

to be occupied by Peter Rhodes and it is believed that Golos 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. U

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, Azenia, New York. (c) u

In December, 1945, through a reliable source it was ascertained that Peter Rhodes was in contact with George Adams, 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. (c) u

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

During 1946, Peter Rhodes and his family resided at RFD 1, Azenia, New York, where he was 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, 239 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. (c) u

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Rhodes still resides at 40 Monroe Street, New York City, and he has been engaged in writing a book dealing with the life of a young Italian boy during the war and after. He has titled this book, "A Donkey By the Way Side." (Report of SA John T. Hillsboss 6-7-47) U

Rhodes is not known to have been in contact with any of the other subjects of this investigation during 1947. U

Interview

Peter Christopher Rhodes was interviewed by Bureau Agents on June 3, 1947. He advised that he was born on December 30, 1911, in Manila, Philippine Islands, and came to the United States with his parents when he was two or three years of age. He stated that his father died in 1916 under mysterious circumstances but he did not learn until 1942 or 1943 that there had been allegations that his mother had killed his father. U

Rhodes stated that he completed his education at Oxford, England, in 1936 and in the same year was employed by the United Press and stationed in Paris, France. He remained in Paris until November, 1939, when he went to Copenhagen and then to Stockholm where he covered the Russian invasion of the Balkan States. He then was transported to Moscow by the Russians at the request and expense of the United Press and was then transported to Siberia in July of 1940 and thence back to the United States. U

He related that he spent three weeks in Moscow but met no officials of the Russian Government other than those who met the train and the customs men. All of his time in Moscow was spent in the United Press Office and with United Press personnel there. U

In August, 1941, he was employed by the Federal Communications Commission and in November, 1941, went to London to set up a system of foreign intelligence broadcasts to Europe. He worked in London until October, 1942, when he was called back to Washington to organize the same type of work for North America. He remained in Washington only a short time and was then sent back to London where he prepared the organizational work of the Psychological Warfare Section attached to Allied Headquarters. He remained in the Psychological Warfare Section until 1944 and this was mainly with FOC although the Psychological Warfare Section was changed before his return to the United States so that it was covered by the Office of War Information. U

Upon his return to the United States in November, 1944, he remained with OWI and was assigned to the European Field of Operations. In 1945, U

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

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the State Department took over the work of OWI and he was summoned to Washington about September and from September to December, 1945, worked for the State Department in setting up psychological and propaganda broadcasts to the Balkans and other parts of Europe. During this time his main work was in giving the State Department the benefits of his past experience in psychological warfare. U

After leaving Government service in December, 1945, he returned to New York and since then has been engaged in composing and editing his book. U

Rhodes was shown photographs of Jacob Golos and Anatoli Gromov and denied ever meeting or knowing these individuals. U

Concerning Joseph Gregg, Rhodes advised that his wife and Mrs. Gregg became acquainted in Paris, France, where both were active in Spanish Refugee Relief activities. He did not meet Gregg, however, until sometime in 1941 when both were in Washington. They became quite friendly and when Rhodes was called to Washington in September, 1945, he roomed with the Greggs until December. U

In about December, 1945, Gregg visited the Rhodes in New York City and on this visit Rhodes referred Gregg to Dr. Abraham Weinstein for dental work. Rhodes related that his wife previously had some dental work done by Weinstein and by virtue of her recommendation he, Rhodes, likewise patronized Weinstein. Satisfied with the results, he recommended Dr. Weinstein to Gregg. Rhodes professed to be unable to recall how his wife happened to originally patronize Dr. Weinstein. U

Rhodes stated that about a year ago Gregg visited him while he was staying at the Rhodes cottage in Azenia, New York, and he has not seen Gregg since that time. U

Concerning the Greggs, Rhodes stated that he would not consider them Communists despite Gregg's service in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and his other kindred activities. He stated that he himself had been active in effecting the repatriation of various members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade to the United States. He classified Gregg as he does himself, a true liberal. U

Rhodes stated that neither he nor his wife were Communists and to his knowledge they had never associated with Communists. He denied ever knowing any Soviet nationals or Communist Party members although he said it is U

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quite probable that Grace Granich, 339 East 16th Street, New York City, with whom he is acquainted, is a Communist. U

Rhodes was questioned concerning Noelle Davis, who formerly roomed with Mrs. Rhodes at 40 Monroe Street, and he stated that it was absurd to think that she was a Communist. When it was mentioned that Miss Davis was Publicity Director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and later affiliated with the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Rhodes strongly commended these organizations as being very good in their "anti-Fascist" activities. (Report of SA John T. Hilsbos, N. Y., 6-7-47) U

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RUTH RIFKIN, with alias
Ruth Rivkin, Ruth Reid

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in 1943, 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.

Later Gregory advised that he first met Rivkin at the latter's residence in Washington in the fall of 1943, after Helen Tenney had made appropriate arrangements. He had known about her before, however. He knew she was personally known to Jacob M. Golos who instructed Tenney that she should be handled by Gregory. Gregory met her occasionally in Washington until the Spring of 1944, when she was turned back to Tenney for handling.

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, 1943, 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. She then was employed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and presently is employed by the National Lawyer's Guild. She resides at Hancock Hall, 3665 38th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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

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Results of Investigation

Investigation to date has failed to develop any information which can be considered pertinent to this investigation. U

No information has been developed to the effect that she is in contact with any of the subjects of this memorandum. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 2/27/46, page 28) U

Interview

On May 29, 1947, Rifkin was interviewed by FBI agents and denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party. She said she had used the name Ruth Reid as a pen name in 1936 when writing for the Employment News. She denied knowing Gregory and failed to identify him from his picture but admitted knowing Helen Tenney in New York. She said, however, that she had seen Tenney only once since coming to Washington. She admitted "gossiping" about UNRRA affairs but denied ever disclosing anything confidential. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, 6/4/47, Washington, D.C., page 29) U

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HAKEN EDWARD SISE,
Alias. Hason Sise

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that from the late spring of 1943, until about the spring of 1944, Hason 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. U

Gregory also informed that he and Jacob Golos first met Sise in New York City. Gregory explained that at this time Sise was associated with the Canadian Film Board in Washington, D. C. U

In the spring of 1944, Gregory explained that his Russian contact "Bill" 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, ("Al") 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. U

Background

Hason Edward Sise was born in Montreal, Canada on July 23, 1906. He is the son of Paul F. Sise, President of the Northern Electric Company of Canada, and is described as one of the wealthy men in Canada. Hason Sise is married to Nancy Elisabeth Sise who was born on April 26, 1920 at Honolulu. U

Sise is an architectural graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating in 1930. In 1933 he was the representative of the Western Hemisphere at the Fourth International Congress of Modern Architects in Athens. Sise was employed by the "New World" magazine, Toronto, Ontario in 1940 as an assistant editor working in the magazine's Montreal office. In October, 1940 or 1941, he left Montreal to take a position with the Canadian National Film Board. His application was refused but he was permitted to obtain the necessary credentials in order to proceed to Washington. U

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(65-56402 - Letter from WFO dated 5/29/47)
Results of Investigation

Hasen 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.

Interview

Hasen Siss was not interviewed in connection with this case since he has been residing in Canada during the entire course of this investigation.

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from Ottawa dated 1/28/48)

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65-56402 - Teletype

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HELEN BARRETT TENNEY

Allegations of Gregory

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Gregory advised that some time in 1942 Jacob 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. Golos also told Gregory that the short-wave unit, mentioned above, was disbanded later in 1942, and thereafter Tenney was employed by "Gus" 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. U

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. U

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. U

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. U

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 U

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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. U

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. U

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. U

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. U

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. U

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 Inez 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 S. 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 U

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address of Inez Munos. Tenney's relationship with Munos is apparently of fairly long standing in view of the fact that she gave Munos' name as a reference at the time of her application for government employment. U

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.

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

On January 13, 1947, Informant Gregory advised that Helen Tenney was confined at the Payne Whitney Clinic for mental patients at 525 East 68th Street, New York City; that she had 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 was suffering from a severe psychosis; and that Tenney appeared 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 then appeared to have a violent phobia against everything Russian, even the mention of the word "Russian," and she was being watched carefully in order to prevent suicide. It was believed that Tenney was suffering from hallucinations concerning her being a spy. (Teletypes from New York to the Bureau dated January 13 and 14, 1947)

Dr. Oskar Diethelm, Payne Whitney Clinic, was contacted and in answer to preliminary questions advised that both by State Statute and medical ethics he was prohibited from giving any information concerning any of the patients. In view of this fact the name of Helen Tenney was not mentioned but Dr. Diethelm seemed to be aware that she was the person the Bureau was interested in inasmuch

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as he referred to the patient he believed the Agents were inquiring about as "her." Dr. Methelm was asked whether any patients in his Clinic had by their remarks or in any other manner indicated activity of which the United States Government should be cognizant and he replied in the negative. U

In view of the fact that Tenney had indicated to Irma Nelson her desire to see Informant Gregory, Gregory met Helen Tenney on February 7, 1947. Although Tenney was still hospitalized in the Payne Whitney Clinic on this date she was permitted to leave the hospital and this meeting took place outside the Clinic. Tenney indicated to Gregory on this date that her nervous collapse had been brought on by several things, culminating in the cancellation of her passport by the State Department. Tenney indicated that after this happened she started drinking heavily and in the latter part of August, 1946, took an overdose of sleeping tablets. Tenney gave two versions of this incident, one being that the act was accidental and, again, that she knew what she was doing. Gregory feels, however, that Tenney actually did try to commit suicide. W

Tenney did not indicate anything to Gregory concerning her alleged mutterings about being a Soviet spy and she indicated to Gregory that she had not told the people of the Clinic anything as far as she knew, but that she might have said something while in an hysterical condition. U

Gregory pointed out that Tenney might not have confided in her concerning Tenney's alleged phobia on everything Russian as Tenney might well feel that she could not safely tell Gregory these things because of possible consequences on the part of the Russians with whom she had formerly worked. Furthermore, Tenney presumably has no reason to believe that Gregory is not still actively identified in espionage work. There was no indication that Tenney desired to talk to Government authorities or anyone else in an effort to make a break with the past and reveal information she has relating to the past activities of herself and others. U

Tenney did advise Gregory, however, that her meeting with the unknown man in Washington, presumably in November, 1945, was arranged "through Tenney's contact whom she referred to as 'the shopper.'" When Gregory asked who "the shopper" was Tenney replied that she was the woman whom she used to meet in department stores. Tenney indicated that at this meeting with the unknown man she had only a limited conversation with him and had never been able to understand the purpose of the meeting. Gregory was unable to discreetly obtain a description of this man other than that he was tall and thin and spoke like an Austrian or Middle European who had learned to speak English with a British accent. Gregory also could secure no elaboration from Tenney on her meetings with the unknown woman referred to as "the shopper." U

(Report of Special Agent John T. Hilsbos dated 3-6-47, at NYC)

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Helen Tenney resides at 63 West 63rd Street, New York, New York, and is employed at the Pan-American Society Incorporated, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City. (Report of SA John T. Hilsbos, dated 6-7-47, at NYC)

Interview

On June 5, 1947, Helen Barrett Tenney was interviewed by Bureau Agents. She was shown a photograph of Jacob H. Golos and advised that she did not know him and had no idea as to his identity. ✓

When shown a photograph of Gregory she advised, after studying the photograph for some time, that she thought she knew this individual. She said that she had not seen this individual for two years and could not recall his name. ✓

Tenney declared that she met Gregory in New York City sometime prior to the war at the home of some person whose name she could not recall. After Tenney secured employment with the Office of Strategic Services in Washington, D. C., Gregory contacted her telephonically and requested permission to stay with her overnight. Altogether Gregory stayed with Tenney in her Washington apartment on four or five occasions. ✓

Concerning her acquiring Mary Price's apartment, Tenney claimed she answered an advertisement in a Washington paper. She declared that she had not previously met or heard of Mary Price and that she did not know her present whereabouts. Tenney advised that she thought Gregory was employed by some advertising agency in New York City and was a writer by occupation. She claimed not to know the specific purpose for Gregory making his various trips to Washington and stated that Gregory was never inquisitive about her employment with the Government. ✓

She thought that at one time Gregory had mentioned to her that he had changed employment but she claimed to be unable to recall more details. ✓

Tenney was asked whether Jacob Golos or anyone else had ever asked her to divulge any information either oral or written coming into her possession during the course of her Government employment and she replied in the negative. She was also asked if she was formerly in the habit of meeting persons by prearrangement at various stores in Washington and she replied that like other New Yorkers she occasionally did keep appointments. ✓

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with acquaintances in public places. When asked specifically about whether she recalled keeping any such appointments in the Peoples Drug Store at 19th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., during Thanksgiving week of 1945, she answered that she had no such recollection. U

The subject of Jacob M. Golos was again brought up and Miss Tenney was asked if, in fact, she had not met this individual through Grace Granich. She expressed mild amazement and asked who Miss Granich was. It was noted that Tenney wrote down the name Grace Granich and also the name Golos and when asked the reason for so doing she replied that she has recently found since her illness that if she looks at a name long enough she sometimes is able to refresh her recollection. U

During the interview and especially when she was advised that the Bureau had reason to believe that she had been in contact with persons seeking unauthorized possession of information which she had, she seemed somewhat dazed and stated that the whole matter was almost beyond her comprehension. Due to her obviously poor physical and mental condition and the fact that she was greatly upset from the moment the interview was commenced, she was not intensively interrogated. (Report of SA John T. Hilsbos dated 6-7-47 at NYC) U

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(Report of SA Francis D. O'Brien dated 8-25-47 at NY, NY.)

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MISCELLANEOUS INDIVIDUALS
IN NEW YORK CITY
AND VICINITY

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JOHN J. ABT

Allegations of Gregory

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Approximately two months prior to his death Jacob M. Golos 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 him 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, Henry 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 which Gregory believes was on February 27, 1944, 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.

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 held in the

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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. U

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. U

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. U

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. Abt was, until early in 1948, General Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in New York City. He is presently assisting in the campaign of Henry A. Wallace for President. On March 14, 1937, John Abt married Jessica Smith, the widow of Harold Ware, the son of the aged prominent Communist, Mother Ella Reeve Bloor. Harold Ware, prior to his death, was the head of the Communist underground in the United States Government in Washington, D. C. U

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. U

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Results of Investigation

An important former Communist who was active in Communist affairs and Soviet intelligence operations from 1924 until 1957, and who from 1955 until 1957 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. 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 Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice and the LaFollette Senate Civil Liberties Committee. U

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 (who is identical with the subject Victor Perlo) 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. U

After the death of Harold Ware in an automobile accident about 1955, 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. U

It is interesting to note in this connection that it has been ascertained through investigation 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. U

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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 handled that matter for Sidney Hillman. U

Charles Kramer, another subject in this case, made out a check dated July 20, 1946, for \$80 to Abt. U

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 Perle, the important subject in this case who is discussed in detail elsewhere in this memorandum. U

Abt and Perle 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 Perle, 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. U

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. U

On September 20, 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 22, 1946. U

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

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(100-236194-139)
On December 7, 1946, Abt left New York by air for Paris, France, where he attended a conference of the World Federation of Trade Unions. He departed

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from Paris on December 17, 1946, to return to New York U

(100-236194-139)

An article entitled "Soviet Labor Laws," written by Abt appeared in the January, 1947, issue of "Soviet Russia Today." In this article Abt stated that during his stay in Soviet Russia he had occasion to visit a considerable number of factories and to meet and talk with their directors. Abt said that taken as a group he had never met a more impressive lot of executives anywhere. U U

(100-236194-139) U U

Abt has been given a leave of absence as Counsel of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America - CIO, and has also resigned as Counsel of the CIO-PAC in order to participate in the campaign of Henry A. Wallace for President. He became affiliated officially with the Wallace campaign on January 5, 1948. U

(100-236194-139 and 140)

Abt continues residence at 444 Central Park West, Apartment 10-D, New York City. U

Interview

John Abt was interviewed by Bureau Agents on August 1, 1947. Prior to the actual interview Abt attempted to elicit information concerning the case he was to be questioned about, but no information was furnished. He was asked concerning the meeting held at his home in the early part of 1944 at which Perlo, Kramer, Magdoff and Fitzgerald were in attendance, and he advised that he could not recall such a meeting but that the address given was his residence. U

Abt admitted knowing Harold Ware, advising that inasmuch as this individual was his wife's former husband there was no objection to answering this question in the affirmative, but he denied belonging to any club or group to which Ware also belonged while he was residing in Washington. U

During the interview Abt was visibly disturbed and talked almost inaudibly and after answering the above questions he terminated the interview U by remarking that he would discuss nothing but "the weather."
(Report of Special Agent Francis D. O'Brien, dated 8/25/47, New York City)

Earl Browder was also interviewed by Bureau Agents on August 27, 1947, and was questioned concerning John Abt. Browder admitted knowing Abt as an attorney for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and stated that he had met Abt socially. He advised that he would not comment upon any association that he had with Abt or with any other individual which would bear upon his former position in the Communist Party. He specifically denied that he had ever arranged a meeting of any persons in Abt's apartment in New York City. U
(Report of Special Agent Charles N. Noons, dated 9/2/47, New York City)

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CEDRIC HENNING BELFRAGE
with alias Benjamin

Allegations of Gregory

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Some time during the latter part of 1942 or early 1943, Gregory learned that Cedric Belfrage was contacting Jacob Golos and supplying him with 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. U

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 and 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. U

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. U

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. U

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 U

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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 Ensenada, 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.

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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, and is employed as a free-lance writer.

Information available prior to the charges made by Gregory indicate that the "New Masses," Communist Party line publication dated December 28, 1947, 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 42nd 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 42nd Street, where he has busied himself with a new publication entitled "Distributor's Guide."

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A physical surveillance reflected that at 2:10 p.m. on January 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. U

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 was attending Teachers College at Columbia University preliminary to his return to Georgia to run for Congress against Congressman Woods of the reorganized Dies Committee. X (E) 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. X (E) u

Don West referred to hereinbefore was subsequently identified as Donald Lee West, who was registered as a student at Teachers College, Columbia University. 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. U

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 X (E) u

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Affairs" and "Why Recognize 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 Socialist, he is ideologically anti-Stalin and anti present Soviet policy. [REDACTED] b7c

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. X(4)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. [REDACTED] b1

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

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 mentioned V. J. Jerome as an individual who was aware of the activities of Belfrage for the Soviets during the time he was serving Coles. 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 in this view and decided to have a conference between Joe North, editor of "New Masses," Mr. and Mrs. Belfrage, and several other individuals. (4)u

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On January 25, 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.

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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) K

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) K

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. U

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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 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. U

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 Veterans 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. U

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

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, was 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." U

[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 Kharkev, 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. U

During March, 1946, Belfrage maintained contact with Shelba Ironsky of the International Relief and Rescue Committee, Incorporated. Shelba Ironsky 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. U of U

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

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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. U

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." (C) U X

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 (C) U

During April and May, 1946, Belfrage was in contact with Allen J. Aronson. [REDACTED] b7D

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. N (C) 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. U

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On July 15, 1946, Belfrage contacted John Roman whose office is located in the Newspaper Guild of New York, East Fortieth 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-Slav Congress. It is also noted that Roman was formerly the editor of the Hungarian newspaper Magyar Jovo. (u)

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. (u) u

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

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

During January and February, 1947, Cedric Belfrage received mail from Barthold Fleas, Marnie E. Holtzmann and D. M. Levitan, among others. Of these individuals, Fleas is reported to have admitted in 1943 to Carmen Langevin, New York City, that he was a member of the Communist Party and believed in the overthrow of the United States Government. He also was reported to have given lectures at the New School for Social Research in New York City. (u) u

Concerning Marnie E. Holtzmann, Mrs. Clara Dellar, New York City, alleged that Princess Stephanie Dolgorouky of New York City had told her that Marnie E. Holtzmann was being paid well to aid Communism in the United States and was very smart to be making so much money from the Russian Government. u

Belfrage still resides at Finney Park, Croton-on-the-Hudson, New York. (65-56402-2260) u

Interview

Cedric Belfrage was interviewed by Bureau Agents on June 3, 1947, and type out a statement on his own typewriter. In this, he advised that he first met V. J. Jerome about 1937 in Hollywood, California, he believed at a gathering to aid Republican Spain. In 1941, Belfrage moved to New York City and became employed by the British Security Co-Ordination Office at 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City, with whom he worked until 1943. His work with BSC was primarily in co-ordinating intelligence information about international affairs in liaison with OSS and to a less extent with the FBI. u

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During 1942 V. J. Jerome telephoned him in New York City and they arranged a luncheon meeting in the vicinity of Communist Party headquarters where Jerome was employed. At this meeting, Jerome asked Belfrage about the relationship with Russia in connection with the second front and they talked about the general international situation. U

During 1942 and 1943 Belfrage met Jerome on eight or nine occasions usually for luncheon. The only direct interest he had in common with Jerome was the People's Institute of Applied Religion concerning which Belfrage had written a book. According to Belfrage, BSC considered it useful for its employees to keep up whatever contacts they had which might produce information of value and so he continued seeing Jerome with a view towards finding out what he could about Communist and Russian policies. U

During the eight or nine meetings Belfrage had with Jerome, the latter inquired concerning the policies towards Russia and the second front and while Belfrage had no information on these, he did furnish Jerome with information of a trifling nature. He supplied information about Scotland Yard surveillances and also some documents relative to the Vichy Government which were of a highly confidential nature with respect to their origin but which contained information of no value. He said these consisted of a telegram sent from Laval's Vichy Government in France to the Vichy Government in Washington, D. C., and which had been sent through the diplomatic pouch. During the meetings, Jerome took notes on the information Belfrage furnished. U

Sometime about the middle of the period during which Belfrage was meeting Jerome, Claude Williams came to New York and when Belfrage learned he was going to see Earl Browder, he suggested going along as he was interested in meeting Browder. They went to an apartment in Greenwich Village where two (possibly three) others were present in addition to Browder. Browder did practically all the talking analyzing the world situation as he saw it. Belfrage does not know the identity of the others present. When shown two photographs of Jacob Golos, he was of the opinion that Golos may well have been one of the men present. U

On four or five occasions when Belfrage met Jerome, other men came to their table and spoke to them but Belfrage did not know their identity. He said that it was possible that among these men there may have been one who was present in the apartment where he met Browder. U

According to Belfrage, in 1943 he came to the conclusion that his meetings with Jerome were of no particular value and he discontinued meeting him pleading pressure of business whenever Jerome called. In 1944 he went overseas and joined the Psychological Warfare Division of SHAEF, not returning to the United States until the end of 1945. U

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He next met Jerome in December, 1945, at a meeting of the People's Institute of Applied Religion in New York City where he had been invited to take part in a discussion. Later Claude Williams told him that Jerome was interested in learning more about the People's Institute of Applied Religion. Belfrage met Jerome in a cafe on Lafayette Street in order to tell him what he wanted to know about the People's Institute of Applied Religion. He assumed Jerome wanted to find out whether it was an organization about which the Communists should be instructed to cooperate. In this same connection, Belfrage met Jerome for lunch on another occasion at which time Joseph North was present.

Belfrage advised that during the spring or early summer of 1946, he accompanied Claude Williams and Donald West on a visit to Earl Browder in his office on 42nd Street. Williams had mentioned to Belfrage that he was going to see Browder relative to his recent expulsion from the Communist Party and the general situation, and as Belfrage wanted to hear what Browder had to say he accompanied Williams and West.

Concerning Jerome's contact with Belfrage in 1942, Belfrage stated that he realized Jerome's main interest in him was to obtain information from the files of BSC. As to his own political beliefs, Belfrage advised that he is not a member of the Communist Party although he has been asked on several occasions to become a member. He said his interest in Communism is from an intellectual standpoint and while he advocates free and close relations with Russia, he does not in any way advocate application of Communism here.

Belfrage expressed the desire to cooperate fully in any investigation conducted by any United States Government agency and stated that he would be willing to testify under oath to the information he furnished.

(Report of SA John T. Hillsbos, 6-7-47)

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ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, with alias
Brothman; Abe Brothman

Allegations of Gregory

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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 by 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 1212 Chatham - Phoenix Building 2928 41st Avenue, Long Island City, New York. The Laboratory of the company is located at 8503 - 57th Avenue, Kismet, Long Island. He is Chief Engineer of this firm, which during the war was consulting engineer for several industrial concerns engaged in war work, one of which was the Commission of Aeronautical Affairs of the Republic of China.

Jules Kerchien, 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, CIO, 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, a reported Communist front organization.

Jules Kerchien is a known Communist Party member and is the former 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, some of whom have been identified with this investigation.

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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. U

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. U

Investigation has determined that Brothman has continued to be primarily concerned with and to devote full time to the business ventures of A. Brothman and Associates, 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. U

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." U

On January 22, 1946, this same source advised that "Milly," not otherwise identified, conferred with Miriam Moskowitz, 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. 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. U

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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. 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 Rohall 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. U

On July 28, 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. 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. Maioren. 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. 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. U

In November, 1946, Miriam Moskowitz advised that Brothman is present working on plans for an engineering project for the Chinese Government that will involve the expenditure of \$350,000.00. U

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A mail cover upon the home of Brothman disclosed that he has received communications from M. Gerson and Millicent Gerson (probably identical) at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. (Report of S. A. John T. Hilsbos, N.Y. 4/17/47 page 5) **SECRET**

Gerson's father Ephraim Gerson was born in the United States. Her mother, Claire Gerson was born in Russia. She has a sister Rosalind and two brothers Robert and George. They reside at 64-34 99th Street Forest Hills, New York City. Gerson is a physicist whose work has concerned high speed photographic work on projectiles and explosives and the development of electronic equipment. She has been employed by the Palmer Physics Laboratory, Princeton, New Jersey, and once applied for a position with the Physics Department of Stanford University in Calif. (Letter from Newark dated April 26, 1947 in 65-56408)

Millicent Gerson terminated her employment at Oak Ridge on February 2, 1948, and is attending Columbia University. (65-56408; Knoxville Report dated February 5, 1948)

A reliable and confidential source furnished the following information:

On February 17, 1947, Miriam Moskowitz, Brothman's secretary, contacted Isidore Needelman, legal advisor to the Amtorg Trading Corporation and discussed with him various phases in a document Needelman was drawing up. He mentioned a third party who Brothman and himself would have to see together.

On February 21, 1947, Miriam Moskowitz inquired of the Jefferson School for Social Science about tickets for the School dinner. She said Brothman had made reservations. This School is Communist influenced. (Report of S.A. John T. Hilsbos, N.Y. 4/17/47 page 3)

On March 28, 1947, an unknown individual who referred to himself only as "Handsome" told Brothman that early in the following week he was entertaining Harold Wein at dinner and wanted Brothman to come to dinner to meet him. He said that Wein is the assistant to Wendell Berge, is the Department of Justice representative to the Atomic Energy Committee and also is preparing a chapter for a book now in preparation for the Carls (phonetic) Commission and the University of Chicago on the Economic Consequence of Atomic Energy. "Handsome" further remarked that Wein is young, interesting, a graduate of the City College of New York, and that he has some problems to be solved. He then stated that Wein is level-headed and may be useful. He elaborated no further.

Harold Wein is probably identical with Harold Herman Wein who is an economist in the Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Department.

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It was ascertained that Wein was at work in Washington on April 1 and 2, 1947. U *ref*

On April 10, 1947, "Handsome" contacted Brothman twice. As yet "Handsome" has not been identified.

On April 3, 1947, an unknown "Bob" told Brothman that he was anxious to make an agreement to meet Leuchlin Currie, a subject of this case. U

Brothman Interview

On May 29, 1947, Brothman was interviewed by FBI agents. He advised that he had furnished blue prints to a number of individuals as it is a common practice in the engineering field to submit blue prints to persons who may be in a position to obtain contracts for a firm. After identifying a photograph of Gregory, he finally identified Jacob Golos from his photograph although he couldn't remember him by name. He furnished the following information in a signed statement: U

In 1938 or 1939 Golos came into Brothman's office at 114 E 32nd Street, New York where Brothman owned and operated the Republic Chemical Machinery Company which was associated by contract with the Hendrick Manufacturing Company. Golos said he had contacts with the Russian Government and could procure contracts for Brothman. Several blue prints were turned over to Golos, most of which belonged to Brothman, for the purpose of obtaining the contracts. Shortly afterward Gregory came to his office and said he represented Golos. Brothman believed Gregory was Golos' secretary. He came to his office over a dozen times during 1938, 1939, and 1941. In 1940 one Harry Gold came to his office and said he represented Golos. Both Gregory and Harry Gold picked up blue prints for Golos which were sometimes returned by them and sometimes not. He often met Golos and Gregory in mid-town restaurants. Gold made his last pickup of blue prints in late 1941 or early 1942. Brothman still has the originals of the above blue prints. Harry Gold is now employed by Brothman as a chemist. U

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In addition to the information in the statement, Brothman said that the only way Golos could have known of his firm was through advertisements in chemical magazines. He said the blue prints were of shafts, vats, filters, and other machinery used in the manufacture of chemicals. The agents examined some prints he exhibited as the originals. He denied ever furnishing any blue prints which were of a restricted or secret nature pertaining to the war effort. He further stated that he had submitted various contracts to the Amtorg Trading Company and the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission but had never obtained a single contract. ✓

He also admitted that he had been a member of the Young Communist League in 1933 while at Columbia University but that presently he attended no Communist Party meetings or engaged in any Communist Party activities. He said he was a member and attended meetings of the Political Action Committee. ✓

When questioned, he stated that during the Gusev case in Canada in 1946 he had, in reflection, become suspicious of Golos. ✓

Interview With Harry Gold

As a result of the above interview Harry Gold was interviewed on the same date by FBI agents. He stated he was born December 12, 1910, in Switzerland, and came to the United States in 1914 with his parents Sam and Celia Gold, both of whom were born in Russia. They entered the United States under the name Golodnitsky but changed it to Gold when they were naturalized. He attended public schools in Philadelphia, night school at the Drexel Institute, University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University and in June 1940 obtained a B.A. degree from Xavier University at Cincinnati, Ohio. He previously worked for the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. He presently is employed as a chemist by A. Brothman and Associates at 8503 57th Street Elmhurst, Long Island, New York. He rooms at 4209 Hampton Street, Elmhurst but commutes over weekends to his permanent address at the home of his parents, 68-23 Kindred Street, Philadelphia. ✓

Regarding the allegations of Brothman, Gold said that during his employment with the Pennsylvania Sugar Company he met one Carter Hoodless whose father was an official of the Company. In October 1940, with Hoodless he attended a meeting of the American Chemical Society at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. After the meeting, Hoodless introduced him to a "John Golush or Golish" (phonetic). Gold then identified a photograph of Jacob Golos as this individual. ✓

After the introduction Gold and Golos went to a restaurant on Broad Street (he thought it might be Lew Tendler's restaurant) where they remained until 2:30 a.m. In the course of their conversation Golos advised Gold that he ✓

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had some connections with some individuals in a foreign country, which he did not name and also had connections with an individual named Abraham Brothman in New York City who was turning over to him certain blue prints in the chemical field. Golos said he needed a recognized chemist to make contact with Brothman in New York, obtain from him the blue prints, and then evaluate them on a chemical basis. Gold agreed to do it and although there was no financial agreement, there was an understanding that he would receive some reward for his work. U

Two weeks later Gold telephonically introduced himself to Brothman as a representative of Golos and made an appointment. Within a week or two, sometime in November 1940, he made his first trip to New York where he had dinner at a mid-town restaurant with Brothman and was given some blue prints. For the next six months he contacted Brothman on the average of every three weeks. During this period he received four or five phone calls from Golos and Golos would say they would have to get together for a meeting shortly, which meeting, Gold claimed, never took place. The last telephone call from Golos was made in May 1941. He heard no further word from him. Gold said he never received a cent from Golos and insisted that he met him only once. He said he paid his own fare to New York the first two trips and that thereafter Brothman would give him a \$5 bill each time. During the period he became friendly with Brothman, Gold said he did some odd jobs for him and finally was employed by him. U

In a signed statement Gold gave the following information in addition to the above: During the meeting with Golos, Gold was told to telephone Brothman and discuss two chemical processes with him and then evaluate the blue prints obtained, against the chemical soundness of the processes. The two concerned Phenol Formaldehyde and Urea Formaldehyde resins. The blue prints he obtained from Brothman were useless to Gold and he has discarded most of them. U

Carter Hoodless died in Philadelphia in July, 1942. W

(65-56402-2583 p.12)

Interview with Jules Korchien

Because of his known Communist Party membership, his close association with Abe Brothman, Ursula Wasserman, Mary Jane Keeney, Anna Berenson, and other suspected Communists, Korchien was interviewed by FBI Agents on June 23, 1947. U

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He advised that he was totally unaware that Brothman had been interviewed in this case and failed to identify photographs of Jacob Golos, Gregory and Alexander Koral. Alexander Koral is a New Yorker whom the Silvermasters denied knowing although physical surveillance had established rather surreptitious contacts between them. U

Korchien stated he had been employed by the White Construction Company New York City which was handling naval contracts, and had been discharged because of an article in the local press labelling him as a "radical." He said he had been active in the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians - CIO. He denied that he ever had been a Communist Party member or had attended any closed Communist Party meetings but admitted he had attended open Party meetings at Madison Square Garden, New York City. U

He said he had heard Silvermaster's name as that of an individual who was head of a United States Government department but denied acquaintance with Silvermaster or his friends. U

He further advised that in 1930 or 1931 he had travelled throughout Europe and had worked temporarily for the Meat Trust of the Soviet Government in Moscow, Russia.
(Report of Francis D. O'Brien - New York
6/25/47 page 4) U

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RAY ELSON, with alias
Mrs. Joseph Elson

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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, with alias Joseph Israelson, 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. U

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. U

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. U

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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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 disassociated from the corporation. U

With respect to Russian contacts had by Ray Elson, Gregory knew an 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 Anastoli Borisovich Gromov, former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. U

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. U

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. U

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 U

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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. U

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. U

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 U

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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. U

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 Kolland and Schuchter. On leaving this employment in Chicago, Illinois, Elson came to New York City and accepted employment with L. Stewart Galter as a stenographer. This employment was some time between 1930 and 1933. The exact dates are not available. U

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 AB Degree on September 1, 1942. U

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, HR-4879, which included appropriations for the F.E.P.C. U

Joseph Elson, the husband of Ray Elson, was born on January 21, 1909, 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 discharged on October 29, 1945. The Elson's presently reside at 161 West 16th Street, New York City. Both are employed by the Civil Rights Congress, 205 E. 42nd Street, New York, New York. U

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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.

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 MGB) agent. He was arrested with George Mink in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1935 and charged with espionage. Although released, Josephson has been described by Lister Oak, 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 5693. 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.

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

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. U

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. (S) U 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. (S) U 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. U

On January 14, 1946, a highly confidential source advised of a conference between Milton Kunitz and Elson. Previous contacts had been noted (S) U U

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

Although Elson had been employed presumably on a full-time basis with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Keanitz asked her whether she was making any immediate plans about taking a job. Elson answered in the negative. Keanitz 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 Keanitz 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. Keanitz 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 Keanitz if he meant she should do something about getting money in her own circle. Keanitz 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. Keanitz 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*

Milton Keanitz was born on March 31, 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. *u*

On January 15, 1946, Elson was also in contact with Lena Dutte 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 arranged. *(S) u*

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On January 18, 1946, Gregory informed that Ray Elson had kept an appointment with him 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 she was due to have a meeting with her 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." U

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. U

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. Yanko may be identical with the "Yank" identified hereinafter as Jack Goldman. U

On January 21, 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. U

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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 G. 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.

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

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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. U

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. (C) X 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. (C) 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 Kennitz, 7809 175th Street, Flushing, Long Island. Milton Kennitz has been mentioned previously. U

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. (C) U

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. (C) U

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 (C) X U

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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. (C) u

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.

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

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. (C) u

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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, 1899, 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. (C) 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. U

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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 continued 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. U

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On July 1, 1946, Ray Elson obtained employment with the Caracal 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. Hilsbos, NYC, 10/17/46) U

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. Hilsbos, NYC, 11/21/46, page 20) U

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 was Murray Hill 4-6640.

(Report of SA John T. Hilsbos, NYC, 11/21/46) U

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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) U

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. U

(Report of SA John T. Hilsbos, NYC, 12/26/46, page 10)

On February 10, 1947, at Ray Elson's request Gregory was a dinner guest at the Elson apartment but nothing transpired to indicate that Elson was returning to active participation in espionage. U

In February, 1947, Ray Elson received mail from Eleanor Truax of 173 Sullivan Street, New York City. Truax has been reliably reported to be a Communist Party member. She also received mail from Dr. A. B. Weinstein, a subject in this case, and from the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, reported Communist front organization. (A) U

A confidential and reliable source reported Elson to have been in contact with Jack Goldman, previously mentioned. (Report of SA John T. Hilsbos, New York 3/6/47 page 36; 4/17/47 page 20) U

In May, 1947, Ray Elson received mail from the Civil Rights Congress, reported Communist front organization, 112 East 19th Street, New York, New York and the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Suite 1501, 192 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York. (Report of SA John T. Hilsbos, 6/3/47, New York, page 18) U

Interview

Mrs. Ray Elson was interviewed by agents of the FBI on June 2, 1947. With regard to the allegations by Gregory regarding her she stated as follows: She had been employed by the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, U

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New York City from April 1, 1945 to October 15, 1945. Later she said she actually began in March, 1945. Regarding her obtaining the employment, she was contacted telephonically by an individual who was later identified as "Jack" who told her that she had been referred to him by another individual whom Elson refused to identify although she admitted she knew who it was. She refused to identify "Jack" and continued to state that she knew no more regarding his identity or his interest in the United States Shipping and Service Corporation. She verified Gregory's account of the first contacts and circumstances adding that the first meeting between herself Gregory and Jack took place at Jack's invitation at the Buckingham Hotel, 37th Street and Avenue of the Americas, New York City, shortly before she entered upon employment with the United States Shipping and Service Corporation. When the unusual circumstances of "Jack's" first contact and the above meeting were called to her attention she admitted only that they were "bizarre". She had at no time any idea how she would get in touch with Jack if such a necessity should arise as she had never anticipated such a necessity. U

She said the possibility was very good that she was recommended for the position because of her Communist Party affiliations which had existed for ten years. She described her Party activities as "rank and file" and said they consisted only in handing out leaflets on street corners and at Party meetings. She denied ever doing courier work for the Party. Her work at the United States Shipping and Service Corporation was primarily concerned with keeping abreast of the changing commercial trends in Russia and the United States regarding the shipment of packages to Russia. U

Concerning the question of the transfer of stock in the corporation from Colonel John Reynolds to her, Elson verified the meeting at Frederick V. Field's at 16 W. 18th Street, New York City but did not admit the attendance of Earl Browder until questioned at length. She denied that Browder had had anything to say about her purchasing stock from Reynolds and his wife, and said she had never met Browder before or since that meeting, although she had not been surprised at his attendance as she knew Colonel Reynolds and Browder were friends and thought Browder was there to supply Reynolds with advice. U

After "Jack" ceased contacting Elson she was contacted by no one else under like circumstances, and arranged no clandestine meetings for Gregory or any other individuals affiliated with the United States Shipping and Service Corporation. U

She said there was nothing unusual about her ceasing active participation in Communist Party activities during the period of her employment with United States Shipping and Service Corporation as she was too busy learning administrative procedures to have time for it. She admitted attending Communist Party meetings in recent months but denied that her husband Joseph Elson is a Communist Party member. U

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While with the corporation she had little contact with Reynolds as he was in the armed forces at the time. Towards the end of her term with the firm she was engaged in negotiating a new contract between the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and the Russian government. The negotiations were handled by In-Tourist in Moscow, the Russian counterpart of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. In-Tourist in turn carried on negotiations with World-Tourist in Moscow. All negotiations were carried on by cable and letter and no conferences were held or contacts made regarding the matter by any individual in the United States. W

The only photographs in the case which Elson would identify was that of Dr. A. B. Weinstein and his family. She would not identify those of Jacob Golos or A. B. Gromov. W

During the interview Mrs. Elson at several stages flatly refused to answer questions and admitted at its conclusion that she had withheld information, had told half-truths and "down right lies." She terminated the interview as she did not wish to continue without advice of her attorney at the Civil Rights Congress. She refused to sign a statement and on June 3, 1947, she telephonically stated that upon advice of her attorney it would not be necessary for her to continue with any future interviews in the matter.

(Report of SA John T. Hillsbos 6/7/47 New York, page 20) W

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

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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. U

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. U

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 Iran, Spain. U

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. U

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. U

Selective Service records reflect that Michael Endelman on June 28, 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. U

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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. U

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect that one of Endelman's witnesses was Mark S. Lulinsky, Vice President and General Manager of Salkoskosjan, Incorporated, exporters and importers, in New York City, reportedly closely affiliated with the Soviet Government. Lulinsky 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. U

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. U

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. U

Michael Endelman presently resides at 49 West 83rd Street, New York City and is employed by the United Nations at Lake Success, New York. He has made no contacts which are of significance in connection with this case. U

(Report of SA John T. Hilsbos, 11/14/47)

Interview

Michael Endelman was interviewed by Special Agents on June 2, 1947. He advised that he was born in Germany on May 5, 1907, but has been a Polish citizen since 1918. U-

When shown a photograph of informant Gregory, he stated he was unable to recognize this individual but immediately upon mention of Gregory's true name, he recalled him and stated that he met him in about 1937 through U-

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Joseph Eckhart. Edelman was residing at the same hotel with Eckhart and he recalled that Gregory was one of Eckhart's friends. When Eckhart departed for Germany in 1938 he, Edelman, had several appointments with Gregory. He advised, however, that he had never told Gregory that he was a member of any secret organization and he denied ever having been a member or supporter of the Communist Party or ever having acted or having been approached to act as an agent of a foreign government. J

Edelman was shown the photographs of the following individuals: Jacob Golos, Theodore Baumgold, Cedric and Molly Belfrage, Abraham Brothman, Earl Browder, Lauchlin Currie, Joseph and Ray Elson, Maurice Halperin, Albert Kahn, Nathan Katz, Alexander Koral, Jules Korchien, Ferruccio Marini, Olga Pravdina, Vladimir Pravdin, Helen G. Scott-Keenan, Peter Rhodes, Pauline Rogers, Ursula Wasserman, Abraham Weinstein, P. Bernard Wortman, Anatole Volkov, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Anstoli Gromov. J

While he denied knowing any of these individuals, he stated that he had attended meetings at which Earl Browder spoke and also had been told by several individuals high in CNY in Washington, D. C., to contact Ursula Wasserman who was extremely able in placing individuals in positions. He further stated that he partially recognized the photograph of Helen G. Scott-Keenan but did not recall the circumstances when he might have seen her in the past. J

Concerning the name "Marcel", he at first advised that he did not recall ever using this name, but then stated he believed he might have used this name in corresponding with informant Gregory. (65-56402-2583) J

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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 by Gregory with Mildred Price to determine the whereabouts and other activities of Mary Price. At that time, Mildred Price was employed by the China Aid Council in New York City, and Jacob M. Golos 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 was received from Mildred Price, according to Gregory, in November, 1944. U

Gregory advised that at the time the Soviet agent known to him only as "Jack" 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. U

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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, Room 713, 1790 Broadway, New York City, 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 have taught Communism openly. 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. ✓

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

A further reliable and confidential source has advised that Mildred Price was closely associated with Lawrence Todd, head of the Tass News Agency, Washington, D. C. ✓

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A further confidential and highly reliable source had identified Edward Falkowski, Hayes Jones and Walter Carmen as couriers for the Communist Party between the United States and Russia. This source related that Walter Carmen 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 Consulate 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. (S) u X

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 Sues 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, a 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. U

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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. 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. U

Results of Investigation

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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. U

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. Upon her return she resumed her employment with the Council. U

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(Rept of SA John T. Hilsbos, NY, 3-6-47, p. 81)

[REDACTED] (C) (Rept SA John T. Hilsbos, NY, 3-6-47, p. 48) b1

Interview

On May 29, 1947, Mildred Price was interviewed by FBI Agents and denied ever having been approached or solicited for information of a political nature relative to Chinese affairs. She denied knowing Gregory or Jacob Golos and did not identify them from photographs. She admitted knowing Michael Greenberg but denied ever suggesting his name to Golos as a possible source of information. She also admitted knowing Duncan Lee. Greenberg and Lee are subjects in this case. She denied knowing Julia Stuart Poyntz, alleged OGPU agent, and Adrian Wernikove Rosenbaum, former Soviet agent and associate of agents who at one time had her telephone number in his possession. (Rept of SA John T. Hilsbos, NY, 6-7-47, p. 49) U

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LT. COLONEL JOHN HAZARD REYNOLDS

Allegations of Gregory

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Gregory advised that Colonel John Hazard Reynolds had numerous conferences with Jacob M. Golos, and through a close association with him Gregory determined that he is the son of an old Long Island, New York, family and that his father was a New York Supreme Court Judge. Reynolds came into a considerable inheritance upon the death of his grandmother early in 1930. He did not complete college but as a young boy entered Wall Street and had numerous jobs in the financial district of New York. At a later date he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange. During the First World War he entered the Armed Services as a Private and at the termination of the war held the rank of Major. Subsequent to World War I, he married Grace Fleischman of a prominent New York family, whose father was the owner of the Fleischman Yeast Corporation. Reynolds became associated with the Chase National Bank, and in 1934 this bank sent him to Russia to make a report on 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. U

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

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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 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. U

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. U

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. U

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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 Lemert 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. (S) u

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. (S) u

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. (S) u

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According to Gregory, a misunderstanding then arose between "Al" and Reynolds as to a subsequent meeting and at the request of Reynolds, Gregory made several attempts to arrange a meeting in October and November, 1945. However, "Al" indicated that he had no desire to see Reynolds. On the occasion of the first meeting between "Al" and Reynolds, "Al" was introduced by a fictitious name and Reynolds always 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. U

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. U

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. U

"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 Reynolds 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 another employee held which had been given as a gift by John Reynolds. This employee, however, turned this stock over to John Reynolds, and Ray Elson mentioned that \$500 had been given to her by her Russian contact for the purpose of acquiring some of Reynolds' stock. U

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In August, 1944, Gregory and Colonel Reynolds went to Earl Browder's 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. U

Background

John Hazard Reynolds was born on October 13, 1886, and is a native of the United States. He resides at Apt. 7-A, 225 5th Avenue, New York City. 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. U

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. U

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. U

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 (Velvel Warszower); Treasurer, Alexander Trachtenberg; Secretary, Jacob M. Golos. All of these individuals have long been prominently active in Communist Party affairs and Golos, of course, 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 Katsin, 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. U

Results of Investigation

On November 30, 1945, Mrs. May Elson, a subject in this case, was observed in an automobile belonging to Colonel Reynolds. At this time the auto-

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mobile was in New York City, and several other individuals besides Mrs. Elson were also in it.

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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 Len 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 week-end of March 2 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

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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. (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 \$500 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. (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. (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. (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. (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. (U)

It has been reliably reported that Reynolds anticipated reducing the capital stock of the corporation from \$20,000 to \$5,000 and in that way to keep (U)

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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.

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

On September 9, 1946, Gregory advised that on September 6, he had met Earl Browder and that Browder again attempted to impress upon him the necessity of either Reynolds or the informant making the trip to Moscow. Gregory claimed that despite his numerous attempts to ascertain specifically the reasons for Browder's continual attempts to send one or the other of them to Moscow, he was able to draw from him only 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 was concerned. Gregory is of the opinion that Browder was acting as a messenger boy in the whole proceeding. Gregory told him that Reynolds had almost definitely made up his mind not to 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 Earl Browder and will not even see him socially.

On October 2, 1946, Gregory advised that following conferences with the firm's lawyers, he drafted a radiogram to Intourist, Moscow, which was approved by Reynolds and dispatched on September 30, 1946. This message announced to Intourist the intention 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 he 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

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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 an 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 a 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. U

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. U

On October 10, 1946, Gregory advised that he had talked with Lem Harris on that 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 that year, and accordingly 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 had paid out \$3,000 to Earl Browder with Reynolds' knowledge during the previous four months. (S) U

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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, 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.

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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 Exterminating Company, 500 East 161st Street, Bronx; The Amalgamated Bank of Chicago (believed connected with the Amalgamated Bank in New York City); and World Tourist, Incorporated, New York City.

Interview

On June 2, 1947, John Hazard Reynolds was interviewed by FBI Agents and provided the following information:

He went to Russia in 1936, principally to analyze the commercial trade possibilities between that country and the United States. About three years later he decided to form a corporation to forward parcels from this country to individuals in the USSR. He discussed the matter with Theodore Bayer, Editor of "Soviet Russia Today" whom he had known for some years and Bayer suggested that he meet Jacob M. Golos who was head of World Tourist, Incorporated and was familiar with the situation generally so far as doing business with Russia was concerned.

He did meet Golos through Bayer and Golos encouraged him to form the company. At this point, Reynolds strenuously maintained that he took special pains to inform Golos that he wanted no political interference whatsoever with the operation of the company and that he intended to operate it strictly within the limits of United States laws. He claimed Golos offered no objection and as a matter of fact never did attempt to dictate company policies to him or to exert any pressure whatsoever on him with reference to company affairs.

Reynolds said that it then occurred to him that he might be troubled with "interference" from American Communists and that he should have a clear understanding with Earl Browder, then General Secretary of the Communist Party. He saw Browder and Browder offered no objections.

During the period of preliminary negotiations looking toward the formation of the company Reynolds had various discussions with Lament U. Harris whom he had known for many years, as the Harris family formerly had resided next door to him at 820-5th Avenue and both were members of the Tuxedo Park Club.

When asked whether anyone other than himself had ever had a financial interest in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation Reynolds claimed that he at all times was the real owner though Gregory had five shares of stock registered in his name.

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When asked if Harris had not supplied \$15,000 of the \$20,000 capital, Reynolds said that at no time did Harris invest any money in it but had, at that time, made a \$15,000 personal loan to him, which he claimed he had deposited in a personal bank account and not in the corporate account. He said the reason he had requested the loan from Harris was that because of the conditions of the contract between the corporation and Intourist, it was necessary for the corporation to place \$10,000 on deposit with the State Bank of Moscow, and because he felt he needed protection not only for that deposit but from any "political interference" by American Communists. U

He admitted that no stock certificates had been issued to Harris, that no escrow arrangements of stock was made for Harris, and no promissory note or evidence of indebtedness had been requested or received by Harris. Reynolds claimed that the sum was a personal advance from Harris rather than the funds of the Communist Party. Reynolds admitted he may have had some suspicions as to the origin of the money but never felt bound to investigate it. He said Earl Browder became cognizant of the loan but he couldn't remember exactly when. U

Reynolds met Gregory through Golos, probably at the office of World Tourist, Incorporated and Golos had recommended him to help Reynolds in the operation of his company. He admitted that Golos had informed him that he had pleaded guilty to a Federal indictment for not registering as an agent of a foreign principal and had been fined in United States District Court. He was asked whether he had ever heard that Golos might have pleaded guilty in order to shield other persons and he conceded that there was some indication of that although he could not enlarge upon it. He said that so far as he knew Golos was occupied exclusively with the affairs of World Tourist Incorporated and he had no reason to believe Golos was engaged in any activities detrimental to the United States. U

He was asked if he knew the principal officers of World Tourist, Incorporated at that time, and he said he understood that Joseph Brodsky and Alexander Trachtenberg were officers, but claimed not to know that these individuals were prominently identified with Communist Party activities. U

With reference to his relations with Harris, he admitted that on two or three occasions he had accommodated Harris by keeping for him for a short time envelopes apparently containing money, as Harris knew he had a safe in his office and from time to time asked him to keep such valuables in his custody. He conceded also that on a very few occasions he may have accommodated Harris along similar lines by placing such envelopes in his safe-deposit box at the 5th Avenue Branch of the Chase Bank. He steadfastly denied that he had ever given instructions to anyone that after his entry upon active duty with the United States Army Harris should be similarly accommodated with respect to either his office safe or his safety deposit box. (X) U

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Concerning the present status of Harris' loan, Reynolds declared that in the latter part of 1945, Harris inquired as to the possibility of being repaid and he had informed Harris that the company had been losing money steadily since its foundation and he could not repay him at that time. Some months later the business had improved greatly and he began repayments to Harris. He recalled that he personally, in his apartment, gave Harris \$5,000 in cash on the loan. He neither received nor requested a receipt from Harris as he didn't feel it necessary inasmuch as Harris had no security as evidence of the loan. In addition as profits kept increasing he directed Gregory from time to time to pay over certain sums to Harris probably in amounts of \$500 and \$1000. To secure the cash for these payments he drew checks on the corporation payable to himself, cashing them and giving the cash to Gregory. He said Gregory was fully aware that he owed Harris \$15,000 and that although he could not recall the exact language he had used in giving him the various sums, it certainly was understood that the money was for Harris and not Browder or anyone else. The total of the payments made for him by Gregory was \$3,000 which, with the \$5,000 he had paid Harris previously left his present indebtedness at \$7,000. He claimed there was no arrangement for interest on the obligation and none had ever been asked or paid. He likewise declared that Gregory, as far as he knew, had not obtained any receipts from Harris for the sums. He maintained strenuously that he had never had any financial dealings whatsoever with Earl Browder and that he had never directed Gregory or anyone else to pay over or lend any money to Browder or to anyone in his behalf, and insisted that if Browder had received any or all of the \$3,000 it was without his knowledge. U

Concerning his personal meetings with Earl Browder, dating from their introduction which he placed in the latter part of 1940, at which time he had told Browder he wanted no American Communist interference with the company, Reynolds stated that a conference was held in the spring of 1945 very near the time Browder had been expelled from the Communist Party. It was attended by Browder, Gregory, Mrs. Ray Elson and himself. Mrs. Elson at that time was employed by the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. He said he had asked that the conference be arranged by Gregory so that he might discuss with Browder and secure his opinion on the matter of obtaining a renewal or a new contract from Intourist inasmuch as the original contract had been for two years, dating from April 1, 1944. He explained that the period from April 1, 1943 to April 1, 1945 had been covered by an extension of the original contract arranged by an exchange of cables. He said the locale of the meeting was an apartment probably on W. 11th Street, New York City. When asked if it had not been the apartment of Frederick V. Field at 16 W. 12th Street, he replied that that was correct. He said that Gregory at his instruction had arranged for the use of Field's apartment and also for the presence of Browder. U

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At the meeting Reynolds solicited Browder's advice regarding the future possibilities of commercial relations between this country and the USSR and asked him if he or anyone he might suggest could assist him in securing a new contract. It was his recollection that Browder was of no assistance in this regard. U

He was then asked if anyone at any time had manifested a desire to acquire capital stock in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, and he could recall none. When asked about Mrs. Elson he recalled that she had made known her interest in this regard and there had been some discussion during that period about the possibility of Mrs. Elson buying him out. He said he had not been favorably inclined as the corporation had lost money since its inception; its contract had expired, and he did not wish to foist a "white elephant" on her. The matter of her financial ability to consummate such a transaction then was brought up and Reynolds said she had claimed to have considerable funds available through an inheritance. When it was pointed out that Elson was at that time and always had been a salaried clerical worker, Reynolds admitted that her intentions may not have been bona fide. He also admitted that sometime later he had loaned Mrs. Elson \$300 for living expenses, which obviously wouldn't have been necessary had she had substantial means. He said Mrs. Elson had been brought into the company by Gregory, that her services were of a routine nature and that he had had few conversations with her and they had not been well acquainted. He said he had no reason to believe that her employment was used for an ulterior purpose. U

A photograph of A. B. Gromov was then exhibited to Reynolds and he failed to identify it. When questioned he said he had not dined at the Vanderbilt Hotel for several years. When informed the Bureau had reason to believe that he had kept such a dinner engagement in the Spring of 1945 with the individual pictured in the photograph, he said he did have some recollection of being introduced at the hotel by Gregory to the head of some foreign relief agency. He agreed that a description of Gromov furnished by the agents did seem to fit the individual. He claimed to have only a hazy recollection that something was said generally about Reynolds' business and that the reason Gregory wanted him to meet the man was in order that the latter could vouch for Mrs. Elson whom he was about to hire at that time. He denied knowing anything further about the man, and denied that he had indicated in any way that he knew of Harris' loan to Reynolds, or that he had given any indication that he might be of assistance in securing an extension of Reynolds' contract with Intourist. U

Again referring to Reynolds relations with Earl Browder, Reynolds admitted that Browder had called upon him in his apartment on two or three occasions after the meeting at Field's apartment and that the visits were at U

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Reynolds request for the purpose of obtaining Browder's counsel with reference to the future of his concern. He recalled specifically that immediately prior to Browder's departure for Russia in April 1946, Gregory had arranged, on his invitation, for Browder to visit his apartment for a conference at which Gregory was in attendance as he was on all occasions when Reynolds discussed the company's problems. He asked Browder whether or not he could intercede for him with Moscow officials to secure either an extension of his contract or a new contract. Reynolds insisted that neither on this occasion nor on any other had he given Browder any money for his advice. He recalled that although Browder promised to do what he could, he held out little hope that he could be of help. Reynolds also said that he had enlisted the assistance of Ernest Ropes, Chief of the Division of Russian Affairs, Office of International Trade, United States Department of Commerce. He also admitted that he and Gregory had visited Browder at a summer place near Monroe, New York, probably in the summer of 1944, - again with motives of a strictly commercial nature. U

Reynolds at this point denied that he had ever been a Communist Party member. U

Reynolds then was requested to elaborate on what he meant by the term "political interference" of which he claimed to be apprehensive at the time he launched his corporation. He said it was just a general feeling and could elaborate no farther, but insisted that this fear was the motivating reason for his borrowing \$15,000 from Harris. U

When questioned, he advised that the \$15,000 was probably not deposited to his personal account in a lump sum but rather was deposited in smaller sums in several accounts maintained by himself and his wife. U

He volunteered that his corporate books and records periodically had been audited by Mr. Atkins of the accounting firm of Brown and Atkins and that throughout he had followed the advice of his counsel, Clark, Carr, and Ellis and that the latter firms were in possession of all the United States Service and Shipping Corporation papers which he would make available if the Bureau so desired. U

Interview
(Earl Browder)

In view of the allegations of Gregory and the interview with Lieutenant Colonel John Hazard Reynolds, Earl Browder was interviewed by FBI Agents on August 27, 1947. He said he had heard of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation but had had no connection with it or knowledge of its activities. He said he had met Reynolds once or twice socially but was not well acquainted with him. He denied advancing any money towards the organization of the corporation, and said he had no knowledge of its

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financial organization and declined to say without consulting Reynolds whether any money had ever passed between him and Reynolds either on a business basis or on a personal basis in the form of a loan. U

Photos of the following individuals then were exhibited to Browder: Victor Parlo, Solomon Adler, Joseph B. Gregg, Bela Gold, Mildred Price, Helen Silvermaster, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, William Henry Taylor, Anatoli B. Gromov, Sonya S. Gold, Jacob Golos, Mrs. Ray Elson, Cedric Belfrage, Harry Magdoff, Laughlin Currie, Gregory, Anatoli Boris Volkov. U

He denied knowing all of the above except Golos, whom he said he had known for 20 years, as Golos had arranged passage abroad for him a number of times as the head of World Tourist. He denied ever receiving information or material from United States Government sources from Golos. U

He admitted knowing John Abt but denied arranging a meeting of any persons in Abt's apartment in New York City. (65-56402-2804) U

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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 X

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

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. U

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. U

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 has been located at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City. He has specialized in practicing dentistry for prominent stage and screen actors. U

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

A reliable informant advised that the Weinstains 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 Weinstains maintain their own private telephone system. U

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. U

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 Weinstains 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. U

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 a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party. U

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; Lucy Josephson, the wife of Leon Josephson, who is connected with Cafe Society, New York City, and who is known to have served as a Soviet Agent; and 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. U

Informant Gregory advised that Jacob M. Golos stated to Gregory that he turned over certain materials to another Russian contact. Gregory stated that he believes this contact was Saik Ovakimian. Gregory stated U

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that after Ovakimian was arrested and returned to Russia in 1941 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. However, investigation to date has failed to prove that they are identical. U }

Results of Investigation

[REDACTED] (S) 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. U

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 X

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. 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 5:45 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. U

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. U

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

On January 29, 1946, it was reliably reported that Mrs. Peter Rhodes 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. U

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 expecting 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 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 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 Dr. Abraham Weinstein has corresponded frequently with Joseph B. Gregg. (S) U

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

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A physical surveillance on February 13, 1946, revealed that Bowman did, in fact, enter the building at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, wherein Dr. Weinstein's offices are located at 2:55 P.M. and left this building at 3:56 P.M. and proceeded to his home in Peekskill, New York. It is of interest to note that Joseph B. Gregg, mentioned hereinbefore, also visited the office building at approximately 10:00 A.M. and left at 1:10 P.M. W

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) W

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. (S) W

Through a highly confidential and reliable source 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) W

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 45-32 47th Street, Sunnyside, Long Island, and who is employed by the Prompt Press, 113-119 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) W

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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. (A) 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 Organizer" 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. u

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. u

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

It is believed that this person is identical with Theodore Baumgeld, 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, Baumgeld advised that he was engaged in buying diamonds for export to the United States. u

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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, 3605 Galf Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who is known to have contacted various officials of the Soviet Government in the past. (S) u X

The same confidential source stated that on March 11, 1946, an individual identified as Nortman, 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 Nortman bearing the return address 411 Brook Drive, Falls Church, Virginia. It is known that this is the address of P. Bernard Nortman, who was then an employee of the U. S. State Department. Nortman was one of ten employees dismissed by the State Department on June 23, 1947. X (S) u

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

The same source stated that on March 18, 1946, the appointment for Ray Elson 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 X

With further reference to Dr. Gerber, a confidential source stated that on March 20, 1946, Dr. Gerber contacted his wife, who was 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 appeared to be to recruit new members immediately and to educate them later. He also advised that they were planning to establish a dental branch. X (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 A.M. the following Thursday. Subsequently, on March 22, 1946, Joseph Gregg was observed leaving the offices of Dr. Weinstein at 1:15 P.M. He re-entered the building at 2:20 P.M. and remained therein until 5:55 P.M. X (S) u

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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 Fafnir 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 contact 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 A.M. 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 at the offices of Dr. Weinstein. (S) u

At 2:25 P.M. 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 P.M. on that date. Gregg was observed to leave the building at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, at 7:00 P.M. on that date. (S) u

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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 E. Kahn, who had been mentioned by Gregory as an individual who was known to Golos and Gregory. Kahn is the author of the pro-Russian book entitled "The Great Conspiracy." (S) u

On May 15, 1946, Joseph Elson, mentioned hereinbefore, again contacted the offices of Dr. Weinstein and advised that he would be in the office on the following Tuesday at 3:30 P.M. 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 contacted the offices of Dr. Weinstein at 12:07 P.M. 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 P.M. and remained therein for approximately one hour. (S) u

On July 13, 1946, a highly confidential source reported that Carl Winter 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 were 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 planned to return to New York City on August 5, 1946.

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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. u

On September 3, 1946, Charles Krumbein, who was then the National Treasurer of the 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 Hart, Dr. Weinstein's secretary, asked Weiss if he had any literature and, when he asked 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

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[REDACTED SECTION]



On October 2, and 5, 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 31, 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 was 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 the 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 Baumgard and Isabel Bernay, wife of Eric Bernay, 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 followings: Marjorie Choderov, a known Communist sympathizer who is a sister of Edward Choderov, the Russian playwright; Dr. Leon Gerber, a known Communist sympathizer who is an associate dentist at Dr. Weinstein's office; [redacted]

[redacted] (Zoe) Hostal, well-known comic of stage fame, who is the subject of another Internal Security investigation by this Bureau; Donald Anter, a known Communist sympathizer whose father is one of the functionaries in the Communist Party; Barney Comel, 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

E. W.

~~SECRET~~

On November 18, 1946, it was determined that Ted Allen, whose real name is Allen Norman, 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. ✓

An anonymous letter postmarked January 19, 1947, at Brooklyn, New York, was received at the Bureau which read: ✓

"I was given the name of a dentist by one of the Comrades, a Dr. A. Weinstein, 20 East 53rd Street, New York. I went up to see him. Did I say dentist's office? I fell into the Kremlin in Moscow. I fell into the big shots of the movement. You could learn some interesting things by following that guy. I upset the place. He wanted to know who sent me; how did I find out about them. In short, he did not need my business or anybody's business or he would not have asked all these questions. The ordinary dentist is tickled pink when he gets a sucker." ✓

A confidential and reliable source advised that on January 29, 1947, an unknown individual by the first name of Margaret contacted Lenora Weinstein from Norwalk, Connecticut. She stated that she was now working for Stephanson (phonetic) doing Russian translations of the Soviet explorations in the Arctic. ✓

On February 10, 1947, an individual who identified himself first as Frank Reynolds contacted Dr. Weinstein and advised that he was a friend of Dr. Weinstein's brother, John Weber, in California. He further advised Dr. Weinstein that he was known as Irving Yeager and that he was staying at the Sherry-Netherlands Hotel with Peter Lorre, the actor. ✓

John Weber, brother of Dr. Abraham B. Weinstein, is a local Communist figure in Los Angeles, California, and is presently coeditor of the Story Department of the William Morris Agency, Beverly Hills, California. ✓

~~SECRET~~