reynolds should cease his activity with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. At that time Gregory informed Reynolds that Gregory had been mixed up with Golos in some undercover intelligence work. However, Gregory explained that subsequent to Golos' death in November, 1943, there had been no further activity and Gregory did not inform him of Gregory's continued operations along intelligence lines. At that time Gregory also indicated to Reynolds that the Russians were interested in maintaining the United States Service and Shipping Corporation for a definite purpose and that he would probably become involved. At that time he indicated that he probably knew that "Al" was in fact a Soviet agent.

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

"Jack," a Russian contact and Soviet agent who has not been further identified, instructed Gregory that John Reynolds' stock in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation should definitely be acquired and suggested that Gregory attempt to effect this through Earl Browder, pointing out to the latter that he no longer had any Russian contact of value and that inasmuch as the firm's success depended mainly on someone in the firm having a good Russian contact, he was no longer of any value so far as securing business for the corporation was concerned. With respect to this instruction, Gregory made arrangements with Earl Browder to meet John Reynolds and Browder instructed that Gregory was to bring Reynolds and Ray Elson to 16 West 12th Street, New York City. At the time Gregory fulfilled that appointment, Gregory was informed that that was the home of Frederick V. Field, who was not present at the meeting. At this time Browder conveyed to Reynolds the information that he should release his stock and Reynolds stated that if Browder felt that he should dispose of his interest to Ray Elson, it would be acceptable to him. On May 8, 1945, Ray Elson was elected as Vice President of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and subsequent to that time Ray Elson attempted to procure five shares of the stock of the corporation which Gregory held and which had been given to Gregory as a gift by John Reynolds. Gregory, however, turned this stock over to John Reynolds, and Ray Elson mentioned that \$500 had been given to her by her Russian contact for the purpose of acquiring some of Reynolds' stock.

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

Background

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

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

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

World Tourist, Incorporated, was chartered on June 10, 1927, in the State of New York with an authorized capital of \$50,000. The officers as of October 18, 1940, were: President, Joseph R. Brodsky; Vice President, Robert W. Weiner (Melwal Karzower); Treasurer, Alexander Trachtenberg; Secretary, Jacob M. Golos. All of these individuals have long been prominently active in Communist Party affairs and Jacob M. Golos is a known Soviet agent. This corporation was established to take charge of all steamship tours, hotel and railroad accommodations, etc., for passengers to the Soviet Union and elsewhere. In March, 1940, World Tourist, Incorporated, and Jacob M. Golos, whose real name is Jacob Kaisin, pled guilty to an indictment charging failure to register as agents of the Soviet Government. The corporation was fined \$500 and Golos received a penitentiary sentence. Following the death of Jacob Golos on November 27, 1943, John Hazard Reynolds became the Acting Vice President of World Tourist. As of June, 1945, this corporation was reported to be engaged in selling steamship tickets to South America and the Soviet Union and handling packages for the USSR.

Results of Investigation

On November 30, 1945, Mrs. Ray Elson, a subject in this case, was observed in an automobile belonging to Colonel Reynolds. At this time the automobile was in New York City, and several other individuals besides Mrs. Elson were also in it.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

It was ascertained that the original contract entered into between the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and Intourist in March of 1941, was to extend for a period of two years. After that time it continued on the same terms until October 1945, when "Al" (Gromov) secured an extension of this contract until October 31, 1946.

A confidential and reliable informant advised that on February 18, 1946, Earl Browder and his wife were guests at the home of Colonel Reynolds where they discussed the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and Browder's proposed trip to Russia. At this time Browder indicated to Reynolds that if any further requests were received from Lem Harris or Ted Bayer for the return of the \$15,000 which Earl Browder had originally invested in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation that he, Reynolds, should return the money.

During March 1946, the United States Service and Shipping Corporation received a cable from Intourist, Moscow, advising that the manner of handling shipments from this country to the USSR was being changed immediately; that in the future shipments would be handled as they were before the war by parcel post rather than by freight. Because of this change in policy the United States Service and Shipping Corporation designated several individuals in the United States and Canada to act as sub-agents.

A confidential and reliable source advised that on the weekend of March 29, 1946, Colonel Reynolds and an Army associate went to Washington, D. C. on Army business, and while there Colonel Reynolds had a conference with Henry A. Wallace, the Secretary of Commerce. At this conference, Wallace is alleged to have stated that he was interested in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and that he felt there was a great deal to be done in order to establish better

relations between this country and the USSR. He further indicated that if he could assist in any way he would be only too glad to do so. (S) (u)

On June 10, 1946, while Earl Browder was still abroad, his brother, William Browder, requested that Colonel Reynolds pay him the sum of \$200 for what he termed "interim expenses." This money was paid to him as requested and at that time he requested an additional \$300 to be paid to him during the early part of July when Earl Browder would be in New York City. On June 25, 1946, Colonel Reynolds objected to paying William Browder \$500 in one lump sum but was agreeable to make two payments, one of \$300 and the other of \$200. He felt that he could better show the withdrawal on the company's books as entertainment expense if these payments were carried on the books as two separate withdrawals. (S) (u)

The sum of \$200 in cash was actually given to William Browder on June 21, 1946, and the sum of \$300 was given to him on June 26, 1946. (S) (u)

On June 30, 1946, Colonel Reynolds had a meeting with Earl Browder and William Browder, and Earl Browder discussed the affairs of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation but did not indicate what he had specifically accomplished for the corporation while he was in Moscow. He did, however, suggest to Reynolds that he, Reynolds, should go to Moscow and hinted that worthwhile financial and customs concessions would be made to him by the USSR. (S) (u)

On July 8, 1946, William Browder requested that Colonel Reynolds pay to him for his brother, Earl, the sum of \$250 a week, to which payments Reynolds agreed. (S) (u)

On July 24, 1946, Colonel Reynolds again met with Earl and William Browder and at this time Reynolds told Earl Browder that he had no desire to make a trip to Moscow because his wife did not believe that he should get involved in anything which would injure his reputation. The matter was discussed at some length and Earl Browder indicated that he saw no reason why Reynolds needed to go to Moscow in the immediate future, but indicated that in all probability that it would be advantageous to travel there probably in the early spring of next year. Some discussion was then had about the \$15,000 which had been placed in the capital stock of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation at the time the firm was incorporated. Earl Browder inquired if the corporation was in a position to pay this money to him and was informed that it was and he could have the payment any time he desired. Arrangements were then made to repay this money in payments of \$500 per month to William Browder and it was also agreed that the money previously advanced would be considered as payments made against the deposit of \$15,000. (S) (u)

It has been reliably reported that Reynolds anticipated reducing the capital stock of the corporation from \$40,000 to \$5,000 and in that way to keep the books straight and this reduction of capital of \$15,000 would be used to pay that amount of money to William Browder for Earl Browder. All payments previously made were paid in cash and it was agreed that all future payments would be paid in cash.

[REDACTED]

On September 4, 1946, Gregory advised that a meeting was arranged between her and Waldo Browder, brother of William and Karl Browder, for September 3, 1946, at which time she should pay him the sum of \$500, this being the agreed amount to be remitted monthly by John Hazard Reynolds to Karl Browder. This appointment was kept by Gregory and the \$500 was turned over to Waldo Browder. At this time Waldo Browder indicated that Karl Browder felt either Reynolds or Gregory should take a trip to Moscow.

On September 9, 1946, Gregory advised that on September 6 she had met Karl Browder and that Browder again attempted to impress upon her the necessity of either Reynolds or the informant making the trip to Moscow. Gregory claimed that despite her numerous attempts to ascertain specifically the reasons for Browder's continual attempts to send one or the other of them to Moscow, she was able to draw only from him that he felt very worthwhile trade concessions could be secured in so far as the securing of a new contract between Intourist and the United States Service and Shipping Corporation is concerned. Gregory is of the opinion that Browder was acting as a messenger boy in the whole proceeding. Gregory told her that Reynolds had almost definitely made up his mind to not go to Moscow and that he was disgusted with the whole proposition of trying to conduct a worthwhile profitable business with a branch of the Russian Government.

On September 11, Gregory advised that because Intourist had refused the proposed contract tendered by the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, Reynolds had definitely decided to discontinue business as of October 31, 1946, the expiration date for the contract under which his concern was then operating. According to Gregory, Reynolds has had a complete change of heart about the Russians, no longer desires to attempt to do business with them, and is following the advice of his attorney to close his business. He has decided not to have anything further to do with Karl Browder and will not even see him socially.

On October 2, 1946, Gregory advised that following conferences with the firm's lawyers, she drafted a radiogram to Intourist, Moscow, which was approved by Reynolds and dispatched on December 30, 1946. This message announced to Intourist the intentions of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation to discontinue business as of October 31, 1946, unless it received a new contract containing an exclusive concession in the United States.

It was also learned during this interview with Gregory on October 2, 1946, that she had seen William E. Browder the previous day, had told him of Reynolds' decision to discontinue business unless certain conditions were forthcoming from Intourist, and in response to Browder's inquiries, told him that the business grossed between \$8,000 and \$10,000 per month. According to the informant, when Browder learned of the financial potentiality of the company, the fact that Reynolds was drawing \$2,000 per month salary and that the present liquidating net worth of the company would be slightly over \$50,000, he became very excited and declared that the firm must not be allowed to go out of business. He told Gregory that he and Karl had in mind an individual to buy the business,

and when he learned that Reynolds had sent a rather strongly-worded radiogram to Intourist on September 30, 1946, he told Gregory that he should immediately attempt to get Reynolds to cable Intourist and countermand the cable. It was Browder's plan, as he explained it, that Reynolds should agree to the terms proposed in the Intourist draft of the contract, that Browder would arrange the sale of the company from Reynolds to this unnamed individual for \$5,000, and that the purchaser would succeed to the contractual rights held by Reynolds. Gregory was able to draw him out during this discussion and he is of the definite opinion that his extreme interest is due to the possibility of great financial return from company operations rather than to any possible use of the company for espionage work. On the occasion of this meeting with William Browder, Gregory advanced him the sum of \$500, which brings the total amount repaid to Browder to \$3,000, it being recalled that out of the original \$20,000 invested in the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation at the time of its formation, \$15,000 was made available by Browder, probably out of Communist Party funds rather than his own assets.

On October 3, 1946, Gregory advised that he had transmitted to Reynolds the proposition advanced by William Browder as to the business, but that Reynolds was steadfast in his determination not to have any further dealings with either William or Earl Browder, and declared that he did not intend to communicate with them nor to pay them any further money. He also appears to have no intention of sending a second cable to Intourist as requested by William Browder.

On October 10, 1946, Gregory advised that he had talked with Lem Harris on this date, at which time he requested that Gregory have Jack Reynolds, President of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, return the \$15,000 to him which was originally set up as the working capital of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. Harris told Gregory that the \$15,000 was put up by a personal friend of his who wanted to make an investment and that the money did not come from the Communist Party or Earl Browder. Gregory stated that he told Harris that Reynolds was not able to produce the \$15,000 immediately; that they were not certain that their contract was going to be renewed, and also that they had not made any money until January of this year; therefore, that Reynolds was not in a position to return the \$15,000. Gregory also told Harris that he was surprised to find that the \$15,000 had come from another source than that which was originally stated, namely from Communist Party funds through Earl Browder. Gregory stated that Harris is presently actively engaged in organizing a farmers' group in Chicago, Illinois, and that he spends only two days out of every two weeks in New York City. Harris urged Gregory to get his \$15,000 and have it returned to him as his personal friend desired the return of the money. Gregory stated that he made no commitments about the \$15,000 to Harris and made no promises as to when it would be returned or to whom it would be returned. It will be recalled that Gregory has paid out \$3,000 to Earl Browder with Reynolds' knowledge during the past four months.

Just prior to Harris' departure he inferred to Gregory that possibly something could be done downtown to have the contract renewed. Gregory was under the impression that he meant the Communist Party, but did not question him further on this inasmuch as Gregory had previously stated to him that he was going to let the matter take its own course.

On October 14, 1946, Gregory advised that on this date John H. Reynolds, President of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, had sent a cablegram to Intourist, Moscow, Russia, advising Intourist that he no longer desired consideration of the contract which he had previously submitted to Intourist, and that he was suspending operations immediately, and that he desired Intourist to advise him of the company which would take over the business in the United States in order that he might settle his books and accounts with that company.

On November 1, 1946, Gregory advised that his firm had that day received a cable from Intourist, Moscow, Russia, which advised that the Amalgamated Bank of New York was to be the successor to the United States Service and Shipping Corporation for the purpose of receiving and forwarding parcels to Russia. This bank is well known to the Bureau inasmuch as it is the depository used by the New York Communist Party as well as for personal banking by many New York Party functionaries.

On December 3, 1946, Len Harris visited Gregory at the latter's office and renewed his demand for repayment of \$15,000 originally made available by him in the spring of 1941, when the United States Service and Shipping Corporation was organized.

On the occasion of this conference, Gregory told Harris for the first time that Earl Browder was pushing his demand for this same sum of money, although Gregory did not tell him that \$3,000 had already been paid to Browder on this account. According to Gregory, the news of Browder's position in this situation seemed very disturbing to Harris who reiterated his earlier statement that the money had in fact been advanced by an unnamed individual rather than coming from the funds of the Party. He indicated that it apparently would be necessary for him to have a business conference with Browder and straighten out once and for all the matter of who was entitled to this money. Gregory volunteered to sit in on such a conference, but was unable to prevail with such a suggestion. Harris mentioned that he probably would take William Weiner, who is well known as a financial operator for the Party, with him when he sees Browder, which he indicated would be in the immediate future. With regard to his present activities, Harris mentioned only that he was still engaged in agricultural organization work in the Mid-West, apparently operating out of the Chicago office.

With further respect to the business operations formerly carried on by the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, it has been learned from Gregory that the following firms have recently been awarded contracts with Intourist to receive parcels for shipment to the USSR: The Pennsylvania Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Hearn's Department Store, New York City; ✓ Henry D. Mahler, Proprietor of the Mahler Extensivasting Company, 500 East 164th Street, Bronx; The Amalgamated Bank of Chicago (believed connected with the Amalgamated Bank in New York City); and World Tourists, Incorporated, New York City.

DR. ABRAHAM BENEDICT WEINSTEIN

Connection With Case

A highly confidential and reliable source advised on November 28, 1945, that Dr. Weinstein of New York City had contacted Mrs. Joseph B. Gregg and instructed her to have her husband, Joseph B. Gregg, a subject in this case come to New York on the following Tuesday. The same source advised that Mrs. Gregg later informed her husband as instructed and when she mentioned Dr. Weinstein, Mr. Gregg stated, "Oh, you mean the dentist." (S) (U)

A reliable source advised that a telegram was sent to Joseph Gregg, 6829 Piney Branch Road, Northwest, Washington, D. C., which read as follows: "9:30 Friday appointment okay." It was signed A. B. Weinstein.

On Thursday, December 6, 1945, a physical surveillance revealed that Joseph Gregg and Peter Rhodes, both subjects in this case, left Washington, D. C., at 6:00 P.M., via the Pennsylvania railroad. This train arrived at New York City at 11:05 P.M., and both Gregg and Rhodes went to 40 Monroe Street, New York City, the home of Peter Rhodes, where they spent the night.

On December 7, 1945, the physical surveillance revealed that about 10:00 A.M., Gregg entered the office of Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, 20 East 53rd Street, New York City. At noon on the same day, Rhodes entered the same office building. At 2:00 P.M., both Rhodes and Gregg left this building and had lunch. In approximately one hour Gregg returned to the building at 20 East 53rd Street and did not leave again until 7:35 P.M.

Background

Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein is a dental surgeon with offices at 20 East 53rd Street, New York, New York. He is associated there professionally with his brother, Morris Weinstein. However, it is understood at the present time Morris is not practicing dentistry. Dr. Abraham Weinstein is a native born United States citizen of Russian descent. He is about 45 years of age and was born in New York State. In 1923 he graduated from New York University and practiced dentistry until 1935 at 901 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. From 1935 to 1938 his offices were located at 29 West 57th Street, New York City, and from 1938 until June, 1940 at 130 West 47th Street. From that time to the present date, he had been located at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City. He has specialized in practicing dentistry for prominent stage and screen actors.

His type of dentistry consists in the rebuilding of the mouth to change the facial characteristics of the individual patient.

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

Abraham Benedict Weinstein is registered for Selective Service at Local Board #28 in New York City. His Selective Service questionnaire dated July 11, 1942, discloses that he had chronic peptic ulcers. This questionnaire also states that he was married in Los Angeles, California, in October, 1939.

In the questionnaire he stated that he was earning \$3863.00 per annum and that he had real property with a net value of \$3800.00. A reliable confidential informant advised, however, that the Weinsteins have assets of over \$32,000.00 listed with the Corn Exchange Bank of New York City and that after deducting liabilities the net worth of their firm is alleged to be about \$25,000.00. In addition to this, they have a home at Spring Valley, New York, valued at \$10,000.00 subject to a \$1,400.00 mortgage.

Reliable informants have stated that in the past Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein has been acquainted with Carl Winter who is an active Communist on the West Coast and with John Williamson who was at one time a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party.

A reliable informant has also advised that during the latter part of 1934, Dr. Weinstein had been in contact with several individuals who have known Communist backgrounds, among these being Ted Allen Herman, a member of the Young Communist League in Canada and who at one time was an employee of the Office of War Information; Victoria Stone, who is an intimate associate of Arthur Adams, a known Soviet agent who until January 1946 was operating in the New York area; and Lucy Josephson, the wife of Leon Josephson. Leon Josephson was arrested by the Danish authorities in 1935 in connection with Soviet espionage.

Informant Gregory advised that Jacob M. Golos, a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1943, stated to Gregory that he turned over certain materials to another Russian contact. Gregory stated that he believes this contact was Gaik Ovakimian. Gaik Ovakimian was an important head of the Soviet espionage organization in the United States from 1934 until his arrest in 1941 at which time he was sent back to Russia. Gregory stated

that after this occurred it was necessary for Golos to obtain a new contact and Gregory later learned that this new contact was known as "Charlie." Gregory stated that he did not know the true identity of "Charlie" but understood that he was a dentist and that he had had a gall bladder operation. From other information furnished by Gregory, it appears possible that Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein may be identical with "Charlie" who was the Russian contact of Golos.

Results of Investigation

[REDACTED] b1
[REDACTED] Joel Shulbin is the husband of Anna Louise Strong and it is believed that he was Deputy Commissar of Agriculture in the U.S.S.R. during 1943. Anna Louise Strong has resided in Russia for a period of fifteen years and at one time she edited the Moscow Daily News which was an English language publication printed in Moscow. She just recently returned to this country from Russia. (S)

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on January 4, 1946, Mrs. Peter Rhodes, the wife of Peter Rhodes who is a subject in this case, was in contact with Dr. Weinstein's secretary and suggested that if Dr. Weinstein wanted to get in touch with Joseph Gregg, he, Weinstein, should write to Gregg at his Washington address. (S) (u)

A reliable informant advised on January 9, 1946, that Dr. Weinstein informed a number of his friends that his brother Morris had not been engaged in the practice of dentistry for the past two years but has been engaged exclusively in writing a play. (S) (u)

On January 10, 1946, through a physical surveillance it was ascertained that Mrs. Ray Elson, who is a subject in this case, entered the building at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, at 3:45 P.M. She was observed leaving this building at 5:45 P.M. with her husband, Joseph Elson. A highly confidential and reliable source previously advised that she had an appointment that day with Dr. Weinstein.

On January 11, 1946, a physical surveillance revealed that Joseph B. Gregg entered Dr. Weinstein's office at 10:00 A.M. He remained there the entire day and did not leave until 8:20 P.M. that evening.

On January 17, 1946, a physical surveillance revealed that Mrs. Kay Elson and her husband Joseph visited Dr. Weinstein's office at 4:10 PM and left at 5:25 PM.

On January 29, 1946, it was reliably reported that Mrs. Peter Rhodas visited Dr. Weinstein's office. It was also reliably reported on February 1, 1946, that Joseph B. Gregg was again at Dr. Weinstein's office.

With respect to Gregg's visit to Weinstein's office on this date, it is of interest to note that it was determined through a highly confidential source that after his departure, one of the employees in Weinstein's office attempted to locate Gregg, stating that he had left without signing some checks. The employee was advised that Gregg had returned to Washington and that he was expected to return to Weinstein's office within the next two weeks. Subsequently, it was determined through another highly confidential source that Gregg received a communication from Dr. Weinstein which mentioned that in his haste to leave Weinstein's office on February 1, 1946, he neglected to pick up an additional 12 checks of the thirty-two series. (S) (U)

On February 4, 1946, a physical surveillance revealed that Anna Louise Strong, who just recently returned from Russia, spent about one and one-half hours at Dr. Weinstein's offices. Anna Strong also spent most of the next morning at Dr. Weinstein's offices. While there on this morning, a confidential and reliable source advised that she contacted a Mr. Decaux who is connected with the CIO office in Washington, D. C., and arrangements were made for her to visit Decaux in Washington, D. C., the next day. At this time Anna Strong was to be introduced to some people connected with the CIO. This source further advised that Strong indicated that she was shortly going to proceed to the West Coast and from there she was going to China and then back to Russia. (S) (U)

A source known to be reliable advised that during the past several months Dr. Abraham Weinstein has corresponded frequently with Joseph B. Gregg.

On February 5, 1946, a confidential and reliable source advised that a secretary of Dr. Weinstein contacted Barney Josephson and made an appointment for him to come in to Weinstein's office for dental work on February 11, 1946. Barney Josephson is a suspected Soviet espionage agent. (S) (U)

A highly confidential source of information revealed that on February 7, 1946, Ralph Bowman, who has been identified as the one time head of the Comintern Apparatus in the United States, called the office of Dr. Abraham Weinstein and advised that he would be unable to make his dental appointment on that date, and it was suggested that he come in again to New York on February 15, 1946, at which time he would be afforded an appointment with Dr. Weinstein. (S) (U)

A physical surveillance on February 15, 1946, revealed that Bowman #16, in fact, enter the building at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, wherein Dr. Weinstein's offices are located at 2:55 PM and left this building at 3:36 PM and proceeded to his home in Peekskill, New York. It is of interest to note that Joseph B. Gregg, mentioned hereinbefore, also visited the offices of Dr. Weinstein on this date and was observed to enter Weinstein's office building at approximately 10:00 AM and to leave at 1:10 PM.

Information has been received to the effect that on February 7, 1946, a letter was received by Dr. Weinstein from Peter and Ione Rhodes, WFD, Ardenia, New York. This individual is identical with Peter Christopher Rhodes, who is also a subject in this case and who is known to have visited Dr. Weinstein on several occasions.

A highly confidential and reliable source has reported that on February 11, 1946, one Joe Roberts, who is believed to be identical with Joseph Roberts, an official of the Communist Party in Kings County, New York, and later a Communist Party official in Hartford, Connecticut, contacted Dr. Weinstein and advised that he was leaving that day for Hartford, Connecticut, and stated that he had to be in Bridgeport for a secretariat meeting the following day and then had to return for a National Committee meeting of which Dr. Weinstein indicated he was aware. (S) (U)

On February 12, 1946, Dr. A. B. Weinstein received a letter from J. B. Gregg bearing the return address 6829 Piney Branch Road, N.W., Washington, D. C. This is the known residence of subject Joseph B. Gregg. Also on February 12, 1946, it was learned through a highly confidential and reliable source that Anna Louise Strong was again in the offices of Dr. Weinstein.

Through the same reliable informant, it was determined that on February 15, 1946, Carl Winter contacted Dr. Weinstein at his office and advised that he was leaving the following day and they arranged to meet when Winter was finished with the work that he was doing. This meeting was arranged for later that evening. Carl Winter is the Executive Secretary of the Communist Party in the State of Michigan. (S) (U)

A highly confidential source of information reported that on February 28, 1946, Dr. A. B. Weinstein was contacted by an individual who identified himself as Jack Perilla. This individual is probably identical with Jacob Leonard Perilla, who resides at 43-32 47th Street, Sunnyside, Long Island, and who is employed by the Prompt Press, 115-119 4th Avenue, New York City. He is also employed as a teacher for the New York County Communist Party and the New York State Communist Party and is the Educational Director of the Sunnyside-Woodside Section of the Queens County Communist Party Club. He was formerly Circulation Manager for the "Daily Worker" in (S) (U)

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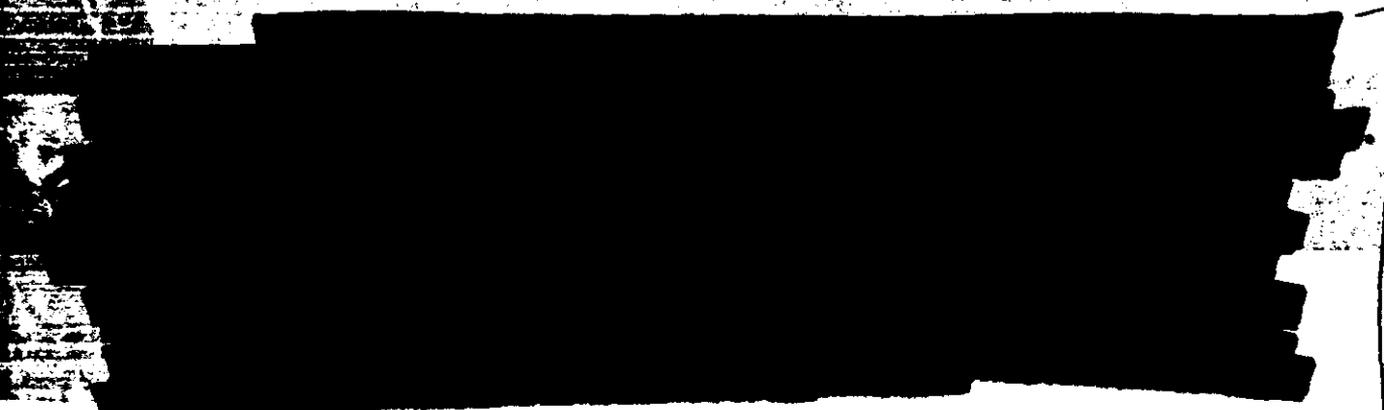
New York and from time to time was an instructor in the Communist Party schools. He was reported at one time to have worked for the Profintern in Moscow. He has been reported on various occasions to be one of the most dangerous Communists in the United States and to have acted as the Chief Lieutenant of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party. He has been connected with the Party ever since William Z. Foster formed the Trade Union Unity League in Cleveland, Ohio. (S) (u)

As early as 1930, Perilla was Campaign Manager for the Communist Party in New York and wrote for a paper known as "The Party Organiser" in 1932. He is known to be an associate and contact of Steve Nelson, an official of the Communist Party and a known Soviet agent, and Andrew Rudolph Onda, who at one time was head of the Communist Party in the State of Connecticut.

In 1936, Jack Perilla was arrested in Birmingham, Alabama, for unlawful assembly. He was arrested with an individual who furnished her name as Mrs. Belle Martin with whom he was living at that time and both of whom were engaged in Communist activities in Birmingham, Alabama. Mrs. Belle Martin has been determined to be identical with Belle West, also known as Belle Weaver. She is a sister of Donald West, who is a known contact of Dr. Weinstein and Cedric Henning Belfrage, both subjects in this investigation.

A highly reliable source of information reported that on March 1, 1946, a telegram was sent from the offices of Dr. Weinstein to Ted Baumgold, c/o Century Hotel, Antwerp, Belgium, which stated, "Have been ill hence delay. Write me immediately present situation. Signed Abe."

It is believed that this person is identical with Theodore Baumgold, who is a diamond cutter by profession and who traveled to the United Kingdom from New York City, arriving in England on December 17, 1945. He later proceeded to Belgium and returned to England on February 22, 1946. His address in New York City was 115 Central Park West. At the time he applied for his passport, Baumgold advised that he was engaged in buying diamonds for export to the United States.



A confidential source has advised that on March 11, 1946, Herbert May contacted Dr. A. B. Weinstein and advised him that he had just returned from the Dominican Republic. This individual is identical with Herbert A. May, who is an official of the Union Switch and Signal Company, 1605 Galf Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who is known to have contacted various officials of the Soviet Government in the past. (S) (U)

The same confidential source stated that on March 11, 1946, an individual identified as Norton, was in the offices of Dr. A. B. Weinstein. Subsequently, on March 14, 1946, a letter was received by Dr. Weinstein from a party named Norton bearing the return address 411 Brook Drive, Falls Church, Virginia. It is known that this is the address of P. Bernard Norton, who is presently an employee of the U. S. State Department. Norton will be dealt with more fully in a separate section of this memorandum.

Also on March 11, 1946, a confidential source reported that an employee of Dr. Weinstein contacted one Don Anter and advised him that his dental appointment would be for the following Thursday, March 13, 1946, at 3:30 PM. Don Anter is possibly identical with Donald Spencer Anter, the son of Israel Anter, New York State Chairman of the Communist Party. (S) (U)

The same source stated that on March 18, 1946, the appointment for Ray Kleon for that day was cancelled because Dr. Gerber's wife was ill. Dr. Gerber is an associate of Dr. Weinstein and shares a part of the office space with him. (S) (U)

With further reference to Dr. Gerber, a confidential source stated that on March 20, 1946, Dr. Gerber contacted his wife, who is under the care of Dr. Harold Aaron, a known associate of Dr. A. B. Weinstein and who is a suspected Soviet espionage agent. Dr. Gerber on this occasion advised his wife that he attended a branch meeting the previous evening and that the policy appears to be to recruit new members immediately and to educate them later. He also advised that they were planning to establish a dental branch. (S) (U)

On March 20, 1946, a confidential source advised that Dr. A. B. Weinstein sent a telegram to Joseph Gregg at 6829 Piney Branch Road, N. W., Washington, D. C., advising Gregg to come to Weinstein's office at 10:30 AM the following Thursday. Subsequently, on March 22, 1946, Joseph Gregg was observed leaving the offices of Dr. Weinstein at 1:15 PM. He re-entered the building at 2:20 PM and remained therein until 5:55 PM. (S) (U)

A highly confidential and reliable source stated that on March 21, 1946, Stanley Fonfa, who described himself as being connected with the American Youth for Democracy contacted the offices of Dr. Weinstein and stated that he was anxious to get in touch with the doctor personally. This individual is believed identical with Stanley Norman Fonfa, who was reliably considered to be a member of the Young Communist League and in 1943 was active in organizing for the Communist Party at the Fafair Bearing Company, New Britain, Connecticut. During this contact, Fonfa advised an employee of Weinstein's that Dr. Weinstein had promised to contribute \$100 per month to the American Youth for Democracy. The employee stated that this was believed to be a mistake and that most likely Dr. Weinstein meant that he would be willing to contribute a total of \$100 to this organization. (S) (u)

A reliable source of information stated that on April 13, 1946, Edward Michaels, Chairman of the Stamford, Connecticut, Communist Party, contacted Lenore Weinstein, the wife of Dr. Weinstein, in an effort to converse with the doctor who was not available at that time. Mrs. Weinstein stated that she saw an ad about a meeting to be held at the high school and remarked that it looked interesting and inquired if Michaels was connected with it. He advised that "we have a part in it." (S) (u)

On April 17, 1946, through a source deemed to be reliable, it was determined that Saul Wellman, the National Veterans Director of the Communist Party, contacted the office of Dr. Weinstein and made an appointment to be at his office at 10:30 AM on April 19, 1946. (S) (u)



Another highly reliable source of information reported that on April 26, 1946, Helen Winter, wife of Carl Winter, previously mentioned was not at the National Headquarters at that time but she was at the offices of Dr. Weinstein. (S) (u)

At 2:25 PM on April 26, 1946, Joseph B. Gregg contacted Dr. Weinstein's office and he was advised to report to the doctor's office at 4:45 PM on that date. Gregg was observed to leave the building at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, which is the building wherein Dr. Weinstein has his offices, at 7:00 PM on this date. (S) (u)

On May 7, 1946, it was learned through a highly confidential source of information that a Mr. Julian, who stated that he was staying at the Albert Hotel in New York City, contacted Dr. Weinstein and desired to have lunch with him on that date. Julian stated that he was going to Washington on the following Thursday. Weinstein declined the invitation, stating that he was having lunch on that date with Albert Kahn. Kahn is possibly identical with Albert S. Kahn, who has been mentioned by Gregory as an individual who was known to Golos and Gregory. Kahn is the author of the current pro-Russian book entitled "The Great Conspiracy." (S) (U)

On May 15, 1946, Joseph Eason, mentioned hereinbefore, again contacted the offices of Dr. Weinstein and advised that he would be in the office on the following Tuesday at 5:30 PM. On May 22, 1946, a highly confidential source of information advised that Edgar Snow, a well known writer and a known Communist sympathizer, was in the offices of Dr. Weinstein. (S) (U)

On July 1, 1946, a highly confidential source stated that Joseph B. Gregg mentioned hereinbefore contacted the offices of Dr. Weinstein at 12:07 PM and advised that he would be in the doctor's office in about twenty minutes. Through a physical surveillance, it was learned that Gregg did enter Dr. Weinstein's office Building at 12:30 PM and remained therein for approximately one hour. (S) (U)

On July 13, 1946, a highly confidential source reported that Carl Winter, mentioned hereinbefore, contacted the office of Dr. Weinstein and stated that he wanted to see Dr. Weinstein personally. Winter was informed that Dr. Weinstein was not available, and he arranged that he would visit the doctor at his home that night. (S) (U)

On July 15, 1946, a reliable source of information advised that Helen Winter, wife of Carl Winter, was in contact with Lenore Weinstein. Again on July 21, 1946, the informant stated that Helen Winter was staying at the home of Dr. A. B. Weinstein and while there, she contacted a person believed to be Lena Horne, who is prominent in Communist Party activities in New York City. (S) (U)

On July 19, 1946, information was received through a highly confidential source to the effect that Dr. Weinstein and his wife were anticipating leaving for Canada on the weekend of August 2, 1946, and arrangements were made for the doctor and his wife to stay at the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec, Canada. While there, they would be in contact with Ruth and Richard Conte, the latter being a movie actor, and James Cagney, also a well known movie actor, both of whom are engaged in making a picture at Quebec, Canada. (S) (U)

A physical surveillance reflected that Dr. Weinstein and his wife departed from New York City on August 2, 1946, via Colonial Airlines for Montreal and Quebec, Canada. They plan to return to New York City on August 5, 1946.

On August 9, 1946, Moses Finkelstein, who is head of the Jewish Council of Russian Relief in New York City, contacted the office of Dr. Weinstein and made an appointment for V. A. Kazaniev, who was described by Finkelstein as the Acting Soviet Consul General in New York. In making this contact, Finkelstein stated that the appointment was for dental treatment. (S) (u)

On August 20, 1946, Rose Rubin, who is the Executive Secretary to the American Russian Institute for New York City, was at the office of Dr. Weinstein.

On September 3, 1946, Charles Krumbein, who is the Treasurer of the National Communist Party, contacted the office of Dr. Weinstein and made an appointment for the following Monday. He also stated that he wanted Jim Ford, who is a known member of the Communist Party in New York City, to contact him when he came to Dr. Weinstein's office. (S) (u)

On September 17, 1946, Max Weiss, Secretary of the Education, Agitation and Publication Department of the National Communist Party, contacted the office of Dr. Weinstein and made an appointment for his wife for the following Thursday. At the same time, Betty Heart, Dr. Weinstein's secretary, asked Weiss if he had any literature and, when he replied what kind, Betty said she would speak to Dr. Weinstein and contact him later. (S) (u)

On September 24, 1946, Julius Litchenfeld asked Dr. Weinstein for a contribution to aid Edward B. Moran, who was running for Congress in the 25th Congressional District. Litchenfeld stated that Moran was endorsed by the A.L.P. and was "a dyed-in-the-wool Communist." Weinstein agreed to send a \$10 contribution. (S) (u)

[REDACTED]

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(S)

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b1

(S)

[REDACTED] b1

On October 2, and 6, 1946, Joseph Roberts, head of the Communist Party in the State of Connecticut, was in contact with Dr. Weinstein at his home. (S) (u)

On October 21, 1946, Helen North, wife of Joseph North, a functionary of the Communist Party in the United States, contacted the Weinstein home. (S) (u)

On October 27, 1946, an extremely reliable informant advised that within the office of Dr. Weinstein there is also contained a file on Joseph Gregg with the listed dates, the type of dental treatment given and the initials of individuals in Dr. Weinstein's office giving the treatment. It is noted that Dr. Weinstein's initials appeared only once after the initial treatment October 19, 1945, and that it is the apparent practice for Dr. Weinstein's patients to pay him with post-dated checks which might tend to explain post-dated checks given to Weinstein by Joseph Gregg. (S) (u)

It is also noted that Dr. Weinstein had similar charts on Joseph Elson, Theodore Baumgold and Isabel Berney, wife of Eric Berney, subject of another espionage investigation being conducted by the Bureau. It was further noted that three address books were in the office of Dr. Weinstein and among the names appearing therein which seem to be of interest are the following: Marjorie Chodorov, a known Communist sympathizer who is a sister of Edward Chodorov, the Russian playwright; Dr. Leon Gerber, a known Communist sympathizer who is an associate dentist at Dr. Weinstein's office; [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b1

Zero Mostel, well-known comic of stage fame, who is the subject of another Internal Security investigation by this Bureau; Donald Amer, a known Communist sympathizer whose father is one of the functionaries in the Communist Party; Barney Conol, a known Communist sympathizer and a subject of a separate Internal Security investigation by this Bureau; Saul Wellman, a known Communist functionary in New York City and the subject of a separate Internal Security investigation by this Bureau. (S) (u)

On November 18, 1946, it was determined that Ted Allen, whose real name is Allen Herman, was staying at the home of Dr. Weinstein. He is a known Communist writer who recently returned from a tour of the European Continent and wrote a series of articles for "PM", referring to the current situation in Spain.

On December 10, 1946, it was determined that Ralph Bowman, who has previously been mentioned, had an appointment with Dr. Weinstein for December 16, 1946. (u)

SECRET

MISCELLANEOUS INDIVIDUALS IN
NEW YORK CITY AND WASHINGTON,
D. C. DEVELOPED THROUGH IN-
VESTIGATION

JOSEPH GAER, with aliases: Seth Gaer,
Seff Gaer, Eli Yossel Fishmann

Connection with Case

Joseph Gaer is a known contact of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and several other prominent subjects in this case. He is also alleged to be a former member of the Communist Party in California and continues to keep in close touch with the Silvermasters and for these reasons he is being included in this memorandum. It should be noted, however, that no direct allegation regarding him was made by Gregory.

Background

Joseph Gaer at different times has stated his date of birth to be March 13 and March 16, 1897. His place of birth has been variously reported by him to be Yedinets, Fussia, and Benacabia in Bessarabia, Russia. He has also stated that his birthplace was in Rumania. He emigrated to the United States from Winnipeg, Canada in 1917 and was naturalized in the Southern District of New York on September 2, 1936. At that time he changed his name from Eli Yossel Fishmann to Joseph Gaer. However, he is often referred to as Seth Gaer and Seff Gaer. He married Fay Ratner, who was born in London, England, and is a naturalized American citizen, at San Diego, California March 20, 1923. They have two children.

As recited in Government employment application forms, he attended St. John's University in Kinnipeg, Canada; the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, and the University of Southern California at Los Angeles, California. He has listed his employments as follows:

University of California at Berkeley, California	1930 - 1935
Director of the San Francisco Forum during Federal Writers Project	1932 - 1935
Harcourt Brace and Company, New York	1935 - 1939
Farm Security Administration	1939 - 1940
U.S. Treasury Department (Special Assignment)	1940 - 1941
U.S. Treasury Department, War Savings Staff	1941 - 1942
	1942

He resigned from the Treasury Department on May 17, 1944.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

On applying for a position with the Treasury Department, Gaer gave the name of C. B. Baldwin as a reference. He stated that Baldwin was his superior while he was employed in the Farm Security Administration. Baldwin was Administrative Secretary to Sidney Hillman in 1944 and at that time stated that Gaer had been referred to him by Lauchlin Currie, a subject of this investigation.

Gaer has been variously reported as a registered member of the Socialist Party in 1930 and 1932 in California, a member of the Hammer and Sickle Club, Chairman of the John Reed Club and allegedly a member of the Communist Party in the State of California. He was described by one individual as being adept in "covering up" his membership in the Communist Party. When making an application for employment in the Treasury Department prior to May, 1942, information was developed to the effect that Gaer was a Communist propaganda chief for the Communist Party while employed in the Federal Writers Project in New York City.

[REDACTED]

He was also identified as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, as was his wife, as well.

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A highly confidential and reliable source advised that Gaer has been in contact with Jacob Aronoff in New York City. Aronoff is a close contact of Arthur Adams, who has been identified as a Russian agent and who until January, 1946, operated in New York City.

Results of Investigation

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(c)

[REDACTED]

b1

(c)

[REDACTED] (c) b1

On January 15, 1946, it was determined that a communication was addressed to Dr. Gregory Silvermaster at his residence address in Washington, D. C., from Benl and Gaer, Inc., publishers, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on January 24, 1946, Joseph Gaer contacted Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and informed him that he had just arrived in town and requested that the Silvermasters lodge him for the night. Silvermaster indicated that this would be satisfactory but that they, the Silvermasters, were going to the Lee Pressmans that evening and wanted to know if Gaer could come with them. Gaer indicated that if it would not inconvenience the Silvermasters, he would accept. Subsequently, Lee Pressman was contacted by Silvermaster and told that Gaer was in town and wanted to know if it would be satisfactory for Gaer to accompany them (the Silvermasters) to Pressman's home that evening. Pressman agreed to this suggestion.

It is noted that Lee Pressman is the General Counsel of the CIO, Washington, D. C., and Joseph Gaer was at that time, and is at the present time employed with the CIO Political Action Committee.

On January 26, 1946, it was ascertained from a confidential and reliable source that Gaer spent the evening at the Silvermasters' residence in the company of Elizabeth and Dick Sasuly and Isadore Salkind. Salkind is a very close friend of the Silvermasters and is also a very good friend of Elizabeth Sasuly.

[REDACTED] (c) b1

At the present time Gaer is residing in New York City and is connected with the firm of Benl and Gaer, Inc., Publishers. He also continues to be employed by the CIO Political Action Committee and frequently contacts Nathan Gregory Silvermaster.

A highly confidential source advised that Gaer contacted Helen Silvermaster in Washington, D. C., on October 10, 1946. It was indicated that his plane which was en route to New York was grounded and he was invited to spend the night at the Silvermaster home.

(65-56402) ¹⁹⁰⁸ Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, dated 11-5-46, Washington)

**MRS. MARY JANE KEENEY, with
Alias Mrs. Phillip Olin Keeney**

Connection With Case

Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney was unknown to Gregory and her activities first came to light in this investigation on March 9, 1946, when she arrived in New York City from her assignment in Europe as a representative of the Allied Commission For Reparations. She was met at the pair in New York City by Jules Korohien, the paramour of Ursula Wasserman, a strongly suspected Soviet espionage agent who maintains residence at 110 Christopher Street, New York City. Thereafter a physical surveillance reflected that Mary Jane Keeney turned over a package to Joseph M. Bernstein, who in turn made this package available to Alexander Trachtenberg, Secretary-Treasurer of the International Publishers Incorporated, New York City. A reliable source has reported that this package was believed to have contained the will of a French political deputy who had died and that this will was brought back from France by Mrs. Keeney. Ursula Wasserman is the subject of another portion of this memorandum and her activities will be more fully mentioned elsewhere here.

Background

Mary Jane Keeney was born on February 28, 1898, at Woodstock, Illinois. Her father, Frank A. Daniels, deceased, was born in Illinois, and her mother, Margaret Bailey, was born in England. The latter now resides in Woodstock, Illinois. Mary Jane Keeney's previous husband was Legare George, from whom she obtained a divorce in Los Angeles, California, on January 9, 1928. From April to July, 1929, she is known to have been employed as an Assistant Librarian at the University of Michigan. From 1940 to 1942 she is reported to have been an author. On October 14, 1942, she became employed at the Board of Economic Warfare, Office of War Analysis, Washington, D. C. This agency was later known as the Foreign Economic Administration. From May 28, to September 15, 1942, she was employed as a volunteer assistant to the Executive Secretary of Russian War Relief, Incorporated, Washington, D. C., where she handled the bookkeeping for the accounting of funds received as contributions by the Washington Chapter of that organization. She is reported to have received expense money to pay for domestic help in her home during the time she worked full time for this organization. She is presently married to Phillip Olin Keeney, who was born February 3, 1891, at Rockville, Connecticut. He attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1911 to 1913, and received a B.A. degree from the University of California in 1925 and an M.A. degree from the University of Michigan in 1930. He also received a Certificate of Librarianship from the University of California in 1927. The Keeneys reside at 215 B Street, N. Washington, D. C. Prior to entering Government service, Mr. Keeney was employed as a Librarian of the Montana State University at Missoula, Montana, from which university he was dismissed due to Communistic activities.

Results of Investigation

On November 24, 1945, a physical surveillance reflected that Phillip Olin Keeney was present at the home of John Paul Milan Marwalka, mentioned hereinbefore, at 3317 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Also in attendance on this occasion, among others, was Robert Talbott Miller, a subject of this investigation.

65-56402-234 p. 100

On December 6, 1945, a reliable source of information reported that at 9:45 p.m. on that date a man subsequently identified as Phillip Olin Keeney left the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and proceeded to 215 B Street, N. E., which is the apartment building where the Keeneys reside.

65-56402-269 p. 210

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65-56402-464 p. 48

On December 28, 1945, through a highly reliable and confidential source it was learned that Phillip Olin Keeney, referred to as Angus, contacted Mrs. Helen Silvermaster in order to bid her good-bye, advising that he was leaving on the following day. Mr. Keeney furnished Mrs. Silvermaster the address of Mary Jane Keeney as Civilian, Angel, Michigan, Office of Political Affairs, Office of Military Government, United States, APO 742, c/o Postmaster, New York City. Mr. Keeney promised to write to the Silvermasters and expressed his appreciation for having had the Silvermaster home as a rendezvous.

65-56402-466-p. 145

On January 12, 1946, Mary Jane Keeney, Office of Political Affairs, OMGUS, APO 742, c/o Postmaster, New York, New York, addressed a communication to Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster.

65-56402-673 p. 94

Concerning Mary Jane Keeney's arrival in the United States from Europe on March 9, 1946, which has been mentioned previously hereinbefore, the following circumstances leading up to her arrival are believed to be of interest.

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(C) [REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

Digressing for a moment to the arrival of Mary Jane Keeney in New York City on March 9, 1946, a physical surveillance on the evening of that date reflected that immediately upon her arrival she was met by Jules Kerohien and thereafter proceeded to the Murray Hill Hotel which is located opposite the offices of the Ambijan Committee where Bernstein is employed. At this hotel she had dinner with a man later identified as Joseph M. Bernstein and she was observed to hand him a manila envelope which she was carrying and shortly thereafter Bernstein left her carrying the manila envelope which appeared to contain written material.

A surveillance of Joseph Bernstein on March 13, 1946, reflected that he left home at 9:30 a.m. and proceeded to his office. Thereafter at 12:45 p.m. he left his office carrying a manila envelope which appeared to be identical with the envelope mentioned above given to him by Mrs. Keeney. He then proceeded to the office of Alexander Trachtenberg at 361 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

It would therefore appear that Mary Jane Keeney is the contact for Bernstein mentioned previously as being his contact in France, who was on a Government mission. 100-343242-11 pgs 2, 3, 4

A confidential source of information advised that shortly after Mary Jane Keeney's arrival in Washington, D. C., from New York City on March 11, 1946, she contacted Mrs. Helen Silvermaster and advised Mrs. Silvermaster that she had seen William Indrig Ullman over there, undoubtedly referring to Germany, since it is known that Ullman was also in Germany at that time. Mrs. Silvermaster and Mrs. Keeney agreed to visit each other the following week. 65-56402-811, p. 124