FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Wm Remington

File Number: 65-56402

Section: 12-16

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOTICE

THE BEST COPIES OBTAINABLE ARE INCLUDED IN THE REPRODUCTION OF THE FILE. PAGES INCLUDED THAT ARE BLURRED, LIGHT OR OTHERWISE DIFFICULT TO READ ARE THE RESULT OF THE CONDITION AND OR COLOR OF THE ORIGINALS PROVIDED. THESE ARE THE BEST COPIES AVAILABLE.

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-56402 sec 12 Re: Lum Remington Date: 10-31 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
269	12/18/45	WFO Rept - SA Jones	273	7	b-7-C, b-7-D, b-2

FBI/DOJ

273 7

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

16462

This Case Originated at NEW YORK, NEW YORK

File No. 100-17493

Report Made At	Date When Made	Period for Which Made	Report Made By
WASHINGTON, D. C.	12/18/45	12/1-13/45	FLOYD L. JONES FLJ:AAJ

Title "CHANGED"
NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was:
E. Silvermaster, Nathan Gregory Masters,
Nathan Masters, Serge Komov;
ANATOLI BORISOVICH GROMOV, was: Al, Paul;
EDWARD J. FITZGERALD;
FEDOR ALEKSEEVICH GARANIN;
HAROLD GLASSER;
BELA GOLD, wa: Bill Gold;
SONIA S. GOLD;
JOSEPH R. GREGG, was: Greer
MAURICE HALPERIN, was: Maurice Halpern, Mac;
ALGER HISS, wa: Eugene Hiss;
IRVING KAPLAN;
CHARLES KRAMER, was: Charles Krivitsky, Charlie Kramer;
LIEUTENANT COLONEL DUNCAN C. LEE, wa: Pat;
SOLOMON A. LESCHINSKY, was: Sol Leschinsky, Sol Leshinsky
HARRY S. MAGDOFF, wa: Henry Magdoff;
ROBERT TALBOTT MILLER, III, wa: Bob Miller;
WILLARD Z. PARK;
VICTOR PERLO, wa: Martin Stribling;
BERNARD REDMONT;
RUTH RIFKIN, was: Ruth Rivkin, Ruth Reid;
ALLAN R. ROSENBERG;
CLAYTON SCHUTER;
ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, was: A. George Silverman, George Silverman, Sam;
HAZEN SISE, wa: Hazen Size;
HELEN TENNEY, wa: Helen;
WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN, was: Lynn;
DONALD NIVEN WHEELER;
MARY WOLFE PRICE, wa: Mary Watkins Price;
MILDRED PRICE, wa: Mrs. Harold Russell Coy;
HARRY DEXTER WHITE;
SOL WEIER;
LAUCHLIN BERNARD CURRIE, was: Lochlin Currie, Louchlin Currie;

Character of Case
ESPIONAGE - R

Adm. Policy Comm Div 1-6-54
1-6-54 Discontinued
WHS - Amb Ryder

SE 17

Approved and Forwarded	Special Agent in Charge	Do Not Write in These Spaces
		269

Copies of This Report
5 Bureau
3 New York COPIES DESTROYED
5 Washington Field

INDEXED

TITLE

MICHAEL GREENBERG, was: Menahen Greenberg, Michael Gibson;
JULIUS JOSEPH JOSEPH, wa: J. Julius Joseph;
GEORGE PERAZICH;
WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON;
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR;
JOSEPH ECKHART, wa: Joe;
MICHAEL ENDELMAN, was: Michael Nicholas Delman, Marcel;
COLONEL JOHN H. REYNOLDS;
HELEN SILVERMASTER, wa: Mrs. Gregory Silvermaster;
RAY ELSON, wa: Mrs. Joseph Elson;
PETER C. RHODES;
PAULINE ROGERS, was: Pauline Rosen, Pauline Rosin, Pauline Rickman, Pauline Richman, Pauline Bickman, Pauline Royce, Pauline Weir, Pauline Usher, Pauline Uscher, Mrs. Edward Royce, Mrs. Oscar Rosin, Mrs. Usher Rosen, Mrs. Usher Rosin, Mrs. Uscher Rosen, Mrs. Uscher Rosin, Pauline Raisen, Mrs. Oscar Raisen, Mrs. Usher Raisen, Mrs. Uscher Raisen;
ALBERT EUGENE KAHN, wa: Al Kahn;
FERUCCIO MARINI, was: Fred Alpi, Frank Alpi, Mario Alpi, Frank Brown; Fred Brown, Max Favro, Max Favro, Max Favia, Emilio Pizzio, Amalio Pizzi, F. Brown Marini, F. Morini, F. Brown;
ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, wa: Abe Brothman;
JOHN;
JACK;
MARGARET;
CHARLIE;
CATHERINE;
BILL;
CEDRIC HENNING BERRIDGE, wa: Benjamin;
LEON ERLICH

[redacted]

S[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] REMINGTON presently in Washington as Naval Officer, employed by Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. [redacted]

[redacted]

Name	Page
[redacted]	151
WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON	163
[redacted]	166
[redacted]	169
[redacted]	177
[redacted]	183
[redacted]	189
[redacted]	206
[redacted]	217
[redacted]	226
[redacted]	227
[redacted]	234
[redacted]	244

WFO 100-17493

WILLIAM WALTER BEVINGTON

The results of the mail cover on this subject have been negative to date. Any affirmative results will be reported in subsequent reports.

Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, has advised that a check of the records of the Passport Division of the State Department failed to reflect that anyone by the name of WILLIAM WALTER BEVINGTON ever applied for or received a passport.

[redacted] The following information was received from Confidential Informant [redacted]

At 7:57 p.m. on December 8, 1945, an unknown man contacted a woman at the BEVINGTON home, at which time this woman stated that an individual named FANNIE was at home with her children and that ARTHUR BROWN was also at home with his children.

[redacted]

Confidential Informant [redacted] has also advised that on December 10, 1945, at 4:55 p.m. BEVINGTON held a conversation with another woman named JEAN, the latter stating that one HELEN SCOTT had just returned from Paris [redacted]

[redacted]

During the above conversation between ANN REMINGTON and JEAN, ANN mentioned that BILL (REMINGTON) has a job with the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, and is engaged in stabilizing the economy of the country. He is still in the Navy and won't be out until this summer.

[redacted] also advised that on December 12, 1945, at 7:40 p.m. LENKI GORDON (ph) engaged in a conversation with subject REMINGTON, at which time GORDON stated that he had been to Boston and at Harvard where it had been mentioned to BERT FOX that they (?) had a strong desire to have someone teach economics nine hours a week for $3000 per year.

Physical Surveillance

On December 12, 1945, Special Agents JOSEPH R. CONNORS and WILLIAM H. TAYLOR conducted a surveillance of subject from 8 a.m. until 7 p.m. and at 8:55 a.m. these agents observed subject entering the Lafayette Building, on Vermont Avenue between H & I Streets, N. W., where he proceeded to the 12th floor and entered Room 1269. At this time he was carrying a black leather bag about 24" long, 18" high, which narrowed at the top with double handles and had a piece of 4 to 5 inches in width.

At 6:25 p.m. on this date surveilling agents observed subject enter an automobile on the Southwest corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 17th Street. This automobile bore Virginia 1945 license plates 478-811, and had four other men as passengers. The automobile was surveilled to the neighborhood of subject's home in Alexandria, Virginia, where the surveillance was discontinued at 7 p.m. A description of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON as obtained by observation on the part of surveilling agents is set forth below:

Age:	29
Height:	6'4"
Weight:	200
Hair:	Blond
Eyes:	Gray
Complexion:	Medium sallow
Posture	Slightly stooped

WFO 100-17493

Features:	Has long face, small mouth, thin lips
Glasses:	Wears glasses with fine partial or full gold rims
Dress:	Wears regulation Navy Officer's uniform, had on overcoat.

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-56402 Sec 13 Re: Wm. Remington Date: 10-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
282	12/11/45	W.F.O. L.HM	2	2	b-7-C

2 2

FBI/DOJ

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington Field Division, 1435 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

December 11, 1945

Director, FBI

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Re: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER
was, ETAL -- ESPIONAGE - R

Re: BERNARD SIDNEY REDMONT

Dear Sir:

The following information was obtained through interview of ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY in connection with the above subject:

"In connection with BERNARD REDMONT, this individual was born, I recall, in Brooklyn, New York, and is about 26 or 27 years of age. He attended Columbia University, School of Journalism, and won the Pulitzer Prize and traveled through Russia and Mexico in the course of his studies as a result of winning this prize. When he returned to the United States, he was a reporter for a short time on a small town newspaper located, as I recall, somewhere in Herkimer County, New York. He eventually went to Washington, D.C., where he obtained a position with the Officer of Inter-American Affairs in the Press Division, where he worked with JAMISON, who, I recall, was head of the Press Division of the Office of Inter-American Affairs.

"In the Spring of 1943, WILLIAM REMINGTON told me that REDMONT was working in the Press Division of the Office of Inter-American Affairs, and might be an individual whom I would be desirous of contacting. When I returned to New York after this particular visit to Washington, I told GOLOS of the possibilities of REDMONT, and he instructed me to have REMINGTON solicit REDMONT's assistance. Apparently REMINGTON was successful in inducing REDMONT to offer his services, as I recall about this time GOLOS told me that REDMONT was coming to New York and he was scheduled to meet him in the New York Public Library on 5th Avenue and 42nd Street.

"I accompanied GOLOS to the library and we subsequently met REDMONT and GOLOS told him that he was desirous of obtaining any information that came into his, REDMONT's, possession, and indicated that this information was to be turned over to EARL BROWDER. As a result of this meeting with GOLOS, I added REDMONT's name to the list of people that I visited when I went to Washington, D.C., and I continued to see him from sometime in the late Spring of 1943 until the latter part of this year, at which time REDMONT was drafted and went into the Marines as a combat correspondent.

"In connection with the information that REDMONT supplied to me which I later turned over to GOLOS, it concerned principally information from

COPIES DESTROYED

60 JAN 18 1946

FM - 60

cable intercepts and other such material concerning Latin America that would normally pass through the Press Division of the Office of Inter-American Affairs. GOLOS indicated to me on several occasions that this information was not of much real value.

"After REDMONT was attached to the Marine Corps, I, of course, had no contact with him and did not next see him until some time in the Summer of 1944, at which time I learned that he had been invalided out of the service because of shrapnel wounds that he had received while overseas. In about November or December, 1944, he again took up a position with the Office of Inter-American Affairs in the Press Division. REDMONT had my telephone number, and I recall that when he was discharged from the Marines and in New York City, he called me and informed me he was going to return to his old job at the Office of Inter-American Affairs, and in the event that I traveled to Washington, I should ring him up and we would probably have dinner together.

"When I ceased my activity in December of 1944, it is my opinion that the people that I had been contacting were turned over to other Russian contacts and I would assume that REDMONT's name was turned over to one of these contacts. In this regard, I recall that in the Spring of 1945 on an occasion of one of my meetings with my then Russian contact, JACK, he informed me that he had no present need for REDMONT and apparently had not decided to contact him further."

[redacted]

It is suggested that the physical surveillance be discontinued.

Very truly yours,

Guy Hottel

GUY HOTTEL
Special Agent in Charge

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-JF6402 Sec. 14 Re: Wm. Remington Date: 10-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
306	12/11/45	J.D. Donahue Memo	1	1	b-7-C, b-2, b-7-E
340	12/14/45	W.F.O. Teletype	3	2	b-1, b-7-C
343	1/4/46	W.F.O. Teletype	6	3	b-7-C
349	1/9/46	D.M. Ladd Memo	1	1	b-7-C

FBI/DOJ

STANDARD FORM 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

JDE:TLB

TO : MR. G. C. CALLAN

DATE: December 11, 1945

FROM : MR. J. D. DONOHUE

SUBJECT: TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCES
WASHINGTON DIVISION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Roser
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Special Agent R. E. Newby of the Washington Division telephonically advised on this date that the following technical installations had been effected. All apply to the N. Gregory Silvermaster case with the exception of the installation on [redacted] which is a separate investigation.

William Pemington, Temple 5668, [redacted]

[redacted]

306

JAN 9 1946

JAN 28 1946

[illegible] OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEC[redacted] DEC 14 1945

[redacted]

TELETYPE

Mr. Glegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carnes
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Jones
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm

WASHINGTON 3 AND NEW YORK 4 FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 14 7-33 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

C[redacted]
F[redacted]
L[redacted] Declassification Definite
1/17/76 [illegible]

ATTENTION D. M. LADD AND T. J. DONEGAN

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ET AL, ESPIONAGE R. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

340

[redacted]

50 [illegible]

END PAGE ONE

[redacted]

[redacted] HIS SOURCE ALSO REVEALS THAT WILLIAM H. REMINGTON CONTACTED A MR. BURT SMITH TODAY , WHO INFORMED HIM OF AN APPOINTMENT AT TWO PM TUESDAY AT TWO SEVEN NAUGHT NINE SOCIAL, BELIEVED TO BE SOCIAL SECURITY BUILDING. FURTHER, THAT REMINGTON IS INTENDING TO LEAVE TOWN WEDNESDAY, DESTINATION UNKNOWN. [redacted]

[redacted]

JAN 4 1946

WASHINGTON 4 AND NEWYORK 7 FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 4 8-14 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ATTENTION D. M. LADD AND ASAC T. J. DONEGAN. NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ET AL, ESPIONAGE, R.

[redacted]

END OF PAGE ONE

PAGE FIVE

[redacted]

ACCORDING TO

TO A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, ONE JANUARY TWO, FORTYSIX, AT NINE FIFTYSIX, AT NINE FIFTYFIVE PM, SENT A NIGHTLETTER TO FREDERICK C. MILLS,

END OF PAGE FIVE

GRADUATE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, WHICH READ AS FOLLOWS QUOTE CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE ME POSTPONE TRIP NEW YORK ONE WEEK PERIOD. HOPE YOU ARE FREE A FEW MINUTES JANUARY ELEVEN. WILL TELEPHONE FOR APPOINTMENT UNQUOTE. [redacted]

[redacted]

END

WA WFO 4 PLS HOLD FOR WA

WFO R 4 WA

WFO R 7 NY

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

43

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: MR. EDW. A. TAMM

DATE: 1/9/46

FROM: Mr. D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was.
E. Silvermaster, Nathan Gregory Masters,
Nathan Masters, Serge Komov; et al
ESPIONAGE - R

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

[redacted]. In conversations today it appeared that Redmont and Remington are getting together for the first time in a long while because they didn't know how to reach each other by phone and had to call a third party to find out how to reach Remington. [redacted]

DML:dmg

52 JAN 25 1946

RECORDED & INDEXED

39 JAN 25 1946

65-56402-349

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-56402 Sec 15 Re: Wm. Remington Date: 10-18 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
366	12/7/45	N.Y. L.H.M w/encl.	2	2	
E.B.F 366	NO DATE	Chart	1	1	
370	1/9/46	W.F.O. Teletype	3	2	b-7-C

b 5

FBI/DOJ

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York 7, New York

December 7, 1945

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

RE: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ET AL
ESPIONAGE (R)

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith as enclosures with this letter are three photographic copies of a chart prepared by Special Agent (A) Fred R. Youngblood. This chart, which is based on the statement of Confidential Informant Gregory dated November 30, 1945, depicts the transmission of information from approximately October, 1938 to December, 1944.

Two photographic copies of the chart are being furnished to the Washington Field Division with a carbon copy of this letter.

Very truly yours

E. E. Conroy

E. E. CONROY
S. A. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080
ON 9/10/77 ed/pes

Enclosures (3)

cc: Washington Field - Enclosures (2) - SPECIAL DELIVERY

SPECIAL DELIVERY

RECORDED & INDEXED

65-56402

F R I

19 JAN 8 1946

EWD:IV
65-14603

50 JAN 30 1946

EX-31

Re: Nathan Gary Silverman

MILLER, ROBERT
GREGG, JOSEPH
JOSEPH, J. JULIUS
HALPERIN, MAURICE
PARA, WILLARD
LEE, MAJOR DUNCAN
RIFKIN, RUTH
TENNEY, HELEN
REMINGTON, WILLIAM (U)
REDMONT, BERNARD
SISE, HAZEN
SILVERMASTER, HELEN WITTE
ULLMAN, WILLIAM LUDWIG (CAPT.)
SILVERMAN, GEORGE
WHITE, HARRY
CURRIE, LAUCHLIN
ADLER, SOL
TAYLOR, WILLIAM
KAPLAN, IRVING
GOLD, SONIA S.
GOLD, BELA
PERLO, VICTOR
KRAMER, CHARLES
MAGDOFF, HENRY

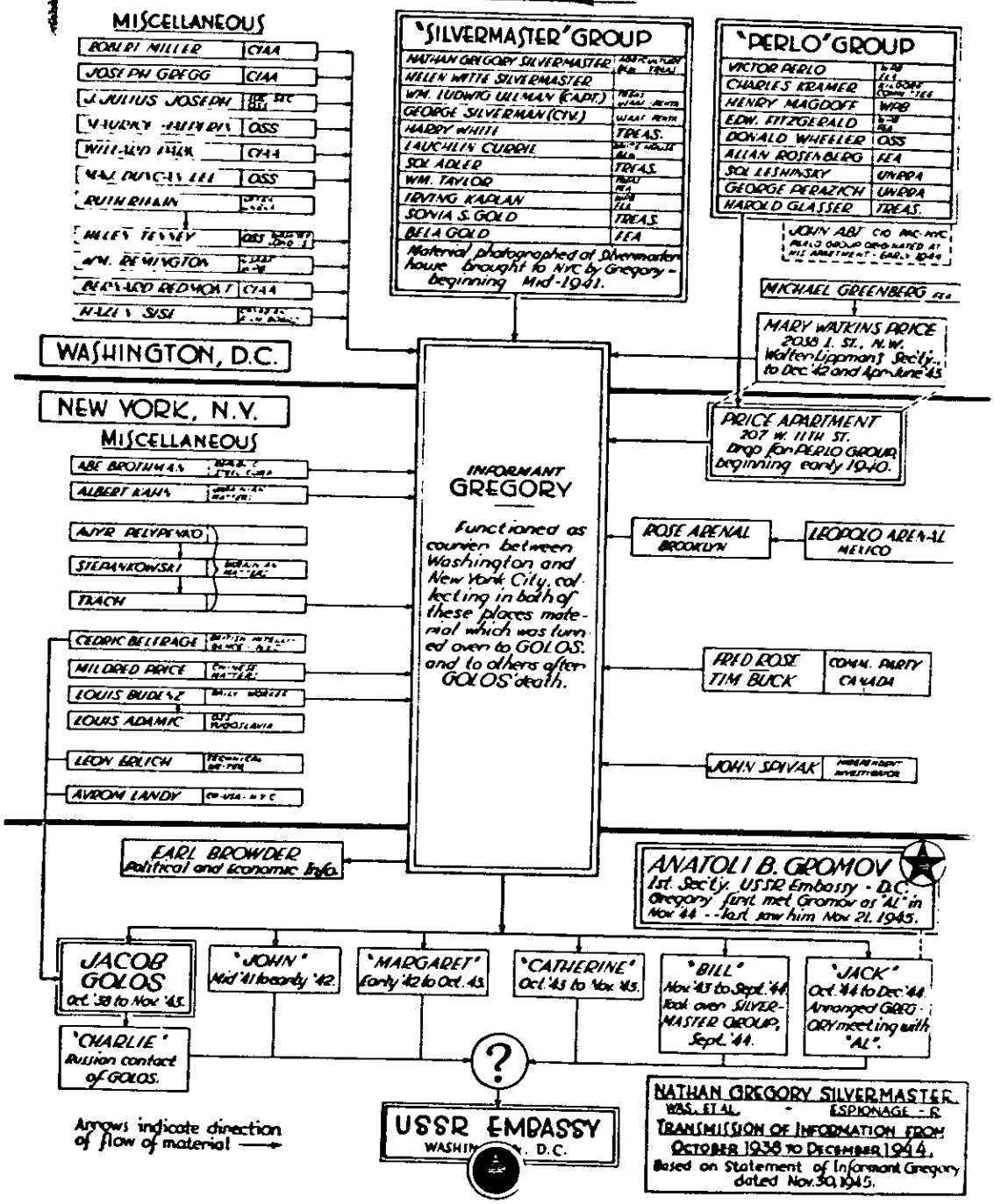
FITZGERALD, EDWARD
WHEELER, DONALD
ROSENBERG, ALLAN
LESHINSKY, SOL
PERAZICH, GEORGE
GLASSER, HAROLD
ABT, JOHN
GREENBERG, MICHAEL
PRICE, MARY WATKINS
ARENAL, ROSE
ARENAL, LEOPOLO
ROSE, FRED
BUCK, TIM
SPIVAK, JOHN BROTHMAN, ABE
KAHN, ALBERT
PELYPENKO, AJYR
STEPANKOWSKI
TKACH
BELFRAGE, CEDRIC
PRICE, MILDRED
BUDENZ, LOUIS
ADAMIC, LOUIS
ERLICH, LEON
LANDY, AVROM
GOLOS, JACOB
CHARLIE

JOHN
MARGARET
CATHERINE
BILL
JACK

ENCLOSURE

65-56402-366

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 9 1946

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 2 AND NEW YORK 6 FROM WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

9 = 7-42PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ATTENTION D.M.LADD AND ASAC T.J.DONEGAN.NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER

WAS,ET AL,ESPIONAGE R.[redacted]

[redacted]

65-56-62-370

[redacted]

57 JAN 29 1946

END OF PAGE ONE

Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Garnes
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tam
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

[redacted] A CONFIDEN-
TIAL SOURCE REVEALS THAT WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON IS GOING TO WILLIAMS
COLLEGE AT WILLIAMSTOWN ,MASSACHUSETTS,NEXT FALL AS A VISITING LECTURER
ON ECONOMICS.IT WAS FURTHER INDICATED THAT REMINGTON WILL LEAVE WASHING-
TON ,D.C.,ON THURSDAY ,JANUARY TENTH,FOR NEW YORK,AND THE CONFIDENTIAL
SOURCE INDICATED THAT HIS ULTIMATE DESTINATION WAS SOME UNKNOWN TOWN IN
NEW HAMPSHIRE.REMINGTON WILL BE COVERED BY PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE TO
NEW YORK,AND NEW YORK WILL BE ADVISED WHEN [redacted] FURTHER INFORMATION
IS RECEIVED REGARDING [redacted] REMINGTONS DEPARTURE. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-56402 Sec 16 Re: Wm. Remington Date: 10-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
383	1/11/46	N.Y. Teletype	2	2	b-7-C
386	1/11/46	W.F.O Teletype	2	1	b-7-C
391	1/23/46	W.F.O. Teletype	1	1	b-7-C
394	1/22/46	WFO Teletype	1	1	b-7-C
414	1/15/46	W.F.O. Teletype	2	1	b-7-C

FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 11 1946

TELETYPE

Mr. Clegg
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CONF WASHINGTON 13 AND WASHINGTON FIELD 3 FROM NEW YORK 11 6-55 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC..... URGENT

ATTENTION .... MR. D. M. LADD.

ATTENTION .... ASAS C. E. HENNRICH

[redacted]

[redacted] WILLIAM REMINGTON ARRIVED NYC ON THE EVENING OF JAN. TENTH AND WAS PLACED UNDER SURVEILLANCE. HE HAS BEEN UNDER SURVEILLANCE DURING JAN. ELEVENTH AND SPENT A GOOD PART OF HIS TIME AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. HIS CONTACT AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY HAS NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED. IN LATE AFTERNOON OF JAN. ELEVENTH REMINGTON PROCEEDED

RECORDED
INDEXED

383

TO THE TIMES SQUARE AREA OF NYC AND MADE INQUIRIES RELATIVE TO BUSSES FOR RIDGEFIELD, N. J. IN THE EVENT REMINGTON DEPARTS FOR RIDGEFIELD, NJ THE NEWARK OFFICE WILL BE APPROPRIATELY ADVISED.

CONROY

WFO ACK AND DISC PLS

cc: Mr. Whitson

NY R 3 WFO

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 11 1946

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. L. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lester
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hesse
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON 1 NEW YORK 5 FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 11 9-40 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ATTENTION D. M. LADD AND ASAC T. J. DONEGAN. NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ET AL, ESPIONAGE R. [redacted]

[redacted]. WILLIAM REMINGTON LEFT WASHINGTON FIVE PM YESTERDAY VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD RIDING ~~COACH~~ COACH, AND SURVEILLANCE WAS RESUMED ON HIM BE NEW YORK OFFICE ON HIS ARRIVAL THERE. THE CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE INDICATED THAT SPENCER ~~BARNES~~, AN ECONOMIST WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT, AND HIS WIFE WILL HAVE DINNER AT THE REMINGTON HOME ON THE NIGHT OF JANUARY SIXTEENTH. [redacted]

HANDLED BY

END OF PAGE ONE

JAN 31 1946

65-56402-386

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 23 1946

TELETYPE

Mr. F. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease

WASHINGTON 3 AND NEW YORK 5 FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 23

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ET AL, ESPIONAGE R. CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED THAT WILLIAM REMINGTON ADVISED THE PRESIDENT OF WILLIAMS COLLEGE, WILLIAMSTOWN MASS. THAT HE WOULD ~~ACCEX~~ ACCEPT AN APPOINTMENT AS TEACHER. SAME SOURCE INDICATED THAT THE ~~RMXX-EXX~~ REMINGTONS WOULD TRAVEL TO WILLIAMSTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS IN NEXT FEW WEEKS IN ORDER TO LOOK OVER HOUSING SITUATION. PREVIOUS INFORMATION FURNISHED BUREAU TO EFFECT THAT REMINGTON WOULD PROBABLY ACCEPT POSITION AS PROFFESSOR AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE. REMINGTON ADVISED EXPECTS TO BE OUT OF NAVY BY MIDDLE OF JUNE NEXT. [redacted]

[redacted]

HOTTEL

END

ACK IN ORDER PLS

WA WFO R 3 WA

NY WFO R5 NY

RECORDED

65-56402-391

JAN 25 1946

JAN 22 1946

WASHINGTON 2 AND NEW YORK 3 FROM WASH FIELD 22 8-00 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, E T AL, ESPIONAGE R. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE INDICATES WILLIAM REMINGTON HAS FLU AND HAS BEEN AWAY FROM WORK THIS WEEK.

HOTTEL

ACK IN ORDER PLEASE

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GENERAL INDEX SECTION

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Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neese

WASHINGTON 1 AND NEW YORK 3 FFROM WASH FIELD 15 6-57 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS. ET AL, ESPIONAGE R. [redacted]

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65-56402-414

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-56402 Sec 17 Re: Lum Remuneration Date: 11-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
440X	11/30/45	N.Y.L.H.M with/incl	113	113	b-2 (administrative markings)
446	1/18/46	WFO Teletype	3	2	b-7-C
453	2/4/46	WFO Teletype	3	2	b-7-C
456	1/31/46	WFO Teletype	4	2	b-7-C

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FBI/DOJ

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York 7, New York

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

94364

November 30, 1945

Director, FBI

Re: N. GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was, et al:
ESPIONAGE - R

DECLASSIFIED BY 4913 AP/sas
ON 4/24/78

Dear Sir:

There are enclosed three photostatic copies of the statement of ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, dated November 30, 1945, which consists of 112 pages. It is to be noted, however, that when Miss BENTLEY read this statement, it was deemed advisable for her not only to place her initials on each page thereof, but also to number these pages. In the course of numbering these pages, she numbered two separate pages number 30. This has been subsequently corrected, so that there is one page 30 and the next page is 30-A.

There are also enclosed three copies of the latter part of Miss BENTLEY's statement, these pages being 92 to 112.

There are also attached three copies of pages 7, 12, 14, 17, and 45, which bear corrections which were made by Miss BENTLEY during the time she was reading the above mentioned statement. It is suggested that these pages be inserted in place of the pages bearing these numbers previously sent to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy

E. E. CONROY,
SAC

ENCS. - 21

SPECIAL DELIVERY

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RECORDED & INDEXED

65-56403-440X

APR 3 1946

File (5) Wkly

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

TGS:PMC
65-14603

6 APR 1946

New York, New York

November 30, 1945

I, ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, make the following voluntary statement to Special Agents THOMAS G. SPENCER and JOSEPH M. KELLY whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised that I do not have to make any statement and that this statement may be used against me in court. No threats or promises have been made to induce me to give this statement.

I was born in New Milford, Connecticut on January 1, 1908. My immediate family are native born and some of my family trace their ancestry in this country to 1620. Before going to college I resided at various periods in New Milford, Ithaca, and Rochester, New York. I was graduated from Vassar College in 1930 with an A.B. degree. Subsequent to being graduated I taught at the Foxcroft School, Middleburg, Virginia.

In the Fall of 1932 I moved to New York City where I enrolled at Columbia University for my Master's Degree. In 1933 and 1934 I was in Italy on an exchange fellowship and while there studied at the University of Florence. I returned to the United States in July of 1934 and in the Fall of that year removed my studies at Columbia University. It was in this year that I received my Master's Degree.

During the Fall of 1934 while I was at Columbia I met one Lee Fuhr, nee Mackirk, who was living in the same house that I was, and after I got to know her she took me to various affairs and eventually I determined she was engaged in the Communist movement. Shortly after meeting Miss Fuhr she invited me to make a talk to the members of the American League Against War and Fascism at Teachers College in New York City. I made a speech before this group and at this time outlined to them some experiences that I had experienced while I was studying in Italy. It was at this time that I met Professor James Mendenhall, whom I believe was a member of the League Against War and Fascism. I subsequently determined that both Lee Fuhr and Professor James Mendenhall were members of the Communist Party and were active in the Communist movement in the United States at this time.

In about January of 1935 I went to the City Office of the American League Against War and Fascism which was located as I recall on 4th Avenue some place between 17th and 19th Street, where I assisted this group in research matters particularly concerning Italian matters.

I recall that sometime in March, 1935 I became a regular member of the Communist Party and I was sponsored by Professor James Mendenhall and Miss Lee Fuhr. I registered with the Communist Party under the name of

Elizabeth Sherman and that was my known Party name during the time that I was a member of this organization. I was a member of Unit 1, Harlem Section.

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

After I became a member of the Communist Party Pauline Rogers approached me and wanted to know if I was desirous of working in Italian anti-fascist work. She indicated that my sojourn in studying in Italy would be very important in this work and I agreed to help her. At this time she introduced me to Juliet Stuart Poyntz Glazer. After I met Juliet she indicated to me that she was interested in doing research work in Italian Fascist matters and asked me for assistance in this work in view of the fact that she did not know anything about the Italian language. I learned that Juliet had approached other individuals on the Columbia campus somewhat along the same line as her approach to me. In Juliet's conversations with me she was always rather vague as to what her real purpose was and I understand that this was the same condition that existed with other people she approached on the campus. I never actually determined what her real mission or purpose was. However, it is my opinion that she was attempting to recruit people for underground work in Italy.

During the time I was associated with Juliet from March until June of 1935 she resided on West 74th Street, one house East of Riverside Drive. I recall that on one visit I made to Juliet's house I observed a gentleman in her apartment and after a short conversation I left. However, a short time thereafter I again met Juliet at which time she was again accompanied by this individual and all three of us had dinner together. I last saw Juliet in the latter part of June, 1935. Sometime about a year later I saw her on a street car after which I lost track of her. Sometime in 1937 the New York papers came out with a story concerning the disappearance of Juliet Glazer and there was some indication that she had been kidnapped by NKVD agents. The newspapers carried the story that Schachno Epstein, a prominent European, had been involved in her disappearance. I do know, however, that she has never been heard of since. In this regard, I mentioned Juliet's disappearance to Golos who informed me that she had been "liquidated".

Louis Sass, which I do not think is his true name, was an organizer of the Harlem Section of the Communist Party in 1935. During the time that I knew Juliet Glazer I explained some of her activities to Sass and he indicated to me that Juliet was probably a German Agent. In connection with Louis Sass' present whereabouts I recall that Sass was an associate of Maryanton Io and in 1937 Sass moved to the State of Oregon. I do not recall his present whereabouts but I do recall that he either enlisted or was drafted into the Armed Forces during World War II.

During 1935 while I was a member of the Communist Party, I also became acquainted with Marian House, who originally is from Vermont, and Mr. and Mrs. William Hinckley, who I believe reside in Virginia at the present time. Marian House and Mr. and Mrs. Hinckley were members of the Communist Party in Unit 1, Harlem Section. It is my recollection that Juliet Glazer approached the Hinckley's and Marian House during the time that she was concerning herself with the Italian movement. I wish to state that Mrs. House and Mr. and Mrs. William Hinckley have no connection as far as I know with Jacob Golos or any of the other individuals whom I suspect to have been involved in Russian espionage matters.

Again referring to the disappearance of Juliet Glazer, I recall that Jacob Golos informed me that she was dead and that she had been a German Agent. Golos told me that they have an unusual expression in his circles, that when they kill someone they refer to it as "that so and so is playing pinochle".

In the Fall of 1935 I decided to return to Columbia to study Sociology and in order to do this it was necessary for me to make an application for a loan. I studied for two months before I was informed by the Columbia officials that my loan had not been approved. It was therefore necessary for me to discontinue my studies. At the time of my discontinuance I learned through the officials of Columbia that the Italian Department had vetoed my loan. I approached Bigongiari, who was the head of the Italian Department, and he indicated that he had nothing to do with disapproving my loan and indicated he would have approved this loan had he been approached. He indicated that some other professor had apparently disapproved this loan during his absence. As a result I wrote an article for the Columbia "Spectator" which appeared in the October, 1935 issue. As a result of the appearance of this article in the "Spectator" I was approached by Clifford McAvoy, who suggested that I write an article for "The Nation". I did not accept his offer.

From November, 1935 until June, 1936 I studied several courses at Columbia and also had odd jobs of translating and other miscellaneous positions during this period. During this period I held several positions with the Communist Party such as Financial Secretary, Educational Director, Organizer, and other miscellaneous jobs. I am still of the belief that I am a member of the Harlem Section.

In June of 1936 I received a call from Miss Callan of the Columbia Placement Bureau, who offered me a job at the Amtorg Camp. I obtained this job which was that of a counsellor. This camp was at Napanoch, New York, and the camp itself was a summer camp for the children of Soviet nationals ranging in years from about two to fifteen. The majority of the children at the camp spoke Russian and as far as I could see it was just a summer camp for children. However, I do recall that these children were given daily speeches which could or could not have been of a political nature. Again I state that all of these speeches were made in Russian which I do not understand.

In August of 1936 I returned to New York and most of this month was spent at the British Consulate office. I wish to state that in September 1930 I was in an accident in London which resulted in a law suit in which I was a party in interest. My reason for spending this month at the British Consulate was in an effort to culminate this action.

Sometime in the Spring of 1936 I was approached by Beatrice Carlin, who was at that time employed in the City office of the American League Against War and Fascism. Beatrice told me she was desirous of securing my services to assist a foreigner who was coming to the United States in the near future, in speaking English and taking care of some of his business affairs. She approached me several times thereafter concerning this matter and eventually in November of 1936 I was introduced to Joseph Eckhart by Beatrice Carlin. It appears that Eckhart is the individual she had in mind. Eckhart is a Lithuanian, about 55 years of age, 5'11", broad shoulders, bald head, wears glasses, and is a very natty dresser. I wish to state that this individual has a striking resemblance to Louis Buchalter, alias Lepke. During the time that I knew him he resided at the Hotel Marcy on 96th Street in New York. I recall that I only saw Eckhart on two occasions and my belief is that in December of 1936 he returned to Russia. However, he again appeared in New York in March or April of 1937 at which time he took up his residence first at the Barbizon Plaza and subsequently at the Windermere Hotel. The last time I saw Eckhart was in January of 1938 at which time he indicated he was again leaving the United States. He did not mention to me what country he was destined to.

During the time that I knew Eckhart he appeared to be a legitimate individual registered in hotels under his proper name and engaged in some purchasing mission. However, I learned from Jacob Delon that Eckhart was in fact an NKVD agent and that one of his purposes for coming to this country was to purchase airplanes that were to be shipped to Spain via Mexico.

During the year of 1937 I was employed at Macy's Department Store as well as their summer camp at Bloomingburg, New York. I also had other temporary jobs in publicity work. I was also employed at Consumers Union. During this period I also worked for Dewey's Publicity Campaign.

During the year of 1937 I was still a member of the Communist Party and was fairly active in promoting the Communist cause. I recall that at about the time Eckhart left the United States in January of 1938 he introduced me to one "Marcel". I later learned however, from observing "Marcel's" driver's license that his name was Michael Endelman. This individual is a Polish Jew who was born in Germany and is described as about 40 years of age, 6'1", 180 lbs., prominent stomach and Mexican in appearance. I recall that on one occasion he informed me that he had spent about ten years in Paris and spoke fluent French and German and had a knowledge of English, Russian, Polish, and Yiddish. During one of my conversations with him he implied that he was a member of an organization and that this organization was similar to the Catholic Church except that if you left the Catholic Church you only lost your soul. He also made reference in one of his conversations to the Rubin Robinson affair which was publicized in the New York papers in around November or December of 1937. I gained the impression from Eckhart that Endelman was in some way operating for Eckhart in this country. It was also my impression that Endelman was in some way connected with the Russian Espionage System but was probably a "small fry".

I wish to state that in November of 1944 I was requested by "Jack" one of my contacts, whom I will deal with at length later on in this statement, to furnish a complete biography of my personal history and business and Communist and other associations. In this biography I did not refer to Eckhart and Endelman by name but called them "Joe" and "Marcel". Apparently this biography was given by Jack to "Al" who is my present contact and who will be discussed later on. In December of 1944 "Al" then questioned me concerning "Joe" and "Marcel" whom I had mentioned and he requested their identities. I indicated to him their true names, that is Endelman and Eckhart. "Al" informed me that he knew these people and indicated that they were presently in the United States. He then told me "If you ever run into them run like hell". He did not elaborate further with regard to these individuals' present location or their present activities.

I now recall that Michael Mendelman left the United States in about May of 1938. At the time he left he gave me the name of a cafe in Paris where I could write to him. However, the name of this cafe does not come back to my memory at the moment. In connection with Mendelman I recall that sometime after his departure I received some postcards from him signed "M" from Hendaye, which is located on the Spanish Border.

In about June of 1938 the Columbia Placement Bureau asked me if I would like to work for an Italian Library. I indicated my desire and they made an appointment for me. As a result I had an interview with Ugo Veniero D'Annunzio. I was employed and I later determined that my place of employment was the Italian Library of Information at 695 Madison Avenue. I continued my employment with this organization until April of 1939. During my employment I did research work, secretarial work, and other jobs that had to be done in connection with this work. I ascertained through the official correspondence of this organization that they were as a matter of fact a part of the Propaganda Ministry of the Italian Government. I also recall that in about September of 1939 D'Annunzio was quite irritated over the fact that he had to register with the State Department. This as I recall was in connection with the registration of agents of foreign principals and other registrations that organizations of this type had to contend with.

I also determined while I was thus employed that D'Annunzio was an aeronautical engineer. I also found out that he was the Vice President of the Bellanca Aircraft Corporation. While I was employed at the Library, I recall that Mr. Bellanca would come into D'Annunzio's office and on many of these occasions D'Annunzio would criticize him and would give him orders. I would definitely state that from the observations I made between D'Annunzio and Bellanca that D'Annunzio was deciding the policy and other matters in connection with the Bellanca Corporation.

I recall that during the time I was employed at the Italian Library of Information and up until January, 1939 D'Annunzio resided upstairs over Zucca's Restaurant at 49th Street in New York City and I also know that he received cablegrams from abroad at Zucca's. D'Annunzio was a personal friend of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and I know that occasionally they had dinner together. This friendship resulted from their flying experiences in World War I. D'Annunzio was a Captain in the Italian Air Force at the same time LaGuardia was in the American Air Force stationed on the Italian Border.

During my employment with the Italian Library of Information I cannot state definitely that this organization was used for any military or political espionage as I never came across any documentary evidence that would indicate that this was happening. I do recall however, that numerous Italians would come or call at the Italian Library of Information and indicate that they had messages from home or other mysterious announcements.

At the time I commenced my employment with the Italian Library of Information I became detached from my previous Communist organization and after that I was not associated with any unit or part of the Communist organization. A short time after I was employed with the Italian Library of Information I realized the possibility of obtaining information for the Communist movement at the Library. Thereupon, I went to Pauline Rogers. She had by this time become a Communist organizer for a West Side Section in the Waterfront section. She gave me a letter of introduction to Mr. F. Brown who at that time operated on the 9th floor of the Communist Party Headquarters. This individual to my knowledge at least a year ago was employed as an editor of "L'Unita del Popolo". I explained to Mr. Brown at this time I had observed a quantity of anti-Communist literature which was printed in Italy but which was being disseminated by the Italian Library of Information. Mr. Brown stated they were desirous of seeing this literature and determining its contents. As a result of this whenever I came across any anti-Communist material or anti-Jewish material that I found at the Italian Library of Information, I made it my business to get an original or a copy of this to Mr. Brown.

I continued to bring this material to Mr. Brown through the Summer of 1938. Brown did not appear to be particularly interested in any of this material other than that which affected the American Communists and I was of the opinion that some of this material would be advantageous to the Italian Underground. As a result of this I began to correspond with "Marcel" (Michael Endelman) in Paris and indicated where I was presently employed. I received some correspondence from "Marcel" the tenor of which indicated he did not understand what I had in mind. I wish to state I did not send any of this material to "Marcel".

I wish to state that at this time I was in contact with one Nunzio who was then active in the Italian Labor Movement. Nunzio, who also is a Communist, was introduced to me by Brown. Some of the material I obtained at the Italian Library of Information I gave to Nunzio in view of the fact that it pertained to the Italian Labor Movement more than it did to Brown's activities. Nunzio, however, turned out to be a very unreliable individual and very often failed to keep his appointments. After a series of neglected meetings by Nunzio I complained to Brown and indicated that I was desirous of having contact with a more reliable individual and it was at this time that I referred to Eckhart and indicated that this was the type of person I probably should have been put in contact with. Brown indicated that he knew Eckhart and said that he would attempt to do something for me.

On or about October 15, 1938 by pre-arrangement, I met Brown in a cafeteria on University Place near 8th Street and he then introduced me to a man he called Jim or Jimmy who had an automobile parked outside of the cafeteria. (I later learned that this individual was Jacob Golos). We all proceeded in Golos' automobile to a subway entrance where Brown made his departure and Golos and I proceeded to a restaurant where we had dinner. In an initial conversation I explained to Golos that I was employed by the Italian Library of Information, that I was a member of the Communist Party and other information about my background. During this conversation Golos interrogated me at length concerning my knowledge of Bohart and Eadelman as well as Juliet, as well as my background with the Communist Party. Golos stated that Bohart and Eadelman were traitors to the Communist Movement.

I recall that after my original meeting with Golos I ceased to get any correspondence from Eadelman. As a matter of fact Golos instructed me that I was no longer to correspond with Eadelman. At the conclusion of my first meeting with Golos it was my impression that he was overly cautious and did not trust me. He did tell me however, that I should obtain whatever information I could pick up at the Italian Library. He gave me a telephone number where he could be reached and I gave him my telephone number. He told me that in the event I obtained material that I thought was of importance that I was to call him at this telephone number at which time he would arrange for a meeting place. He instructed me that when I telephoned him if a woman answered I was to request this person to have Jimmy call me at my telephone number at a specific time. He said if a man answered the telephone I was to hang up immediately. I subsequently learned that this telephone was in fact the telephone of Jacob Golos and he apparently gave me this information to keep his identity and whereabouts a secret from me.

Sometime in the fall of 1939, as I recall, Golos told me about an individual by the name of Golfand or Kolfand, who I subsequently learned through Golos and "Jack" was a Russian diplomat who fled Europe with $50,000 in cash and came to the United States. Golos told me he went to Hoboken, New Jersey where the ship on which Golfand was a passenger was to dock and that they followed Golfand when he got off the boat to New York City, where they lost him on Canal Street. It appears that they got the license number of the car in which Golfand was traveling but for some reason got the number mixed up and had some difficulty in identifying the owner of this car. However, it was later determined that the car in which Golfand was traveling belonged to a dentist who had an office in East New York, Brooklyn. I recall that at one time Golos took me in an automobile to the vicinity of this dentist's office and conducted a surveillance of this establishment in the hope that this dentist would lead him to the whereabouts of Golfand.

I later learned from Golos that girl had moved to the South side of West 72nd Street in the second apartment house from Riverside Drive in New York City. Sometime later "Jack" told me they had followed this individual for sometime but eventually lost track of him, and he is now believed to be residing some place in the state of Virginia.

From the time I first met Golos until I completed my employment with the Italian Library of Information, I continued to give to Golos miscellaneous material concerning Communist, anti-Communist, and other forms of literature that came into my possession while I was at the Italian Library of Information. I also wish to state that at no time during this period I just mentioned did Golos give me any specific instructions as to any specific type of information that I was to obtain for him.

I do recall that sometime in November of 1938 Golos told me he knew a man named Jaffe who was an enemy of the Underground Movement and who was living at the Hotel Paris in New York City at that time. He said they wanted someone to get hold of him because he was susceptible to women. I said I did not want to have anything to do with him. Then Golos dropped the matter. It was not until "Jack" came along and started asking questions that I knew who he was. In about October of November, 1944 "Jack" asked me if Golos ever mentioned Jaffe. I told him Golos had. "Jack" asked me if I had heard the complete story and when I told him I had not he said it was a very interesting story. He said Jaffe was an International Agent who had smuggled diamonds from some country and had also smuggled materials out of Russia. There was some conversation indicating Jaffe was in some manner mixed up with Richard H. Waldo. "Jack" said Jaffe looked something like Waldo.

During one of my first meetings with Golos he told me I should not attend any meetings or take any part in the Communist Party activities, but that he would bring me literature to keep up my political education. Golos told me that he had been active in the Communist Party Program in Detroit or Chicago prior to coming to New York, but indicated he was not officially connected with the Party in New York City.

In March, 1939 I left my employment at the Italian Library of Information because they discovered I had published an anti-fascist article in the "Columbia Spectator", the Columbia University paper. Subsequent to my leaving the Italian Library of Information I worked for several months at various odd jobs, one of which I recall was for a very short period with "Cue" magazine. During this time I spent my evenings doing research work for Jacob Golos. This consisted, as I recall, principally in doing some work

 EJB

on Mexican elections and a treatise on the life of Herbert Hoover. It was during this time that I was introduced by Golos to Leopolo Arenal and his wife, Helena. Golos told me that Leopolo was a high-ranking Mexican functionary and took me to dinner with Leopolo and his wife on several occasions. During one of these dinner engagements, I learned that Leopolo's brother, whose first name I cannot recall, married Rose Arenal and that Rose was living some place in Brooklyn, New York with her two children, but that her husband was in Mexico. Golos informed me that Leopolo in Mexico would send communications to Rose Arenal in Brooklyn, and instructed me to obtain these letters from her and deliver them to him. I recall that from that time until about November of 1939 I would communicate with Rose Arenal about once a week and in the event she had any material from Mexico for Golos I would go to her residence, which I recall was on President or Carroll Street in Brooklyn and obtain this material. My recollection is that I got about ten of these letters from Rose Arenal. I recall that when I received these letters from Rose Arenal they were not opened but bore the return address of Leopolo which was an indication these letters were to be delivered to Golos. I wish to state that I never opened any of these letters and Golos never indicated to me what the contents of these letters were. At the time of the murder of Trotsky's chauffeur, which was attributed to Leopolo and another Mexican artist, I ceased to receive any communications from Rose Arenal.

It was at about this time, sometime in the Summer of 1939, that I was instructed by Golos that I would receive mail from Canada at my address at 18 Grove Street, New York City. Golos told me that if I received any letter from Canada it would be for him and I was to deliver it to him. I recall that I received mail from Canada at about this time, about once a week. These letters kept coming from Canada over a period of about six months. I subsequently learned that some of the letters that were sent from Canada that I delivered to Golos, came from either Tim Buck or Fred Rose. I am not certain which one.

I recall that during this same period I received cablegrams from Winston Burdett. Golos informed me that he had been in communication with Burdett but he had told Burdett to cable me whenever he changed his address. Burdett at this time was traveling in Europe and I remember I received several cablegrams from him indicating his present location. I turned these cablegrams over to Golos as per instructions.

In about the first part of September, 1939 Golos informed me that it would be beneficial if I could obtain a job as secretary to Richard H. Waldo, the president and owner of McClure's Syndicate. Golos explained to me that Waldo was suspected of being connected in some way with the Germans and that they were seeking information concerning his activities. As a result I went to McClure's and did obtain a position as secretary to Richard Waldo.

 MB

After I had informed Golos of my success in getting this job, he instructed me that I was to watch Waldo as closely as possible to determine the people who were contacting Waldo as well as a list of the individuals he was corresponding with and in telephonic communication with, and as a matter of fact everything I could possibly learn about his daily habits and his contacts. I continued my employment as Waldo's secretary until about February, 1940 and during this time I obtained as much information as I could concerning the people Waldo met and the people with whom he was in communication. I turned all this material over to Golos. Golos did not seem pleased at the information I was getting and indicated that so far all the information I had obtained for him was of no value. He did, however, seem interested in the fact that I learned that Waldo and Wendell Willkie communicated with each other. I recall that these communications merely concerned articles that Waldo or Willkie might exchange concerning the current political situation or dinner or luncheon engagements. While I was employed at McClure's Syndicate, Golos told me he was interested in one Portiner who was employed by Brown Bros., Harriman & Company, brokers in Wall Street, New York City. I was never able to determine the relationship between Portiner and Waldo.

During the time I was working for Waldo, Golos wanted to know if I wanted some theatre tickets as Golos indicated he was in the publicity field at this time and was able to obtain them for me. I recall that one day he handed me two passes and I noticed what I thought was "Gold" written on one of the stubs. When I observed this I told him he must have given me the wrong tickets as these tickets had the name "Gold" on them. He became quite alarmed when I noticed this and grabbed the tickets out of my hand, gave me two other tickets, and left in a hurry. About a month later when I was talking to Golos, whom I wish to state I knew up to this time only as "Timmy", the subject of his prominence in the publicity field came up. When this subject came up, he indicated to me that I know his name by this time. I told him that I did not and he recalled the ticket episode when the name "Gold" appeared. I then asked him if his name was Gold and he told me his name was Jacob Golos. He then explained to me he was the Golos who was in charge of World Tourists Inc. I wish to state that at this time I had no indication of what sort of work World Tourists was doing, nor did I have any reason to know he was connected with espionage or any other Russian activities, except his connection with the Communist Party.

While I was still employed by Waldo, Golos told me he was being investigated and was suspected of being a Russian Agent. He told me at this time that I should no longer call him at World Tourists, Inc., and I should not come anywhere near the office because of this investigation.

He informed me he wanted to be sure that I did not become involved in this investigation. I recall that subsequent to his telling me this, he had to make numerous trips to Washington in connection with a Grand Jury action that was the outgrowth of this investigation. At about this time I also recall that Golos started to go to the downtown headquarters of the Communist Party. He also indicated to me that although he was not a functionary of the movement at the present time because of his underground work, he had held a high office previously and it was through that means that he knew all of the present "big shots" of the organization.

In February, 1940 I discontinued my employment with McClure's Syndicate and between that period and June, 1940 I had about four or five different employers. During all this period I continued my association with Golos during a great many of my leisure hours and did much research for him. This research consisted in obtaining biographical data on individuals who were coming up for election or other people in whom Golos might be interested. These persons were usually individuals of some political prominence. I also recall that I made a study of the Finnish relief situation. Golos explained to me that all of the biographical data I had obtained on these various persons were to be used for Communist publications such as the "New Masses", the "Daily Worker" and other periodicals.

In about May of 1940 Golos introduced me to one Abe Brothman, who at that time resided in Nassau County, New York, and who was employed at the Republic Steel Company in New York, N.Y., as I recall, as an engineer. After I met this individual he told me he wanted me to have some blueprints copied and give the copies to Golos. I recall that from early Summer of 1940 until sometime in the Fall of 1940 I met Abe approximately ten times. Sometimes Golos would meet Abe to obtain these blueprints but whenever Golos could not make these appointments I would do it. Most of these meetings took place in front of the Mosler Safe Company at 32nd Street and 5th Avenue, New York City. Abe would meet me and we would usually go to dinner and during the course of the meal or later in the evening he would turn over to me these blueprints. I do not know how many separate prints there were as they would come in an envelope. I remember that on a great number of occasions the prints that he gave me were copies that Abe had made. However, on several occasions it would be necessary for me to take the originals and have copies made, which I would give to Golos and I would return the originals to Abe at some future date. Abe never told me that it was imperative that I have these copied and the originals returned to him in the immediate future.

Sometime during these happenings I learned from either Abe or Golos that these blueprints were of commercial bottles, which I understand to be some type of a [illegible]. However, I am not sure of this deduction. Whenever I had to have copies made I would take them to one of the numerous stores that do this work on Cortlandt Street, New York City. I cannot recall the names of any of these shops.

Along toward the fall of 1940 Golos told me he was becoming somewhat discouraged in his dealings with Abe and told me he was going to turn him over to someone else. I never did learn from Golos or anyone else to whom Golos directed Abe.

I recall that Golos received a suspended sentence as a result of the investigation that had been conducted in connection with World Tourists, Inc. Sometime in the fall of 1940 Golos started to explain to me his idea of having one American corporation that would be able to handle all tourists, shipping and other matters between the United States and Russia. He did state, however, that his connection with World Tourists would probably prevent him from carrying out this plan.

Along about the same time Golos told me he had talked the whole matter over with Earl Browder. I later learned that Browder had talked the matter over with Lem Harris. Lem Harris in turn introduced John H. Reynolds to Browder. Then Browder talked the matter over with Reynolds. Browder then introduced Reynolds to Golos and they discussed the matter further. As a result of these negotiations the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation, 212 5th Avenue, New York City, was formed. At the time of the forming of this company, $15,000 was supplied, I believed at this time, by Earl Browder. $5,000 was supplied by John H. Reynolds. Basically, the purpose of the forming of this company was to ship packages to Russia. As a matter of fact, however, World Tourists acts as the receiving agent for this company and then U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation acts as the bookkeeping agent for all these transactions. In connection with the forming of this company it was necessary for the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation to deposit with the State Bank of Moscow to the credit of the U.S.S.R. Travel Company Intourists $10,000. The U.S. Service and Shipping Corp. was permitted to draw against these funds and at the present time there is a balance of $2800 in the State Bank of Moscow.

Sometime around December of 1940 Golos was under investigation by the Dies Committee. I recall that it was sometime in this month that Golos came to my apartment at 58 Barrow Street, New York City, with a large package. He said he had a lot of material that he should not have around and since I was the only one he knew who had a fireplace he asked if it would be all right if he destroyed the material in my fireplace.

He opened the package and started to burn the material in my fireplace. I observed a great amount of this material consisted of letters and pamphlets in Russian. I recall specifically that among this material were approximately 30 or 40 American passports. I recall that these were the regular type American passports and I had previously had three of them myself. Golos explained these passports were left with him by people who had gone to right in Spain. I would be unable to state from what I saw whether these passports were fictitious or genuine. However, they appeared to me to be genuine American passports. I also recall definitely that he burned a small folder that appeared to be either an identification card or credentials. His photograph was on one side of the flap with his signature and on the other side was something in Russian, and in the middle there appeared the letters OGPU in bold type. Although I did not have a thorough knowledge of the Russian language, I had studied this language for about one month and was able to distinguish the various letters of the alphabet, and I am quite sure that I recognized these letters to be OGPU. I asked him what this folder was and he informed me that these were his credentials which he used in Russia and his replies indicated that he was connected in some manner with the Soviet Secret Police. For sometime prior to this I had known Golos was in contact with the Russians because of his visits to the Consulate for passports and visas. However, upon seeing these credentials and upon hearing the remarks that he made in connection with them, I was definitely sure that he was in some way connected with Russian Intelligence.

At this time Golos explained the setup of the Russian Intelligence organization to me, that is, the foreign branch of that organization. He said the foreign branch was composed of three branches that were abroad, the Military-Naval, the Political, and the General. He did not say to which branch he belonged.

In about April, 1941, the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation started business with offices at 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City. At this time Reynolds was the President and Treasurer. I was the Vice President and Secretary, and Max Spector was Assistant Treasurer. Spector was formerly associated with the Amtorg Trading Corporation and, although I know he is a Communist, I have no information that would indicate he is involved in any other activities. At this time Golos was running World Tourists, Inc., and, as a matter of fact, greatly assisted Reynolds in the transaction of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation affairs.

In March, 1941, Golos complained to me of being very ill and, after consulting with several doctors, it was determined he had a heart condition and hardening of the arteries.

At about this time he informed me he was very interested in the articles that Walter Lippman was writing and the friends he had, and any

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information he might be in possession of. He also informed me he was acquainted with one Mary Watkins Price who at that time was the secretary of Walter Lippman. He informed me Mary Price had agreed to furnish him all the information she could obtain concerning the type of material Lippman was writing and other information concerning Lippman's activities. He then informed me he would introduce me to Mary Price. At about that time we went to Schrafft's at 15th Street and 5th Avenue, New York City, where he introduced me to Mary Price. At this time I was introduced to Mary Price as Helen. Golos was known to Mary Price as John. Mary Price was furnished my correct name and address. She was told that this name and address would serve as a cover and the party to whom correspondence was directed would forward it to Helen if it bore Mary Price's return name and address. In the letters she would write, Mary Price would explain when she would arrive in New York and where she would stay. She would stay with one of her sisters or brothers in New York City. It was then arranged that we would get together every two weeks and that we would alternate; one time I would go to Washington and the next time she would go to New York. She furnished me with her Washington address and telephone number and I recall that a short time thereafter I went to Washington, D.C. and met her in her home. I recall that she lived on Olive Avenue in Georgetown in Washington, at this time. On the occasion of this first visit she gave me a large envelope which I know contained copies of letters which were correspondence between Lippman and people he was communicating with. I gave this envelope to Golos.

I recall that about two weeks after this first meeting, Mary Price informed me she would be in New York City on a certain day. She did come to New York City and I then telephoned her and made an appointment for her to see Golos. Subsequently, however, on the occasions of Mary Price's visits to New York I would accompany Golos when they met and she would turn over the material to him.

This arrangement continued with hardly any interruption until December, 1942 when Mary Price became quite ill and came to New York City. In April, 1943 she returned to Lippman's employment and the passage of information continued as previously until June, 1943 when she resigned her position with Lippman.

In about April or May, 1941 Golos introduced me to Robert Miller, who operated the Latin-American News Service "Hemisphere", and his wife. Subsequent to this introduction Golos instructed me to make an arrangement whereby I was to meet Miller every two weeks for dinner at about the time the publication "Hemisphere" came out. At these dinner engagements Miller

would furnish a copy of "Hemisphere" which I would give to Golos. Briefly, Miller is the son of a prominent New England physician who went to Moscow as a correspondent of one of the Baltimore, Maryland newspapers. While there he met and married Jenny Low, an American girl who was working for the Moscow Daily News. Apparently while he was in Moscow he became indoctrinated with the Communist philosophy and subsequently returned to the United States and sometime later started the Latin-American News Service "Hemisphere". Apparently this business lost money over a period of time and as a result he attempted to obtain a job in the Government service. He was successful in obtaining employment with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and moved to Washington, D.C. and brought some of the files of the "Hemisphere" to Washington. Miller informed me his files had contained material supplied by Communists in South America but that he had destroyed all this material prior to bringing his files to Washington.

About the time Miller moved to Washington I was seeing Mary Price in that city and when I went to Washington I was instructed by Golos to also see Bob Miller for any information he might be able to hand out. I did see Miller on many trips to Washington and he furnished me with pamphlets and other information that he had obtained through his official connection with the CIAA. I cannot recall definitely what these documents contained but it is my recollection that they were at least restricted articles such as might be passed by the Government agencies and which were not for public consumption. I am unable to recall whether any of these documents were stamped "Restricted" or "Confidential" but I am rather doubtful whether they had any such stamp. Miller told me that in his capacity at the CIAA he had occasion to see reports written by ONI, G-2, OSS and the FBI concerning Latin-American matters.

During my initial contacts with Miller in Washington he would hand me a typewritten summary of some of the information appearing in the ONI, G-2, OSS, and F.B.I. files. This material always concerned Communist or Russian activities in Latin America. However, as time went on Miller became somewhat alarmed over handing me these typewritten notes and would merely verbally inform me of the material that he had observed in the above mentioned Government reports.

Miller's association with the CIAA ceased sometime about November, 1943 and he informed me at that time that he was attempting to locate himself in the State Department. I last saw Miller in about December, 1944, at which time he was employed in the State Department. He was

employed at that time as an editorial writer for a State Department news publication that was to be sent to all State Department officials in the various countries to apprise them of the current happenings throughout the world. This information was to be gathered from the cables being sent into the Seat of Government by the various State Department employees throughout the world. This matter, I understand was to be of a strictly confidential nature and classified as top secret and not for public consumption. I wish to state, however, that from the time Miller obtained his position with the State Department he has not given me any information whatsoever.

Sometime in the middle of April, 1941, the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation started operations at 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

In June, 1941, John Reynolds became an officer in World Tourists Incorporated. This was occasioned by the illness of Golos, who found it impracticable to continue all his work with World Tourists.

The following is my recollection of events occurring immediately subsequent to Germany's invasion of Russia on June 22, 1941 as they relate to the activities of Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, Earl Browder and Golos:

Sometime in August, 1941, Golos informed me that he had had several meetings with a representative of a Russian group in Washington, D. C. He indicated, however, that due to his ill health, he would not be able to go to Washington to see these people and suggested that I make a trip to Washington and meet Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster at her home and become friendly with her.

As a result, I went to Washington and actually met Mrs. Silvermaster on the basis of arrangements for that meeting made by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Golos while Silvermaster was in New York City conferring with Golos. It is to be noted at this point that Silvermaster subsequently told me that upon Germany's invasion of Russia, he was desirous of lending active aid to Russia and for that purpose made a trip to New York City, conferred with Earl Browder and requested the latter to put him in contact with someone who might transmit information he obtained to Russia.

On the occasion of my initial visit to Silvermaster's home in Washington, D. C., arrangements for which were explained hereinbefore, Mrs. Silvermaster treated me in a very careful, cagey manner, and to my mind indicated a definite distrust of me. She was the only person present at this time and our visit lasted approximately one and one-half hours. She did mention that she and her husband had known Browder for some time, but the conversation was almost wholly of a personal, social nature and included no remarks by her of their present or contemplated activities on behalf of Russia. Upon my leaving her home, no definite arrangements were made for subsequent meetings, and it is my recollection that such meetings would be arranged between Gregory Silvermaster and Golos.

I returned to New York and discussed my visit with Golos and informed him that I had been treated in a rather suspicious manner and that Mrs. Silvermaster obviously had her doubts about my sincerity and the purpose of my visit. I later learned from Golos that Silvermaster, approximately two weeks later, came to New York and told Golos his wife had remarked to him that she thought I might be connected with the F.B.I. After telling me this, Golos reprimanded me for creating such an impression of distrust.

Approximately two weeks after my initial visit to the Silvermaster home, I made another trip to their residence in Washington. I had been told by Golos that I could expect to be given some material by the Silvermasters to be brought by me to Golos in New York. At this time it is my recollection that Silvermaster was employed in the Farm Security Administration, United States Department of Agriculture. His wife was unemployed and William Ullman was employed in the Treasury Department. My only information at this time concerning the nature of the written material that I was to obtain was that it came from United States Government sources. I think it was at this time that I was formally introduced to William Ludwig Ullman.

For background purposes, I wish to state that Ullman originally came from a wealthy family in Missouri, I think St. Louis. It appears that at an early age, because of some family difficulties, he left home and went to New York City, and subsequently secured a clerical position in a government agency in Washington, D. C., after which he made the acquaintance of the Silvermaster family, and, it is my recollection, the Silvermasters recognized his potentialities and facilitated his obtaining a job in the United States Treasury Department. By the time of my initial visit to the Silvermaster residence, Ullman was living in the Silvermaster residence.

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster is of Russian Jewish extraction and was born in the Ukraine, I believe, sometime around 1900. At an early age his family migrated to China where he stayed until about 20 years of age. Silvermaster then came to the United States and settled in California and attended one of the larger universities, I think, in or near San Francisco. He received a Ph.D. degree and subsequently taught for a period of about ten years for a Catholic college somewhere in California.

He subsequently was employed by the State of California in connection with their Division of Labor or the California State Labor Relations Board, the exact name of which I do not recall. It is further to be noted that during his early years in China he was educated in British schools and speaks English perfectly with a British accent and he also, though a very young boy, became involved with certain Russian revolutionaries then in China, and his services were utilized in smuggling literature in their behalf.

During the longshoremen's strike on the West Coast in 1934 when Browder was being sought by the Vigilantes, he was hidden by the Silvermasters in their home. I am unable to state whether there had been previous acquaintance between the Silvermasters and Browder or not, but after that time they were very close friends.

In 1935, Silvermaster and his wife removed from California to Washington, D. C. where he took a position in the Farm Security Administration, arrangements for which, I understand, had been made by some person whom he had met during his labor work in California. It is my understanding that he

remained with the Farm Security Administration, United States Department of Agriculture from 1935 until 1942, at which time he became associated with the Board of Economic Warfare, and after a few months returned to the Department of Agriculture, and then shifted in the summer of 1944 to the Surplus Property Division of the United States Treasury Department, which last-named position was secured for him by Harry White, Present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It is my impression that Lauchlin Currie probably had something to do with his securing the Board of Economic Warfare position he held.

Helen Silvermaster, wife of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, is approximately 42 or 43 years of age and was born in White Russia, the daughter of a Baltic Baron. Shortly after the Russian Revolution, she went to China where she married a White Russian by whom she had a son, Anatole. This son who uses his father's family name was, to the last of my knowledge, in the United States Navy, and I am unable to recall the family name. She came to the United States with her husband and established residence in California, and shortly thereafter she and her husband separated and she became acquainted with Silvermaster with whom she subsequently lived as man and wife. He was desirous of marrying her, but she was not particularly anxious in view of her first marital experience, but after she secured a divorce, which took three or four years, she finally married Silvermaster. To the best of my knowledge, she has never held any employment with the United States Government, although she has done considerable voluntary work, such as engaging in Red Cross activities.

The above outlined information came to my knowledge from conversations had with me by the Silvermasters and by various remarks made by them in my presence.

In connection with the disposition of material I received from the Silvermasters and turned over to Golos, I was informed by Golos that he turned this material over to a Russian contact. Previous to my association with the Silvermaster group, Golos had been meeting some Russian. He informed me that he had observed an individual's photograph in a newspaper and I recall that the name ended in "ian". It is my recollection that the press carried the photograph in connection with a story that this individual had been apprehended on a charge of bribing a Standard Oil Company official. Golos informed me that this was the individual he had been meeting, but whose identity he had not known until he saw the newspaper photograph. This individual is not the person to whom Golos turned over the Silvermaster material, but a contact to whom Golos had probably turned over other information prior to the appearance of the Silvermaster crowd in this picture.

It appears that after this individual was arrested, Golos obtained another contact to whom he delivered his material. I later learned this individual was known as "Charlie", that he was a dentist, and that he had had a gall bladder operation. I also wish to state that in one of my later meetings

With "Jack" I learned from "Jack" that "Charlie" was described as follows: about 55 years old; 5' 5" tall, weighing 160 pounds; stockily built, having dark hair, dark eyes and a swarthy complexion, and being of Russian Jewish nationality. After I had been given this description by "Jack", I recalled that I accidently saw Golos at one time with an individual who answered the description of the person described to me by "Jack". It is to be noted further that I learned from "Jack" that "Charlie" was a permanent resident of the United States and had apparently been in this country for many years. I never was able to learn in what part of New York City he resided.

At about the time the Silvermaster group came into this picture, Golos informed me that because of his ill health, it would probably be wise for me to have a contact to turn the Silvermaster material over to in case something happened to him. He made arrangements for me to meet an individual in a drug store on 9th Avenue somewhere in the fifties, New York City. This contact whom I knew only as "John" had a photograph of me and when he met me he was to tell me that "Charlie" sent him. In this manner I was to know that this was the contact that Golos had selected for me. I met this individual "John" about ten times. These meetings were either pre-arranged by myself or arranged by Golos. I recall this individual as being in his middle or late twenties, tall and slender with very blond hair, blue eyes and typically slavic appearance. He had an emaciated look. From remarks made by him, it was obvious to me that he had just arrived in the United States and he spoke very poor limited English.

On the occasion of my second visit to the Silvermaster residence in Washington, D. C., I was given by someone there a small unsealed envelope which I would state contained probably ten or twelve sheets with typing thereon. I had not been instructed by Golos not to read any material that might be turned over to me, nor was I so instructed by the Silvermasters, except that the latter group seemed somewhat reluctant to give me such material. Upon my arrival in New York City, I immediately handed to Golos this envelope. He did not inform me to whom he was going to give this envelope but simply thanked me for bringing it to him. Visits of a similar nature were made by me at approximate two-week intervals thereafter and on those occasions when the Silvermaster group had material for me to bring back to Golos, I would take it and handle it in the manner described above. On these occasions I would take down to Washington for delivery to the Silvermasters various Communist and Russian literature secured by me from Golos.

My traveling expenses on all trips at the behest of Golos to Washington were paid by him and I always executed a simple receipt upon being reimbursed. Also during this period, upon instructions from Golos, I collected Communist Party dues from persons both in the New York area and in Washington and remitted such collections to Golos, who told me he took them down town to the Communist Party headquarters. He would later furnish me receipts from the Party evidencing payment by these persons of their Party dues.

For a period of approximately six months subsequent to August, 1941, when I began the visits to the Silvermaster home, the only individuals I knew of my own knowledge who were actually engaged in securing data for Golos to be transmitted through me were Ullman and Silvermaster. Sometime in the early part of 1942, I realized from remarks made by those two men that others in the group were involved in a similar manner, but I was still not received in their fullest confidence and did not learn the identity of these persons for some considerable time. The volume of material being delivered by me from Ullman and Silvermaster to Golos steadily increased. As my health became increasingly worse, he told me that he wanted me to begin reading such material myself. It is my recollection at this time that the material which still was in the form of typewritten notations made by Ullman and Helen Silvermaster consisted of data of an extremely varied nature and appeared to be secured by them both through their hearing discussions among government officials and employees as well as through their reading of various documents and writings. This material included, for instance, remarks which may have indicated the policy of the United States Government with respect to both domestic and foreign issues of almost every description and was actually a motley hodgepodge of intelligence. I recall that Golos characterized the information as "political".

In connection with the information that Silvermaster was gathering, I learned that when Silvermaster started to gather this information he obtained some of it on his own initiative and later learned that on Silvermaster's trips to New York City where he met Golos, Golos would instruct him as to the type of information he was interested in receiving. Silvermaster and Ullman were collecting data which in their opinion would be of value to Russia in addition to that specifically requested by Golos on the occasions of the many visits of Silvermaster to New York City. I never received any information indicating that compensation in any form was being received by either Silvermaster or Ullman or by persons who later came into their picture for such services as I am describing.

Sometime in 1942, however, Golos began to give me verbal instructions for the guidance of Silvermaster and his group relative to the nature of the information desired and still later, probably in the last part of 1942, he began to give me typewritten instructions in Russian furnished him by "Charlie" to be taken by me to Silvermaster. My knowledge of Russian was insufficient for me to gain an accurate idea of the type of information called for by the written instruction.

By the fall of 1942 ULLMAN and SILVERMASTER began to bring to the SILVERMASTER residence documents which they apparently had secured from Government files to which they had access. ULLMAN provided himself with a camera, I believe to have been a Contax, and became proficient in document photography. Also at this time he and SILVERMASTER began to dictate to me various types of information, as I recall they would refresh their recollection prior to dictation from small pieces of paper they would take out of their various pockets as though they had jotted down brief notations during the day. ULLMAN photographed the documents which he and SILVERMASTER brought to the SILVERMASTER residence, which photographs were taken on micro film, most of which was supplied by GOLOS, who obtained it from his contacts. About this time ULLMAN built an enlarging machine which he gave to me and I took it to my apartment at 58 Barrow Street, New York City. On only one occasion, sometime in 1944, did I personally witness the photographing at the SILVERMASTER residence, but I knew from their conversations and remarks that such work was carried on in the basement of the residence and that there was in the basement a more or less permanent photographic setup, that is, a holder for the camera and a device for holding documents securely while being photographed.

When I would return to New York City with the film, which at first would consist of probably two or three rolls, GOLOS would come to my apartment at 58 Barrow Street, where he would run the film through a viewer supplied to me by ULLMAN. He apparently did this in order to keep himself currently apprised of the information being secured and would always take the film from the apartment when he left.

In addition to the film which I would deliver to GOLOS, I also began to receive from SILVERMASTER carbon copies of documents, usually letters from governmental employees, usually Treasury employees outside the United States, reporting on conditions where they happen to be located.

With respect to the dictation which ULLMAN and SILVERMASTER gave me in Washington, D. C., I would transcribe such dictation upon my return to New York City on a typewriter in my office and deliver the transcription to GOLOS.

With further respect to the nature of the documents being photographed during this period, I recall that during SILVERMASTER's employment in the Board of Economic Warfare, he occasionally brought to his residence what appeared to be complete files, and although these had usually been photographed by the time I arrived in Washington to collect the material, I recollect that sometime I would see him arrive at his home with such files and observe him and ULLMAN looking over the contents thereof and deciding which should be photographed.

It is my recollection that SILVERMASTER was in the Europe-Africa division of the Board of Economic Warfare.

I do not recall definitely, but I believe sometime in the fall of 1942 ULLMAN's induction seemed eminent and I recall there was considerable discussion on the part of SILVERMASTER and himself as to which branch of service would seem most advantageous. As I recall, they rapidly dismissed any thought of his entering the Navy or Marine Corps because they thought both branches were anti-Semitic. They then realized he could not meet the physical requirements to be commissioned directly so it was decided that he would await being drafted and attempt to be assigned to the Air Corps. I recall that he did enter the Army as a private, was subsequently promoted to be a sergeant, was recommended for Officers' Candidate School, and was accepted and thereafter commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Air Force. He later was promoted to First Lieutenant and was a Captain the last time I saw him. I recall that SILVERMASTER was most anxious that ULLMAN be assigned to the Pentagon Building and further that through GEORGE SILVERMAN he was in fact assigned to the Pentagon. After ULLMAN was assigned to the Pentagon Building he resumed his residence with the SILVERMASTER family.

With respect to GEORGE SILVERMAN, he is approximately forty-five years old, is Jewish, is a graduate of Harvard University and is acknowledged to be a brilliant mathematician and statistician. It is my recollection that he went to Washington, D. C. in the early 1930's and was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board. I am unable to state when or under what circumstances he became acquainted with the SILVERMASTERS and ULLMAN, except that he may have met the latter in Washington as he and ULLMAN were both members of the same Communist Party unit there. I do recall, however, that SILVERMAN became friendly with these people and was at their home very often and after his being assigned to the Pentagon Building as a civilian specialist of some kind, he began to bring documents to the SILVERMASTER home there. I saw him on one occasion, but had never formally met him. With respect to the documents brought by him to the SILVERMASTER residence, he in fact did not know they were photographed. From remarks I heard there I believe it was his impression that SILVERMASTER would simply read the documents over, commit them more or less to memory, and then verbally gave the contents thereof to EARL BROWDER. With respect to the ultimate destination of these documents I am of the positive opinion that although SILVERMAN may have heard of GOLOS, he had no knowledge that such material was in fact being receives by GOLOS.

During the period running from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943, I became aware through remarks made by SILVERMASTER, his wife and ULLMAN, that HARRY WHITE, employed in the United States Treasury Department, was supplying them information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him

in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. I recall definitely having seen some documents at the SILVERMASTER residence, which documents were delivered there by ULLMAN or SILVERMAN, both of whom were receiving material from WHITE. As to the nature of such written material being supplied by WHITE, I can only describe it as consisting of reports of a varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly as they related to foreign commitments, also various memoranda and reports from other governmental departments and agencies. These documents had usually been reduced to photographs by the time I saw them, but on occasion I would see the original documents themselves.

In connection with the activities of HARRY WHITE, it was apparent to me from conversations I heard in the SILVERMASTER home, that one of his most valuable assets so far as the group was concerned was his ability to place in the Treasury Department, those individuals whom the group was anxious to have assigned there. Among individuals in this category were ULLMAN, WILLIAM TAYLOR and SONYA GOLD.

I have never met nor have I seen HARRY WHITE, and the information concerning him as related above came to me from Mr. and Mrs. SILVERMASTER and ULLMAN. I recall also that WHITE was regarded as a valuable adjunct because of his close relationship with former Secretary of the Treasury HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., and was felt to be in a position to secure favorable consideration for the USSR in financial matters.

During this same period I became aware of the fact that LAUGHLIN CURRIE was friendly with the SILVERMASTERS and was particularly friendly with GEORGE SILVERMAN. To the best of my recollection, CURRIE did not supply SILVERMAN or the SILVERMASTERS with any documents, but used to inform SILVERMAN orally on various matters. As an example of the information orally furnished SILVERMAN, I recall one occasion when CURRIE informed him that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code. I recall that CURRIE was a social guest on occasion at the SILVERMASTER home, although never when I was present as I have never met him, and the only significant information concerning him I presently recall is that after GOLOS' death there was a discussion between SILVERMASTER and "BILLY" as to the advisability of introducing CURRIE and HARRY WHITE directly to the Russian contact. SILVERMASTER mentioned this matter to me, and indicated he was not in favor of it and as far as I know such meetings were never arranged.

I recall further that during this same period mention was made of SOL ADLER, who was a United States Treasury Department representative in Chungking, China. I recall seeing at the SILVERMASTER home official letters written by ADLER from Chungking to the Treasury Department in Washington. Presumably these letters found their way to the SILVERMASTERS through HARRY WHITE. I recall SILVERMASTER characterized ADLER as an opportunist, but indicated they would like

to place him in some strategic location in the United States Government. I do recall that ADLER was a Communist Party member because his dues were among those collected by SILVERMASTER and turned over to me.

Another individual about whom I heard during this period was WILLIAM TAYLOR, previously mentioned herein as having been placed in the Treasury Department by HARRY WHITE. My recollection is that he was also sent as a Treasury Department representative to China and was later sent to Lisbon, Portugal, for the Foreign Economic Administration. He also was a Communist Party member who paid his dues to the SILVERMASTERS. During the interim between his return from China and his departure to Lisbon, he was in the Treasury Department in Washington and was supplying SILVERMASTER with written and oral information secured by him in that department. In addition, he prepared a report on conditions in China which he made available probably to SILVERMAN but possibly to SILVERMASTER. I recall having seen this report among the data given to me for delivery to the Russians.

I also recall that about this time I learned that IRVING KAPLAN, who was connected with the War Production Board, was giving information that he obtained through this agency to GEORGE SILVERMAN. Through SILVERMASTER I learned the information from the War Production Board was coming from IRVING KAPLAN through SILVERMAN. KAPLAN was also a dues paying Communist Party member. I never met KAPLAN and have no other information concerning him except that he at one time was associated with the PERLO group. The last I heard he was connected with the Foreign Economic Administration.

Referring again to WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN and GEORGE SILVERMAN, I recall that about late in the summer of 1943, a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by these individuals which was subsequently photographed and turned over to me. I also recall that about this time ULLMAN ceased developing the photographs he took and gave me the undeveloped negatives which I turned over to GOLOS. Apparently the reason for this was that the number of rolls was increasing to such an extent that ULLMAN did not have the time or opportunity to develop them. Therefore, I did not have the occasion to actually see what was on the negatives. However, during this time I did have many conversations with ULLMAN and Mr. and Mrs. SILVERMASTER, and I found out from these conversations that the material that ULLMAN and SILVERMAN were obtaining and photographing included data on the following: aircraft production figures, allocation and deployment of aircraft, results of testing of aircraft, reports on the efficiency of particular types of airplanes, technological developments in aircraft manufacture, statistics regarding high octane aviation gasoline, personal data concerning important Air Force officers, opinions of aircraft personnel on other nations, Army gossip, all pertinent developments concerning the planning, construction and actual completion of the B-29, and proposed movements of these planes when they were completed, data concerning the approximate schedule date of D Day, copies

of directives issued by General MARSHALL, and information concerning production, allocation and development of tanks, guns and motorized equipment. Almost every conceivable type of information relating to the Air Forces' part in the war was included. A considerable volume of this material was brought to the SILVERMASTER home in its original form, that is, the documents themselves. However, on some matters ULLMAN would copy down figures and make such other notations as were necessary for him to have a record of the desired data.

It is to be noted that during this entire period GEORGE SILVERMAN was a civilian employee of the War Department, also stationed in the Pentagon Building, assigned to the USAAF, and I am unable to state definitely which information was supplied by him and which by ULLMAN. This situation remained from the time of ULLMAN's original assignment to the Pentagon Building until the time I ceased relations with the SILVERMASTER group in September, 1944, and the volume of material consistently increased.

I never knew exactly to which unit or division of the Air Force ULLMAN was assigned. However, I do recall that some mention was made of Major KADES, who worked with General HILDRING. I also know that Major KADES and ULLMAN were friendly and that KADES told ULLMAN a great many things that he found out through talking to the General. I am sure, however, that Major KADES had no connection whatsoever with any of the operations on the part of ULLMAN or the SILVERMASTER crowd, and if any information was attributed to KADES, it was imocently done on the part of KADES.

I recall that sometime in the summer or fall of 1943 the SILVERMASTERS believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to HARRY WHITE, in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his office. As a result, HELEN SILVERMASTER went to one of the Communist functionaries in Washington and was given the name of SONYA GOLD. Eventually SONYA GOLD through arrangements with HARRY WHITE, obtained a position as one of the secretaries in his department. As a result of this employment, SONYA GOLD obtained documents from his office which she copied and turned her notes over to HELEN SILVERMASTER. I do not recall specifically, but it is my recollection that the information which SONYA GOLD obtained concerned principally the Treasury Department's opinions and recommendations concerning applications for loans made by the Chinese and French governments. I also recall that some of this information concerned political information concerning DeGAULLE, which found its way into WHITE's office. I understand SONYA GOLD is no longer employed by the Treasury Department.

I also recall that in about the spring of 1944, BILL GOLD, the husband of SONYA GOLD, came into the picture. BILL obtained a position in the

Foreign Economic Administration and according to the conversations I had with the SILVERMASTERS and ULMAN, I determined that BILL had been supplying this group with what they indicated was excellent information regarding the goings on in the FEA. As a matter of fact during one of my conversations at the SILVERMASTER home, either GREGORY SILVERMASTER or ULMAN made the remark that BILL had done such a good job that they were thinking of supplying him with a camera so that he could do his own photographing at home. As far as I know BILL GOLD is still employed with the FEA.

In further connection with the SILVERMASTER family, I know that HELEN's son by her first marriage, ANATOLE, went to some southern university and was indicated as a remarkable physicist. He was raised as a good Communist and he on occasions would come to New York and deliver me material that had been gotten together in the SILVERMASTER home. ANATOLE, however, was drafted into the Navy sometime in 1944 or thereabouts, and as far as I know he is still in that branch of the service. It is my recollection that he was assigned to a Naval Training Station near Chicago, Illinois, probably the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Until approximately January or February 1942, the individuals described above were the only persons whom I was contacting on instructions from GOLOS or on my own initiative.

In January 1942, to the best of my recollection, I was taken by GOLOS to the home of ALBERT KAHN, on East 9th Street between Fifth Avenue and University Place, New York City. I recall having heard his name previously, but had never met him before nor did I know a great deal about him. I learned that he was a dues paying Communist Party member at the time I met him and in fact on a couple of occasions I collected his party dues from him although he was working with a Jewish bureau of the Party in New York.

After the above-described meeting, he began to supply GOLOS personally and also through me with copies of "The Hour", a news publication for newspapers, an edition made available to GOLOS and miscellaneous information taken by him from the files of the Anti-Defamation League, and also information concerning the Ukrainian Nationalist Movement. It was my impression that this latter data interested GOLOS the most, but I do not believe KAHN was regarded by GOLOS as a particular valuable adjunct of his group. The association of myself and KAHN terminated the following spring, the spring of 1943, at which time KAHN began to devote himself almost exclusively to writing books and my last contact with him was approximately that time. I recall nothing further of apparent significance concerning KAHN at this time.

I am unable to state of my own knowledge if KAHN knew the eventual disposition made by GOLOS of the material turned over to him by KAHN, but it would appear obvious that he must have suspected very strongly why GOLOS was interested in such data. I do recall that KAHN acted very mysteriously on the occasions I met him, but of course have no knowledge of what transpired at the meetings between KAHN and GOLOS when I was not present.

It was also about this time either late 1941 or early 1942 that GOLOS informed me he was in possession of some very important information which he showed to me. This material concerned the Ukrainian Nationalists and I subsequently learned from GOLOS that he was securing this material from TKACH, whose first name I do not know, but who at the time was one of the editors of the Ukrainian Daily News. I subsequently learned from GOLOS that the information TKACH was supplying to GOLOS was actually obtained by TKACH from one STEPANKOWSKI. I subsequently learned that some of the information obtained by STEPANKOWSKI was attributed to AJYR PETYPENKO, a Russian Orthodox priest of the Ukrainian National Church, who I knew at that time was residing at the Bristol Hotel, New York City. I subsequently learned from GOLOS that STEPANKOWSKI was put in touch with one of GOLOS' contacts as an investigator, but because of the limited pay he received for his endeavors he ceased his activities with this contact and eventually wound up as an investigator for the Anti-Defamation League. I wish to state that I have never been formally introduced either to TKACH or STEPANKOWSKI and am not aware of their present activities.

Another individual of whom I became aware during the summer months of 1942 was one SPIVAK, whose first name I believe is JOHN. Although I never met or saw this person I know that he was a writer by profession and also did considerable investigating both in connection with his writings and on specific request of GOLOS, who paid him his traveling expenses, plus some compensation. I recall he traveled considerably on instructions from GOLOS and would make investigations in particular areas at GOLOS' request. At the same time articles by him were appearing in the New Masses, although he was not a Communist Party member. With reference to these trips SPIVAK made on instructions from GOLOS, I recall SPIVAK went to Mexico and California to conduct some investigation concerning the Japanese, and also that he made a trip to Texas in connection with securing information concerning former Congressman MARTIN DIES. I believe his association with GOLOS continued until the latter's death in November 1943, and the only further information I recall concerning SPIVAK relates to an occasion after GOLOS' death when "BILL", GOLOS' first successor, asked me if I knew SPIVAK and would be able to return some material of his which BILL was holding for SPIVAK. I recall telling BILL that I had never met SPIVAK and did not care to undertake the return of such material to him.

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Also, about this time in about the first part of 1942 I recall that an individual whom I remember as Leon, whose name I believe to be LEON ERLICH, came into the picture. Golos informed me this individual was a writer for technical magazines specializing in airplanes. I also learned from Golos that he commissioned Erlich to write a series of articles setting forth statistical information regarding airplanes and paid him $25 as I recall for each of these articles turned over to Golos. I do not recall that this individual was a Communist or a dues-paying Communist Party member. I remember he contacted Golos over a period of only about two months. It is my recollection that at the time he was contacting Golos he was residing some place on Central Park West, New York City, but I have no knowledge of his present address or occupation.

I now recall that some time in July or August, 1942 I was requested by Golos to go to Washington, D. C. and make contact with J. Julius Joseph, who at that time was employed by the Social Security Board in Washington. From my conversations with Golos, I recall that some time previously this individual had come to New York City and made contact with the Communist Party headquarters downtown, and apparently the Communist Party headquarters recognized his potentialities and informed Golos of this person's identity. Golos told me I should memorize a particular number, which number was taken from a dollar bill or some other denomination of currency; go to Washington, and meet Joseph and obtain from him whatever information he had. I was to furnish the number from this bill to Joseph to establish my identity.

Golos gave me the residence address of Joseph in Washington, which I recall was at that time in a new section of the Northwest section of Washington. When I arrived there, he had apparently been expecting me for approximately two months and had a fairly large amount of information awaiting me. I recall this information concerned material that would be of value to individuals concerned with labor relations and other matters in the labor field. I recall that Golos was not particularly enthused over the type of information that Joseph was supplying. It is my opinion that the information he was supplying would probably be of great value to the Communist Party in their labor movement but probably would not be of much value to anyone else.

About Christmas time of 1942 Joseph was transferred to the New York Office of the Social Security Board and remained in New York City for approximately six months. During his stay in New York City, I had occasional meetings with Joseph in Manhattan at places mutually agreed upon and he continued to supply the same type of information from the Social Security Board. It is my recollection that he

moved back to Washington some time in the spring of 1943. Joseph continued his employment with the Social Security Board. I continued to contact him at intervals after he had returned to Washington.

I recall that Joseph was drafted into the Army in 1943 and Golos suggested at that time that he attempt to be assigned to the OSS. About a week after his induction he was assigned to OSS and I recall that at the beginning of his service in OSS although he was in the Japanese Division, he was working in the Library of Congress and was not given free access to all OSS files inasmuch as a security and loyalty investigation of some kind concerning him was under way at that time. He was able, however, even at this time to furnish some information concerning general activities of OSS, particularly as they related to the Russian Division of the OSS, and I recall Golos attached much significance to such data.

After approximately a year had elapsed I recall Joseph was summoned to a conference of OSS officials and I believe this meeting also was attended by FBI and Army Counter-Intelligence personnel. He told me he was informed at this conference that the previous distrust or suspicion of him had been a mistake and that it was a case of having confused him with some other individual by the same family name, and from that time on he apparently enjoyed much more confidence on the part of his associates.

After this event occurred, he was able to supply me with considerable material relating to the work of the Japanese and Russian Divisions of OSS. It is my recollection that he made available to me written reports which I believe were carbon copies of the actual reports but I am unable to state positively if there were any labels on such reports indicating they were confidential, restricted, or secret; nor do I recall the contents specifically of such reports except that some of them dealt with the administrative organization of those two divisions of OSS.

My association with Joseph continued until December, 1944 and up until that time he continued to supply me with this same type of information.

With reference to any knowledge or suspicion on the part of Joseph as to the true identity of Golos and the disposition he was making of materials given him by me and received by me from Joseph

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I have no positive information that he was in fact aware of Golos' identity or of what use Golos made of such material. I recall that Joseph's wife had left him some time in 1943 - I believe shortly after they removed to Washington, and she had gone to the West Coast where she encountered some newspaper people who knew Golos' true identity. I recall she was on the West Coast at the time of Golos' death and the discussion between her and those newspaper people was precipitated by the news of Golos' death. At a later time she told me she knew the Golos was, however, I do not know if she ever informed Joseph, with whom she had effected a reconciliation.

My last information concerning Joseph is that in December, 1944, he was a first lieutenant still assigned to OSS and residing at that time at 2921 Lincoln Road, Northeast, Washington, D. C. In addition, I recall that he and his wife, Bella, were both dues-paying Communist Party members and in fact on occasions I collected their Party dues from them.

As previously mentioned, Joseph continued to supply me with information subsequent to Golos' death and I related such information on to the various successors of Golos about whom more explanatory details will be included hereinafter.

In addition, I recall that while Joseph was stationed in the Library of Congress with OSS, he apparently occupied a desk next to PAUL BARAN, who was in the Russian Section of OSS and thereby was able to secure some information concerning that division's work. I am very sure, however, that BARAN was totally unaware of Joseph's activities with regard to the work of BARAN's division.

Another individual with whom I became acquainted in the latter part of 1942 was Maurice Halperin. I became acquainted with him through arrangements made for such meeting by Golos and from what I later learned, it appears that Halperin, who at one time was professor of romance languages at Oklahoma University, had come to Washington, D. C. after some trouble at Oklahoma University and, together with a former colleague of his at Oklahoma University, Willard Park, who taught anthropology there, had indicated to Bruce Minton of the "New Masses" that they desired to be placed in contact with some Communist in the East.

I also learned that during his stay in Oklahoma, Halperin had been a Communist Party member but upon his arrival in Washington had apparently temporarily lost contact. Halperin was

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employed by OSS in the Latin American Division of the Research and Analysis branch and Park was in the Political Section of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Minton apparently communicated to Golos the desire of Halperin and Park to make a Communist contact in this section and my subsequent meeting with them was a result of arrangements made by Golos.

My first meeting with Halperin was in Washington, D. C. at Park's residence, which I recall was over the District line in Maryland and on this occasion I discussed with them the work they were doing. On this occasion I told Halperin and Park that Bruce Minton had sent me to see them and they were pleased to make the contact. It was arranged that I would collect Communist Party dues from Halperin, and it is to be noted that Park was not a Party member although I know he did occasionally make contributions to the Party.

I did not ask them for any information coming to their attention in the course of their governmental duties and recall that some few weeks later Golos made one of his very infrequent trips to Washington, met Halperin and Park at the home of Mary Price, and apparently made arrangements with them on that occasion to be supplied by them with certain information to which they had access in their respective offices.

Although I was in the Price home at this time, I was not in their immediate presence during their conversation, having been told by Golos to take Mary Price into the bedroom and occupy her attention while Golos and the men had their discussion.

After this meeting Halperin and Park began to supply Golos with various information and made it available to him by giving it to Mary Price, from whom I would take it on my trips to Washington. This arrangement continued for a few months, at which time Mary Price became ill and their information came directly to me from them.

With respect to the type of information being made available by Halperin and Park, it is my recollection that Park was able to supply only throw-aways and rather inconsequential data from the CIAA and the contributions were not of much value. Halperin,

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however, delivered to Mary Price and later to myself mimeographed bulletins and reports prepared by OSS on a variety of topics and also supplied excerpts from State Department cables to which he evidently had access. Halperin's contributions were gratefully received by Golos, who appeared to attach considerable importance to them.

Park's activities on behalf of Golos ended, to the best of my knowledge, early in 1943, but his contributions, as previously characterized, had been meager and inconsequential. I continued, however, to see Halperin until December, 1944 and during that period he had continuously given me information as described above.

Halperin like the other persons whom I had been contacting in Washington, D. C. for Golos made occasional trips to New York City where Golos and myself would take him to dinner or a show. On these occasions in New York City Halperin and Golos used to discuss some of the work Halperin was doing for him but at no time did I notice any indication on Halperin's part indicating knowledge by him of the true identity of Golos. It is to be explained that at the time Halperin's services were enlisted, he like the others, with the exception of the Silvermaster group, was told that such information that they supplied was being transmitted to Earl Browder and I have no knowledge if he knew or suspected any contrary or further disposition of such material.

As mentioned above, my last meeting with Halperin occurred in 1944, at which time he was still employed in the OSS. The only other information I presently recall concerning Halperin is that some time early in 1945 "Jack", the Russian contact at that time, told me that Halperin had been accused by General William Donovan of being a Soviet agent and that after this accusation had been leveled at him, according to Jack, Halperin had failed to appear two or three times to meet his contact.

EXB

Another individual with whom I became acquainted during the latter part of 1942 was Major Duncan Lee. My first knowledge of him came from a remark by Mary Price at the time when she was in New York in 1942 that she was attending a party in New York City given by Duncan Lee, a friend of her sister, Mildred.

I recalled that at that time Lee, who was a Law graduate of either Yale or Harvard, was associated with General Donovan's law firm in New York. By way of background, Lee was born in China, the son of an American missionary, and is a descendent of General Robert E. Lee, and I also recall that he attended either Oxford or Cambridge University in England where he became acquainted with his wife, Ishbel, who was a Scottish girl. I recalled that while in New York practicing law, Lee had become identified with various organizations interested in the Far East such as the Institute of Pacific Relations, and it was probably through his activities in this regard that he met Mildred Price.

In 1942 Mary Price mentioned to Golos that Lee was going to Washington, D. C. with General Donovan in O.S.S. and she asked Golos if he were interested in Lee. Golos replied that of course he was and delegated Mary to handle him. Mary did proceed to take care of Lee who was given an army commission directly upon entering O.S.S., but his contributions were not particularly voluminous or valuable and Golos decided it would be better if I were to meet Lee and determine exactly the nature of his duties and the type of information coming to his attention in O.S.S. Accordingly, through arrangements made by Mary Price, I met Lee in Washington and he told me he was in an advisory capacity to General Donovan, and it was apparent that he was cognisant of most of the material directed to General Donovan's attention.

It is my impression that at this time Lee, who had been a Communist Party member in New York City, was of the impression that the information he had been giving Mary Price was being delivered to Earl Browder but in subsequent conversations and from remarks which came to my attention later as having been made by Lee, I believe that after awhile he realized that such information was actually destined for Russian Intelligence.

After my initial meeting with Lee, he began to supply me with O.S.S. information of a varied nature. These data were always given by him orally, and he would never furnish anything in writing nor would he allow me to make notes of the information he gave me. I recalled that his information included facts on various phases of anti-Soviet work by O.S.S., its activities in various European countries with respect to uncovering Russian activities, the location of O.S.S. personnel in foreign

countries, and the nature of their activities. Golos attached great significance to such information inasmuch as it appeared to concern most directly activities of the United States Government as they concerned Russia. For instance, I recall his mentioning O.S.S. agents being parachuted into Hungary and Yugoslavia and peace maneuverings going on between the satellite Axis nations through the medium of O.S.S. representatives in Sweden and Switzerland. The quantity of information furnished by Lee was never particularly great, but it was all of a nature to interest the Russians greatly and his production was on a quality basis rather than quantity.

I continued to see Lee at intervals in Washington, D. C., meeting him for awhile at his Washington residence but thereafter meeting him on the streets there as he indicated he no longer desired to have me appear at his office. For occasional periods of time Lee would be absent from Washington on trips outside the country but when he was in Washington I would see him in the manner described above. My association with him continued until approximately December 1944 at which time he had just been assigned to the Japanese Division of O.S.S. and held the rank of major.

For the most part Lee seemed to be supplying information which in his judgment would be of value, and it was on infrequent occasions that I, at the request of Golos, requested him to obtain information on specific matters. To the best of my knowledge Golos met Lee only a couple of times both in Washington, and I do not believe that Lee was aware of the true identity of Golos although it may well be that he may have subsequently been apprised thereof by Mary Price as she resumed her association with him at a later date.

The name by which Lee was known to the Russians was "Pat". His wife, Ishbel, had also been a Communist Party member in New York City, and I recall that at the time she was considering seeking United States citizenship she was somewhat apprehensive that an investigation of her past activities might reveal her Party affiliation and would reflect upon her husband. On most of the occasions I visited him at his home and on the street it would be arranged that I would meet him alone and the only other person present was his wife.

Lee impressed me as a rather weak individual who was impressed with being a descendent of General Lee, and most of the times I saw him he was nervous and emotionally upset. He was extremely apprehensive about the possibility of being under FBI surveillance as he explained to me he was in a really vulnerable position as the FBI and the O.S.S. at that time, according to him, were both seeking to have control of all United States

intelligence activities and that in furtherance of their claim, the FBI would very much like to place O.S.S. personnel in an embarrassing position. He mentioned many times that he did not like the work he was engaged in, that is, the collection of information for me, and he appeared to me to be troubled with a severe conflict of ideas. I subsequently learned from "Jack", who was one of my Russian contacts, that Duncan Lee had indicated to the person who took him over after I ceased my activities that he did not desire to continue his contacts with the Russian espionage setup any further. I also learned at this time that Duncan Lee at that time went to China, and I am unable to state whether he continued his contacts with the Russians after this time.

About this time, sometime in 1942, I recall that one Vladimir Kasakevich, a former professor at Cornell University, was a somewhat frequent visitor to Golos' office. This individual, who was not to my knowledge a member of the Communist Party but who had Communist leanings, was at that time barely making a living teaching the Russian language and giving lectures and writing excerpts for Communist publications. Vladimir was not to my knowledge connected with any government agency nor did he have any source for obtaining information and as far as I know was merely a friend of long standing of Golos. I do recall, however, that at some previous time he had some information concerning Trotskyites which he furnished Golos.

Another individual who I recall was in contact with Golos about this time in 1942 was one A. Landy who was a functionary of the Communist Party who operated from the ninth floor of the Communist Party Headquarters in New York City. It is my recollection that this individual probably was identified with determining the identities of all Trotskyites in the United States and in Mexico and possibly South America. It is my recollection that Golos relied upon Landy for all the information he needed in connection with determining the identities, locations and activities of Trotskyites.

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Another individual about whom I heard, probably in the latter part of 1942, was Peter Rhodes. I recall Golos mentioned to me that he knew an individual by this name who, so far as I ever learned, was a newspaperman and writer by profession, although I am unable to state definitely that he was connected with any one publication. I do remember some of his material appeared in "PM", but it is my impression he was a free-lance writer. With respect to his background, I learned that he had been born in the Philippine islands, and there seemed to be some question about his nationality and citizenship inasmuch as his father was reputedly a German citizen. There was also information to the effect that his mother, who in fact was a British intelligence agent, had killed the father during World War I, and thereafter reared Peter herself. I am unable to state what type of information, if any, was being supplied to Golos by Rhodes, but it is my impression that Golos definitely was interested in Rhodes like he was in other persons in the newspaper and writing field, and I recall that after protracted difficulties in 1943, Rhodes finally was able to get to England in some capacity with the United States Government, the exact nature of which I never knew. It was my further understanding that he thereafter proceeded to Egypt where he engaged in some sort of broadcasting work for this Government - either broadcasting pro-allied propaganda or possibly monitoring enemy broadcasts. I later learned that he had subsequently gone to Italy.

Although I never met Rhodes personally, I did meet his wife, who is a Belgian he met in Belgium, and as late as the early months of 1945 she was still residing at 40 Monro Street, Knickerbocker Village, New York City. I recall that after I had heard of Rhodes from Golos, Mrs. Rhodes occasionally would communicate with Golos through my home telephone, but I have no knowledge of the nature of such contacts. I have no knowledge or suspicion that she personally was engaged in any activities for Golos, and her occasional contacts with him were probably in connection with her husband's whereabouts outside the United States. She and her husband were Communists to the best of my belief. I learned some time after Golos' death that Mrs. Rhodes became aware of the true identity of Golos. My basis for that statement is that sometime after his death I was conversing with her, and although she did not state it directly, she gave me the definite impression that she knew who he really was.

Sometime in early 1945 Jack requested me to get in touch with Mrs. Rhodes and determine the present whereabouts of her husband. I recall telephoning her, identifying myself, and indicating to her I was desirous of

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talking with her, but she curtly informed me she was too busy to see me, and it was obvious she did not want to meet me. I accordingly reported that situation to Jack, who asked me to press her for a meeting, but I declined. Sometime in the summer of 1945 Al likewise requested me to arrange a meeting with Mrs. Rhodes for the purpose of having her husband meet some new Russian contact. I declined again for the reason that she had made it apparent to me previously that she did not care to have any further association with me.

It is my impression that the Russians, in the person of Al, attach some considerable importance to Peter Rhodes, because even on meetings subsequent to that just described, he continued to request me to attempt to arrange a meeting. I never was able to get a very specific idea of why Rhodes apparently was regarded as valuable. Rhodes is a rather well-known writer in New York, and I have no knowledge of any organizations or groups with which he was identified.

Approximately six months before the death of Golos in November, 1943, he requested me to begin seeing Louis Budenz, formerly editor of the "Daily Worker". I, of course, had known of Budenz prior to that time, but I had never met him, although I knew he and Golos were rather well acquainted. Golos took me to Budenz, indicated to the latter that he and I were associated, and it was informally arranged that Budenz would supply information to me in the manner he formerly had to Golos directly. Occasionally thereafter Budenz would telephone Golos, indicating he had some information for him, and I would then see Budenz. After Golos' death, Budenz occasionally telephoned me directly, and I would see him. With respect to the type of information being supplied by Budenz, to my recollection it was all furnished orally by him, and I remember that Budenz was securing a good deal of information from Louis Adamic, the author.

I don't know if Adamic was actually in Government service at this time, but he obviously was well informed of OSS activities in Yugoslavia, and I recall a good deal of the information supplied by Budenz which originated with Adamic concerning internal troubles in Yugoslavia, as well as OSS activities in that country. In addition, Budenz was able to learn from Adamic about the activities of various Yugoslavian groups in the United States, and passed on such information to me. I recall also that Budenz occasionally was able to supply specific information about certain United States Government officials or employees who might be sent to Europe, particularly Yugoslavia and Turkey. The contributions made by Budenz were not regarded by Golos as particularly significant, and it is my impression that Golos felt Budenz could be much more useful and productive than he actually was. It is my recollection that my last meeting with Budenz occurred sometime in 1944, as I had been told by Jack, my Russian contact at that time, to drop Budenz. I have never met or had any contact with Louis Adamic, who so far as I know was not a Communist, although I do recall that he had some contact with A. Landy, described hereinbefore.

With respect to HELEN TENNEY, my first information concerning her came from GOLOS, who informed me sometime, as I recall, in 1942 that he was being supplied by her with certain material to which she had access in the course of her duties with a short wave unit of OSS in New York City. I am not exactly sure of the nature of this outfit except I know if it weren't actually an OSS division it at least was sponsored by OSS and had to do with procurement of persons to be employed outside the United States by OSS. I recall that this concern was interested in persons of almost every nationality and HELEN TENNEY'S work apparently consisted for the most part of compiling biographical data concerning persons whom OSS was considering employing. Such data were turned over to GOLOS by HELEN TENNEY and I recall having seen some of this type of material. I recall further that one MARYA BLOY was in charge of this unit in New York City.

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

Sometime later in 1942 it is my recollection that the short wave unit of OSS described above was disbanded and thereafter I believe HELEN TENNEY was employed by "Cue Magazine" in New York. GOLOS then got the idea that she perhaps could secure a position with OSS in Washington and I recall that she did proceed to Washington. Probably in the late summer of 1943, as I recall, she took over from MARY PRICE the apartment the latter had been occupying, the address of which I believe is 2038 I Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. She did in fact secure a position with OSS in Washington and it was hoped by GOLOS that she could be assigned to the Latin American Division, inasmuch as MAURICE HALPERIN was already established in that division and could of course facilitate her work for GOLOS. She was not, however, assigned to this division but rather to a "hush hush" Spanish Division where she saw reports being submitted to OSS in Washington from its agents in Spain.

At first HELEN TENNEY simply made it her business to read as much of this material as she could and either memorize it or make notations thereof in order that she could type up rather comprehensive reports of it at her home. Later, however, she was able to supply written material in the form of OSS reports and memoranda which I recall having seen and further recall that such written material included notations as to the dissemination to be made of it as well as the various OSS officials whose attention was

to be directed to it. It is my further recollection that some of this material was labeled "Secret" and some of it "Confidential."

Upon COLOS' death in November, 1943, I proceeded to Washington and met HELEN TENNEY for the first time, although I had considerable information concerning her activities. I explained the reason for my visit was the fact that COLOS had died and that I was taking over his duties and accordingly would receive from HELEN TENNEY such information in the manner she had been supplying COLOS in the past. This of course was agreeable to her and I thereafter continued to see HELEN TENNEY on my periodic visits to Washington and she did continue to supply me with information coming to her attention in connection with her OSS duties.

I recall that probably in early 1944 as a result of a conflict between CARLTON HAYES, United States Ambassador to Spain, and OSS, the functions of the latter agency in Spain were considerably curtailed and thereafter HELEN TENNEY was not able to supply me with the quality and quantity of information previously furnished by her. I recall also at this time that HELEN TENNEY'S duties began to include some work in connection with an OSS broadcast monitoring station somewhere on Long Island; that she had access to OSS digests prepared in connection with her monitoring activities and made them available to me. She was able to supply a considerable quantity of written data reflecting the activities of OSS personnel in virtually all sections and all countries of the world, and I recall that these data were prepared by ditto machine and as previously mentioned indicated the persons in OSS who were to see these copies, as well as other governmental agencies to whom these reports were directed.

During the time I was contacting HELEN TENNEY in Washington she was residing alone at the address mentioned above. I recall having seen her occasionally in New York City when she would make visits to her mother, who I believe is Mrs. MABEL A. TENNEY, 150 East 52nd Street, New York City. I do not believe she was acquainted with nor aware of the activities of any of the individuals identified in the SILVERMASTER group, nor did she know Major DUNCAN LEE, or, as far as I know, any members of the PERIO group.

My last meeting with HELEN TENNEY occurred in December, 1944, when I saw her in Washington and told her that I would no longer be functioning in the manner I had and gave her some specious reason why I was ceasing my activities. I told her that someone else would replace me and I subsequently learned, I believe from JACK, that she had in fact been contacted subsequent to my breaking off relations with her.

With respect to HELEN TENNEY'S knowledge of the actual ramifications

of the work she was doing for GOLOS, myself and the others, it is my opinion that she did not know the true identity of GOLOS; however, I am of the opinion that she may well have known or at least strongly suspected that data being supplied by her eventually went to the Russians, because she had had considerable experience back in the 1930's working with the Spanish Communists and at that time I know had mailed various material to Russia at their behest.

With respect to compensation, I recall that on probably my last meeting with her in Washington in December, 1944, I mentioned to her that I could let her have $50.00, inasmuch as she had remarked on previous meetings that she was financially pressed and unable to afford a maid. She readily accepted the $50.00, which I told her she could regard as a loan or in any other way she saw fit, and thereafter I mentioned to JACK that I had advanced her $50.00. He inquired if she were hard pressed financially and I told him she had mentioned that she was not particularly prosperous. He said arrangements should be made to pay her regularly $50.00 per month.

During the time that both GOLOS and myself were dealing with HELEN TENNEY I recall that she was known to the Russians merely as "HELEN."

In connection with HELEN TENNEY, as stated above, she was introduced to GOLOS by GRACE GRANICH who was, I believe, in the editorial department of INTERCONTINENT NEWS, which is located somewhere in New York City. I am unable to state whether GRANICH furnished any information to GOLOS but do know, however, that it was through GRANICH that GOLOS met and knew HELEN TENNEY.

Another individual who I knew was collecting information for GOLOS was RUTH RIVKIN. By way of background, RUTH RIVKIN comes from a wealthy Jewish family in New York City and was employed with one of the Jewish relief organizations in New York City. She was a dues paying Communist member and was associated with the BOOK AND MAGAZINE GUILD in connection with her Communistic operations. She was a friend of HELEN TENNEY and I recall that both HELEN and RUTH attended the same prep school somewhere in New York City.

When RUTH first went to Washington she obtained a job with O.F.F.R.A., which was the predecessor of the UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION. The OFFRA was disbanded at the time the UNRRA was organized and she continued on with the UNRRA. RIVKIN was turning over the information she obtained to HELEN TENNEY at the time HELEN TENNEY

arrived in Washington, D. C., and when I would go to Washington I would pick this material up in the regular course of my collection. I recall that I met RUTH RIVKIN on one or two occasions when I visited Washington, D. C. The material that the RIVKIN woman was producing was not of much importance and consisted chiefly in determining what the policy of the UNRRA was at that time and giving brief digests of what happened at the various conventions of UNRRA that she attended during the course of her official duties. I do recall that a great deal of information was regarding the question of moving the displaced persons in Europe at that time. In December of 1944 when I ceased my operations I indicated either at this time or shortly previous to HELEN that it would probably be a good idea to stop obtaining information from RUTH. At the time I ceased my activities in December of 1944 I do not believe that she was actively engaged in furnishing information to anyone.

GFB

Sometime toward the latter part of 1942 or in early 1943 I learned that one CEDRIC BELFRAGE was contacting GOLOS and turning over to him certain information. I learned through GOLOS that BELFRAGE was connected with British intelligence in the United States and operated out of a "cover" office some place in the Rockefeller Center. I also recall that BELFRAGE was introduced to GOLOS by either EARL BROWDER or V. J. JEROME. During the course of my connection with GOLOS, I found out that BELFRAGE had supplied GOLOS with a report apparently emanating from Scotland Yard, which was more or less of a treatise on espionage agents. This work dealt with the type of people who might be employed for this sort of work, the precautions that should be taken to allude or identify whether or not a person was being followed. I also recall that in this article was a contribution by some prominent burglars in England, who apparently made the following information available as a patriotic gesture. This contribution concerned the technique of surreptitiously opening safes, doors, locks, and gaining admittance to most any type of building or office equipment. This document was a carbon copy and was apparently extracted by BELFRAGE from some British file. BELFRAGE also contributed information regarding British policy as it concerned the Middle East and Russia, and other information that apparently emanated from his connection with, probably, high ranking British officials in the United States.

After GOLOS died, I, of course, not having ever met BELFRAGE, had no occasion to contact him further. However, when my Russian contact, BILL, appeared in the picture, he asked me to contact BELFRAGE and to obtain from him the information that he had previously been supplying to GOLOS. I told him that I did not know BELFRAGE and, therefore, would not be able to get hold of him. BILL then told me to go to EARL BROWDER and find out through BROWDER where BELFRAGE was located and attempt to make contact with him. As a result of this I actually did go to see BROWDER and BROWDER informed me, "He is out of the racket now; let him stay out of it." I subsequently informed BILL that I was unable to reach BELFRAGE.

When BILL ceased to contact me and my next Russian contact, JACK, began seeing me, he too requested me to attempt to pick up BELFRAGE again, and he also suggested that I might be able to accomplish this by seeing BROWDER and finding out where BELFRAGE was located and what he was then doing.

I wish to state that I did not again go to BROWDER concerning BELFRAGE, but do recall that JACK kept insisting that I make some attempt to locate BELFRAGE and to obtain whatever information he was then able to give. I do not recall that my next Russian contact, AL, made any overtures in attempting to have me locate BELFRAGE, but I do recall that in the Spring

of 1943 I met JEROME on the street and he inquired if I was still interested in seeing BELFRAGE. I was noncommittal in my reply and JEROME volunteered that I probably should be interested in BELFRAGE inasmuch as he was back with British intelligence at that time. As far as I was able to determine from GOLOS, BELFRAGE was not a member of the Communist Party. I also recall that BELFRAGE was known to the Russians as BENJAMIN.

In connection with V. J. JEROME, I wish to state that JEROME was a friend of long standing of GOLOS. JEROME, I know, is identified with the Communist Party movement in the United States and is a leading Communist figure in New York Communist circles, and I believe is on the National Committee. With the exception of his introducing BELFRAGE to GOLOS, I know of no other activities that JEROME was engaged in as it concerns this matter. However, I do wish to state that GOLOS and JEROME saw each other frequently.

Another individual who I recall was supplying information at this time, which was from the Summer and Fall of 1943 until August 1944 or September 1944, was MICHAEL GREENBURG (or BERG). My first information concerning this individual came from either GOLOS or MILDRED PRICE, who indicated to me that GREENBURG was associated in some capacity in Washington with LAUCHLIN CURRIE. It is my recollection that GREENBURG, who is a native of England, had probably become associated with CURRIE when the latter was one of the so-called anonymous assistants to the President, and continued close to him when he assumed duties with the Foreign Economic Administration. GREENBURG, who was educated in England and I believe, in addition, took further work at Harvard, and who is reputedly brilliant, was not particularly valuable although he did furnish considerable information, principally concerning China. It is to be noted that his position was not particularly strategic inasmuch as CURRIE himself was actively assisting in passing on information coming to him in the course of his duties. I never met GREENBURG, nor, so far as I know, did GOLOS, but his information was passed by him to MARY PRICE, from whom I received it. It is my recollection that his services were enlisted when MILDRED PRICE suggested to GOLOS that he might be of use and thereafter appropriate arrangements were effected by MILDRED so that GREENBURG would relay information to MARY. GREENBURG's activities, to the best of my recollection, continued probably until September 1944, at which time MARY, at my suggestion, had dropped him. I believe MARY PRICE at one time mentioned to me that GREENBURG was a Communist in England. I have no specific knowledge of his Communist Party activities in the United States except I do recall MARY PRICE's attempts occasionally to collect Communist Party dues from him.

In connection with my association with MILDRED PRICE, who incidentally, is now Mrs. HAROLD COY, I recall first meeting her in about June 1943. I, of course, knew MARY PRICE prior to this time and, as I have stated above, was in quite close contact with her. I knew that she had a sister MILDRED, but it was not until the summer of 1943 when MARY went to Mexico, that she introduced me to MILDRED. As a result I had contacts with MILDRED PRICE in determining the whereabouts and other activities concerning MARY, who was in Mexico at the time. Also at this time MILDRED was employed by CHINA AID COUNCIL of New York City, and GOLOS told me that she probably would be in position to turn over information that might prove to be of some value, and he requested me to solicit her assistance in this matter. I talked to MILDRED PRICE about obtaining information and, on GOLOS' instructions, told her that EARL BROWDER was the person who was desiring this information. As a matter of fact I did show the information that MILDRED gave me to BROWDER, but it eventually went to GOLOS and, of course, I do not know what happened to it after he received it. The information that MILDRED PRICE obtained was not of great importance and could be classed as political information which she obtained through her knowledge of Chinese activities in the United States as well as information that she obtained from her correspondence with such persons as Madame Sun Yat-sen and other individuals who were active both in China and the United States in connection with the CHINA AID COUNCIL. I last received information from MILDRED PRICE in November 1944 and although I have seen her several times since that time I have not received any information nor have I been actively associated with her.

Approximately a year prior to GOLOS' death I recall his receiving telephone calls occasionally from one NAPOLI, whom I subsequently learned to be associated with ARTKINO PICTURES, the Russian film distributing organization. I saw this person on probably two occasions, both of them being showings by ARTKINO of Russian films, but do not recall ever having formally met him, and the times I saw him were strictly routine exhibitions by ARTKINO. GOLOS accompanied me and NAPOLI presumably accepted me because I was in his company. I never was able to ascertain the real reason why GOLOS was interested in NAPOLI, who is an Italian, nor do I know that NAPOLI was supplying GOLOS with any information. I do know, of course, from my experience in dealing with various Russians, that there must have been a good reason for the association between GOLOS and NAPOLI. Roughly six months before GOLOS' death, he told me he was turning NAPOLI over to some other Russian contact. I recall nothing further at this time of apparent significance concerning NAPOLI. I do recall that one time a wedding anniversary party was given for Mr. and Mrs. EARL BROWDER and GOLOS arranged with NAPOLI for the showing of two or three Russian films.

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During the time I was associated with GOLOS I very often saw BERNEY SCHUSTER and his wife come into the office, where they talked with GOLOS. I knew at this time that SCHUSTER was connected with the Finance Division of the Communist Party District and also recalled that his Party name was CHESTER. All during my association with GOLOS I merely knew SCHUSTER as a social acquaintance of GOLOS. However, late in the spring of 1944, I met SCHUSTER on the street and he had a long conversation with me. He asked me how GREGG SILVERMASTER was and, when I appeared not to know him, he made a remark to indicate that he was familiar with SILVERMASTER and other persons who were doing the same type of work as SILVERMASTER. As a matter of fact he told me that he had been somewhat irritated over the manner in which some of the Communist Party members had been taken away from the Party and subsequently returned to the Party in an extremely nervous state. He indicated that some of these people needed psychiatric treatment as a result of the activities they had engaged in since leaving the Communist Party. He volunteered that although he did not like to do it, he would cooperate in giving me people in the Communist Party who he thought were of sufficiently strong character to stand the type of work that they would have to engage in. I wish to state that I have not seen SCHUSTER since this last mentioned meeting and have no further information as to any activities that he might be engaged in at the present time.

Another individual who was supplying GOLOS with information was JOSEPH GREGG. GREGG is of Lithuanian Jewish parentage, was born in the United States, left home at an early age, and traveled considerably throughout the country doing odd jobs until the early thirties when he became a Communist Party member. I remember that he attended City College of New York for a couple of years and later, at the outbreak of the war in Spain, went to that country and drove a truck for the Loyalists throughout the duration of the war. He subsequently returned to the United States and eventually wound up with BOB MILLER who at that time was operating "The Hemisphere," a news service publication. Information concerning both BOB MILLER and "The Hemisphere" have been related herein above. "The Hemisphere" went out of existence the latter part of 1941 as I recall, and BOB MILLER went to Washington, where he obtained a position with the CIAA. Subsequently, about a year later, GREGG was able to get a job with the CIAA as an assistant to MILLER.

While he was still employed in Washington he came to New York, where GOLOS made his acquaintance and at this time introduced me to him when we were having dinner at Child's Restaurant. Apparently GOLOS had previously arranged for GREGG to obtain whatever information he could in his official capacity with the CIAA and turn it over to me as he later instructed me to contact GREGG when I made my periodic trips to Washington.

I first went to see GREGG in Washington sometime the early part of 1942 and continued to contact him until December 1944. During the time that I was contacting GREGG he turned over to me information that he had obtained from perusal of ONI, G2, and FBI reports. The material that he obtained included information reported by ONI as to suspected Communistic and Russian activities in Latin America; for instance, there would be information that a certain Russian book store might be engaged in Russian espionage. The G2 and FBI reports were along the same general lines.

As I have previously stated, BOB MILLER was also furnishing me with approximately the same type of information, but GREGG was not aware that MILLER was seeing me and also furnishing me with information that he obtained from the CIAA. As I have previously stated, MILLER went from the CIAA to the State Department, however, GREGG continued his employment with CIAA and continued to furnish me with this type of information until I ceased seeing him in December 1944.

In connection with GREGG's activities, I recall GOLOS, shortly before he died, obtained a Leica camera from the Russians, which he turned over to GREGG with instructions that he was to photograph the most important documents that came into his possession while he was employed by CIAA. It is my recollection that GOLOS gave this camera to GREGG at a time when GREGG was in New York City. GREGG had been informed that the information he was supplying was in fact going to EARL BROWDER and I recall that on one occasion when GREGG was in New York I actually introduced him to BROWDER and they had a long conversation concerning Latin American matters generally. However, in the Spring of 1945, JACK, who was my Russian contact at that time, told me that GREGG, who incidently, was known to the Russians as GREEN, was becoming highly suspicious as to the ultimate destination of the information he was providing. Apparently GREGG had become somewhat alarmed in passing on this information and felt that, if this information was going directly to the Russians, he, as an American, was doing something he should not be doing. However, his Russian contact was able to convince GREGG that as a good Communist he was performing a service that any other good Communist would perform and succeeded in convincing GREGG to continue with his activities. JACK subsequently told me that they were considering using GREGG as a courier or liaison man in Washington, D. C. on behalf of the Russians. I wish to state that GREGG was known to me as a dues paying member and on the occasions of my visits to Washington, I obtained his Communist Party dues from him as I had from the others and gave this money to GOLOS. Of course, after GOLOS' death, I turned the dues over to BROWDER.

EXB

I recall that JOE NORTH, who is on the Board of Editors of the New Masses, was a fairly good friend of GOLOS, and on occasions GOLOS would take NORTH out for a few drinks. I also know that GOLOS gave NORTH about four bottles of scotch or some other type whiskey each Christmas. The cost of this Christmas present was placed, I know, on the Russian expense account. I never met Mr. NORTH and know nothing about him other than as related above with the exception that he was the individual who introduced WILLIAM REMINGTON to GOLOS. This introduction took place sometime in 1942, exact time of which I cannot now recall. I do remember, however, that on one occasion I had dinner with GOLOS, REMINGTON and his wife, who he referred to as "Bing". After my formal introduction to him in this manner, GOLOS informed me that on my visits to Washington I was to contact REMINGTON and obtain from him any information that he had at that time.

As a matter of background, I found out that REMINGTON was born in New Jersey, went to one of the larger colleges, Princeton probably, and at any rate emerged as an economist. In as far as his employment is concerned, I recall that prior to 1942 he was employed with a consumers cooperative organization in New York City, and at the time I knew him, he was employed by the War Production Board, handling consumers problems. He subsequently was transferred to the Aircraft Division of the War Production Board and for a short time held a job as a civilian employee in the Air Corps, in the Pentagon. However, because of some trouble ensuing in the Air Corps, he quit and returned to the War Production Board. This was approximately, I believe, in the Fall of 1943, and was at this time assigned to the Priorities Division of the War Production Board.

Sometime in the Spring of 1944 REMINGTON was drafted and went into the Navy. After becoming attached to that branch of the service, he was sent to a school for the purpose of learning the Russian language. If he successfully completed his course of study at this particular school he would have been given a commission as Ensign. I lost track of REMINGTON at the time he was drafted into the Navy. However, I subsequently learned through BERNARD REDMONT that REMINGTON was subsequently stationed in New York City in some branch of the Navy Department.

In connection with the type of information that REMINGTON supplied to me, which of course I turned over to GOLOS, was information

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such as charts setting out airplane production and other matters concerning the aircraft industry that would, in the course of regular business, come through his hands as an employee of the War Production Board. He would also give me scraps of paper upon which he had scribbled information concerning tests made of airplanes and other data concerning high octane gasoline and information wholly related to the aircraft production field. It is my recollection that REMINGTON copied this material from reports and other information that came into his hands through official channels. I also recall that he would verbally tell me about information that would come into his possession from his conversation with government officials and other individuals whom he would see in the normal source of his official duties. I recall particularly that he told me about a new process that had been developed for the manufacture of synthetic rubber. REMINGTON apparently observed the report which set forth the chemical compounds and the processes through which these compounds were put in order to produce the synthetic rubber. However, he did not give me a verbatim report on this and the information was quite vague and probably of no value even to a chemist.

I wish to state that REMINGTON was a dues paying Communist member and that on my visits to him in Washington I would attempt to obtain his regular dues. When I went to Washington, I would usually meet REMINGTON at a restaurant located, as I recall, at Constitution near Fifth Avenue, and would also meet him at the Melon Art Museum and in other places in that vicinity. I never, however, contacted him at his home or at his office.

It was also through WILLIAM REMINGTON that I was introduced to BERNARD REDMONT.

In connection with BERNARD REDMONT, this individual was born, as I recall, in Brooklyn, New York and is about 26 or 27 years of age. He attended the Columbia University School of Journalism, and won a Pulitzer prize and travelled through Russia and Mexico in the course of his studies, as a result of winning this prize. When he returned to the United States, he was a reporter for a short time on a small town newspaper located, as I recall, somewhere in Herkimer County, New York. He eventually went to Washington, D.C. where he obtained a position with the CIAA in the Press Division, where he worked with JAMISON, who I recall was the head of the Press Division of the CIAA. In the

Spring of 1943, WILLIAM REMINGTON, whom I described above, told me that REDMONT was working in the Press Division of the CIAA, and might be an individual who I would be desirous of contacting.

When I returned to New York after this particular visit to Washington, I told GOLOS of the possibilities of REDMONT, and he instructed me to have REMINGTON solicit REDMONT's assistance. Apparently REMINGTON was successful in inducing REDMONT to offer his services, as I recall about this time GOLOS told me that REDMONT was coming to New York and he was scheduled to meet him in the New York Public Library on Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street. I accompanied GOLOS to the library, and we subsequently met REDMONT, and GOLOS told him that he was desirous of obtaining any information that came into his, REDMONT's, possession, and indicated that this information was to be turned over to EARL BROWDER. As a result of this meeting with GOLOS, I added REDMONT's name to the list of people that I visited when I went to Washington, D.C., and I continued to see him from sometime in the late Spring of 1943 until the latter part of this year, at which time REDMONT was drafted and went into the Marines as a combat correspondent.

In connection with the information that REDMONT supplied to me which I later turned over to GOLOS, it concerned principally information from cable intercepts and other such material concerning Latin America, that would normally pass through the Press Division of CIAA. GOLOS indicated to me on several occasions that this information was not of much real value.

After REDMONT was attached to the Marine Corps, I of course had no contact with him, and did not next see him until sometime in the Summer of 1944, at which time I learned that he had been invalided out of the service because of shrapnel wounds that he had received while overseas. In about November or December, 1944 he again took up a position with the CIAA in the Press Division. REDMONT had my telephone number and I recall that when he was discharged from the Marines and in New York City he called me and informed me that he was going to return to his old job at CIAA, and that in the event that I travelled to Washington I should ring him up and we would probably have dinner together.

When I ceased my activity in December, 1944, it is my opinion that all the people that I had been contacting were turned over

to other Russian contacts, and I would assume that REDMONT's name was turned over to one of these contacts. In this regard, I recall that in the Spring of 1945, on an occasion of one of my meetings with my then Russian contact JACK, he informed me that they had no present need for REDMONT and apparently had not decided to contact him further.

Another individual whom I met in this work was HAZEN SIZE, who I later found out was a Canadian Communist and who comes from a wealthy family in Canada who are alleged to own the Canadian telephone system. I also recall that FRED ROSE, who has previously been mentioned, sent one of his contacts, a Royal Canadian Air Force pilot, to see GOLOS and explain to him that HAZEN SIZE was presently associated with the Canadian Film Board in Washington, D. C., and was probably an individual whom GOLOS wanted to contact. Subsequently this flier introduced SIZE to GOLOS and myself in New York City. I do not recall what conversation GOLOS had with SIZE, but as a result of this meeting GOLOS told me to contact SIZE when I made my periodic visits to Washington, D. C.

I first contacted SIZE in Washington in the late spring of 1943 and continued seeing him until about the spring of 1944. SIZE furnished me with information that was principally gossip he overheard in the Canadian and British Embassy and could be characterized as the names of prominent British individuals who were coming to the United States as well as matters pertaining to Canada's policy as far as the war and other matters were concerned.

In the spring of 1944 BILL, my Russian contact at that time, told me to drop SIZE, which I did. However, in the fall of 1944 AL, who was a subsequent Russian contact of mine, inquired of the whereabouts of HAZEN SIZE and when I told him that BILL had told me to drop him, he indicated that this was all a mistake. I wish to state that SIZE towards the end of my contact with him was suffering from nervous indigestion and was I believe consulting a psychiatrist. I do not know SIZE's present whereabouts, but in all probability he has returned to Canada by this time.

EXB

Approximately one or two months prior to the death of GOLOS in November, 1943 he remarked to me that he had very recently made contact with another group in Washington and he seemed to regard this acquisition as valuable. At this time he did not identify the members of this newly acquired group nor the type of information he expected from them. It is my recollection that he indicated to me that he had been placed in contact with this new group by EARL BROWDER; further, that GOLOS had made his initial contact with that group in an apartment in Greenwich Village, New York City, and it is my belief GOLOS mentioned that this apartment had been arranged for by BROWDER. I learned nothing further about the identity or activities of this group until early in 1944 when BROWDER mentioned to me that GOLOS had been contacting the group in Washington and had been unable to keep an appointment with them as the date for such meeting came on the Sunday after GOLOS' death on Thanksgiving Day, 1943. He told me he was anxious for me to meet this group and that he might make necessary arrangements for such meeting. Approximately two months after this conversation between BROWDER and myself early in 1944 he informed me that he had been able to make appropriate arrangements and directed that in order to meet this group I should go to the apartment of Mr. JOHN ABT, on Central Park West near 90th Street, as I recall, in New York City. I was not instructed by BROWDER specifically as to how I should introduce myself or what exactly I should tell the persons I was to meet at the meeting.

On the date specified I went to the apartment of JOHN ABT, was admitted by him to his apartment and there met four individuals, none of whom I had ever seen before. They were introduced to me as VICTOR PERLO, CHARLIE KRAMER, HENRY MAGDOFF and EDWARD FITZGERALD. They seemed to know, at least generally, that they could talk freely in my presence and I recall some conversation about their paying Communist Party dues to me, as well as my furnishing them with Communist Party literature. There followed then a general discussion among all of us as to the type of information which those people, excepting ABT, would be able to furnish. It was obvious to me that these people, including ABT, had been associated for some time and that they had been engaged in some sort of espionage for EARL BROWDER.

I recall that PERLO who at that time had a position in the War Production Board, declared he would be able to supply statistical data in the aircraft field generally; that KRAMER, who I believe at that time was associated with Senator KILGORE's Committee in Washington, said he would be

able to pass along Capitol Hill gossip; that MAGDOFF, who had just returned from a period of approximately six months' hospitalization, expected to return to the War Production Board but was uncertain as to what specifically he would be able to furnish; and that EDWARD FITZGERALD, at that time also in the War Production Board, indicated he would be able to furnish me with miscellaneous statistical information coming to his attention in the War Production Board.

I remember further that these persons then discussed at some length what contributions of intelligence might be expected from other members of the group, inasmuch as it will be recalled that at the early part of this meeting I am now describing, PERLO and the others mentioned that they were delegates from their group in Washington. With respect to the information expected from the other members, I recall that mention was made of DONALD WHEELER and of the fact that because of his position on the editorial board of the Research and Analysis Section of OSS, he would be able to make contributions of value. Further, that ALLAN ROSENBERG, who was at that time abroad in some capacity for the United States Government, also could be expected to furnish some information on his return to the United States.

I recall no further mention on this occasion of any work to be done by other members of the group and there were remarks by some of those present indicating that there were other members but that it was not definite at that time who among them might be able to supply information as it appeared from the conversation that some members of the group had drifted away from the group. I subsequently learned that in addition to the six persons described above, there were three other persons identified with this group, namely SOL LESHINSKY, HAROLD GLASSER and one GEORGE, whose last name I cannot recall, but which I believe ends in "vich". I remember further that on the occasion of this meeting PERLO asked if the information to be furnished by himself and the others to me were going to "Uncle Joe" and I recall that ABT was very amused by this query.

With respect to my previous knowledge of any of the persons mentioned above, I can state that I had heard N. GREGORY SILVERMASTER mention a red-headed man named KRAMER and it is my belief SILVERMASTER had known KRAMER in California prior to their removing to Washington. Mention had previously been made to me also of PERLO by SILVERMASTER, who used to complain that the activities of PERLO in Washington were upsetting GEORGE SILVERMAN.

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Regarding DONALD WHEELER, I recall that Major DUNCAN LEE mentioned to me one time that he had a friend named DONALD WHEELER in OSS; that WHEELER had attended either Oxford or Cambridge University with him and that WHEELER was a really "progressive person".

It is my present recollection that on the occasion of my meeting these people in the ABT apartment I had never heard of any of the other members of the group. It was arranged at this meeting that a representative of this group would collect such information as the various members were able to secure and would deliver it to me at the apartment of MARY PRICE who was residing at that time at 207 West 11th Street, New York City. It was agreed that when a member of the group desired to meet me in New York, I would be notified by MARY PRICE, to whom the group would write and give the date of the visit. If any changes were made in case a meeting had been fixed for a particular date, MARY PRICE would be apprised thereof by letter and would accordingly inform me. No particular member of the group was delegated to be the travelling representative but rather, anyone of them who happened to be making a business trip to New York or had sufficient free time to travel, would bring the data up. So far as I presently recall nothing was said at that time about the travel expenses being defrayed by myself.

With reference to JOHN ABT, I had never met this individual prior to the meeting in his apartment described above but I do recall mention by SILVERMASTER that there was a person named ABT wandering around Washington seeking information of one kind or another, the exact nature of which I never learned. Further, I do not know if he had been in previous contact with OCLOS or not, but he obviously was friendly with EARL BROWDER, inasmuch as the latter, as explained above, had arranged with ABT for my meeting with the PERLO group. I have some recollection that at this first meeting at the ABT apartment someone asked ABT how the CIO was progressing or made some general inquiry of that nature. I subsequently learned that ABT was counsel for the CIO.

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It is my recollection that I had a subsequent meeting at the apartment of JOHN ABT, and probably another meeting subsequent to this, but I am not definitely sure about the total number of meetings I had in the apartment of JOHN ABT with members of the PEHLO group. I do recall that on about the second meeting I had at ABT's apartment, PEHLO and FITZGERALD were present and some conversation was had concerning the collection and payment of Communist Party dues by the members of the PEHLO group and I noticed that from their conversation, the PEHLO group appeared to be in a rather disorganized state and were suffering somewhat from internal strife, as well as lack of leadership. They appeared to be floundering in their attempts to work as a unit to secure desirable information.

With respect to this second meeting, the date of which as I recall had been mutually agreed upon at the conclusion of their first meeting, I remember that PEHLO had with him some information which he turned over to me. I desire to point out at this time that to the best of my recollection, PEHLO had on the initial meeting, produced some written material, including OSS documents made available by WHEELER. But the most significant aspect of this, to my mind, was that some of the typewritten material in PEHLO's possession at that time, which material had been typed by him, bore a great resemblance to written material I had seen some months previously in GOLOS' possession. I knew these particular writings had been given to GOLOS by BROWDER and were typed on a machine with an unusual type, and when I saw PEHLO exhibit material on the first meeting I immediately concluded that it obviously had been prepared on the same machine upon which the material I previously saw in GOLOS' possession had been prepared; also some of the handwriting was unusual, and again the handwritten notations on PEHLO's material appeared identical with the material previously seen by me.

Subsequent to the meetings at the apartment of JOHN ABT, some members of the PEHLO group would come to New York and I would meet them at the apartment of MARY PRICE. These meetings were pre-arranged, as outlined above. I would state that between the spring of 1944 and December, 1944, when I disassociated myself from these activities, that I met a member or members of the PEHLO group in New York City approximately once every two or three weeks, always at MARY PRICE's apartment. There were, however, occasions when these individuals were away on vacation and I might not see them for some extended period.

With reference to the individuals of the PEHLO group who I met at MARY PRICE's apartment and who turned over information to me, I would state that VICTOR PEHLO represented this group in meetings with me more often than the other members of the group; FITZGERALD about four or five times; KRAMER about three times; and ROSENBERG and WHEELER once each.

Generally, PEHLO's material concerned miscellaneous information concerning aircraft activities that came into his possession while he was with the WPB. KRAMER's information concerned capitol hill gossip; MAGDOFF, meager information that he was able to obtain through the WPB; FITZGERALD, general information concerning production figures that he was

able to obtain through his employment with the NPB; DONALD WHEELER, information that he obtained through his employment on the Editorial Board of the Research and Analysis Division of the OSS, which included "ditto" copies of monthly and semi-monthly reports of the OSS as they concerned political developments throughout the world. As I recall, these "ditto" reports were sometimes marked "secret" and sometimes marked "confidential." They did not, however, have any marginal notations as to what divisions of the OSS these documents were to be routed, nor did they, so far as I can recall, indicate any other Governmental agencies to which these reports were to be directed. WHEELER also furnished typewritten and handwritten excerpts that he obtained from an OSS digest made up of cable reports from State Department and OSS personnel. Included also were various reports and memoranda prepared by the Foreign Nationalities Branch of the OSS, this material relating to particular racial groups and their activities within the United States.

ROSENBERG furnished information that he obtained as a result of observing recommendations, plans, and proposals made by various Governmental officials concerning the handling of Germany. He was employed in the FEA at that time and this material came to him in the course of his duties with that agency. Information of this sort furnished by ROSENBERG was rather voluminous, and I recall receiving from him substantial quantities of written material bearing upon matters outlined above; for example, specific suggestions and proposals made by various American officials with respect to problems expected to be met in postwar Germany.

LESHINSKY was employed with UNRRA, but, although he was a member of this group, he never furnished any material. The individual mentioned above as GEORGE, whose last name I do not recall, was employed during this period in what I believe was the Yugoslavian Section of UNRRA, and accordingly he had access to considerable data concerning that country. The information supplied by GEORGE was, as I recall, principally concerned with UNRRA activities or contemplated activities in Yugoslavia. I believe he would make notations of material he believed of value and thereafter report it to PERLO, who would type the data. I recall that sometime in the fall of 1944, GEORGE proceeded to Yugoslavia via Egypt for UNRRA and I remember mentioning his trip to my Russian contact, either BILL or JACK, who indicated that he would make arrangements for GEORGE to be contacted either in Egypt or Yugoslavia. I have no further knowledge of this individual and have no idea of whether such contact was in fact made.

Another individual of whom I became aware during my association with the PERLO group was HAROLD GLASSER, who for a time in 1944 was outside the United States in some capacity with the United States Treasury Department. He returned to the United States, so far as I know, probably in the early fall of 1944, and was thereafter in the Treasury Department in Washington. He may have been an assistant to HARRY WHITE, and at least was rather closely associated with him. He was able to supply general information concerning the activities of the Treasury Department, particularly where they concerned proposed loans to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in FEA that was sent to the Treasury Department. As far as I know, GLASSER is still employed with the Treasury Department.

By way of background, I recall from conversations I have had with members of the PERLO group some information concerning their past history. VICTOR PERLO is of Russian-Jewish parentage and was born in the United States. He is college trained and I believe, went to the University of Pennsylvania and is a reported brilliant statistician. He was divorced from his first wife, who sometime later was committed to an insane asylum, and I recall that a great deal of trouble ensued as a result of this. PERLO told me that he had received letters from his first wife threatening to send a letter to President Roosevelt exposing his, as well as the activities of PERLO's associates. I am unable to state from my own knowledge whether any such letters were written by this woman. I recall that PERLO subsequently remarried and is a long-time resident of Washington D.C., but lives, I believe, at the present time someplace in Maryland. When I first knew PERLO, as related above, he was employed with WPB and continued in this employment at the time I ceased my activities in December, 1944. However, I understand that he is presently employed by the FEA.

I know very little relative to the background of CHARLIE KRAMER, with the exception that he is probably native born and was for some time a resident of California and a friend of the SILVERMASTERS when they resided in that State. He came to Washington D.C. in the early 1930's and possibly was employed in Government service, although I am not positive of this. When I came in contact with him through the PERLO group in the spring of 1944, he had just associated himself with Senator KILGORE's Committee. He is a known Communist Party member and was active in union affairs in the District, and was also associated with the Political Action Committee for a short time. I have no knowledge of his present location or activities.

As far as HENRY MAGDOFF is concerned, I have no knowledge of his background, but to recall that he, like KRAMER, came to Washington in the early 1930's and is a Communist Party member. It is my understanding that MAGDOFF is presently employed in the Department of Commerce in Washington D.C.

I know nothing of the background of EDWARD FITZGERALD. He is, however, a native born American, was employed in some Governmental capacity in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and subsequently, in the early 1930's, came to Washington and at some later date became associated with the WPB and later on with the FEA. He is a Communist Party member.

DONALD WHEELER is native born, is a graduate of Yale University, and subsequently studied at Cambridge or Oxford and specialized in economics. It is my opinion that he did not have much employment before coming to Washington D.C., where he was associated with the Board of Editors of the Research and Analysis Division of OSS. As mentioned previously, he was a classmate of Major DUNCAN LEE. He is also a Communist Party member. I have no knowledge of the present whereabouts or activities of DONALD WHEELER.

ALLAN ROSENBERG, I understand, comes from a wealthy American

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Jewish family. He studied at Harvard where he received an L.L.B. Degree and came to Washington in the early 1930's where he was employed in some Governmental agency. During my association with him in the activities herein mentioned, he was employed with FSA. He is a Communist Party member; however, I do not know of his present whereabouts or activities.

I have no further information in connection with the past history or activities of SOL LESHINSKY, who I have mentioned above as being a member of the PERLO group.

In connection with my description of the individuals connected with the PERLO group, I indicated one individual as GEORGE, whose last name ended in "ich." I now recall that this individual actually is GEORGE PERAZICH. This individual was born in Yugoslavia and is a naturalized American citizen. I have no further information concerning his background and, as far as I know, he is still in Egypt or Yugoslavia, as set forth above. He is a Communist Party member.

HAROLD GLASSER is native born, a college graduate, and as I recall, came to Washington sometime in the early 1930's, where he associated himself with the United States Treasury Department. As far as I know he is still employed by the Treasury Department. He also is a Communist Party member.

With respect to the disposition I was making of the various material received by me from members of the PERLO group during my association with them, I recall that I turned such material over, first to BILL, and after I ceased contacts with him, I passed the material on to his successor, namely, JACK. I want to point out that in the fall of 1944, JACK, as will be explained more fully hereinafter, requested that I secure from members of the PERLO group some autobiographical data to be compiled by them. It was obvious to me that this was just another phase of JACK's efforts at that time to take over directly my American sources. When he requested that I arrange for the submission of such autobiographical data by those persons, he explained that he was desirous of learning all he could about those people, their backgrounds, experience, and other related personal facts, and that by getting such information he would better be able to evaluate their importance to him.

EJB

Another individual who I knew in connection with my activities was RAY EISON, who is married to JOSEPH EISON, who just recently was discharged from the United States Army. By way of background, RAY EISON was born in the United States of Polish Jewish parents. She attended college and also Secretarial School some place in the Midwest. I do not recall when she came to New York City, but I do know that she was employed for a considerable period of time in charge of a department of the Civil Rights Committee at 160 Fifth Avenue, New York City. She has been a dues paying member and active in Communist Circles for the past 10 years that I have known of. Her husband, JOSEPH EISON, studied Architecture for 2 years at City College and subsequently was an art production man for various art agencies in New York City. I wish to state that JOSEPH EISON is, so far as I know, not a member of the Communist Party.

My acquaintance with RAY EISON came about after it was more or less a mutual agreement between JACK and myself that I should divorce myself from the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. JACK indicated to me that he was attempting to secure some suitable person to replace me in the Corporation and finally, as I recall, sometime in February 1945, he met me one evening, told me he had decided upon the individual to replace me, and that he and I would stroll around for a few minutes while he would tell me a little about this person, after which I would meet her. He informed me that this newly selected person was RAY EISON; that he had investigated and found that she was a good, loyal Communist and appeared to be an adequate replacement for me. I recall further that after JACK and I walked around for a few minutes we met RAY EISON, to whom JACK introduced me. The three of us then adjourned to the Buckingham Hotel where we had dinner and I talked generally to EISON about the nature of the business being handled by the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. I want to point out that prior to my introduction to RAY EISON, JACK remarked that although he did not like it, it was nevertheless necessary that RAY EISON know my identity, that is, my proper name, and that I should more or less look after her so far as her business duties were concerned. It is my further recollection that on the occasion of this first meeting, JACK indicated to EISON that she was to look to me for assistance, although this remark by him was in a general sense and no mention was made in so many words that she and I should discuss our intelligence activities. On this first meeting EISON seemed interested in becoming associated with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and thereafter for approximately one month, negotiations continued with respect to her going with the firm. I recall that the financial circumstances were discussed at some length and it was settled that she, with money to be supplied by JACK, was to acquire from Colonel REYNOLDS, all of the stock certificates held by him and his wife. It will be noted that at this time all of the certificates of stock in United States Service and Shipping Corporation were held by REYNOLDS and his wife, with the exception of five shares registered in my name. It was arranged by JACK, that during her

introductory period with the firm, I sought to remain and to familiarize her as thoroughly as possible with her new work in the firm and also to keep an eye on her generally and observe how she handled herself.

RAY ELSON then made arrangements to terminate her employment with the Civil Rights Committee which required her giving 2 weeks notice as I recall and after minor delays, including her being called for jury service, which she was able to postpone, she did in fact begin her duties with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation sometime in March of 1945. Upon her going into the firm I resigned as secretary and she was elected to that position. By this time she had not been able to acquire REYNOLDS' stock and I recall this phase of the matter still was discussed considerably and consideration was given at one time to the Corporation devaluating its stock so as to enable her to acquire the REYNOLDS' interest with perhaps $2000. I further recall in this connection that JACK instructed me that the REYNOLDS' stock definitely should be acquired and suggested that I attempt to effect this through EARL BROWDER, that is by having him confer with REYNOLDS, pointing out to the latter that he no longer had any Russian contact of value and that inasmuch as the firm's success depended mainly on someone in the firm having a good Russian contact, he no longer was of any value so far as securing business for the Corporation.

As previously mentioned, the business of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation consisted of acting as an Agent for Intourist. It is my recollection that BROWDER attempted to assuage REYNOLDS by telling him that he, BROWDER, was considering some study of Latin American Financial matters and that he would like to be able to count on REYNOLDS for assistance along that line. With respect to the conversation between BROWDER and REYNOLDS directed towards the latter's getting out of the Corporation, I recall that I went to BROWDER'S office at 50 East 12th Street, New York City, told him what I wanted him to do and he pointed out that he could not of course meet REYNOLDS in a conspicious place and would have to select some appropriate location. He told me to communicate with him a few days later, by which time he would have selected a suitable meeting place. A few days later he told me to bring REYNOLDS, RAY ELSON, and go to 16 West 12th Street, New York City, which I learned upon arriving there, was the home of FREDERICK V. FIELD, who was not present and whom I have never met. It was on that occasion that BROWDER had the conversation with REYNOLDS along the lines mentioned above and it was REYNOLDS' reaction that if BROWDER felt he should dispose of his interest to RAY ELSON, that of course, would be acceptable to him. Conversations continued with respect to ELSON'S proposed acquisition of the REYNOLDS' interest in the firm and I recall that on May 8, 1945, I resigned my position as Vice-President, though retaining my status as a director and that RAY ELSON was elected to succeed me as she previously had done to the position of secretary. By this time she had become somewhat familiar with the firm's business and as I had accumulated considerable vacation time, I drew approximately six weeks salary and ceased to go to the office regularly. Occasionally I would spend a few hours there and was compensated for such advisory services as I furnished, both at that office and to Colonel REYNOLDS personally at his office at 2 Lafayette Street.

With respect to Russian contacts that RAY EISON had, I knew when I first met her that she was seeing JACK privately, though not as often as I was seeing him. It is my further recollection, JACK mentioned to me something to the effect that EISON had formerly done some secretarial work among members of the Communist Party Underground. So far as I know she had no other Russian contact until JACK disappeared from the scene sometime about the middle of May 1945, and I do know however, that she did subsequently acquire another Russian contact, presumably through arrangements made by JACK, and up until the present time she and I have never had any specific conversation about our Russian contacts. I do know from a remark she made, that her present contact is a man, and is tall. A remark by her to that effect was occasioned when I mentioned that my Russian contact was short and fat.

After I ceased keeping regular hours at the office of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, I took a vacation trip, leaving New York City on June 19, 1945 to spend some time at Old Lyme, Connecticut. I had told REYNOLDS where I would be vacationing and I recall he called me several times on the phone and requested that I return to New York to advise or assist him in various business matters. He remarked that he was most desirous of conferring with me in New York City, because AL had not been in touch with him recently, that the business generally was confused because RAY EISON'S financial participation had been stalemated and he was not favorably inclined towards EISON.

I returned to New York City approximately 2 weeks after my departure and on this occasion saw REYNOLDS. He told me that I would probably need funds and suggested that I transfer to him my five shares of Corporation stock, which incidentally, had originally been given to me by him as a gift. So far as I recall, nothing further of consequence transpired at this meeting and I returned to Connecticut. Approximately 2 weeks later, I again came back to New York and saw RAY EISON at the office. She requested that I transfer to her my stock certificates and I told her that was impossible as I had previously transferred them to REYNOLDS. This angered her considerably and she made some remark about my "cutting her throat." It was on this occasion that she informed me she had been given $500. by her Russian contact for the purpose of acquiring some of REYNOLDS' stock, it being understood that she was to receive mine from me for nothing.

I spent the month of August 1945 in Connecticut and during this time I made 2 or 3 trips to New York City, on which occasions I would see Colonel REYNOLDS, RAY EISON and AL, the latter on just one occasion that month. The affairs of the Corporation seemed to be dragging along at this stage and everyone seemed to be just waiting for something to happen. AL urged me to make a clean break from the Corporation and I pointed out to him that was impossible at that time because the status of REYNOLDS was unsettled, which meant that RAY EISON'S position also was uncertain. He repeated his desire that I stay completely away from the Corporation and that matters would be adjusted in a satisfactory manner.

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I returned to New York City to stay on approximately September 15, 1945, at which time I conferred with Colonel REYNOLDS who insisted that I rejoin the United States Service and Shipping Corporation on a full-time basis. He informed me that RAY ELSON had never been able to acquire any stock in the firm; that he did not like her and that he felt I was indispensable to the firm's business. Accordingly I did resume my work with the firm almost immediately after my return to this city and have continued to be associated there on a full-time basis up until the present time.

By way of background concerning the corporate affairs of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, as well as of World Tourist Inc., I should say that in June 1944, EARL BROWDER summoned me to his office in New York and told me that he was anxious that I should operate World Tourist Inc. for the Communist Party. He pointed out that this concern had been "Commandeered by GOLOS", that it was wholly owned by the United States Communist Party funds, and that he felt I could operate the business at a financial profit. It was his proposition that I was to cease all my other business activities and concentrate wholly on the operation of World Tourist Inc. He asked me to think the proposal over and see him in a month or so later at his summer home near Monroe, New York. Accordingly I made a trip to Monroe sometime in July 1944 and again discussed the proposition with him and informed him I was not willing to undertake the venture. My reason for so declining was that I wanted to be completely dis-associated from him and his cohorts. I want to mention that his explanation for advancing this proposition was that he felt the situation was very dangerous, inasmuch as both World Tourist Inc. and the United States Service and Shipping Corporation were involved in Russian Espionage activities, pointing out the previous difficulties encountered by World Tourist Inc. with reference to the Registration Act prosecutions, and indicated further that the pr esence in the firms of Communist Party finances was undesirable. He obviously was very apprehensive that the Russians would realize the gravity of the situation, would consequently seek to divorce both firms from their American Communist Party connections and that rather than wait for such an eventuality, he would anticipate it and take World Tourist Inc. for himself and the United States Communist Party.

As stated above, I rejected his proposal and matters continued in status quo. I did however, inform BILL, my Russian contact, at that time, of BROWDER's intentions and likewise kept insisting to BROWDER that he secure someone to replace me in World Tourist Inc.

In November 1944, upon my meeting AL for the first time, he advanced the dual proposition to me that I should dis-associate myself entirely from the affairs of both the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and World Tourist Inc., take a long vacation and indicated that subsequently some business would be arranged for me. He was confronted at that time with the problems of both what to do about the two business firms as well as what to do with me personally. I recall that AL was just as anxious as BROWDER to effect

a separation between the two firms and the American Communist Party group. Also at this time there was being considered the advisability of securing someone to acquire Colonel REYNOLDS' interest in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and AL favored retaining REYNOLDS by placing someone in the firm to take my place. I recall that JACK was strongly in favor of eliminating REYNOLDS, it being noted that REYNOLDS was somewhat anti-Semitic and JACK greatly resented this attitude. With respect to the ambitions and plans of both BROWDER and the RUSSIANS in the above described matters, all negotations to the best of my knowledge and belief, between JACK and AL on one hand and BROWDER on the other, were carried on through me and so far as I know, the two Russians were not negotiating personally and directly with BROWDER. I am quite positive of this because JACK had mentioned to me that he obviously could not meet BROWDER and it is my impression now that neither JACK nor AL ever met BROWDER personally.

In about January or February 1945, as a result of the above mentioned negotations, it was finally decided that World Tourist Incorporated would be turned over to BROWDER and that the Russians would dis-associate themselves from any subsequent activities insofar as it concerned World Tourist Incorporated. I wish to state that it was necessary for me to remain active in World Tourist Incorporated until April 1945, at which time World Tourist Incorporated had acquired the services of LOUIS BERDANSKY, who took over the duties that I had previously been performing. At the time it was decided to turn World Tourist Incorporated over to BROWDER, it was also arranged that when the Russians took over United States Service and Shipping Corporation, they were to reimburse BROWDER for the $15,000. that was originally paid into United States Service and Shipping Corporation by BROWDER. When this was accomplished the Communist Party would be completely divorced from any activity insofar as they concerned United States Service and Shipping Corporation. I wish to state, however, that the $15,000 invested in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation has never been repaid to BROWDER and in my opinion never will be, because I feel definitely the Russians realize that such a movement would not be financially sound.

When I returned on a full-time basis to the Office of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, RAY EISON was still there regularly and continued to be there on a full-time basis until the first week in October, 1945, at which time she told me she had made up her mind to resign. She said she was dissatisfied with the type of work she was doing in the office and mentioned that in addition she had received indications that her husband would return to the United States in the immediate future and that she wanted some time to herself. I asked her if she had told her Russian contact of her plans and she said "No," and told me she had made up her mind herself and was making the move on her own initiative. I cautioned her that such a move on her part might have serious repercussions, but she declared her mind was made up. Accordingly she did cease her working regularly at the office, though she remained on the payroll until November 1, 1945 and occasionally did stop in the office for a few minutes. With respect to her participation in Russian Espionage, I now recall that in the latter part of May 1945, JACK told me he might not see me in the future and that I should not worry because AL would still be around.

SPB

He told me that if I didn't see him within the next few days I would receive a post card with some innocuous message on it and that this would mean I was to meet AL in Washington 2 days subsequent to the postmark on the card. I did not see JACK at any time in the future nor did I receive such a post card, and accordingly told RAY ELSON that I had been unable to meet anyone for some time. A few days later, presumably after she passed along that message to her contact, she told me to go to Washington to meet my contact, that meeting to take place, to the best of my recollection, on June 6th or 8th, 1945, at a small motion picture theatre in Washington. I did travel to Washington and met AL in a theatre, the name and location of which I am presently unable to recall. As further indication of RAY ELSON's participation and connection with Russians in this country, I remember that at my meeting with AL in Washington on June 6th or 8th, 1945, it was arranged that we would meet again in 2 months, also in Washington. By this latter date I had begun my vacation in Connecticut and did again travel to Washington for this meeting. No one appeared, however, and I returned to New York and told RAY ELSON that my contact had failed to appear and that I was returning to Connecticut. A few days later she telephoned me in Connecticut, told me she had some urgent business to discuss with me, and requested that I come to New York. I did come on down to New York and she told me that a meeting with AL had been arranged for me the following day in Washington. I told her I did not want to go to Washington, and would not go, and was going back to the country. I returned to Connecticut, and again in a few days she telephoned me, asking that I again come down to New York City. When I arrived she told me that a meeting had been arranged with AL for the following day in New York City. I recall that this meeting took place in New York on the appointed day, and was at Alexander's, at 50th Street and 6th Avenue, New York City. I also recall that on my latter meeting with AL he made a definite date to meet me in New York on November 4, 1945. However, prior to this date ELSON informed me that I was to meet my contact on October 17, 1945, at either 4:00, 6:00, or 8:00 P.M., at Bickford's Restaurant on 23rd Street and 8th Avenue, New York City. As a result of the information given to me by ELSON I met AL on October 17, 1945, at 6:00 P.M., and it was on this occasion that AL arranged to meet me again on November 21, 1945, at the same place. On sometime after October 17, 1945, it was necessary for me to see AL in connection with the $15,000 which a representative of the Communist Party Headquarters was attempting to obtain from me. It was necessary, therefore, for me to meet AL prior to November 21, 1945, and I talked to RAY ELSON and asked her to see if she could get in touch with her contact and arrange a meeting for me. She later informed me that she had seen her contact the previous Sunday and had suggested to him that he get in touch with AL and to arrange for AL to meet me at 7:00 P.M., at Guffanti's Restaurant at 28th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City.

I wish to state that this meeting on November 9, 1945 did not materialize but AL obviously knew that he was supposed to meet me on that date because on the occasion of my meeting with him on November 21, 1945, he apologized

profusely for his failure to appear and ascribed it to the fact that he was on the West Coast and was unable to return East on time.

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During my association with Golos, Bill, Jack, and Al, I learned of some of the techniques that were employed by these people in connection with their intelligence work. As to finances, I recall that during my collaboration with Golos, funds were not readily forthcoming, although eventually, after considerable wrangling and waiting, Golos was able to supply me with money with which I could reimburse myself for traveling expenses and for such purchases as I might make on his instructions, for instance, obtaining Christmas gifts for my contacts. I at no time received a salary from him, nor from any of his successors, and was only reimbursed for my travel and for purchases made on his account. When I would submit to him a bill for expenses, I would have to itemize my expenditures, and in the case of seeking reimbursement for gift purchases, I followed the practice of retaining the sales slip, and attaching to it a simple statement showing the name of the person who received the gift. It is my recollection that Golos complained considerably about the delay in receiving funds, and although I do not know of my own knowledge what his source of money was, it is my conclusion that someone in New York City was supplying him with money.

I want to point out that Golos had inherited some money or property from the estate of his father, whose last name was Rasin, and who, I believe, owned a textile mill of some kind in New England, at the time of his death. Golos subsisted on this inheritance and also, of course, was able to draw a salary from World Tourists, Inc., and I do not think he ever took any additional remuneration. He even defrayed entertainment expenses himself, that is, on the occasion of some of the Washington contacts visiting New York, when he would take them to dinner or to a theatre.

I am of the opinion that during the later years of my association with Golos, he was receiving between $2,000.00 and $3,000.00 probably each two months, and for a time these funds were handled through me: for instance, the individual known to me as John, whom I have described as a young blond Russian, whom I met probably in August, 1941, and who, I believe, was probably connected with the U.S.S.R. Consulate in New York City, occasionally passed to me his brief case which upon my subsequent examination thereof would contain an envelope with $2,000.00 or $3,000.00. I, of course, turned over the envelope and its contents to Golos, and retained the brief case. It is my further observation that all transactions were handled in cash, and the denomination of the funds was never to exceed $20.00.

With respect to the ultimate disposition made by Golos of such sums as I have described, it is to be noted that my expenses during that time approximated $100.00 per month, and it is accordingly apparent that he was supplying funds, either in the form of salary or as reimbursement for expenses, to a number of other people, one of whom I know to have been Harry Kagan, an

employee of the Transport Division of the Soviet Purchasing Commission, and another of whom I know to have been an individual named Eliak, also an employee, I believe, of the Soviet Purchasing Commission. Also during this time, Golos was supplying funds to John Spivak, because I recall having seen receipts executed by him.

After the death of Golos, the restrictions on finances appeared to have been somewhat relaxed, because thereafter the delays in securing reimbursement for expenses were not nearly as long, and in fact one of Golos' successors, either Bill or Jack, commented to me one time that money was no object as long as it was going for a worthwhile purpose.

Bill, who was my first Russian contact subsequent to the death of Golos, handled finances in the same general manner previously used by Golos; for instance, on the occasion of my purchasing a number of Christmas gifts in 1943, Bill reimbursed me for my expenditures, and on the following Christmas, when I again purchased a number of gifts for my American contacts, Jack reimbursed me. By this time, I was no longer required to submit detailed, itemized accounts of my expenditures incurred on their behalf, and could just lump a number of items for which I would secure reimbursement at an early date. Although for approximately six months after Golos' death I continued to follow his practice of paying entertainment expenses out of my own pocket, I finally agreed to Bill's suggestion that I allow him to repay me. With reference to the gifts which I have mentioned as having been purchased at Christmas in several successive years, it is my recollection that generally the value of the gift bore a direct relationship to the usefulness which the particular individual had demonstrated to the Russians, and some of the gifts were of a very substantial nature, that is, some of them would cost perhaps $90.00 or $100.00.

In the course of my association with the Russians, commencing at the time I met Golos and continuing to the present date, I have been instructed to be extremely cautious to determine that I was not being followed. I recall that sometime in 1941, Golos informed me that it would be advisable to make a tour of the city and to ascertain several locations where it would be very easy to elude a surveillance in the event that I determined I was being followed. He informed me that I should attempt to locate drug stores with two exits, if possible a ladies' restroom with more than one exit, and movie theatres and other places that would be suitable for dodging in and out rather quickly, and thereby eluding any surveillance that I might be aware of.

I followed Golos' instructions in this regard, and was also instructed by Golos in another technique to determine whether or not either he or myself was being followed. In the event that Golos was going to meet someone, or if I were going to meet someone, Golos or myself would leave the

office [illegible] and then the other party would remain in the office for a short time to see if one of the parties was being followed. Subsequently, the party remaining in the office would go to the street and continue a reasonable distance behind the other, and continue to talk until such time as it was determined that neither person was being followed. At the time that was determined, the two people would get together and exchange an agreed sign, indicating that the coast was clear.

Another technique was, if you were suspicious that you were being followed, to note the number of any suspicious looking automobile that was outside of the building you happened to be in, memorize the last two numbers of the license plate, and then attempt to determine if this particular car was following you. A good way to lose this so-called automobile surveillance was to take a subway, or to go down one or several one-way streets, in the opposite direction to the regular vehicle traffic.

Another technique was that in the event it was a "foot" surveillance, you would cross and recross the street at frequent intervals, and in that way be able to determine if the person you suspected was crossing and recrossing the street with you, and thereby determine if you were being followed. It was a policy not to indicate that you were aware of the surveillance, that is by directly looking around, but always to travel in such a way that you could see behind you without arousing the suspicion of the person who was following you.

In the event that it was impossible to lose the surveillance by the above mentioned methods, the last resort was to turn around and start following the person who was following you. Incidentally, Jack, one of my Russian contacts, informed me that he found this to be probably the best method for shaking off a surveillance.

In connection with my meetings with my present contact, Al, we have a pre-arranged plan that in the event I am standing at a designated meeting place, and am suspicious that I am being watched or followed, when I see him approaching I light a cigarette, which is an indication to him that I am being either watched or followed, and therefore he will not contact me at this particular place.

Another technique that I know of that the Russians use in determining whether people are being either followed or watched is that they will set a definite date on which they are to meet one of their individuals, and indicate that the meeting will take place at either four, six, or eight o'clock on that certain date. On the appointed day, they will have someone watch the person whom they are to meet at, say, four o'clock, and will purposely

not meet them. They will again watch the activities of this individual at six o'clock and again may purposely not meet them. As a matter of fact, even at the time of a block meeting, they might decide not to actually meet the person. The purpose of this is, of course, to determine whether the individual they are to meet is under surveillance. The Russians do not necessarily play three meetings in one day, but sometimes would arrange for three meetings in one week, and would watch these people as set forth above.

In connection with my association with Golos, he instructed me to be extremely cautious when I had any material in my residence, and suggested that in the event I had such material and left my apartment, I should place a book behind my front door, in such a manner that when I returned I could open the door four or five inches and remove the book. In the event that anyone had entered my apartment in the meantime, this book of course would not be in the same place I left it, and would indicate to me that some individual had been in my apartment.

I also recall that I had a trunk in my apartment during my association with Golos, and he instructed me that in the event I ever placed any material or intelligence information in my trunk, that a thin black thread should be placed around the lock of the trunk, in such a manner that if it were opened in my absence, I would be able to tell this upon my return.

Another matter which all of my Russian contacts were extremely cautious about was the disposal of trash. I was instructed that I was to either burn or flush down the toilet any material that contained any information that I gathered during my operations. In no instance was I to dispose of this trash by normal means.

Another precaution that was taken in connection with this work was that whenever I made a trip to Washington to obtain intelligence information from my various contacts in that city, I was to remove all identification marks from my clothing, and was also instructed not to carry anything in my pocketbook that would indicate to anyone my real identity or the identity of anyone associated with me. In connection with my meetings with the various individuals with whom I did business for my Russian contacts, I was instructed to have these meetings in public places if at all possible, and particularly to avoid hotels, private homes, railroad stations, and low-class bars.

In connection with my trips to Washington, I never carried any brief cases or suitcases, but would take with me a large pocketbook, in which I could place the material I obtained. As the volume of material increased, I purchased a knitting bag and took to knitting on the train, and would place the voluminous material in the knitting bag. When I was in New York and

obtained any material [illegible] my contacts [illegible] this material would be placed in a shopping bag [illegible] a department store [illegible] or other similar identification.

I recall that when I was to return the material [illegible] Ludwig Ullman turned over to me, Jack instructed me not to hand this to him personally, but to take this to a locker in the Greyhound Bus terminal on [illegible] Street in New York City, and that when I subsequently saw him I was to turn over to him the key to this locker, and he would have someone pick this up. On other occasions, I utilized lockers in the railroad terminals, and I know this was a favorite device adopted where some bulky object had to be delivered from one person to another.

During the course of my activities with all of my Russian contacts, I wish to state that I never have been trained in the use of any secret writings or reagents, that I have never been supplied with any codes or ciphers that I was to use, and in fact I was informed by Golos that I should not concern myself with such matters.

Throughout my association with Golos and the other Russians described herein, I was always cautioned not to say anything important over the telephone, but rather to converse in such a manner as to lead anyone listening to believe that the call was purely social. Further, I was told to be alert for any unusual buzzing or clicks when I was talking on the phone. Along this line, I remember that Jack on one occasion told me he had done almost nothing for two years or so except to tap telephones, and one time, while I was living at 58 Barrow Street, he mentioned that he would come over and with some equipment he had would check my telephone to see if there was a tap on it. I removed from 58 Barrow Street shortly thereafter, however, and he never made this check. I recall also that Jack mentioned to me that it was no longer necessary to have a microphone in a room in order to hear conversations therein, but that some device had been developed which could be located several rooms away and bring in a conversation as though there were a microphone right in the room.

Outside telephones were to be utilized when a person was making a call he did not want overheard, and instructions were that the person should either use a phone booth in between two booths already occupied or else should select a booth which would allow observation of persons going in to occupy adjacent booths.

In addition to Jack's statement one time that he had spent a couple of years tapping telephones, he told me he was proficient in photography, opening letters, and gaining access to buildings and offices, and when I told him Golos had never instructed me along these lines, he remarked that Golos

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had always treated me as a lady. Constant I was in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] mentioned that Golos had engaged [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I remember [illegible] mentioned one time [illegible] Golos had made [illegible] [illegible] to the office of Richard Wilde [illegible] Columbus Syndicate.

Concerning the discussion [illegible] by Golos of material turned over to him by me, I recall that immediately upon my return from Washington to New York, I would in each instance immediately call him at his residence. As it was usually in the evening [illegible], and he would arrange to meet me that some evening and take from me that material [illegible] ready. Sometimes, of course, I had short [illegible] noise of information dictated to me in Washington, and I would transcribe them at my earliest opportunity, either at home or in the office, and give them to him. He never retained this material in his various places of residence, but rather kept it, apparently until he could relay it on, in his safe at the office of World Tourists, Inc. It is my impression that he was passing on such material to someone else in New York City, and my belief in this regard is based partly on a statement subsequently made to me by Jack, to the effect that during the time I had been acting as a courier for Golos, the material I would bring to New York would be taken right back to Washington, and that this system was undesirable, because of the waste of time and the risk involved. In connection with my belief that this material was being turned over to an individual in New York, I recall that one of the individuals who was a contact of Golos, to whom he turned this information over, was one Charlie, whom I have described above as a dentist who was a long time resident and practitioner in Manhattan.

I have no specific knowledge of the identities of any persons to whom Bill or Jack would deliver such material as I turned over to them, except I do recall that I occasionally met Jack at Columbus Circle, New York City, and he would say that he had to deliver the material to someone else, and that he would meet me again in fifteen minutes or so, after which we would have dinner. In all probability, he was meeting someone from the Russian Consulate, inasmuch as the Consulate is located on East 61st Street, just off Fifth Avenue, which would be only a few blocks from the meeting place. It is my further belief that this material eventually found its way to the Russian Embassy in Washington, as Jack explained to me one time that someone there reviewed all of it, that the portion of it deemed important was dispatched by cable, that some was discarded as of no value, and that the remainder would be forwarded by plane or boat, presumably via a diplomatic courier. The material to be forwarded by courier was reduced to microfilm, as they said that it was less bulky in that form and also easier to dispose of in the event something unforeseen occurred.

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JACK made arrangements for me to meet this individual, who I later learned was AL. This meeting with AL took place as pre-arranged by JACK in the Georgetown Pharmacy, which is located somewhere on Wisconsin Avenue, in Washington, D. C.

In my initial conversation with AL, I brought up the matter of my discussing any questions I had with JACK and he informed me at that time that although he would probably see me from time to time, it was very difficult for him to leave Washington and that it would be agreeable with him if I took up any matters of policy or any other questions I had directly with JACK. It was very apparent, however, from my conversation with AL that he was in fact the superior of JACK. I continued to see JACK up until sometime in May of 1945 and I would say that I saw him approximately once every ten days between October, 1944, when I first met him and May, 1945 when I had my last meeting with him. I recall another subsequent meeting which was in the latter part of November, 1944 at which time JACK requested me to submit my own biography as well as the biographies of all of the people who I was then contacting and obtaining material from. He told me that the present policy of the Russians was to split up the larger groups that were obtaining information into smaller groups and implied that I personally was taking care of too many people.

With reference to the submission of autobiographical data, I made that information on myself available and passed on the instructions to other contacts I was meeting during this period and know that a number of them did prepare and submit autobiographical data. It is my present recollection that all of my contacts, with the exception of a few in the Perlo group, had submitted the requested data by the time I ceased seeing them in December, 1944.

Referring again to JACK's statement that it was their desire to split up the larger groups, I recall that I made some mention that this was a typical OGPU arrangement. JACK appeared to be very startled at this remark and attempted to portray extreme ignorance of what I was talking about. I told him it was silly of him to attempt to deceive me with reference to his true connection and that I didn't like his lying in that regard and he told me that though he regretted it, lying at times was necessary, and remarked that the Russians did not want their American contacts to know with whom they were dealing.

It was at this time that I recounted to JACK the incident occurring some months previous when Major DUNCAN LEE, through his intimate

Al never had any conversation with me relative to the disposition of any material I or anyone else was able to collect, nor did he ever furnish me with any funds except the occasion in October, 1945, when he gave me $2,000.00, which he explained was "without any strings attached" and apparently was to be regarded by me as a gratuity for past services rendered, as well as a token of their friendship for me and an attempt to retain or re-establish my friendship.

Concerning the remark made by Jack that the material brought by me to New York was almost immediately returned to Washington, and that this method of operation was undesirable, I learned that the mode of operation which was devised later was to eliminate any of the material originating in Washington D. C. from leaving that city. It is my belief, in view of this, that the material originating in Washington is going directly to the Russian Embassy.

Concerning the selection of personnel to be utilized by the Russians in their intelligence work, it is my recollection that shortly after I met Golos in 1939, he told me that the emphasis was at that time on "de-Russianizing" their agents as much as possible, and in later years I observed that the Russians went to great lengths in their efforts to have their associates dress and act as much like native born Americans as possible. They also became increasingly desirous of enlisting native born American citizens, and the emphasis definitely was away from first or second generation Russians or other Europeans. The personnel apparently was to be recruited for the most part from the Communist Party organizations in the United States and its fringe groups. They also became anxious to enlist the services of unmarried American girls, preferably proficient in stenography, so that they might secure employment in offices in which the Russians might be interested, or to act as couriers between American elements in their work. Examples in this category are Mary Price and Helen Tenney, whose activities I have described in detail hereinbefore. The Russians also indicated that American girls would be valuable because they could entertain persons to suit the purposes of the Russians.

In the latter part of 1944, I learned through my contact, Jack, that the Russians were providing code names for the various governmental agencies, as well as for all of the people who were supplying them information. I recall particularly that the FBI was referred to as "Hotel", and that the FBA was referred to as "Villa". Jack did not inform me of any of the other code names that were designated for other various governmental agencies.

to whether MARGARET knew the nature of the work that I was engaged in and I further recall that I never did deliver to her any material that I had gathered from my numerous associates but do recall that on one or two occasions I informed her that she was to inform CHARLIE, a contact of GOLOS'S, that CHARLIE should contact GOLOS. MARGARET to my knowledge, never knew the true identity of GOLOS.

Some time in October of 1943 GOLOS told me that I was to meet MARGARET and that she would introduce me to a new person to whom I was to deliver the material that I obtained from the SILVER-MASTER group.

I subsequently met MARGARET and was introduced to an individual I know only as CATHERINE. By way of description, CATHERINE is approximately 34 or 35 years of age, 5' 8" or 9" in height, weighs 140 pounds, and is of slender build. She has dark blond hair and at that time wore her hair in a sort of feather-cut fashion. She has blue-greeneyes, is light complexioned, and has a small, turned-up nose. She usually wears suits with ruffled blouses. I recall that she had some trouble with her feet and wears as I recall a size eight shoe and these are usually flat heeled. I have no knowledge of any employment that she was engaged in but did determine that she was at one time a secretary and had a knowledge of shorthand and typing.

I determined from my conversations with her that she at one time was employed in Washington, D. C. but I never did find out with whom she was employed while she resided in Washington, D. C.

I learned from BILL that he used to court her in Washington in 1938 or 1939 and remember he mentioned having visited her in the rooming house where she resided.

I am virtually positive that CATHERINE is a native born American and have some faint recollection that she mentioned having come from Kansas or possibly some other midwestern state. She talks with a typical midwestern accent and has all the mannerisms of a native born American. Although she and BILL would mention occasionally that they had been married seven years, I am somewhat doubtful that they had in fact been married that long.

I do recall, however that in July or August of 1944 she gave birth to a daughter and at this time she was living on Fifth

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Avenue near Eighth Street in New York City. I subsequently learned that probably in September, 1944 both she and her husband BILL moved from New York to either Baltimore or Washington.

In connection with my activities with CATHERINE, I recall that either on one or two occasions I turned over material to her that I had received from the SILVERMASTER group.

One incident of possible significance in connection with CATHERINE concerns mention I made one time of DONALD HENDERSON. I said something to CATHERINE about MARY PRICE being in love with HENDERSON and CATHERINE seemed very startled by my statement but said nothing.

On the Monday after GOLOS'S death on Thanksgiving Day, 1943, I met CATHERINE, pursuant to an arrangement, in the newsreel theatre on East 42 Street, New York City. She and I then took a taxi-cab to Park Avenue, someplace in the fifties, where we left the cab and walked a few minutes on the street. A man then came up to us and CATHERINE introduced him to me as my new boss. CATHERINE did not call this man by name nor did she indicate at this time that he was her husband. We immediately went to Janssen's Restaurant on Lexington Avenue for oysters and some time during the evening, in response to my question as to what name I was to know this man by, he said that his name was BILL. He told me also during the evening that in the future he would receive from me such material as I collected and the rest of the conversation, so far as I recall it, was devoted mainly to his demands that I turn over MARY PRICE to him, and I, of course, rejected this demand.

Continuing, from the time of this meeting until some time in September, 1944, I met BILL at intervals of approximately two weeks, always in New York City, and generally at one of several restaurants which he frequented. I recall meeting him sometimes in Alexander's on Lexington Avenue, various Schrafft Restaurants, and a few others in Manhattan. On these occasions I would deliver to him what material I had.

With reference to a physical description of BILL, I recall him as being approximately 38 to 40 years of age, 5' 10" to 5' 11" in height, 150 to 156 pounds, medium-slender build, and straight, black hair parted on the left side. His hair has a habit of falling down on his forehead and he continues to brush it back with his hand.

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He has brownish-black eyes that appear sunken; short, turned-up nose; high cheek bones; oval face; Slavic type; rather large lips; somewhat purple-bluish in color; and small teeth. He has either a missing tooth or a large space in the upper right side of his mouth. He is a meticulous dresser and wears young business men's type clothes, wears a triangular shaped handkerchief in his jacket pocket, which usually matches his tie and socks. In the summer time he wears brown and white seersucker suits and brown and white sport shoes and a coconut colored straw hat. His occupation as far as I can tell from his conversations is that of either a clothing salesman or someone in the clothing industry. He speaks English fairly well with a Russian or European accent.

In about September, 1944 at the time that BILL was contemplating moving to Baltimore or Washington, he informed me that he was going to personally take care of the SILVERMASTER group and that I would not have any further connection with them. He did indicate, however, that two weeks from the date that I last saw him I was to go to a drug store on Lexington Avenue, somewhere in the fifties, and would be met there by a person who would accost me, make a remark to the effect that he had seen me before, and I was to agree and ask if he were the person who was so intoxicated at that party the other night or some conversation to that effect.

I have not seen BILL since that meeting and my only further knowledge of him comes from questioning put to me by AL a month or two ago, ostensibly to find out if I had seen BILL lately. In addition, it will be recalled that I by chance encountered GREGORY SILVERMASTER in Pennsylvania Station in New York in August, 1945 and during a few minutes conversation with him I asked if he had seen BILL lately. He said he had not seen BILL for a couple of weeks but that he was still around.

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In accordance with the instructions given me by BILL to proceed to a drug store in New York City where I would be met by another person, I recall that I did go on the appointed date to a drug store, I believe on Lexington Avenue in the midtown Manhattan area and a man whom I subsequently knew as Jack approached me and identified himself in the manner in which Bill had told me this new person would make his identity known. With reference to a physical description of JACK, he is approximately five feet nine inches; 175 to 180 pounds; has an athletic, husky build; has dark blond, kinky hair, receding very slightly at the center; unusually thick eyebrows; brilliant blue eyes; slightly curved, Jewish type nose; does not wear glasses and has partial dentures; his lips are thin; he usually dresses rather poorly, is not at all meticulous about his personal appearance, usually wears grey suits and brown shoes and has a slight limp in his left leg which is noticeable when he walks rapidly. JACK is typically Jewish in appearance and, from what he told me, was born in Lithuania and is intensely pro-Semitic. He speaks Russian, Yiddish, Hebrew, Lithuanian and English with a typical East Side New York accent. From his appearance I would estimate JACK's age at thirty-six or seven years.

I learned that JACK suffered acutely from stomach ulcers, drank quantities of milk for this reason, and recall his having told me that he was receiving medical treatment because of this condition and that he mentioned one time that he would have to be hospitalized, his exact reference being that he was considering going to the Mayo Clinic. It was apparent to me that JACK knows New York City and Washington, D. C. very intimately and he must have spent considerable time in the U.S.

With further respect to his name, I remember that JACK once told me his real name was a good Lithuanian family name and that he was not of pure Jewish blood.

I recall that JACK usually came to New York on a Monday or Tuesday and would return to Washington on Thursday. It is my impression that he had a furnished room someplace in New York City because he mentioned that the woman who operated the house was somewhat romantically inclined toward him but that he did not want to get married because he did not want to be tied down. Although I never met him at the railroad station when he would arrive, I did meet him occasionally in the immediate vicinity of Penn Station, when he would be preparing to depart, and noticed that he carried no luggage. I further recall meeting JACK on occasional weekends in Washington and he appeared almost as a matter of routine to divide his time almost equally between Washington and New York. With respect to his marital status, he claimed to be single, never to have been married, and mentioned some unhappy love affair either in Russia or Lithuania.

Upon my initial meeting with JACK he told me that he would be my contact in the future and he evidently planned to carry on in a similar manner to that of BILL, who, of course, at this time, had gone either to Baltimore or Washington; further, on the occasion of my first meeting with JACK he handed me an envelope containing thirty or thirty-five dollars, more or less, which he said was to reimburse me for expenses I had incurred. During this meeting he did not indicate in so many words that he knew BILL personally, but did know there was such an individual. This first meeting with JACK was rather brief, probably not more than twenty-five minutes, as JACK said he had to meet someone else. It was arranged on this occasion, however, that I was to see him sometime the following week, also in New York. I did meet him the following week, at which time I turned over some material to him. He talked to me concerning MARY PRICE and made an effort to have me turn her over to him. I became somewhat incensed about this and definitely told him that BROWDER had turned MARY PRICE loose and that he would not be able to obtain her services.

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

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

He also informed me that after I met this Russian contact, he would unquestionably tell me that I was to take up all subsequent matters with him, JACK, as this Russian individual would be an extremely busy man and might not always be readily available. I recall that sometime in early November,

association with General WILLIAM J. DONOVAN, in OSS, had learned of a proposal by General DONOVAN to have some NKVD representatives come to the United States in exchange for an OSS mission to Russia. I told him that this proposal was looked upon unfavorably by President Roosevelt, Fleet Admiral LEAHY, and that, according to Major LEE, Director J. Edgar Hoover, of the FBI, was supposed to have remarked that it wouldn't make too much difference if the NKVD group did come over because they were here already and had been since the establishment of AMTORG. I described to JACK how excited and frightened Major LEE was about the prospect of the NKVD mission coming to the U.S., as LEE had visions of this group visiting him at his home and thanking him for his cooperation. JACK remarked that that incident was a good example of why the Russians strongly desired that their American contacts not know the real identity of the persons with whom they were dealing.

I had two meetings with JACK in Washington, D. C. in December, prior to Christmas, one being at the Roger Smith Hotel and the other a breakfast meeting at the new Hotel Statler. At my meeting with JACK at the Statler Hotel he told me that AL was desirous of having me stay over the next day to see him. I did remain in Washington the following day and saw AL and at this time he told me it would be necessary for me to see all of the people that I was then contacting in Washington and inform them that I would no longer handle their material. I was told by AL to inform these people that I was anticipating going to the hospital for an appendectomy and that during the time I was in the hospital they would be contacted by another individual. AL told me that it probably would not be a good idea to break off immediately and that if I did it in this manner these arrangements could more easily be handled. As a matter of fact I did see these people in Washington, D. C., with the exception of the PERLO group and informed them of my impending operation and the fact that they would be contacted by another individual. In this connection I gave instructions along these lines to HELEN TENNEY, JOSEPH GREGG, MAURICE HALPERIN, J. JULIUS JOSEPH, Major DUNCAN LEE, BERNARD REDMONT and possibly one or two others, whose identities I do not presently recall.

I remember nothing further of significance on the occasion of these two meetings in Washington with JACK, and during his conversation it was apparent that he was attempting to familiarize himself as best he could with the activities and potentialities of the persons whom he had taken over from me. It was also during this month that I purchased a considerable number of Christmas gifts for my Washington contacts, and recall that on one trip I made to Washington from New York, I had three suitcases full of Christmas presents. I would estimate that my purchases for Christmas pres-

ents to these people amounted to four or five hundred dollars, reimbursement for which was made by JACK, who seemed to consider the expenditure very mild.

On the matter of giving Christmas gifts to these people, I would purchase a present for each member of a particular contact's family and recall that among the persons who received gifts purchased by me on JACK's instructions were: HELEN TENNEY; JOSEPH GREEN, his wife and two children; BERNARD REDMONT and wife; Major DUNCAN LEE and wife; J. JULIUS JOSEPH; MAURICE HALPERIN, his wife and two children; MARY PRICE; MILDRED PRICE and her husband (HAROLD COY) and nine or ten members of the PERLO group. It will be recalled by this time BILL was contacting the SILVERMASTER group and I made no Christmas purchases for them.

Four or five days previous to Christmas, 1944, after my conversation with JACK in the Statler Hotel, I met VICTOR PERLO at the apartment of MARY PRICE in New York City, gave him Christmas presents for himself and the others and told him I would no longer be seeing him, again using the alibi of an impending appendectomy.

The meeting with PERLO in New York City represented my last contact with that group, with the exception of one time in the Spring of 1945 when EDWARD FITZGERALD visited me in New York and complained about disliking PERLO and wondering if some other contact could not be arranged for him. I recall seeing JACK on the Friday before Christmas, 1944 on which occasion I gave him the material delivered to me by PERLO in MARY PRICE's apartment a few days previous, and saw him again, I believe on New Year's Day, also in New York. I continued to see JACK at intervals with the meetings becoming less frequent and it was sometime during the early Spring of 1945 that JACK's ulcers forced a three week lay-off on his part. I do not know if he was hospitalized during this time, but was receiving medical treatment. My meetings with him after Christmas week of 1944 were devoted principally to discussions of the progress being made by my former contacts in Washington; JACK occasionally would have some sort of a problem with respect to handling a particular one or two of them and it was evident to me that throughout the first few months in 1945 when I continued to see him, that he was thoroughly cognizant of the activities not only of the PERLO group but of the SILVERMASTER group, as well. Inasmuch as I have previously explained that BILL was contacting the latter group, I concluded that JACK must be a figure of some importance, as he obviously was aware of the whole picture. It was during this same period that JACK was attempting to make appropriate arrangements for someone to replace me in my duties with the U. S. SERVICE & SHIPPING CORPORATION, and to arrange for a vacation for me. He told me,

probably in January or February, 1945, that my apprenticeship had now been served and that I was now ready to become what he termed a "pole".

I was, of course, curious as to what he meant by this and asked him for an explanation of both what a "pole" meant and what my future duties would be. JACK then explained to me a plan of operations that either had just been put into operation or a plan they were anticipating putting into action. As I recall, this plan is described as follows:

A single unit would be formulated; for example, there would be six individuals who were obtaining information for the Russians and no one of these six individuals would know the identity of the other five. Each individual would have a messenger and/or a mail drop, by which means they could dispose of the information that they gathered, and these individuals would, in like manner, not know the true identity of the messenger or the identity of the mail drop. One individual would be responsible for finally gathering the information from three messengers or mail drops and correlate it. This one individual would in turn have a messenger or a mail drop to whom he would relay his information. In like manner the other three individuals gathering information would transmit their information through messengers and/or mail drops, to one other individual. The two individuals who gathered and correlated the information from the original six would also have a messenger and/or a mail drop, to whom they would transmit the information. As a result, one single individual, unknown to anyone else in the group, would eventually come into possession of all of the information obtained by the original six individuals. This individual would know all of the original obtainers of the information, messengers, mail drops, and the subsequent two persons who obtained this information from the original six.

The last named individual, the one who has the knowledge of the entire set up of this system, would, according to JACK, normally, be a Russian, who would in turn have to turn this information to an individual higher up the ladder than he. However, JACK informed me that in view of my previous experience and my loyalty, that I would probably be entrusted with this sort of a position. JACK informed me that the purpose of this system was that in the event anything happened to any one member of this whole group, the identities and activities of the other members would not be known to this individual and therefore they could operate with extreme security.

During my acquaintanceship with JACK, I never met him in the company of AL. I remember further that after I met AL for the first time,

JACK subsequently asked me about the person who met me in the Georgetown Pharmacy and I described AL to him. JACK remarked that he knew that person. I recall that on the occasion of my last few meetings with JACK, he informed me that he had done all types of work for the Russians in the United States and felt he was about as proficient an individual as they had in this country but he could not advance himself any further. I also recall at this time that he was studying Spanish and was familiarizing himself with Latin American affairs in general. He never indicated to me that he was going to be sent to Latin America by the Russians or whether he himself intended to go to South America.

JACK occasionally used to indicate that he was displeased because of "bright young men" being sent over to the U.S. from Russia, when persons like himself had been here for sometime, knew the country well and did not need any instructions from someone who had never been in this country before and who did not comprehend the problems involved. In this attitude he was somewhat reminiscent of GOLOS, who did not take kindly to new arrivals to the U.S. who came over for the first time and attempted to tell him how he should operate.

Sometime in May of 1945 I saw JACK for the last time. At this meeting which was in New York City, he indicated that he probably would not see me but set a tentative date to see me the following week. In view of his conversation it was quite apparent that he would not keep this meeting; however, I did go to the appointed place on the date scheduled but he did not show up. I have never seen him since that time and have no further information concerning his whereabouts with the exception of my last meeting with AL on November 21, 1945. During this meeting with AL I asked whether JACK was still around and AL became somewhat upset when I made reference to him but did state that he had seen him about four months ago. At the time I asked AL about JACK I inquired as to his physical condition and AL replied that he was not any better than he previously had been.

As mentioned above, I met AL for the first time through arrangements made by JACK and, after my initial meeting with AL in the Georgetown Pharmacy in Washington, D. C., I continued to see him at intervals thereafter. AL, from the beginning, knew my real identity and said in Moscow in 1942 he had become aware of the fact that there was an American girl working with GOLOS in the U. S., and he told me that he had come to know my work so well that he felt as though he had known me for a long time. By way of introduction when I first saw AL he said, "I bring you greetings from home." I recall that sometime later, when I met JACK, I told him what AL had said when I first met him and he became very much alarmed at this and indicated that this was definitely the wrong thing for AL to have said to me. After I met AL at the Georgetown Pharmacy, I recall that we went to NAYLOR's and had dinner, at which time he talked to me concerning the business of the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION and he also informed me that, although I would be able to see him whenever I thought it necessary to do so, he would not always be at liberty because his business in Washington was such that he could not always arrange for meetings with me. He also at this time told me that, in the event any matter of policy or other question came up, I could discuss this freely with JACK, but that in the event it was absolutely necessary that I see him, such a meeting could be arranged for through JACK. He also told me that, in the event he wished to get in touch with me, he would accomplish this through my contact with JACK. I recall that during this first meeting he told me he always avoided the vicinity of the Government buildings on Pennsylvania and Constitution Avenues as well as the northwest section of Washington as he stated he was either well known in these vicinities or he did not wish to be seen there. He pointed out that he was acquainted with a number of government officials as well as Russians and that he was taking this precaution for my sake. Along this same line, he stated that, in the event I was picked up with him or that anybody ever questioned me as to his identity, I was to say that I met AL sometime near the end of October, 1944, while I was riding on a Fifth Avenue bus; that I had several packages in my arms at the time, dropped them and that he picked them up for me, and we made a mutual acquaintance at that time. He also stated that I was to inform anyone who might question me that he was a Czech businessman who was working in Washington, D. C. I recall that at this first meeting AL was very cautious and appeared to be very jumpy and, as a matter of fact, when we were walking, he continually crossed the street from one side to the other in an effort to determine if he was being followed. He told me that if I had occasion to meet him in the future and I was aware or suspicious that I was being followed, I should light a cigarette when I saw him and this would indicate that I was, or was suspicious that I was being followed and he, therefore, would not meet me as arranged at that time. No definite date was set for any future meetings at this time.

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

I recall that I subsequently met AL through prearrangements with JACK about a week before Christmas, 1944. In accordance with JACK's instructions, I met AL outside of Best and Company Department Store, which is located on Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C. AL appeared very perturbed at this meeting and was insistent that I make arrangements to turn over all of my Washington contacts. AL intimated that the FBI had been prowling around, that HELEN TENNEY had shared a taxicab with an individual who later turned out to be with Military Intelligence; further that J. JULIUS JOSEPH had been associating with a man who turned out to be an undercover agent either for OSS or the Counterintelligence Corps of Military Intelligence. AL also stated

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at this time that he had received an inside tip that the FBI was looking into the affairs of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and that it would be easily discovered that the corporation had been losing money the last few years, and that the FBI might come to believe that the concern was not strictly legitimate but rather, a front for Russian activity. He also instructed that I secure new living quarters inasmuch as most of my contacts knew my residence telephone number and he thought that situation was undesirable.

At the conclusion of this meeting AL showed me the Red Star which had been awarded me and which he indicated he would keep for me. He exhibited this to me and I wish to state that it resembled a photograph of a Red Star that I had previously seen. He also showed me a small book that was about 1¾" X 2½" and on the inside page of this book my name appeared, handwritten in the Russian language, together with the date that the Order of the Red Star had been awarded me. This book, like the Red Star, was retained by AL. It was on this occasion that I became thoroughly disgusted with AL because of his obnoxious behavior. I did not see him again until the early part of June, 1945, as I had told JACK after my Washington meeting with AL, that I had had a very unpleasant experience with him and had no desire whatsoever to see him. JACK, occasionally, during the period from January, 1945, to the end of May, 1945, would ask me if I did not want to meet AL, but I always told him I had no desire to see him.

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

Sometime in April, 1945, I met PETER HELLER in Brooklyn, New York, and at that time HELLER indicated to me that he was an investigator. I was undecided in my own mind as to whether HELLER was actually an agent of some U. S. Governmental organization or whether he was in some way connected with the Russians. I had previously indicated my knowledge of HELLER to JACK. At this meeting AL also brought up the matter of my seeing HELLER, which information he apparently got from JACK, and indicated that HELLER was probably an FBI Agent and that I should cease seeing him, but that I should handle this matter diplomatically so as not to arouse his (HELLER's)

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suspicions, and I should definitely cut myself off from HELLER's acquaintance before I went on my vacation. I pressed him for a reason why my situation was dangerous, but he replied only that he was afraid I might tell HELLER about some of my activities and associates. At this meeting, AL arranged to see me a week or ten days later and I did have this further meeting with him, again in Washington.

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

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

I recall that I did meet AL sometime in the third week of September as prearranged. By this time I had resumed my employment with U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation at the urgent request of Colonel REYNOLDS. On the same day I met AL, I had a luncheon engagement with Colonel REYNOLDS, who was celebrating his promotion from a Majority to the rank of a Lieutenant Colonel, and I had several dry martinis on this occasion. I left Colonel REYNOLDS at approximately 2:00 P. M. in order to keep my three o'clock appointment with AL at ALEXANDER'S. AL appeared at four o'clock and, during the conversation, after I told him I had resumed my employment at the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, he brought up the matter of

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establishing me in some small business such as a hat shop, dress shop, or, perhaps, a travel agency in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., or on the West Coast. It was his plan that I was to devote my time and energy to the operation of such a business for about six months, after which time I would be given some important government official to contact or, perhaps, four or five persons with whom I was to operate in the manner I had formerly. I told him I was not interested in such a proposal. He then asked if I would like to teach in the Russian school in Washington, which proposal I also rejected. I recall that Colonel REYNOLDS was desirous of conferring with AL and that I asked AL if he would see Colonel REYNOLDS. Upon his refusal to do so, which irritated me considerably, I telephoned the Colonel and told him AL would be unable to see him. This incident angered me and, after several proposals as to my future had been advanced by AL, I became so angered with him that I told him in plain words what I thought of him and the rest of the Russians and, further, told him that I was an American and could not be kicked around. After this outburst on my part AL told me I should not talk like that, that I was intoxicated, and that he would see me sometime in the future, about a month or so later as I recall.

My next meeting with AL took place on October 17, 1945 at 6:00 P.M., at Bickford's Restaurant on 23rd Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City. As mentioned before, I was notified of this date and place by RAY ELSON. On the occasion of this meeting AL appeared very pleasant and sympathetic, and indicated that, although I had insulted the Russians on my previous meeting with him, he did not think I was responsible for what I said at the time I made these accusations. He discussed at some length how intelligence work gets into one's blood and if one divorces himself from such activities after having been engaged therein for sometime, life becomes very dull and uninteresting. He inquired as to whether I had seen BILL recently and also suggested I also attempt to determine the present whereabouts of PETER RHODES through Mrs. RHODES and to make a definite date for a contact which AL would arrange. He acquiesced in my desire to return to the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, but stated that it was only because I wanted to go into this business. He indicated that since it was my desire to go back in the business, he would, because of my past activities, arrange to have important concessions allocated to my firm. At the conclusion of this meeting he gave me an envelope in which he gave me two thousand dollars which was all in bills of twenty dollar denominations and stated this was "without any strings attached." He also stated that this money would serve me in good stead in the event anything happened to the business or that I became involved in financial difficulties. I recall that he requested me to execute a receipt. The two thousand dollars was contained in a plain white envelope, and I recall that I tore off a piece of this envelope and wrote thereon the date, and the notation that I had received two thousand dollars, and signed it MARY.

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

Approximately one week after the October 17th meeting with AL, I had a visit from LEN HARRIS, prominent New York Communist Party functionary, with reference to a financial matter, the details of which will be elaborated upon hereinafter. As a result of this visit, I deemed it imperative to get in touch with AL and, accordingly, some few days later, told RAY ELSON that I was very desirous of seeing AL at the earliest opportunity, and asked her to do what she could. On November 5, 1945 RAY told me that arrangements had been made for me to meet AL the following Friday, which would be November 9, 1945, and that I was to see him at 7:00 P. M. at GUFFANTI's Restaurant, 26th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City. RAY said she had been in touch with her contact and I believe that her meeting with him must have been on the previous Sunday. I appeared at GUFFANTI's Restaurant at the appointed hour and date, but AL did not meet me.

As mentioned above, I had an appointment to meet him on November 21, 1945 at Bickford's Restaurant on Eighth Avenue and 23rd Street, at 4:00 P. M., and went there at that time. At 4:20 P. M. AL met me in front of Bickford's and apologized for being late, said he had been unavoidably detained, and also apologized profusely for the fact that he had been unable to keep the appointment at GUFFANTI's, stating that he had been on the West Coast and it was impossible for anyone to contact him and that even had they been able to contact him, he would have been unable to return in time. Then we adjourned to CAVANAGH's Restaurant on 23rd Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, where we had some refreshments, for approximately one hour and fifteen minutes. AL was very polite to me throughout this meeting. He seemed to have no reason for seeing me, and talked about a variety of topics, including my future and the problems still to be solved with reference to the affairs of U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. I indicated to AL that I was somewhat bored with the routine nature of the work I was performing

at the company and his rejoinder was that that apparently was what I wanted to do, at least I had said so, and that I had no one to blame for my boredom but myself. I attempted to elicit from him what, if anything, he or his associates had in mind for me, but he parried all my attempts and was most noncommittal. We had some discussion about the seriousness of the international situation and it is my recollection that AL remarked there might be a war. I asked him with whom, and he said with the "damn Russians." In a further attempt to draw from him some idea of what he planned for me, I told him I felt very useless at this time and asked if he did not agree that it might be wise for me to rejoin the Communist Party. He told me definitely not to consider such a step and that my present situation was only temporary. I asked him why he continued to see me and he answered that his visits were purely social. One item of possible significance which I noted during this meeting concerned his addressing me as "BETTY", it being noted that in all previous meetings with him he had addressed me as MARY. I am unable to decide why he selected the name BETTY though some of my friends, including RAY ELSON, address me by that name. AL arranged to meet me again on January 21, 1946 at 4:00 P. M. at Bickford's Restaurant, Eighth Avenue and 23rd Street and partially explained the delay by saying that he had to go to the West Coast and could not possibly be in New York before that date. At the present time I recall nothing further of possible significance with respect to the November 21st meeting. I did ask AL how I could communicate with him in the event it became necessary and he told me that RAY ELSON had a contact whom she saw at fairly regular intervals and that my request for a meeting could be handled through RAY.

I would describe AL as approximately 5'5" in height, weighing about one hundred seventy-five to one hundred eighty pounds, with dark blond hair combed straight back, blue-gray eyes, irregular front teeth, and sensuous lips. He wears gold rimless eyeglasses, is a natty dresser, and speaks English with a faint accent. He also speaks Russian and, I believe, was probably born in Russia. He has a curved, Jewish type nose, and is of the Jewish race.

With respect to my knowledge of and acquaintanceship with EARL BROWDER, it came to my knowledge probably in October, 1940 that BROWDER was participating directly with GOLOS in the negotiations leading to the formation of the U. S. SERVICE & SHIPPING CORPORATION. It will be recalled that I have indicated previously in this statement that GOLOS informed me sometime in 1940 that he was desirous of forming a new company which would handle business relating to tourist travel between the U.S. and the USSR, as well as shipping between the two countries. I learned that BROWDER was to make available some person who would be elected president of the corporation to be formed and that in fact this individual selected by BROWDER would be a "front" for him. These negotiations between GOLOS and BROWDER resulted in the latter's bringing Colonel JOHN HAZARD REYNOLDS into the picture as the individual who would be his representative. With respect to the friendship existing between GOLOS and BROWDER, the latter mentioned to me sometime after GOLOS' death that he had known GOLOS for twenty-five years.

It was not until the late summer or early fall of 1941 that I began to realize that GOLOS was making available to BROWDER some of the information which I was collecting and relaying to GOLOS. I recall that as a result of the investigation by the U. S. Government into the affairs of WORLD TOURISTS, INC. BROWDER had been convicted of passport fraud and it is my recollection that he surrendered himself to the federal authorities to begin his jail sentence around April of 1941. It is my further recollection that during the period of BROWDER's incarceration I used to make carbon copies of some of the material which I was preparing for GOLOS and that such copies, according to GOLOS, were being retained by him so that BROWDER might see them after his release from prison. It was my impression that BROWDER was not interested in all of the intelligence handled by myself and GOLOS but rather that GOLOS would select various types of material which he believed would interest BROWDER. It is my recollection that for the most part BROWDER was interested in what I might describe as economic, political and social intelligence, referring not only to domestic matters but foreign as well, and this impression is borne out by my later associations with BROWDER, when I noted that his interests appeared to be almost wholly within those three fields and did not embrace technical production data or information of a military nature.

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My first meeting with EARL BROWDER occurred probably in August of 1942, and came about when GOLOS told me one day he was driving up to BROWDER's summer home near Monroe, New York to visit BROWDER. At this time BROWDER had probably been out of prison two or three months and GOLOS had visited him on at least two occasions prior to that day. I remarked to GOLOS when he mentioned that he was going up to Monroe, that I would like to meet BROWDER and he agreed to take me along, although he indicated to me that I was to more or less go along for the ride and not to get involved in any discussions with BROWDER. Accordingly, GOLOS and I went up to Monroe and I met BROWDER and his family at their home. I conversed with BROWDER probably not more than five minutes on this occasion and our conversation was wholly along social lines. I was introduced to him by GOLOS as "Comrade BENTLEY" and I do not believe at this time that he knew anything about me other than the fact that I was working with the U. S. SERVICE & SHIPPING CORPORATION. On the occasion of this visit GOLOS and BROWDER spent some time alone and it is my distinct recollection that GOLOS carried with him from New York a rather bulky envelope, which he had in his possession when we returned to New York City.

The next time I saw BROWDER was sometime in the late spring of 1943, on the occasion of a wedding anniversary party being given for him and his wife in a restaurant on West 43rd Street, off Times Square. I recall that this was on a Saturday and that during the morning a showing was arranged by GOLOS and Mr. NAPOLI, of ARTKINO PICTURES, of three Russian films. I was not invited to this party nor to the showing, but when a telephone call was received at WORLD TOURISTS, INC. from some employee of the SOVIET PURCHASING COMMISSION, and I was notified by some girl at WORLD TOURISTS, INC., I proceeded to the ARTKINO PICTURES studio in order to inform GOLOS of the telephone call, inasmuch as he had previously told me he was most interested in knowing if the particular person telephoned him. I located GOLOS there, gave him the message that this person had telephoned, and saw EARL BROWDER who told me that I might as well stay for the showing, which I did.

I did not see EARL BROWDER again until the Friday following the death of GOLOS on Thanksgiving Day, 1943. I knew, however, from conversations with GOLOS, that the latter was visiting BROWDER at his office at 50 East 12th Street, on an average of probably once each week, that he was making available to BROWDER certain intelligence material, and that he on rather rare occasions visited BROWDER at the latter's summer home in Monroe and at his Yonkers apartment.

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On the occasion of one of GOLOS' visits to BROWDER in Yonkers, MARY PRICE and I accompanied him in his car and I recall he left us in the car a couple of blocks or so from the apartment house where BROWDER resided.

GOLOS told me sometime during this period that the pressure was becoming increasingly heavy for him to turn over certain of his American contacts to other Russians. He stated particularly six months before his death that he had been requested to turn over MARY PRICE, the SILVERMASTER group and myself. He, of course, refused to do this and I know that at the time of his death he had not turned over any of his contacts to any other persons; the only concession he had made in this regard was that the material I was picking up from the SILVERMASTER group in Washington was to be given by me directly to CATHERINE, the wife of BILL, thereby theoretically circumventing GOLOS. In fact, however, I was surreptitiously making this material available for GOLOS' inspection prior to passing it to CATHERINE.

As I have previously stated, in the recruitment of American individuals to work for the Russians, it was necessary for anyone who participated in intelligence work to immediately divorce themselves from any Communist Party membership or membership with any fringe group. GOLOS, of course, was aware of this but as a matter of fact did not adhere strictly to this principle. I know from my conversations with him that he had made some sort of an arrangement with BROWDER that in the event any individuals associated with the Communist Party movement in the United States were turned over to him, these people would not definitely lose their Communist Party affiliation. GOLOS would continue to collect dues from these individuals and also furnish them with whatever literature he thought necessary to promote the cause. I am unable to conclude definitely why GOLOS was not in complete accord with the directive that these American contacts divorce themselves from their Party affiliations, but suspect it may have been motivated by his thought that the movement in the U.S. might suffer if these persons removed themselves entirely, it being my impression that GOLOS was most sincere in his advocacy of Communism and his efforts to advance its principles.

As a part of this arrangement GOLOS had with BROWDER, GOLOS would make available to BROWDER any information that he thought

BROWDER might be interested in, which had been collected from his various sources. BROWDER at no time was allowed to keep this material unless it was extremely bulky and then GOLOS would arrange to pick it up the next day. It is my impression that through these means BROWDER was able to keep very well informed in the fields of social, economic and political intelligence. I also know that the Russians were not supposed to know that GOLOS was supplying BROWDER with this type of information; further, that GOLOS impressed upon BROWDER the necessity for being very circumspect in the event he used any of the material he gave him in any speeches or any articles that were written either by himself or other individuals to whom he passed this information.

I recall definitely that a great deal of trouble ensued from an article published in the "Protestant" sometime in the fall of 1943. The subject matter of this article originated with CEDRIC BELFRAGE, who had furnished GOLOS with some confidential information of some kind, the exact nature of which I do not recall. BELFRAGE, who at that time was associated with British Intelligence in New York, happened to read the article and reprimanded GOLOS severely after the article appeared. GOLOS of course realized that the leak was through BROWDER but felt that he could not condemn BROWDER too much because it would not have been strategic.

On the evening of GOLOS' death I telephonically communicated with LEM HARRIS, in order to secure the residence telephone number of EARL BROWDER. HARRIS furnished the number to me and the following morning I telephoned BROWDER and he agreed to see me that morning in his office. My main purpose in conferring with BROWDER was to ascertain what course I should follow, that is, if I should turn over GOLOS' contacts to someone else or attempt to carry on in the manner he had. I of course pointed out to BROWDER that GOLOS had informed me immediately previous to his death that the pressure was very heavy for him to turn over his contacts to some other Russians. BROWDER expressed himself as being against this procedure and I told him that it would probably mean a fight and asked him if he were willing to battle it out. He told me that he was willing to fight about it and told me not to dispose of my contacts. The remainder of the conference, as far as I recall, concerned arrangements which had to be made for the funeral and burial of GOLOS. BROWDER presumably made most of these arrangements, although he did not attend the funeral which was held the following Sunday afternoon.

It was also on this occasion, as I recall, that BROWDER told me I could reach him if the matter were of sufficient importance, by telephoning him at his office and identifying myself as "NANCY".

From the time of this last mentioned conference with BROWDER I continued to see him at his office at intervals of probably two weeks. When I had material I thought would be of interest to him I would take it along on my visits to him and allow him to look it over, although he never retained any in his possession. He indicated to me that he was desirous of looking at the information I was collecting but that he definitely did not want any of it in his own possession. After I began to know him better he would occasionally furnish me with bits of miscellaneous intelligence; for instance, he one time gave me some sort of news about General CHARLES DE GAULLE. On another occasion he mentioned that he had learned that there was a Trotskyite library in Chicago, that he had access to it and wondered if my principals might be interested in having someone photograph some of the material included in that library. I followed GOLOS' practice of not showing everything to BROWDER but rather allowed him to see only what economic, social and political data I thought would interest him. He told me he was not interested in technical production data, nor military information as such and during my association with him he manifested a real fear that he might become incriminated in espionage if he were to start handling information of a military nature.

I recall that previous to GOLOS' death he informed me that in the event anything happened to him and I found any money among his possessions, that this money should be turned over to EARL BROWDER. I recall that right after his death, while looking through some of his papers which were maintained in his safe at WORLD TOURISTS, INC., I located between eleven and twelve thousand dollars. I turned this money over to EARL BROWDER at about this time and told him where I had located it and what GOLOS had told me before he died. BROWDER was non-committal when I gave him this money but did accept it.

During the months that followed GOLOS' death BROWDER was engaged in writing books, some of which I read and it was very apparent to me that he was incorporating in those books some of the information I was making available to him. I recall one time, probably in the Spring of 1944, after an expose of some kind relative to conditions in China had appeared in the "Daily Worker" or possibly some other Communist publication, BROWDER was invited to Washington by SUMNER WELLES, former under-secretary of state, to confer with him on the matter.

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Sometime in the spring of 1944 I turned over to BROWDER the sum of three thousand dollars in twenty dollar bills. This money had been given to me sometime in 1942, as I recall, by GOLOS, to keep for him and I had maintained it all that time in the safe in my office. Shortly after GOLOS' death I asked my Russian contact, BILL, if the money belonged to him or his people and he said that it did not but that I should retain it until he ascertained if GOLOS' son, MILTON, in Russia, needed the money. A couple of months or so later, BILL told me MILTON had no need for the money and that I might as well turn it over to BROWDER, who accepted it as he had the previous sum.

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On the occasion of a meeting with BROWDER, probably in late April or May, 1944, I told him that BILL was becoming increasingly insistent that my contacts be turned over to him or some other Russian and, further, that BILL obviously was not satisfied with the slow progress being made along the lines of their desire to operate with these American contacts directly. BROWDER told me that "they" knew how to reach him and, if they were unable to do so, a meeting between himself and one of the Russians should be arranged through me. Such a meeting was never arranged by me, but I later learned that a meeting was in fact held although I was not present.

In June, 1944, I met BROWDER and on this occasion he told me it would be agreeable if BILL, my contact at that time, met with GREGORY SILVERMASTER not oftener than once a month and that such meetings must be held in New York City and not in Washington. At a later meeting in June he agreed that the entire SILVERMASTER group should be turned over to the Russians without restrictions of any kind. It was shortly after this last described meeting that BROWDER informed me he wanted to meet some of the people whom I was contacting and, shortly thereafter, he did in fact meet MARY PRICE and JOSEPH GREGG at the former's apartment in New York City. This, to my knowledge, was the first time MARY PRICE had ever met BROWDER. I left MARY's apartment shortly after I brought BROWDER there and made the introduction between her and BROWDER, and returned an hour or so later, bringing GREGG with me. MARY and I went into her bedroom and she told me that she had informed BROWDER that she wanted to get out of the whole business and that he had said he would think it over and let her know. A few days later BROWDER told me that he had decided to let MARY PRICE get out of the business and I was to inform her accordingly. I was present during the time BROWDER conferred with JOSEPH GREGG and I recall that the conversation was devoted entirely to a discussion by both men of Latin America, with one telling the other what he knew about politics and events generally in various Latin American countries.

At a meeting I had with BROWDER in July 1944 in New York City he broached the matter of my taking over and operating WORLD TOURISTS, INC. for him and the Communist Party, the details of this conversation and subsequent negotiations being set out hereinbefore. I saw him at his summer home again some time in August 1944 and I recall that on this occasion Colonel REYNOLDS accompanied me. It is my recollection that I took along two or three bottles of scotch whiskey for EARL BROWDER, some Canadian Club whiskey for WILLIAM BROWDER, and some brandy for IRENE BROWDER. This liquor

was a gift from the Russians and it will be recalled that they had on frequent instances in the past given BROWDER and his wife gifts of liquor and caviar. As I recall, there was no particularly significant conversation between Colonel REYNOLDS and BROWDER on this occasion and I was in their presence during the entire time we were there. It is my present recollection that I took with me on this occasion some material I had collected and was able to seize an opportunity to allow EARL BROWDER to look over that material though I, of course, brought it back to New York City with me. Colonel REYNOLDS was entirely ignorant of the fact that I carried along this intelligence information.

When I met JACK for the first time in October, 1944, he asked me, among other things, why BROWDER had not allowed the American contacts to be turned over to the Russians more speedily and also demanded that MARY PRICE and CEDRIC BELFRAGE be immediately turned over. As mentioned above, MARY PRICE had by this time been "turned loose" by BROWDER, and I told JACK that she was highly nervous, neurotic and somewhat unstable emotionally, and that she was in no condition whatsoever to be turned over to him or any other Russian to engage in further intelligence activities. I indicated to BROWDER the desire of JACK that BELFRAGE be turned over and BROWDER rejected this demand, I believe, mainly because BROWDER was somewhat afraid of BELFRAGE because of his connection with British Intelligence. During this time and continuing until I ceased seeing JACK, it was my definite belief that JACK was not in touch with BROWDER personally because he occasionally remarked that he, of course, could not contact BROWDER directly, and he, further, used to have me relay many messages from him to BROWDER. I recall one instance involving a young man whose induction into the Armed Services seemed imminent and JACK asked me to request BROWDER to effect the man's entrance into the Merchant Marine via his contacts with the NATIONAL MARITIME UNION. JACK indicated he felt it would be more advisable to have this man in the Merchant Marine rather than being subjected to the hazards of service in the Armed Forces. Nothing was ever done with reference to this plan of JACK's because, when I saw him later and asked him about it, he said it was already too late and I concluded that the person had probably been inducted already. I have no idea of the identity of this person in whom JACK was interested except that he was an American citizen. I never did request BROWDER to do anything about it because the original understanding was that I was to get later advice from JACK when the man's induction date was set.

Also during this period JACK asked me to contact BROWDER and discuss with him the possibility of setting up a cover company of some kind which would serve as a front for the activities of one of the Russian agents whom JACK never identified in any manner. JACK told me that BROWDER

should attempt to select as a front for the business someone whose normal activities would effectively cloak the exchange of considerable money. I did take this matter up with BROWDER, who was to discuss it with an individual who, I believe, had been suggested to the Russians by some Communist Party functionary, whom one of their agents in Philadelphia had contacted. BROWDER was acquainted with this man selected to front for this projected company, but was reluctant to broach the proposition to him and wanted to have more definite information as to what he was to be used for. I recall it was the reaction of the Russians, upon learning of BROWDER's reluctance, that they felt this person was probably already operating a front company of some kind for BROWDER and that he was afraid his own activities might be jeopardized if this man engaged in new business activity. I do not know if, in fact, this unknown person was operating any kind of company for BROWDER, who only indicated to me that the man had been useful to him.

I continued to see BROWDER at intervals of perhaps two weeks during the fall and early winter of 1944 and followed the old practice of taking with me such material as I felt would be of interest to him. At one of my early meetings with AL he told me flatly that I would have to break away from all my contacts immediately, would have to terminate my connection with the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION and that something would be done about replacing me in the firm. I was also instructed to disassociate myself from the affairs of WORLD TOURISTS, INC. I subsequently told BROWDER of this demand made by AL and it was apparent to me that by this time BROWDER was no longer willing or able to fight about the matter of retaining any of the old contacts. He appeared resigned to the fact that the Russians would prevail in the matter of handling the American contacts. After my association with my various Washington contacts had ceased in December of 1944, I began to see BROWDER at less frequent intervals inasmuch as I was no longer receiving information which would be of value to him and there was no occasion for my visiting him. On rare instances, however, I would be asked by JACK or AL to see BROWDER with reference to the handling of some particular problem and, on these occasions, I would see BROWDER at his office in New York.

One of the matters which I was discussing with BROWDER shortly after the beginning of 1945 concerned the future of the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION and WORLD TOURISTS, INC. The Russians were still considering at that time whether to take over either concern or both and, when it was finally decided by them that they would take over the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION, I was delegated to visit BROWDER and tell him of their decision. I also was instructed to inform him that his money would be forthcoming at an early date, it being remembered that at the time of the formation of the corporation BROWDER supplied fifteen thousand dollars which

was actually handled by Colonel REYNOLDS in whose name the stock certificates representing the fifteen thousand dollar investment by BROWDER were issued.

Approximately one week prior to the widespread publicity about BROWDER occasioned by the publication in the New York World Telegram of the article written by JACQUES DUCLOS, French Communist writer, Colonel REYNOLDS, RAY ELSON, BROWDER, and I met at the home of FREDERICK V. FIELD in New York City. The circumstances and details of this meeting have been set out previously in this statement in connection with my discussion of the activities of RAY ELSON.

My last meeting with BROWDER, which took place sometime in the latter part of October, 1945, was occasioned by several visits to my office by LEM HARRIS. HARRIS made several trips to my office in an attempt to talk to me and I subsequently did meet him in my office at which time he attempted to obtain from me the fifteen thousand dollars that had originally been put into the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION by EARL BROWDER. I informed him that I had nothing to do with the fifteen thousand dollars and had been told that the Russians were going to take care of reimbursement to the Communist Party or BROWDER for their original investment. HARRIS insisted that I discuss the matter with WILLIAM WEINER and I told him I could take no action of any kind until I consulted with BROWDER. I immediately informed Colonel REYNOLDS of the demands being made upon me by LEM HARRIS and he told me to discuss the matter with BROWDER, whom I subsequently conferred with, I believe, on Friday, October 26, 1945. I met BROWDER and his wife by appointment at the Grand Central Station Information Booth, at which time he handed me a calling card of the MEADOWS BOOKKEEPING AND INCOME TAX SERVICE, 55 West 42 Street, New York City, BRyant 9-9349. This card bore the name of his brother, RALPH W. BROWDER, and a handwritten notation, "Room 312 C." BROWDER told me that he would meet me at this office in fifteen minutes. When I saw BROWDER I told him of the visit of LEM HARRIS to my office at U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION and the demand that he had made upon me for the fifteen thousand dollars as well as my replies to his questions. I asked BROWDER what advice he could give me in connection with this matter and he informed me that, as far as he knew, the Russians had definitely decided to take over the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION and that they were somewhat slow in getting the money up, but that they would probably do so within the near future. I then asked him whether they could take any action against Colonel REYNOLDS, myself, or the company, and BROWDER stated that it would be impossible to take any legal action in this regard inasmuch as there was no evidence in the corporate records or books of the company that the Communist Party had any monetary interest

therein. He also stated, however, that the individuals who were running the Party at the present time were not too intelligent and might attempt to initiate some sort of action for which they would probably be sorry later on. He stated that he, of course, had no authority as far as the Party was concerned at the present time due to his having been ousted, and that he, therefore, could not offer any suggestions or make any recommendations as far as this fifteen thousand dollars was concerned. He also stated that he did not intend to do anything whatsoever about it as long as he was still in his present position as far as the Communist Party was concerned. I wish to state that I have had no further conversation or connection with him from that time to the present.

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As I have previously related, I have been in rather close association with Colonel JOHN HAZARD REYNOLDS through his connection with the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. As a result of numerous conversations I had with him, I was able to determine some information concerning his background.

He was born in Albany, New York and is the son of an old family that originally settled in Long Island. Colonel REYNOLDS' father was a New York State Supreme Court judge, and although there was considerable money in the family, REYNOLDS himself did not come into any substantial inheritance until the death of his grandmother some time in the early '30s. REYNOLDS did not complete college but as a young boy entered Wall Street and had numerous jobs as a runner, board marker, and other miscellaneous positions with various firms in the financial district of New York. At some later date he was taken into partnership with a member of the New York Stock Exchange and remained in that business until the beginning of World War I. He entered the armed services as a private and due to his financial background was stationed in Washington, D. C. and at the terminstion of the war held the rank of major. It was just subsequent to World War I that he married GRACE FLEISCHMAN, who is one of the members of the prominent FLEISCHMAN YEAST COMPANY family.

He subsequently went back to Wall Street and was in partnership in the financial district with several firms until some time in early 1929 when he withdrew from this business. Some time in the early '30s he came into a fairly substantial inheritance through his grandmother and commenced to travel and had no employment until some time in 1934. It appears that his family was in some way connected with a banking institution that was taken over by the Chase National Bank and in 1934 the Chase National Bank, through this connection, sent him to Russia to make a report on financial conditions in that country.

REYNOLDS spent in all about two months in Russia and apparently while there saw many prominent individuals in connection with the report that he was making relative to the investigation he was making into the financial affairs of the Russian Government. He appeared to have been greatly impressed by the people he met.

On his return to New York he drew up a report which he submitted to the Chase National Bank and as I recall they refused to pay him for it as apparently it was of no value to them.

After returning from Russia he again lived the life of a retired gentleman and had no employment that I know of until early

January of 1941 when the spadework for the formation of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation was being done.

In connection with REYNOLDS' political background, he indicated that he had been a Socialist for the past twenty years and indicated that on one occasion in 1919 he spoke on the same platform somewhere in New Jersey with SCOTT NEARING. He also told me that he knew NORMAN THOMAS and JOHN REED, who had been active in the Socialist Party movement.

I also determined from his conversations that he had been an acquaintance of some long standing of THEODORE BAYER and had made numerous financial contributions to TED BAYER's magazine, "Soviet Russia Today". He also knew and gave financial assistance to HERBERT GOLDFRANK, who was associated with the "New Masses".

I also know that REYNOLDS was a good friend of IRM HARRIS and I recall on several occasions he indicated that the HARRIS family and his own family had been one-time residents of Tuxedo Park, New York and that his acquaintanceship with HARRIS started in early boyhood.

REYNOLDS also indicated an acquaintanceship with CORLISS LAMONT, who is the son of THOMAS LAMONT, well known New York financier.

I know that REYNOLDS is not a dues-paying Communist Party member. However, he openly admitted that he is a "Marxist" and a Communist and further indicated that before his association with the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation gave substantial sums of money to various Communist Party enterprises. I do recall, however, that after REYNOLDS became associated with the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, he continued to see TED BAYER, IRM HARRIS, and HERBERT GOLDFRANK but told me that he was no longer contributing any large sums of money to the enterprises which these individuals were concerned with. He did state, however, that he did give them contributions but they were somewhat small and his purpose for doing this was to ingratiate himself with these individuals and felt that this friendship would be of great assistance to him in the profitable operation of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation.

As I have previously stated, in late 1940 GOLOS was desirous of forming the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and went to EARL BROWDER in an effort to find a suitable individual to act

as a front for this corporation. It was through BROWDER or one of BROWDER's functionaries that JOHN REYNOLDS was nominated for this position.

I first met REYNOLDS in GOLOS' office some time in the latter part of 1940 at a time when the negotiation for the formation of this company was going on. Some time after this meeting I was informed that REYNOLDS was to be the president of this new corporation. On GOLOS' instructions, I believe in the early part of January, 1941, I started to see REYNOLDS in his home on fairly frequent occasions. The reason for this was to arrange for the forming of this company, sending cablegrams to Intourist, and other matters that were incident to the actual commencement of the activities of this corporation.

The company actually started to do business at 212 Fifth Avenue some time in the early part of April, 1941 and at which time REYNOLDS took a fairly active interest in the affairs of the corporation. However, as I have previously stated, the money that represented the capital in this corporation was obtained both from EARL BROWDER and JOHN REYNOLDS; REYNOLDS putting up $5,000 and EARL BROWDER, as I later learned, on behalf of the Communist Party, putting up $15,000. The $15,000 I know was given to REYNOLDS by BROWDER or LEM HARRIS.

At the time the corporate papers for this organization were drawn up by Mr. CHARLES BANNERMAN of Clark, Carr, & Ellis, 120 Broadway, New York City, REYNOLDS was indicated as the sole owner of this corporation. As a matter of fact, all of the stock certificates that were issued were in the name of JOHN HAZARD REYNOLDS.

In connection with the drawing up of the corporate papers for this organization, I am positive that REYNOLDS did not indicate to Mr. BANNERMAN or JOSEPH MANN, who also participated in the legal work concerning the formation of the company, that the capital investment was put up by anyone except himself. It is my recollection that the law firm of Clark, Carr & Ellis is a very reputable and well known legal firm and I am sure that if they had any suspicion that any of the capital was being put up by the Communist Party or EARL BROWDER that they would have refused to be a party to any negotiations in regard to this corporation.

When the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation first started business, REYNOLDS took a somewhat active part in the affairs of the corporation for a short period of time. However, a short time

After the corporation started business, REYNOLDS spent less and less time actively participating in the affairs of the corporation and the actual running of the corporation was left more or less to my own judgment. I wish to state, however, that REYNOLDS was cognizant of all of the activities of the firm and sat in on directors' meetings and although he did not do much actual work, kept in pretty close touch with the activities of the firm.

At the time of the entrance of the United States into World War II, REYNOLDS spent considerably less time than he had previously been spending relative to the affairs of the corporation and he informed me that he had been making an attempt to join the armed services. At first he was unsuccessful as he was over age. However, I do recall that in about September of 1942 he received a communication from the War Department indicating that if he so desired, they could probably use him in some branch of the service. After the receipt of this letter, REYNOLDS spent a considerable amount of his time at Governors Island and in Washington in an effort to get himself located in some branch of the service.

In December of 1942 he was given a commission as a major in the Finance Department of the United States Army and was sent to an officers' training school for finance personnel that was located as I recall somewhere in North Carolina. He spent three months in this training and was subsequently assigned to the finance office in Hoboken, New Jersey. He was in Hoboken for some months. However, the entire office was moved from Hoboken to Two Lafayette Street in New York City and he was subsequently assigned to New York.

He remained in New York for several months and was then assigned to Washington, D. C. on some special mission, the specific nature of which I do not know except that it related in some way to foreign funds. He remained in Washington for a period of approximately six months and was thereafter reassigned to his former position at Two Lafayette Street, New York. In September, 1945 he was elevated to the rank of lieutenant colonel, which rank he still holds at the present time. At the present time REYNOLDS is the executive officer of the finance office in New York City.

It came to my attention some few months after the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation commenced operations that Colonel

REYNOLDS was maintaining for LEM HARRIS various sums of money in a safety deposit box of the Chase National Bank, Fifth Avenue branch, located at 200 Fifth Avenue.

Upon Colonel REYNOLDS entering on active duty with the Army in 1942, he instructed me that if in the future HARRIS should ask that I place for him any money in the safety deposit box, I should do so, and likewise, if HARRIS requested that some of the money already placed there be returned to him, I should likewise turn it over.

Continuing, from the time of REYNOLDS' entrance upon active duty until some time in the spring of 1945, HARRIS occasionally would come to see me at my office and would either give me additional sums to be placed in the safety deposit box or would ask that I withdraw a certain amount and give it to him. I kept no independent record of the dates and amounts of these transactions between HARRIS and myself but recall that HARRIS had a small book in which he made entries indicating the dates and the character of the transaction, that is if it were a deposit or a withdrawal and the amount.

It is my impression that the reason HARRIS withdrew all his funds from the safety deposit box in the spring of 1945 and ceased his practice of giving me money to be placed there was that by that time the Russians had made clear their intention of taking over the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation and HARRIS apparently felt this repository would no longer be safe. The money given to me by HARRIS for safekeeping was placed in envelopes bearing the printed name either of JOHN H. REYNOLDS or of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation; the deposits and withdrawals ranged, so far as I presently recall, from approximately $2,000 or $3,000 to $10,000. Occasionally when HARRIS would give me money to be placed in the safety deposit box, he would remark that he had just come from making the rounds and these sums obviously were Party funds rather than the personal property of HARRIS.

On the occasion of my initial meeting with AL, he asked me what I thought about the advisability of his meeting REYNOLDS. I told him I thought such a move was very unwise because REYNOLDS was in uniform, was inclined to be somewhat indiscreet, and also mentioned to AL the difficulty of explaining to REYNOLDS the identity of AL. He seemed satisfied at this time that a meeting with REYNOLDS would not be wise.

On the occasion of my meeting him in the latter part of May or possibly the early part of June, 1945, however, he again brought

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up the subject of his meeting REYNOLDS and told me he definitely desired to see him. I again registered my objection and told AL that RAY KIBOW likewise felt that for various reasons he should not meet REYNOLDS. AL insisted, however, that I arrange for such a meeting and accordingly, some few days later, I met AL at Longchamp's Restaurant in New York City and we went together to the Vanderbilt Hotel on Park Avenue where I introduced him to Colonel REYNOLDS. I left AL and REYNOLDS together there and AL indicated to me he would see me some time later in Washington.

REYNOLDS told me later that AL had been extremely inquisitive about the personal finances of himself and his wife and had attempted to convince REYNOLDS that he definitely should stay with the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and that the company had tremendous possibilities. It was also on this occasion that AL told REYNOLDS that the $15,000 investment, ostensibly made by BROWDER when the corporation was formed, actually represented Russian funds, and that AL was giving this equity to REYNOLDS.

I subsequently talked to AL about his meeting with REYNOLDS and told him that REYNOLDS had not been favorably impressed by the approach made by AL, who blamed me somewhat for REYNOLDS' reluctance to go along with him. According to REYNOLDS, AL had promised to see him three weeks after the date of their meeting in New York City but AL failed to communicate with REYNOLDS, who thereafter asked me several times to attempt to arrange a meeting for him. I spoke to AL later about his failure to get in touch with REYNOLDS after the meeting and he made some remark that he was not supposed to get in touch with REYNOLDS for three months rather than three weeks after the meeting and further manifested a contemptuous attitude toward REYNOLDS.

At the request of REYNOLDS, I asked AL at my meetings with him on October 17, 1945 and November 21, 1945 to communicate with REYNOLDS saying that the latter was very desirous of conferring with AL but he said he had no desire to see REYNOLDS.

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

Some time in the latter part of September of 1945 when I was seriously considering getting out of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and was also desirous of having REYNOLDS cease

his activities with this corporation, I told REYNOLDS that I had been mixed up with GOLOS in some undercover work. I explained, however, that at the time GOLOS died in November, 1943, I had ceased all of these activities and told him nothing of my continued operations along intelligence lines. I also at this time informed REYNOLDS that if the Russians were interested in maintaining the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, they were doing it for a purpose and that he would probably become involved. It was at that time he indicated to me that he probably knew that AL was in fact a Soviet agent. He also stated that he felt that being an American and this being an American corporation, he would be able to prevent the corporation being used for any Russian activities and gave me the impression he thought himself capable of handling any exigency which might arise.

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

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During the time that I was associated with GOLOS I recall that one THEODORE BAYER, during the year 1945, made infrequent visits to see GOLOS in his office at the WORLD TOURISTS, INC. Although I have never met BAYER, I recall from conversations I had with GOLOS that BAYER was the managing editor of "Soviet Russia Today." At the present time he still holds that position. I know nothing of BAYER's past activities except that previous to his being connected with the Communist Party he was a Social Democrat and used to associate with the "Jewish Daily Forward" crowd. GOLOS informed me that BAYER had, in 1942, made several attempts to have him (GOLOS) cooperate and that he was somewhat concerned over the identity of this individual, that he was able to find out that he (BAYER) was not in any way connected with GOLOS' branch of the Intelligence Service. GOLOS intimated to me, however, that he was possibly connected with the "neighbors," a name which GOLOS and my other Russian contacts used in referring to Soviet Military Intelligence. As I have previously stated, BAYER has been a friend or associate of JOHN REYNOLDS for a considerable period of time. As also previously stated, AL was introduced by me to JOHN REYNOLDS in the latter part of May 1945, at which time AL told REYNOLDS he would see him within three weeks. When AL failed to communicate with REYNOLDS, he went to see BAYER and told him about having met AL and the fact that AL had not kept his appointment as he promised to do. I also know that REYNOLDS told BAYER the present status of the U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION and, as a matter of fact, I am sure that BAYER knows about the Communist Party's financial interest in U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION. REYNOLDS subsequently told me that BAYER promised to get him another Russian contact in the event that AL did not subsequently see him.

Sometime around the end of August 1945 I again met AL and, at that time, pointed out to him that REYNOLDS had informed TED BAYER of AL's visit with REYNOLDS in New York. AL replied that he was sorry that this happened as he knew BAYER to be a dangerous individual who drank to excess and who, when under the influence of liquor, would reveal everything he knew.

Another individual whom I became aware of during my activities was one STEVE PETERS. Although I never met this individual, he is a well known Communist Party member, and it is my recollection that he wrote a rather well known manual entitled, "Peters' Manual." This manual, among other things, sets forth certain rules for the guidance of good Communists. It came to my attention from GREGORY SILVERMASTER sometime prior to the death of GOLOS that PETERS was in Washington and was attempting to infiltrate into the SILVERMASTER group, that is, to secure information from some of the members thereof. I recall that when I informed GOLOS of this attempted

encroachment by PETERS GOLOS went to the New York Headquarters of the Communist Party and made a protest there to someone. It is my recollection that GOLOS mentioned that he knew PETERS and I remember that sometime later BROWDER happened to mention that GOLOS had known PETERS. I have never met PETERS nor have I seen him to my knowledge and the only other information I have with respect to him concerns inquiries made by JACK and AL asking if I were acquainted with PETERS. Upon learning that I was not acquainted with PETERS, JACK seemed somewhat surprised and stated that GOLOS had known him. Neither JACK nor AL pressed their inquiries further after I informed them that I had never met PETERS.

With further reference to JOHN ABT, I recall that on one occasion in the Spring of 1945, after I had severed my connections with the American contacts I formerly had, JACK told me that they were having some trouble with ABT because he was attempting to "move in" on some of my former contacts and that his activities were on behalf of EARL BROWDER. He asked that I confer with BROWDER and request that ABT be instructed to cease activities along that line. I did take the matter up with BROWDER who seemed somewhat sheepish when I made the accusation. BROWDER, at first, claimed to know nothing about such efforts on his behalf being made by ABT, but I told him that it was obvious he must know what was going on and he merely shrugged his shoulders and had no further comment.

Referring again to HAROLD GLASSER, I recall that after his return from his assignment in Europe, probably in Italy, for the United States Treasury Department, VICTOR PERLO told me that GLASSER had asked him if he would be able to get back in with the PERLO group. I asked PERLO how GLASSER happened to leave the group and he explained that GLASSER and one or two others had been taken sometime before by some American in some governmental agency in Washington, and that this unidentified American turned GLASSER and the others over to some Russian. PERLO declared he did not know the identity of this American, and said that CHARLEY KRAMER, so far as he knew, was the only person who had this information. Sometime later I was talking with KRAMER in New York City, and brought up this matter to him. At this time KRAMER told me that the person who had originally taken GLASSER away from PERLO's group was named HISS and that he was in the U. S. State Department. I had kept JACK advised of the information relative to GLASSER which was being furnished to me by PERLO and later by KRAMER, and I recall that sometime in the spring of 1945 JACK asked me who HISS was. Later I clipped from the newspaper, "PM", an article concerning the U. S. State Department in which HISS was mentioned

SRB

and showed the article to JACK, who told me that he had in the meantime learned of the identity of HISS. It is my present recollection that this newspaper article stated HISS' full name was EUGENE HISS and that he was an advisor to DEAN ACHESON in the State Department. The only other information I presently recall which may concern HISS is that on one occasion when GREGORY SILVERMASTER complained to me that VICTOR PERLO was upsetting existing arrangements among members of his group in Washington and asked if I could not do something to remedy the situation, I told BILL about SILVERMASTER's complaint and he said he knew a person named "HENRY" who could "lay down the law to those boys and straighten them out."

I have previously mentioned HARRY KAGAN and one RIJAK as having received money from GOLOS while they were employed with the SOVIET PURCHASING COMMISSION in Washington, D. C. I now recall that the duties of KAGAN and RIJAK in so far as they concerned GOLOS were more or less to watch the activities of the various employees of the SOVIET PURCHASING COMMISSION to be sure that they were not profiteering. They also checked up on the social activities of these employees and reported any indiscretions to GOLOS.

Another group of whose existence I became aware sometime in the early summer of 1942 was comprised of several engineers who, when I first learned of them, were located in New York City. I recall that on one occasion while I was driving through the lower East side of the City of New York with GOLOS to keep a dinner engagement, he stopped the car and told me he had to meet someone. I remained in the car and saw GOLOS meet an individual on the street corner. I managed to get only a fleeting glimpse of this individual and recall that he was tall, thin, and wore horn rimmed eyeglasses. GOLOS told me that this person was one of a group of engineers, and that he had given this person my residence telephone number so that he would be able to reach GOLOS whenever he desired. He did not elaborate on the activities of this person and his associates nor did he ever identify any of them except that this one man to whom he gave my telephone number was referred to as "JULIUS." However, I do not believe this was his true name. I received two or three telephone calls from JULIUS telling me he wanted to see GOLOS and relayed the messages to GOLOS. Sometime later, probably in 1943, JULIUS and the others in the group proceeded to Norfolk, Virginia, where they secured employment of some kind, and I recall that on one occasion GOLOS traveled to Norfolk to see them. Approximately six months prior to the death of GOLOS, he told me that he was turning over JULIUS and that group to some other Russian whom he did not identify. My last contact with JULIUS came shortly before the death of GOLOS, after the latter had turned the group over to someone else. On this occasion JULIUS telephoned me very early in the morning and said he wanted to see GOLOS. GOLOS told me later that the reason JULIUS had desired to see him was that he had lost his Russian contact and wanted to enlist GOLOS' aid in getting reestablished. I have no further knowledge of the identity nor of the activities of this group, except that, so far as I know or have reason to

believe, GOLOS was not receiving mail from them at any time either while they were in New York or after they moved to Norfolk. During a conversation I had with JACK, however, some time in the fall of 1944, when he and I were discussing desirable types of information to be sought, he remarked that, though he was interested primarily in political data, he was always glad to receive information, for instance, "like that group of engineers down in Norfolk might secure - if they should learn something about a submarine, I would be glad to get it."

I have read the above statement consisting of three and 111 other pages and it is true to the best of my knowledge, recollection and belief.

Elizabeth T. Bentley

Thomas J. Spencer Special Agent, G.B.I. N.Y.C.

Joseph M. Kelly Special Agent, FBI - New York, N.Y.

JAN 13 1946

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 1 AND NEW YORK 2 FROM WASH FIELD 18 8-40 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ET AL, ESPIONAGE R [redacted]

[redacted]

RECORDED

END OF PAGE ONE

[redacted]

[redacted] ADVISED THAT THE REMINGTONS WILL HAVE DINNER ~~5 THXX~~ AT THE HOME OF ~~REMSXXX~~ REDMONT TONIGHT. [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 4 1946

TELETYPE

Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

WASHINGTON 3 AND NEW YORK 2 FROM WASH FIELD 4 5-50 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

[redacted]

END PAGE ONE

56 FEB 13 1946

[redacted]

[redacted]

ADVISES REMINGTON INDICATED TO HIS WIFE HE HAD A LETTER FROM WILLIAMS COLLEGE ADVISING HIS JOB WILL START [redacted] JUNE TWENTYFOURTH.

END PAGE TWO

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 31 1946
TELETYPE

Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Candy

WASHINGTON 2 AND NEW YORK 2 FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 31 7-21 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS ET AL ESPIONAG E R. [redacted]

[redacted]

SE 39 [redacted] 56402-45

[redacted]

END PAGE ONE

cc: Mr. Whitson

Pg 3

[redacted]

[redacted] ADVISED SUBJECT REMINGTON CONTACTED WOMAN HAVING BRITISH ACCENT TO FURNISH ADDRESS OF ONE DORINE, PHONETIC, AS NUMBER ONE NAUGHT DELEWARE ROAD, BELLEROSE, LONG ISLAND. BILL TOLD WOMAN HE HAD NOT WRITTEN TOM BLAISDELL TO ADVISE REMINGTON WAS NOT COMING ~~XXX~~ BACK. [redacted]

[redacted]

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-56402 Sec-18 Re: Wm Remington Date: 11-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
464	1/11/46	WFO Rept - SA FL JONES	166	9	b-7-C, b-7-D, b-2.

166 9

FBI/DOJ

[illegible] OF [illegible]

212 [illegible]

[illegible] NEW YORK, NEW YORK

File No. 10[illegible]-[illegible]93

Title	Date When Made	Period for Which Made	Report Made By
[illegible]INGTON, D. [illegible]	1/11/46	12/11-2[illegible]/45	[redacted]LOYD [redacted] JONES FLJ:[illegible]

Title

[redacted] SILVERMASTER

[illegible] Aliases et al

Character of Case

ESPIONAGE - R

[redacted]

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Special Agent in Charge

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3 - New York
[illegible] Washington Field

1946

Do Not Write in These Spaces

65-56402-464

ROOT INDEXED

[redacted]

[redacted] WILLIAM W. REMINGTON left Washington December 16, 1945, for Williamstown, Massachusetts, where he had appointment with BERT FOX on December 17, 1945; returned to Washington December 18, 1945. [redacted]

[redacted]

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent FLOYD L. JONES dated December 18, 1945, at Washington, D. C.

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WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

On December 14, 1945, Special Agent EDWARD C. KEMPER determined through Confidential National Defense Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, that the records of the Passport Division of the State Department failed to reflect that anyone by the name of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON ever applied for or received a passport.

The following information was obtained through Confidential Informant [redacted]

On December 14, 1945, REMINGTON contacted the Western Union Office and sent the following night letter:

"Mr. BERT FOX
51 PARK STREET
WILLIAMSTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

"INTERESTED. COULD BE THERE WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON FOR INTERVIEW AND EARLIER, IF NECESSARY. PLEASE REPLY.

" BILL REMINGTON
ROUTE ONE
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA "

Later on the same date, Western Union contacted REMINGTON and the following message was furnished him from Williamstown, Massachusetts:

"PRESIDENT BAXTER HERE ONLY MONDAY AND TUESDAY NEXT WEEK. COULD YOU COME MONDAY AFTERNOON OR TUESDAY. SUGGEST TRAIN TO NORTH ADAMS, MASSACHUSETTS, FROM NEW YORK. I'LL MEET YOU THERE. DICK SHERMAN COMING TOO. SUGGEST YOU GET TOGETHER. PLEASE ADVISE TIME OF ARRIVAL.

" BERT "

Later on the same date REMINGTON attempted to contact a man named DICK SHERMAN with negative results.

The Informant advised that subsequently a woman named MARGIE contacted REMINGTON and then contacted REMINGTON's wife, at which time they discussed their children. It was indicated that the REMINGTON's were going over to visit MARGIE. It was also indicated that REMINGTON was leaving Washington for New York at 6:00 p.m.

Later on the same date, a man, believed to be REMINGTON, contacted the Union Station, Information Booth, and requested the schedule to Williamstown, Massachusetts, stating that he desired to get there by noon the following Wednesday. He was advised that the train would leave Grand Central Terminal, New York City, at 8:30 a.m., and arrive in Williamstown, Massachusetts, at 2:06 p.m.

With respect to REMINGTON's trip to Williamstown, Massachusetts, Special Agent ELMER F. EMRICH of the Washington Field Office telephonically contacted Special Agent WILLIAM WEST of the Boston Field Office on December 17, 1945, and advised that REMINGTON was scheduled to have an appointment with a man named BERT FOX at Williamstown, Massachusetts, on the afternoon of December 17, 1945. It was pointed out that REMINGTON had apparently left Washington on December 16, 1945, on the 6:00 p.m. train enroute to Williamstown. Further, that there was a party by the name of DICK SHERMAN who was likewise scheduled to be there at the same time, but that the identity of SHERMAN was unknown at the time. The Boston Field Office was requested to ascertain and furnish to the Washington Field Office, information as to the identity and business connections of BERT FOX, as well as a party mentioned in the wire set out above as "President BAXTER". The Boston Field Office was also requested to verify the fact that REMINGTON and SHERMAN had an appointment with BERT FOX and to maintain a surveillance on him from Williamstown to New York City.

On December 18, 1945, the New York Office advised the Washington Field Office that REMINGTON had departed from New York City at 7:55 p.m. for Washington, D. C., and that he was traveling on Pennsylvania Train and was seated in Coach 3411. Special Agent JOHN COLLINS of the New York Field Division was accompanying REMINGTON to Washington, D. C. Upon REMINGTON's arrival in Washington, the surveillance was taken up by Special Agents HAROLD G. BRACK and FRED H. GREEN at 11:45 p.m. REMINGTON immediately proceeded to his residence upon arrival in Washington, D. C.

On December 19, 1945, REMINGTON contacted the State Department and attempted to contact one Dr. JAMES E. ANGELL, formerly of FEA, with negative results. He then contacted United States Government, Information, and attempted to contact one AL SHERRARD of OES. He was advised that the Extension was 2800. REMINGTON then contacted SHERRARD's secretary who advised him SHERRARD was not in. REMINGTON left a message that he would like to have lunch with SHERRARD sometime soon, and to tell SHERRARD that he, REMINGTON, now works at OWMR. REMINGTON stated he had not seen

SHERRARD for several years, but used to work with him in OPA. He indicated that JAMES ANGELL was a mutual teacher of his and SHERRARD.

On December 20, 1945, RALPH SMITH attempted to contact BILL REMINGTON with negative results. He did, however, contact Mrs. REMINGTON and advised her that he was going somewhere, place not mentioned, and stated that it was a chance for some wonderful experience -- a chance to get in on the ground floor. He said that there is a lot of work to be done and a few competent people to do it. He described it as the kind of a setup where you can break loose in a hurry. He further stated that it is a job so much at the center of things that things can be influenced.

On December 24, 1945, Mrs. REMINGTON contacted BOB CLAYMAN (ph) and invited him to dinner. BOB said he was with some foreign affairs magazine, something like "U. S. News".

On December 25, 1945, a man named TOM BLAISDELL (ph) contacted BILL REMINGTON and said he has been in Washington about a week and expects to be here until about December 31, 1945; that he made a tentative luncheon appointment for the following day at REMINGTON's office.

On December 27, 1945, BILL REMINGTON contacted IRVING SWAIRDLOW whom he told he would not be going to work that morning. (Apparently this is part of REMINGTON's car pool.)

* * * * * *

[redacted]

[redacted]

The same reference report mentions that on December 12, 1945, [redacted] (ph) contacted WILLIAM W. REMINGTON, at which time [redacted] referred to a contact he had with BERT FOX of Williamstown, Massachusetts, and to the fact that FOX had previously shown a strong desire for a new economics course at Harvard University. [redacted] stated that [redacted] would be in Williamstown only a few days as an interviewer, and said that the address where he could be contacted in Williamstown is 51 Parkus Street, where there is a library with literature on Russian industrilization.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Concerning IRVING SWIRDLOW, mentioned hereinbefore, it is pointed out that on December 12, 1945, REMINGTON returned home in an automobile bearing Virginia license tags #474-811, which is registered to [redacted], R.F.D. #1, Alexandria, Virginia.

[redacted]

[redacted]
REMINGTON, ANN
REMINGTON, WILLIAM W.-MRS.
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Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-56402 Sec. 19 Re: Wm Remington Date: 10-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
466	11/28/45	WFO Rept, SA F.L. Jones	203	14	b-7-C, b-7-D, b-2

FBI/DOJ

203 14

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK		FILE NO. 100-17493	
REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 1-28-46	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/28/45-1/15/46	REPORT MADE BY FLOYD L. JONES
TITLE [redacted]			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

[redacted]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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65-56402-466

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—39035-1

50 APR 3 1946

[redacted]

[redacted] WILLIAM WALTER WEMINGTON has accepted position with Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. beginning June 26, 1946. [redacted]

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent FLOYD L. JONES dated January 11, 1946, at Washington, D. C.

WFO 100-17493

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WFO 100-17493

RE: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

On January 2, 1946, a thirty day mail cover was placed on the address of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, at 11 Tauxemont Road, Alexandria, Virginia. To date, the following information has been developed as a result of that mail cover:

From	To	Date
American Veterans Committee, Inc. 554 Madison Avenue New York 22, New York	Ensign William W. Remington Route 1 Alexandria, Virginia	January 8, 1946
The Office of the President Williams College Williamstown, Mass.	William W. Remington Route 1 Alexandria, Virginia	January 6, 1946
American Veterans Committee, Inc. 554 Madison Avenue New York 22, New York	Mr. William W. Remington 11 Tauxemont Road Alexandria, Virginia	
Willard Helburn, Inc. Peabody, Mass.	Ensign W. Remington Route 1 Alexandria, Virginia	January 10, 1946
Barry Sullivan Secretary-Treasurer 1029 Vermont Avenue, N. W. Washington 5, D. C.	Ensign W. W. Remington (Bill for annual dues of $3.00 from the Dartmouth Club of Washington)	
American Veterans Committee, Inc. 554 Madison Avenue New York 22, New York	Ensign William W. Remington, USNR	January 9, 1946

The following information was furnished by Confidential Informant [redacted] concerning the activities of REMINGTON from December 28, 1945 to January 15, 1946, inclusive:

On December 31, 1945, at 4:50 P.M., ANN REMINGTON contacted a woman named BETTY, and they discussed the party to be held at the REMINGTON'S house that night. Mrs. REMINGTON mentioned inviting LUCY, DAVE, COFFY, SHEILA, HELLMAN, PETERS and the THOMPSONS. It was indicated that they were going to have a "wild party".

At 11:35 P.M., on the same date, BILL REMINGTON contacted HARDY _____ at TEmple 2557 and invited him to come over for the square dance. HARDY indicated that he would be over.

On January 1, 1946, at 12:11 A.M., BILL REMINGTON contacted a man named ART at TEmple 5644 and invited him over to the party. ART accepted the invitation.

On January 2, 1946, at 9:55 P.M., BILL REMINGTON sent a night letter to FREDERICK C. MILLS, in care of Graduate Department of Economics, Columbia University as follows: "CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE ME POSTPONE TRIP NEW YORK ONE WEEK. HOPE YOU ARE FREE A FEW MINUTES JANUARY ELEVEN. WILL TELEPHONE FOR APPOINTMENT".

On January 3, 1946, at 4:47 P.M., WARREN _____ contacted ANN REMINGTON concerning a dinner at REMINGTON's house that evening. He said he would arrive at REMINGTON's house at 7:30 P.M. Mrs. REMINGTON said that JANE HAMLIN (phonetic) would also be there.

On January 4, 1946, at 8:00 P.M., an unidentified man from Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, contacted WILLIAM REMINGTON. It was indicated REMINGTON was offered a $3,500 per year position at Williams College, beginning June 24, 1946. REMINGTON's name will be presented at a meeting of the Board of Trustees on January 26, 1946. REMINGTON said he would forward his reply prior to the meeting of the Board of Trustees.

At 4:10 P.M., on January 6, 1946, HERB KALE (phonetic) contacted Mrs. REMINGTON and asked her if she knew of a riding club that he could use in the mornings that would arrive in Washington about 8:45 A.M. Mrs. REMINGTON said that BILL, her husband, rides in with IRVING SWERDLOW and that group. Mrs. REMINGTON said BILL also rides in with WARD ALLEN (phonetic) and the THOMPSONS. She suggested that HERB contact JOHN MAGNUSON (phonetic).

On January 7, 1946, Mrs. REMINGTON, who is known as BING, contacted JOAN REDMONT. JOAN REDMONT has a son named DENNY. JOAN REDMONT told Mrs. REMINGTON, "We probably won't go to Chile, but there are one or two other possibilities outside of Washington". Mrs. REMINGTON said that her husband, BILL, is going to Williams College next Fall as a visiting lecturer on Economics. At the time of this contact, it was indicated that the REMINGTONS were going to the REDMONTS for dinner on Friday evening, exact date not obtained.

At 9:10 P.M., on the same date, BING REMINGTON contacted VIRGINIA NEAL, at which time VIRGINIA said that she expects FRED to arrive on the following Thursday or Friday by train from Seattle. Mrs. NEAL invited BILL and BING REMINGTON to supper on the following Sunday evening. Mrs. REMINGTON said BILL is going to New York City, but that she will accept and will come, probably with the MAGNUSONS. VIRGINIA NEAL said that the KILPATRICKS are good friends of hers. She also said that the KILPATRICKS have two children, and that he works for the Chicago Sun. The current telephone directory lists WYLIE KILPATRICK at 3402 Russell Road, Alexandria, Virginia, telephone TEmple 2446.

At 9:42 P.M., on January 7, 1946, VIRGINIA NEAL contacted BILL REMINGTON and BILL stated he would be in New Hampshire; that he is leaving Thursday and would return the following Monday night.

At 10:10 P.M., the same date, VIRGINIA NEAL contacted BING REMINGTON. Mrs. REMINGTON said that Saturday would be all right for the dinner instead of Sunday. It was indicated that the MAGNUSONS would pick up BING REMINGTON and arrive at NEAL'S house about 8:00 P.M.

The current telephone directory for Washington, D. C., lists a FRED NEAL at 11 Sherwood Road, Silver Spring, Maryland, telephone SLigo 8243. There is also a FRED NEAL listed at 524 - 13th Street, N. E., telephone ATlantic 1583.

At 8:28 P.M., on January 9, 1946, SPENCER BARNES contacted ANN REMINGTON and later his wife contacted Mrs. REMINGTON. BARNES' wife stated that she had been spending her time between Washington and New York City, that Mr. BARNES is leaving for Moscow in the near future, and she will follow at a later date. She said her husband is with the State Department as an Economic Analyst; that her son is in Vienna as an interpreter with the United States Army. She said she hoped that she and the REMINGTONS could get together soon. She indicated that they live way out on 13th Street and do not have a car. Mr. and Mrs. BARNES agreed to come over to visit the REMINGTONS on Wednesday, January 16, 1946. They will meet BILL REMINGTON in the AAA Building, at

17th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., at 5:30 P.M., and ride out with him.

On January 12, 1946, at 6:00 P.M., WARD ALLEN contacted BING REMINGTON and invited her to come over to eat some bacon and liver or he would come over there. Mrs. REMINGTON said that her mother was in town, but she was leaving at 8:00 P.M. She also said that she planned to leave home about 7:15 P.M., to go to Union Station.

On January 14, 1946, at 5:30 P.M., BILL REMINGTON contacted his wife and told her he was back in Washington and would be home at the usual time.

* * * * *

Reference is made to previous information furnished by the informant on December 19 1945, to the effect that JESSIE SCHWARTZ contacted ANN REMINGTON and told her that a meeting would be held at her house instead of CONNIE BROWN'S.

The indices of the Washington Field Office and the current telephone and city directories fail to reflect any identifying information regarding CONNIE BROWN.

Reference report of Special Agent FLOYD L. JONES dated December 18, 1945, reflects that on December 10, 1945, ANN REMINGTON contacted a woman named JEAN. JEAN referred to one HELEN SCOTT who had just returned from Paris and who worked in the office of JEAN'S husband, BERNIE. It is believed that JEAN referred to above is actually JOAN REDMONT, whose husband is BERNARD S. REDMONT, and who is usually referred to by his close friends as BERNIE. It is also noted that HELEN SCOTT has recently returned from Europe and is employed in BERNARD REDMONT'S office in the Office of Inter-American Affairs, 499 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

According to Confidential Informant [redacted] on December 25, 1945, TOM BLAISDELL contacted WILLIAM REMINGTON and advised he would be in town until December 31, 1945.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Confidential Informant [redacted] reported that on December 19, 1945, WILLIAM REMINGTON attempted to contact JAMES W. ANGELL, who was reported to be employed by the State Department, telephone extension 763, and who was reported to be formerly employed by FEA.

[redacted]

The indices further reflect that ALFRED SHERRARD, another contact of WILLIAM REMINGTON, listed JAMES W. ANGELL as a reference when he applied for a Government position in November, 1942.

Confidential Informant [redacted] reported that on December 19, 1945, REMINGTON attempted to contact AL SHERRARD, of OES, at Extension 2800, U. S. State Department. The informant stated that SHERRARD had been a student with REMINGTON, and their Professor was JAMES ANGELL.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] reported that on December 31, 1945, a [redacted] who was staying at the REMINGTON residence, contacted [redacted] was reported to have formerly worked at the State Department. The indices of the Washington Field Office reflect that in the case entitled, [redacted] She [redacted]

PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE

On December 31, 1945, Special Agents GEORGE DAVIS and OWEN CHANEY conducted a surveillance at the Mayflower Hotel as the result of information received through Confidential Informant [redacted] to the effect that an unknown woman staying at the REMINGTON residence was to meet a Mrs. ADAMS at the Mayflower Hotel at 11:00 A.M. It was indicated that this woman would be driving an automobile with New York license tags. At 11:00 A.M., it was noted that a woman believed to be the unknown woman in question was observed getting out of a 1941 red Chevrolet Sedan bearing New York license 1-N9567. A man and a young boy about sixteen years of age were observed to be seated in the car. It was subsequently ascertained from the New York Field Division that New York license 1-N9567 is listed to [redacted]

[redacted]

Age
Height
Weight
Hair
Complexion [redacted]

[redacted]

Age
Height
Weight
Hair
Eyes
Complexion
Dress [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

On January 10, 1946, Special Agents GEORGE E. DAVIS and KENNERLY R. CORBETT, at 4:30 P.M., observed REMINGTON leave the RFC Building on Vermont Avenue, between H and I Streets, N. W., and observed him board a taxi cab. The surveillance at this point was discontinued due to the rush hour of the day and was taken up at Union Station. Efforts were made at Union Station to locate REMINGTON on the 5:00 P.M. and 6:00 P.M. trains leaving for New York City, with negative results. However, information was received previously through Confidential Informant [redacted] that REMINGTON was expected to go to New York City on this date at approximately 5:00 or 6:00 P.M. Thereafter, this information was furnished to the New York Field Division by Special Agent C. DALLAS MOBLEY, and subsequently on the night of January 10, 1946, Special Agent HAROLD V. KENNEDY, of the New York Field Division, telephonically advised Special Agent J. WAYNE PARRISH, of the Washington Field Division, that REMINGTON had arrived in New York City on the 9:00 P.M. train and was under surveillance by the New York Field Office.

On January 12, 1946, Special Agents C. DALLAS MOBLEY and GEORGE E. DAVIS conducted a surveillance on the wife of WILLIAM REMINGTON, and it was noted that an unidentified couple, operating a 1940 Studebaker Coupe, bearing Virginia license 459-768, drove Mrs. REMINGTON to 3935 Livingston Street, N.W., where they attended a party which, according to Confidential Informant [redacted] was being given for FRED NEAL, who had just returned from Siberia. According to the cross reference telephone directory, the residence at 3935 Livingston Street, N. W., is listed to CHARLES V. LIMLAY, telephone WOodley 1324.

The following automobiles were observed parked in front of 3935 Livingston Street, N. W.:

D. C. License 76-562 - Listed to RICHARD E. BUTLER,
2800 Woodley Road, N. W.

D. C. License 52-991 - Listed to FRANCIS C. MAYS,
1856 Kalorama Road, N. W.

Maryland License 323-040 - Listed to LAMBERT ST. CLAIR,
R.F.D. #1, Hyattsville, Maryland

Virginia License 109-453 - Listed to BERNARD R. MULLADY,
R.F.D. #1, Springfield, Virginia

Virginia License 463-750 - Listed to CARROLL KILPATRICK,
1729 North Harrison Street, Arlington, Virginia.

It should be noted that WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON was out of town at the time his wife attended this party.

[redacted]
81
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Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-56402 Sec 20 Re: Wm. Remington Date: 10-25 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
467	1/28/48	N.Y. Rept - SA E.W. Dooley	10	7	b-7-C, b-7-D, b-2

10 7

FBI/DOJ

7240

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-14603 NY

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK	1-28-46	1/8-1/22/46	EDWARD W. DOOLEY

TITLE [redacted]

CHARACTER OF CASE
ESPIONAGE-R

"CHANGED";
NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was, N. Silvermaster, Nathan Gregory Masters, Nathan Masters, Serge Komov;
ANATOLI BORISOVICH GROMOV, was, Al, Paul;
EDWARD J. FITZGERALD;
HAROLD GLASSER;
BELA GOLD, wa Bill Gold;
SONIA S. GOLD;
JOSEPH B. GREGG, wa Green;
MAURICE HALPERIN, was, Maurice Halpern, Mac;
ALGER HISS, wa, Eugene Hiss;
IRVING KAPLAN;
CHARLES KRAMER, was, Charles Krivitsky, Charlie Kramer;
Lieutenant Colonel DUNCAN C. LEE, wa, Pat;
SOLOMON A. LISCHINSKY, was, Sol Leschinsky, Sol Leshinsky;
HARRY S. MAGDOFF, wa, Henry Magdoff;
ROBERT TALBOTT MILLER, III, wa, Bob Miller;
WILLARD Z. PARK;
VICTOR PERLO, wa, Martin Stribling;
BERNARD REDMONT;
RUTH RIFKIN, was, Ruth Rivkin, Ruth Reid;
ALLAN R. ROSENBERG;
ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, was, A. George Silverman, George Silverman, Sam;
HASEN SISE, wa Hazen Size;
HELEN TENNEY, wa, Helen;
WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN, wa, Lynn;
DONALD NIVEN WHEELER;
MARY WOLFE PRICE, wa, Mary Watkins Price;
MILDRED PRICE, wa, Mrs. Harold Russell Coy;
HARRY DEXTER WHITE;
SOL ADLER;
LAUCHLIN BERNARD CURRIE, was, Lochlin Currie, Louchlin Currie;

APPROVED AND FORWARDED E. E. Conroy SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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65-56402-4678

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2 - Washington
3 - New York

19 FEB 8 1946

INDEXED

EX-125

NY 65-11603

TITLE (Cont'd.)

MICHAEL GREENBERG, was, Monahan Greenberg, Michael Gibson;
JULIUS JOSEPH JOSEPH, wa, J. Julius Joseph;
GEORGE PERAZICH;
WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON;
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR;
JOSEPH WITOUT ECKHART, wa, Joe
MICHAEL ENDELMAN, was, Michael Nicholas Delman, Marcel;
Lieutenant Colonel JOHN HAZARD REYNOLDS, wa Colonel John H. Reynolds;
HELEN SILVERMASTER, wa Mrs. Gregory Silvermaster;
RAY ELSON, nee Rae Shuchter, wa Mrs. Joseph Elson;
PETER C. RHODES;
PAULINE ROGERS, was Pauline Rosen, Pauline Rosin, Pauline Rickman, Pauline Richman, Pauline Bickman, Pauline Royce, Pauline Weir Pauline Usher, Pauline Uscher, Mrs. Edward Royce, Mrs. Oscar Rosin, Mrs. Usher Rosen, Mrs. Usher Rosin, Mrs. Uscher Rosen, Mrs. Uscher Rosin, Pauline Raisen, Mrs. Oscar Raisen, Mrs. Usher Raisen, Mrs. Uscher Raisen;
ALBERT EUGENE KAHN, wa, Al Kahn;
FERRUCCIO MARINI, was, Fred Alpi, Frank Alpi, Mario Alpi, Frank Brown, Fred Brown, Max Favre, Max Farvo, Max Favia, Emilio Pizzio, Amalio Pizzi, F. Brown Marini, F. Morini, F. Brown;
ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, wa Abe Brothman;
JOHN;
JACK;
OLGA BORISOVNA PRAVDINA, wa Margaret;
CHARLIE;
CATHERINE;
BILL;
CEDRIC HENNING BELFRAGE, wa, Benjamin;
LEON ERLICH

NY 65-14603

SYNOPSIS:

[redacted]

of WILLIAM REMINGTON in NYC 1/10,11/46 set out. [redacted] Activities [redacted]

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent HAROLD V. KENNEDY, dated 1/17/46, at New York.

NY 65-14603

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NY 65-14603 RE: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

The following investigation of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, was conducted by Special Agents JOSEPH C. WALSH and FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN:

On January 10, 1946 the Washington Field Office advised this office that REMINGTON had departed from Washington, D. C. at 5:00 P.M. on that date. At 9:00 P.M. REMINGTON was observed by Agents WALSH and O'BRIEN leaving the Pennsylvania Railroad train which arrived at Pennsylvania Station, New York and which had departed from Washington D. C. at 5:00 P. M. the same date. REMINGTON proceeded to the 8th Avenue Subway and boarded a train. He was seen to enter 468 Central Park West. This is an apartment house located between 109th and 110th Streets, New York City. It was not determined as to the exact floor to which REMINGTON proceeded but it was believed when the elevator returned to the first floor that it had come from the third floor of the apartment house. Surveillance was continued outside this apartment house until approximately 10:00 P.M. at which time it was discontinued.

On January 11, 1946 surveillance was taken up at the Grand Central Station by Agents at 8:00 A.M., for the purpose of determining whether or not REMINGTON might depart from this station. At 8:45 A.M. surveillance was resumed in the vicinity of 468 Central Park West. At 9:55 A.M. the subject departed from this address, at which time it was noted that he was carrying a black leather bag with his initials thereon. It was the same bag he had carried with him on the previous night. REMINGTON proceeded to the 110th Street station of the 8th Avenue Subway and boarded a train. He departed from this train at 42nd Street. He spent approximately one-half hour in the vicinity of 42nd Street between 7th and 8th Avenues, entering Army and Navy Goods stores. It was noted that REMINGTON had apparently purchased a pair of shoes, inasmuch as he came out of a store with a bundle that appeared to have shoes in it. REMINGTON then proceeded to the 6th Avenue Subway, boarded a train, got off at 14th Street and walked to 17th Street and 5th Avenue and entered BARNES & NOBLE BOOK STORE, 107 - 5th Avenue, where he purchased a book.

REMINGTON then proceeded via the 7th Avenue Subway to 116th Street, where he got off and walked to COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. Apparently REMINGTON had an appointment at the university, inasmuch as he constantly looked at his watch and started to run.

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He was observed entering Fayerweather Hall, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. It was observed that REMINGTON's hat and coat, as well as his bag were in the office of Professor FREDERICK C. MILLS who occupies Room 501A of Fayerweather Hall. REMINGTON entered the office at approximately 11:45 A.M. and emerged from Fayerweather Hall at 1:20 P.M. REMINGTON proceeded to a Sandwich Shop on Broadway where he had his lunch and then returned to COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY library, where he entered one of the rooms and stayed approximately ten minutes.

At 2:05 P.M. REMINGTON boarded a subway train and proceeded to 50th Street, New York City and walked directly to the RCA Building, where he entered the elevator after looking on the bulletin board for the place to which he was going, and got off at the 55th floor. He went into room 5500, which room is occupied by the ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION EDUCATION BOARD.

At 2:50 P.M. REMINGTON left the RCA Building and walked to 689 - 5th Avenue, entering the building at 1 East 54th Street, and proceeded to the fourth floor. It was noted that the fourth floor is occupied by the INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS. It is to be noted that a number of persons employed by and interested in, the INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS are members of the Communist Party.

At 3:15 P.M. REMINGTON proceeded to the INTER-CITY MIDTOWN BUS TERMINAL, 43rd Street, New York City, where he inquired concerning the departure of the next bus to Ridgewood, New Jersey. He ascertained that the bus would depart at 4:10 P.M. for Ridgewood, New Jersey. REMINGTON then walked around Times Square. He was observed entering the Public Telephone Center for members of the armed forces.

REMINGTON boarded the 4:10 P.M. bus which was destined for Ridgewood, New Jersey, and arrived in upper Ridgewood, New Jersey at 6:20 P.M. He left the bus at Glenwood Road and entered 560 Upper Boulevard, Ridgewood, New Jersey at 6:35 P.M. Surveillance was continued on the subject until 10:00 P.M., at which time it was turned over to Special Agents McBRIDE and CHAPMAN of the Newark Field Division.

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On January 14, 1946 the Boston Field Division advised this office that REMINGTON was leaving Whiteriver Junction, Vermont at 2:50 P.M. and that he was due to arrive at Grand Central Station at 9:50 P.M. and, further, that it was believed REMINGTON was to continue on to Washington, D. C., departing from Pennsylvania Station on the 11:30 P.M. or 12:20 A.M. train. At 8:30 P.M. surveillance was taken up at Grand Central Station on the trains arriving from Whiteriver Junction, Vermont and Springfield, Massachusetts. The surveillance was continued until 11:00 P.M., the time at which the train from Whiteriver Junction arrived at Grand Central Station, New York, but REMINGTON was not observed departing from any of the trains during this interim of time.

Surveillance was taken up at Pennsylvania Station at 11:30 P.M. and at 12:20 A.M. on both trains which were departing for Washington, D. C., but REMINGTON was not observed leaving Pennsylvania Station on either of these trains.

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-56402 Sec 22 Re: Wm. Remington Date: 10-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
546	3/6/46	WFO Teletype	4	2	b-7-C, b-7-D, b-2
552	3/4/46	WFO Teletype	5	2	b-7-C, b-7-D, b-2

9 4

FBI/DO

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

34

MAR 6 1946

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 3 AND NEW YORK FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 6 5-45 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS ET AL ESPIONAGE R. [redacted]

[redacted]

RECORDED

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MAR 6 1946

MAR 20 1946

END PAGE ONE

65-56462-246

[redacted]

[redacted] ON MARCH FOUR, ANNE REMINGTON CONTACTED MIDGE ALLEN, WHO ADVISED WARD ALLEN HAS BEEN OFFERED JOB IN BERLIN AND MUST GIVE ANSWER IMMEDIATELY. SHE INDICATED ON THIS OCCASION ALLENS WOULD BE ABLE TO [redacted] STUDY RUSSIAN WITH THE REMINGTONS THAT NIGHT. SUBSEQUENTLY ANNE DISCUSSED [redacted] OPPORTUNITY OF ALLEN WITH [redacted] SUBJECT REMINGTON, INDICATING WITH ALLENS ULTIMATE AIM IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, JOB WAS PROBABLY GOOD [redacted] OPPORTUNITY. BILL COMMENTED IT DEPENDED ON THE QUALITY OF HIS PRESENT POSITION.

[redacted]

END PAGE TWO

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 4 1946

TELETYPE

93877

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington

WASHINGTON 1 AND NEW YORK 1 FROM WASH FIELD 4 6-20 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS ET AL, ESPIONAGE R. [redacted]

[redacted]

552

65-56402-
552

[redacted]

[redacted] ADVISED ONE JULIA MCKENNY, PHONETIC, CONTACTED REMINGTON CONCERNING HIS TEACHING PLANS AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE. REMINGTON INDICATED HE WOULD TEACH ONLY TWO TERMS, RETURNING IN SIX MONTHS. HE WILL GO TO WILLIAMS IN JUNE, AND ANNE REMINGTON WILL REMAIN IN WASHINGTON DURING SUMMER. [redacted]

END PAGE TWO

65-56402-552

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-56402 Sec 23 Re: Wm. Remington Date: 10-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
573	2/21/46	D.M. Ladd Memo w/encl.	228	18	b-7-C, b-7-D, b-2
573	2/25/46	Ltrs. to Vaughan, Clark, etc	4	4	

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FBI/DOJ

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...ce Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: February 21, 1946

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was, et al;
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Rendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Pursuant to your instructions, a memorandum has been prepared setting forth the allegations concerning and the activities of the subjects in this case who are connected with or who have been connected with the U. S. Government. This memorandum brings their activities up to date as of the second week of February, 1946.

The original of this memorandum has been prepared for transmittal to Admiral Leahy for delivery to the President. Copies have been prepared for Honorable James Byrnes, Secretary of State, and Honorable Tom Clark, the Attorney General. The letters of transmittal and copies of the memorandum are attached hereto for your approval.

Attachment

SE 17

65-56402-573

LW:EOD

6

[redacted]

[redacted]

UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE ORGANIZATION (NKVD)
IN AGENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

[redacted]

February 21, 1946

[redacted]

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

65-56402-573

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SECRET

UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE ORGANIZATION (NKVD)
IN AGENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

SECRET

PREDICATION

BACKGROUND OF CURRENT PRESENTATION

The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth certain charges against officials and employees of the Federal Government. These charges will be dealt with in detail and information arising from other sources and investigation will be coordinated in an effort to give an over-all view of the situation concerning underground Soviet espionage activities in the United States Government at the present time. U

A time element exists in making a factual approach to the material set forth. Although the majority of the basic charges against the individuals mentioned herein concern activities dating back several years, these charges must be viewed from the fact that they only became available in November of 1945. Consequently the reader must consider the difficulty of actually proving these activities by investigation at this late date. The facts are strong in many instances and circumstantial in others primarily because of the disparity in time between the date of the activities and the actual report of these activities to the authorities. A determined effort has been made to produce as much actual and circumstantial evidence as possible, either to prove or disprove the basic charges. At the outset it is considered proper to make a statement concerning the source of the basic charges which will be outlined hereinafter. This source who became available and cooperative in November, 1945, for protective purposes in view of continued assistance being received therefrom, is being given the cover name of Gregory. All material originating with Gregory will be so designated and will be set forth as nearly as possible in the very words used by Gregory in reporting the material submitted. U

Background of Gregory

Gregory is an individual of American origin and descent, and was educated in both American and foreign educational institutions. Gregory possesses far above the average of academic learning. As far as political affiliations are concerned Gregory first came in contact indirectly with the Communist Party while attending one of the leading educational institutions of New York City. Gregory's first activity was as a speaker for the American U

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
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Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SECRET

League Against War and Fascism in late 1934 or early 1935. The American League Against War and Fascism was succeeded by the American League for Peace and Democracy, both of which have been reported from numerous sources and generally accepted as Communist front organizations. From contacts made while appearing as a speaker for the American League Against War and Fascism, Gregory was introduced and became a member of the Communist Party in 1935 in New York City. Following this affiliation Gregory held numerous temporary positions having no relationship to Communist Party activities but at the same time in an extra-curricular manner participated in many of the activities of the Party and its fringe groups. As an example, Gregory, during the summer of 1936, served as an assistant at the Artorg Camp in Kapanoch, New York, a summer camp for the children of Soviet Nationals, attended by children ranging in age from 2 to 15. In June of 1938 through an employment bureau of the educational institution attended by Gregory, contact was made with the Italian Library of Information, an adjunct of the Italian Propaganda Ministry situated at 595 Madison Avenue, New York City. Gregory there came in contact with information which was thought of interest to the Communist Party. In a then sincere effort to assist the Communist Party, Gregory approached Ferruccio Marini and offered to make available to him what information was learned as a result of employment with the Italian Library of Information. Marini is a former member of the Communist Party of Italy, a former student of the Lenin Institute, Moscow, USSR; and an individual who since his arrival in the United States in 1928 has been active in the National Administration of the Communist Party. Gregory remained with the Italian Library of Information until March, 1939. In the meanwhile Marini had introduced Gregory to an individual originally known only as "Tim". "Tim" was later identified by Gregory as Jacob M. Golos of World Tourist, Inc. After the introduction to Golos, Gregory delivered all information which was gathered to him rather than to Marini dealing with the Italian Library of Information. The activities of Golos will be set forth in detail hereinafter.

In September, 1939, at the instigation of Golos, Gregory secured a position as secretary to Richard H. Waldo, the President and owner of McClure's Syndicate which publishes and distributes the "Whirligig." Golos explained to Gregory that Waldo was suspected of being affiliated in some way with the Germans and the Communist Party was seeking information concerning his activities. Gregory, in fact, was successful in securing considerable information regarding Waldo between September, 1939 and February, 1940, but no facts significant in proving what the Communist Party desired were forthcoming. In April, 1941, the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, 212 - 5th Avenue, New York City, was organized, and Gregory became an official of this organization. This company was established with money belonging to the Communist Party - USA, made available by Earl Browder, then National Chairman of the Communist Party. According to Gregory, Browder made available $15,000 and John Hazard Reynolds, the original President, who was personally selected by Browder for this position, submitted another $5,000 to augment the capital. The United States Service and Shipping Corporation, Gregory states, is a cover firm for Soviet espionage, in the same category with World Tourist, Inc., with which Golos was associated

up to the time of his death on November 27, 1943. The ostensible business purpose of United States Service and Shipping Corporation is to engage in the shipping of parcels and merchandise to Soviet Russia.

Synopsis of Gregory's Courier Activities

As outlined above, Gregory's first contact with the Soviet Intelligence Service was with an individual known only as "Tim" who, in view of definite identification at a later date will hereinafter be referred to as Jacob M. Golos, Secretary of World Tourist, Inc. World Tourist, Inc., was a New York corporation chartered on June 10, 1927. It is interesting to note that Golos pleaded guilty to an indictment along with World Tourist, Inc., charging failure to register as agents of the Soviet Government in March, 1940. He received a fine of $500 and a jail sentence of four months to one year which was later changed to probation.

After the passage of an initial probationary period, when Gregory was supplying Golos with material secured from the Italian Library of Information, Golos began to use Gregory as a courier for the collection of information from various individuals in Washington, D. C. and New York City. The majority of these persons were employed in the United States Government or had sources therein. During early activities as a courier, Gregory became definitely aware of the connection of Golos with the Soviet Intelligence Service, namely the NKVD as distinguished from the Red Army Intelligence. Regular service as a courier began during the summer of 1941 when Gregory came in contact with a parallel of Soviet espionage headed by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster who has held several positions in the United States Government in past years and is now Chief of the Division of Economic Analysis of the War Assets Board, a sub-section of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Silvermaster and his wife Helen Witte Silvermaster, according to Gregory, were in turn in contact with many other individuals in the United States Government from whom they secured material and made it available to Gregory for transmittal to Golos. This material was delivered to Gregory in the form of written reports, actual documents, exposed but undeveloped film and verbally requiring its recording in shorthand which Gregory later transcribed. Gregory was eventually placed in contact with another parallel of Soviet espionage, headed by Victor Perlo, who was formerly employed with the War Production Board and later by the Foreign Economic Administration. Gregory met Perlo with others at the apartment of John Abt in New York City who was then and is now General Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO. Abt is married to Jessica Smith, the President of "Soviet Russia Today" publication, and editor of its magazine "Soviet Russia Today." Gregory acted as a courier for the collection of information of interest to the Soviet Government from this group and delivered it in the same manner to Golos. Gregory's activities as a courier for both the Silvermaster and Perlo groups continued for Golos until his death on November 27, 1943.

Collaterally, while serving Golos, Gregory also served others in a small way. Gregory mentioned specifically that while working with Golos, certain material was delivered to one "John" who has not been further identified to date. "John" was introduced to Gregory by Golos and after having made several contacts he introduced Gregory to an individual known only as "Margaret." Gregory's meeting with Margaret occurred in the latter part of 1941 or the early part of 1942. Subsequent to the introduction Gregory met Margaret five or six times over a period of approximately four months. Margaret did not receive material collected by Gregory but merely arranged for contacts between Golos and "Charlie" who Gregory never saw but is convinced was Golos' superior, to whom the material which Golos received was delivered. Just prior to the death of Golos he instructed Gregory to meet Margaret who would make an introduction to a new person who was to receive the material obtained from the Silvermaster group. This contact was made and Margaret introduced Gregory to an individual known only as "Catherine." Material from the Silvermaster group was only delivered to "Catherine" on one or two occasions when these arrangements were apparently upset by the death of Golos. Taking stock for the moment, the only individual who has been definitely identified in this "John", "Margaret" and "Catherine" series of contacts is "Margaret" who is Olga Borisovna Pravdina, an employee of Amtorg Trading Corporation, the Soviet Purchasing Agency. Her husband Vladimir Sergeevich Pravdin is similarly employed.

Immediately following the death of Golos, "Catherine" introduced Gregory to "Bill" who has not been further identified. "Bill" received all of the material collected by Gregory from November, 1943 until September, 1944. In October, 1944, "Bill" turned the operation of Gregory as a courier over to an individual known only as "Jack." Cooperation with Jack continued until December, 1944, when Gregory was removed from duties as a courier for this espionage group. However, during the period of service with "Jack" he introduced Gregory to an individual known only as "Al." Through ordinary investigative procedures it was learned that "Al" contacted Gregory in November, 1945. As a result of this contact he was identified as Anatole Borisovich Gromov, then First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. Gromov had been under suspicion for a considerable period as a successor to Vassili Zubilin, reported head of the MKVD in North America until the late summer of 1944 when he returned to Moscow, USSR following the inspection of espionage facilities of the Soviet Government in North America by representatives of the MKVD and the Red Army Intelligence. Gromov departed from the United States for Moscow, USSR on December 7, 1945. It is suspected that his position has been assumed by Fedor Alexeevich Garanin, an official of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.

Gregory is unable to state specifically in any instance to whom Golos, "Bill", "Jack", or "Al" (Gromov) delivered the material which was collected for them. However, Gregory does state that during the period of associations with Golos he selected those items of a political, economic or social intelligence character and made them available to Earl Browder,

then National Chairman of the Communist Party. Browder, in no instance kept this information for delivery to a third person since he did not wish to become compromised in the collection of material of this type. It is significant to note, however, that Gregory is definite in stating that Browder was cognisant of the activities of Golos and his use of Gregory as a courier. It is Gregory's opinion that Golos violated his directives in making information available to Browder. This presumably was done on a personal friendship basis. From information submitted by Gregory, "Charlie" who Gregory never personally observed has been tentatively identified as Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, a practicing dentist residing at 28 - 53rd Street, New York City. During the course of instant inquiries, Dr. Weinstein has been a contact with several of the individuals prominent in this case and dealt with in full detail hereinafter in addition to individuals known to be Soviet agents.

It is significant to observe that while working with Golos and his successors, Gregory had specific instructions to have no associations whatsoever with the Communist Party or any of its fringe groups. Gregory's true name has never figured prominently in any of the activities of the Party or its fringe groups until the advent of the current inquiries. It was through Golos that Gregory became associated with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, New York City mentioned hereinbefore, and he assisted Gregory from time to time with grants of money plus all traveling and incidental expenses.

As will be seen hereinafter, through the groups previously mentioned as headed by Silvermaster and Browder, as well as various miscellaneous individuals, it is apparent that the Soviet Intelligence Service was successful in securing material from the Department of State, Office of Strategic Services, the Treasury Department, the War Department, the Department of Justice, the Foreign Economic Administration and numerous other agencies of the Federal Government. In numerous instances the documents themselves were made available from these agencies for copying verbatim or for photographing in the basement of the Silvermaster home where investigation has determined a fully equipped photographic laboratory exists today.

As pointed out hereinbefore investigation in this case has only extended over the period November 8, 1945, to the present time. Consequently it has not been possible to show that each and every one of the individuals mentioned by Gregory is interrelated in their activity. The normal practice of espionage would not permit contacts between each and every individual during that period. However, it will be observed numerous contacts between the subjects of instant inquiries have transpired and in some instances under very suspicious circumstances. A studied attempt has been made to establish the basic truths or falsity of Gregory's information and certain observations are apropos at this time. Gregory has mentioned over 150 names and in no instance has investigation indicated that a non-existent person was mentioned.

Only in those instances where only a first name was given and no identifying data was available, has it been impossible to identify the person to whom Gregory was referring. In addition, the methods by which the passage of information was effected are those which by experience have been tried, tested and used by all intelligence services whether Russian, French, British or American. It is also significant that Gregory, by actual observation, has identified Olga Borisovna Pravdina of Amtorg as "Margaret" and Anatole Borisovich Gromov of the Soviet Embassy as "Al." Gregory has reported with a high degree of accuracy situations of the United States Government policy which were only known within the Government itself as examples of material which was passed through Gregory to Golos and his successors for use of the Soviet Government. Also reported by Gregory was the existence of a photographic laboratory in the basement of the Silvermaster home during the time Gregory was acting as a courier. This laboratory was used for the reproduction of documents brought to the Silvermaster home by various component parts of that particular espionage group. Investigation determined that such a photographic laboratory does now exist sufficiently well equipped for the copying of documents. In no instance has Gregory reported information which could not either directly or circumstantially be verified. A high degree of accuracy has prevailed throughout the revelations made by Gregory.

Hereinafter a summary of information submitted by Gregory, gathered from other sources and established by investigation is set forth concerning the Russians identified to date in this espionage group, the Soviet system of espionage, the component parts of the Silvermaster and Perlo groups and miscellaneous personalities serving the Soviet espionage system independant of association with any group.

METHOD OF OPERATION OF SOVIET ESPIONAGE SYSTEM

As a result of the revelations made by Gregory, considerable information concerning the modus operandi of the present Soviet underground espionage organization was obtained. Although these methods are related as pertaining to espionage activities of the USSR, it should be noted they differ little from the method used by any country engaged in secret intelligence. As an example, their clandestine activities are clocked with cover companies such as World Tourist, Inc., and the United States Service and Shipping Corporation in this instance. Pertinent material from its numerous sources is collected by the use of couriers and cover addresses. Intermediaries of a primary, secondary and tertiary character are apparent. There is a certain but not necessarily significant absence of advanced technical methods, either in the transmittal of communications or the gathering of information itself. The only technical device apparent in this particular group of espionage operative is the use of the copying camera.

Soviet espionage has one clear cut advantage over that practiced by any other country within the borders of the United States. This advantage centers in the existance of an open and active Communist Party whose members are available for recruitment for any phase of activity desired. As will be seen hereinafter, recruitment is taken in every instance from individuals closely associated with the Communist Party, who in the main are native born Americans or individuals not native born but sufficiently familiar with the American way of life to avoid detection. Even the Germans with the large German minority in the United States were not so advantageously placed nor does the fanaticism of the most ardent National Socialist exceed that of the militant members of the Communist Party selected for cooperation directly with the USSR.

Briefly, Soviet intelligence is broken into three branches, namely Military-Naval, Political and General. The first, namely Military-Naval, is handled by Red Army Intelligence. The gathering of political and general information is left to the NKVD with which this case deals.

Gregory has described what is referred to as the "pole" method of establishing a ring of individuals for the gathering of information. The term "pole" in reality is the designation of the individual at the apex of the organization which is a self-contained unit. For example, six individuals would be active in the obtaining of information for the Russians. No one of these six individuals would know the identity of the other five. Each individual would have a courier whose identity he did not know and/or a mail drop by which he would dispose of the material which he gathered. None of the six individuals in this self-contained unit would know the identity of

their courier or the identity of the person collecting the material from the mail drop. The next step up the ladder would be an individual responsible for receiving the information from three couriers and/or mail drops. He would correlate this material and in turn would have a courier and/or mail drop to which he delivered the edited information. The other three in the unit would operate similarly. The edited material from the two individuals each handling three sources of information, in turn would not know the identity of their courier or the person collecting their edited material from a mail drop if this was used. In this manner a single individual unknown to anyone else in the group would eventually come in the possession of all the information obtained by the original six sources. This individual or "pole" at the apex of the triangle would know all the original sources of information, couriers, mail drops and editors in the unit. According to Gregory, the individual designated the "pole" would normally be a Russian who in turn would pass the information on to the proper authorities for transmittal to Moscow by diplomatic coded cable or diplomatic pouch. As will be seen, this system has as its purpose the security of the espionage organization. Any one member of the group with the exception of the "pole" who becomes compromised will be unable to directly compromise any other individual in the unit. This intelligence parlance is generally known as the double cutout system. It is possible to vary it, however, by extensions to a triple or quadruple cutout system without much difficulty.

As will be seen hereinafter, the NKVD was interested in securing all types of information including economic, political, social, industrial, technical and military. Instructions were often given to the courier to relate to the Silvermaster or Perlo group directing them to attempt to secure information on specific matters. Requests for specific material, however, were comparatively limited, resulting in the conclusion that this particular parallel of Soviet espionage was operating more or less as a sponge accepting any type of material that might become available from any source that could be recruited. To gain the full benefit of this type of operation, it is absolutely necessary that effective correlation be made on a higher level. It is not possible to learn whether this actually occurred. It is quite obvious, however, that Gregory's handlers were well schooled in the operation of a secret intelligence service. In this regard some of the cautions expressed to Gregory to avoid detection or compromise are of interest.

Gregory was issued repeated warnings to take every precaution possible to detect a surveillance. This included a tour of New York City in order that a prior knowledge would be available of the location of drug stores with two exits, rest rooms with two exits, movie theaters and other establishments that could be entered and left quickly eluding a surveillance.

Gregory never departed from any premises at the same time with any individual with whom contact was made for Soviet intelligence. Further, with respect to surveillances the instructions were issued to observe automobiles, and their occupants. When on foot, crossing and recrossing the street was recommended and walking the opposite direction on one-way streets when an automobile surveillance was suspected. All contacts were made very cautiously and multiple appointments were the order of the day. For example a rendezvous would be set forth 4:00, 6:00 and 8:00 o'clock on a certain date and the contact ultimately consummated at any one of these three times. U

Precautionary measures were taken concerning the maintenance of incriminating material on the premises of the courier and other units in the system. Methods were described whereby subsequent detection of the entrance of these premises clandestinely by outsiders could be determined. All incriminating material following its use was to be burned or flushed down the toilet. Couriers traveled with no marks of identification in their persons or on their clothing. Meeting places in general were such public establishments as restaurants and theaters. Hotels, private homes and bars were avoided. When bulky material was transported it was left in a locker in a railroad or bus terminal and the key delivered to the individual who was ultimately to receive it. Repeated cautions were given to all participants in this group to avoid discussing anything pertinent over the telephone. U

Another interesting factor is the manner in which finances were handled. Couriers and persons serving in other capacities requiring reimbursement did not receive a regular salary but did receive payment for traveling expenses and other incidentals. At least until the fall of 1943 the whole service was operated on a very frugal basis. At least during the probationary period reimbursement for traveling and incidental expenses had to be supported in detail by receipts or sales slips. It is estimated by Gregory that Golos received between $2,000 and $3,000 every two months for the operation of his particular parallel. When considering that he only paid traveling expenses and incidentals, it is quite obvious that he was operating other parallels than the one with which Gregory is familiar. Money in some instances came to Golos through Gregory who received it from unidentified individuals believed to have been officially connected with the Soviet Consulate in New York City. Denominations of money were never in larger amounts than $20 and Gregory's own expenses did not exceed $100 per month. After the death of Golos, finances seemed to be more readily available and requirements concerning receipts and sales slips were somewhat relaxed. Delays in payments were infrequent and one of Golos' successors commented to Gregory that money was no object as long as it was being used for a worthwhile purpose. U

It is interesting to note that one of the duties exercised by Gregory was to buy Christmas presents for the individuals supplying information, as well as for the members of their family each year. These presents, for U

which Gregory received reimbursement, bore a direct relationship to the usefulness the particular individual had demonstrated to the Russians, and some were of a substantial value, costing approximately $100. With the exception of one instance, Gregory did not pay for any of the information gathered from Coles' contacts. In this instance payment was made on a regular basis to an individual temporarily in financial straits. While Gregory was dealing with other than Coles, substantial sums of money were received personally as remuneration for services rendered. This may be attributable, at least in some instances, to the fact that Gregory was dealing directly with the Russians rather than with an intermediary such as Coles. U

As can be seen from the above methods and instructions and handling of finances, the Soviets are not in any sense of the word novices at conducting secret intelligence. The modus operandi, however, is not novel or different from that of any other country where diplomatic relations exist. It is obvious that all of the information gathered eventually filters into the Soviet Embassy or one of its Consulates where it in turn can be forwarded to Moscow by coded cable or diplomatic bag. It is logical to assume that other parallels of Soviet espionage are in operation whereby material can be forwarded to Moscow outside the above indicated methods of transmittal. The present methods of filtering this material through diplomatic establishment is the most efficient during the existence of diplomatic relations and the other systems, although they may be dormant now, will only be used as an alternate means of communication in the event of the breaking of these relations. U

The Soviet organization mentioned by Gregory based upon the "pole" principal was stated to have been the type of organization being put into effect by the Soviets at the time Gregory ceased active handling of the groups discussed in detail in this memorandum. During the period that Gregory was active as a courier and intermediary the personnel of the Silvermaster group, the Perlo group and the miscellaneous group in Washington, D. C., mentioned by Gregory and discussed hereinafter, operated on a fairly informal basis, channelling the material to Gregory through the leaders of the groups and occasionally holding group meetings. The gradual elimination of Gregory from active participation as a courier was indicated to have been a part of the Soviet design to place espionage activities in the departments of the United States Government on a more businesslike basis under direct Soviet control. U

Bernard Sidney Redmont

Allegations of Gregory

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

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

[redacted]

Background

[redacted]

William Walter Remington

Allegations of Gregory

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

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

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

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

Background

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

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

JJM:rol

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

In April, 1944, Remington was apparently drafted into the United States Navy and on August 19, 1944, he was commissioned as an ensign and was placed on duty with the Office of Naval Intelligence. In a written statement furnished to the Navy authorities apparently prior to August 19, 1944, Remington advised that a partial review of his personal history would reveal certain facts which might result in his application being rejected on the grounds that he might be too anti-Russian and also other facts which might make him appear pro-Russian. The statement then went on to explain why he, Remington, had joined certain organizations among which were: American Youth Congress, Cooperative Book Shop and American Peace Mobilization. It is noted that these organizations have been reported to be Communist Party front organizations. U

Also in this statement Remington explained that in his position with the War Production Board he had great responsibility. He advised that he was trusted with the most secret categories of military information including many aspects of the Manhattan Project. U

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

Results of Investigation

As a result of an investigation started in November, 1945, it was determined that Remington presently resides at 11 Tauxemont Road, R.F.D. 1, Alexandria, Virginia. At the time he was also an ensign in the United States Navy. U

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

On December 17, 1945, a confidential and reliable source advised that U

[redacted]

Remington contacted an individual at Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, apparently for the purpose of securing a position there. This same source stated that on January 4, 1946, Remington was offered a teaching position at Williams College starting on June 24, 1946.

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

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

[redacted] 49,51,62,100
[redacted] 177
[redacted] 93
[redacted] 91
[redacted] 171
[redacted] 20
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[redacted] 91

February 25, 1946

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

INDEXED RECORDED

573

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

Dear Tom:

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

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

I thought you would be interested in the attached memorandum.

Sincerely yours,

Attachment

Declassified by 4842 on 2/10/77

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

LW:DA

51 MAR 25 1946

February 25, 1946

RECORDED

65-56402-573

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

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

My dear Mr. Secretary:

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

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I thought you would be interested in the attached memorandum.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Attachment

Mr. Tolson
Mr. L. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Henton
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

LW:DA

February 25, 1946

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

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

Dear General Vaughan:

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

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

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Attachment

Mr. Tolson
Mr. A. H. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Leach
Miss Gandy

JCS:TD

4

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

February 25, 1946

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

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Military Aide to the President
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Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Attachment

Declassified 9842 on 2/ /77

Recommendation 15-21-46 furnished Geo Allen for White House

65-56402-573

File 5

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-56402 Sec 25 Re: Wm. Remington Date: 10-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
627	2/14/46	Newark Rept - SA Gahlan	35	7	b-7-C, b-7-D, b-2
636	3/15/46	WFO Teletype	3	3	b-7-C
638	2/25/46	WFO Teletype	4	2	b-7-C
649	2/21/46	D.M. Ladd/Memo w/enc	26	2	b-7-C

FBI/DO

68 14

115

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

NK FILE NO. 65-3861 DET

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	2-14-46	11/19;12/1,4,6, 7,8,9,17,18,20, 26,27/45 1/11, 12;2/7/46	MAURITZ E. GAHLON

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WITH ALIASES, ET AL	ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] Results of investigation in Newark Field Division territory concerning following persons also set out: LILLIAN REMINGTON, FREDERICK C. REMINGTON, WILLIAM WALKER REMINGTON, [redacted]

Wm. Foley Crime Div
1-6-54
1-6-54
Personally Sel.
WAB - amb

- P -

REFERENCE: Telephone call from Washington Field to Newark 11-19-45.
Teletype from New York to Newark dated 12-4-45.
Telephone call from New York to Newark 12-6-45.
Telephone call from Washington Field to Newark 12-7-45.
Teletype from Washington Field to Newark dated 12-17-45.
Teletype from Washington Field to Newark dated 12-18-45.
Letter from New York to Newark dated 1-4-46.
Teletype from Washington Field to Newark dated 1-8-46.
Telephone call from New York to Newark 1-11-46.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

627

3 COPIES DESTROYED

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

5 Bureau
3 New York
3 Washington Field
3 Newark

COPY IN FILE

7-2034

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NK 65-3861

[redacted]

II. FREDERICK C. REMINGTON
LILLIAN M. REMINGTON
WILLIAM WALKER REMINGTON

Referenced telephone call from the Washington Field Office to Newark on November 19, 1945, was a call from Special Agent CARL HENNRICH, of the Washington Field Division, to Assistant Special Agent in Charge FREDERICK A. FLETCHER, of Newark, requesting the identity of the owner of the car bearing New Jersey license No. B/C 836 for 1945.

Contact with the Motor Vehicle Department in Ridgewood, New Jersey, revealed the information that this automobile is registered to LILLIAN M. REMINGTON, 836 Ridgewood Avenue, Ridgewood, New Jersey. The automobile is a 1939 blue Plymouth sedan. It was also ascertained at the Motor Vehicle Department that LILLIAN M. REMINGTON is the wife of FREDERICK C. REMINGTON, and both are old residents of Ridgewood, New Jersey. This information was telephonically communicated to MR. HENNRICH on November 19, 1945.

Referenced telephone call from New York to Newark on January 11, 1946 was a telephone call from Special Agent F. D. O'BRIEN, of the New York Office, to Special Agent R. H. TAYLOR, of the Newark Office, advising that O'BRIEN and Agent JOE WALSH had conducted a surveillance of WILLIAM WALKER REMINGTON to 560 Upper Boulevard, Upper Ridgewood, New Jersey. Agents O'BRIEN and WALSH were relieved by Special Agents JOHN V. CHAPMAN and FRANCIS X. McBRIDE, who conducted the surveillance until midnight, at which time all lights were extinguished, indicating that the inhabitants at 560 Upper Boulevard, Upper Ridgewood, New Jersey, had retired. At no time did WILLIAM WALKER REMINGTON leave the house in that period.

During the evening of this surveillance, an individual in civilian clothes, accompanied by a girl, was observed to drive up in front

of the house at approximately 8:45 p.m. in a 1942 tan Plymouth coupe with Georgia license plates. The license number was noted as Georgia X 568 . The last digit of the license number was not discernible since it was covered by a Fort Houston, Texas, camp tag which bore the number O-237. The occupants of this car were seen leaving the REMINGTON home at about 10:35 p.m.

The surveillance was re-instituted at 9:00 a.m., January 12, 1946, by Special Agents E. J. KENNEDY and EVERETT J. ADOLF. During the course of the surveillance by these agents WILLIAM WALKER REMINGTON was not observed in the vicinity of this residence.

Thereafter, on that same date, Special Agent JOHN V. CHAPMAN in an effort to ascertain whether or not WILLIAM WALKER REMINGTON was at the home of his parents contacted MRS. ROBERT GARTRELL, 246 Mountain Avenue, Ridgewood, New Jersey. MRS. GARTRELL, a friend of the REMINGTON family, ascertained from MRS. REMINGTON that her son WILLIAM had left on the 9:00 a.m. train on that date for Dartmouth University to take part in a conference as to the furthering of his graduate education in economics. MRS. GARTRELL continued it was her belief young REMINGTON was beginning to lay a foundation for a teaching career following his discharge from the Navy.

By referenced teletype dated December 17, 1945, the Washington Field Office requested the identity of the subscriber to telephone numbers Ridgewood 6-0097-R and Ridgewood 6-4183-M. From Telephone Information it was ascertained that Ridgewood 6-0097-R had been changed to Ridgewood 6-4183-M, the latter being listed in the name of F. C. REMINGTON, 560 Upper Boulevard, Ridgewood, New Jersey.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JOHN V. CHAPMAN:

A review of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Book for Bergen County reflected that F. C. REMINGTON had formerly resided at 836 East Ridgewood Avenue and had recently moved to their present address, 560 Upper Boulevard, Ridgewood, New Jersey.

At Local Draft Board #3, Ridgewood, Bergen County, New Jersey, no record was available on any person by the name of REMINGTON.

[redacted] Ridgewood, New Jersey, advised that the REMINGTON family had resided in Ridgewood, New Jersey, for the

past 30 to 40 years; that F. C. REMINGTON, although being over 70 years of age, was an active member of the auxiliary police of that city, and also was very active in the Ridgewood Gun Club. He stated at times he had served as an instructor for the Ridgewood Police Department and was more or less instrumental in the formation of this gun club. Informant related that the family as a whole were well thought of and greatly respected and enjoyed a fine reputation.

MRS. ROBERT GARTRELL, 246 Mountain Avenue, Ridgewood, New Jersey, a friend of the REMINGTONS, stated that the family is interested in the cooperative stores, that MR. REMINGTON is retired, is over seventy years of age, that they associate with the best class of people in Ridgewood, New Jersey, apparently of no radical tendencies and are not particularly interested in politics, either local or national. She further advised that they have a son who is a graduate of Dartmouth in the School of Economics, and is presently an Ensign in the United States Navy. She stated that last spring he had gone to England as an assistant to the American Minister of Economics in England and around Thanksgiving time of 1945 had returned to the States due to the illness of his wife. She stated at the present time he is making his home with his wife and children, in Tauxenont, Alexandria, Virginia.

MRS. GARTRELL also informed that she had information that recently Ensign REMINGTON had been asked to be the assistant to the person in charge of reconstruction and price fixing in Washington; that the individual designated as the head was scheduled to resign in June; and that he would in all probability step into this position. Informant advised that Ensign REMINGTON was a bit wary of accepting such a position due to the fact that being only an Ensign and it being necessary for him to contact high business executives, he probably would not be able because of his rating to do as good a job as he had desired. Consequently, in lieu of this position, on Monday, December 17, 1945, he journeyed to some college in the New England states to see about accepting a teaching position. At the time of the interview with informant, REMINGTON had not made up his mind as to which of the two positions he would take.

A check of the Newark indices was made against the name of all three of these individuals with negative results with the exception that MRS. F. C. REMINGTON was reported by Confidential Informant T-20 to be a member of the Ridgewood, New Jersey, Cooperative as of September, 1938. According to the informant, this membership list was in the possession of the League of Women Shoppers and was used by them as a mailing list.

A summary of the above information was furnished to the Washington Field Office by teletype dated December 26, 1945.

(INFORMANTS CONT.)

[redacted]

Confidential Informant J-20 refers to a highly confidential and reliable source [redacted]

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MAR 15 1946

WASHINGTON 5 AND NEW YORK 2 FROM WASH FIELD 15 5-46 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS ET AL, ESPIONAGE R. [redacted]

[redacted]

65-56402-63

[redacted]

52 MAR 21 1946

END PAGE ONE

PAGE TWO

[redacted]. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT ADVISED [redacted] REMINGTON

END PAGE TWO

CONTACTED PHIL, POSSIBLY PHIL COOMBS, ON EVENING MARCH THIRTEEN CONCERNING SOME GUY WHO HAD WRITTEN THAT LUCY R. STONE IS STUMBLING BLOCK TO ANYONE ~~UNDERTAKX~~ UNDERTAKING STUDY OF NEGRO QUESTION AND CLEARED ALL IMPORTANT MATTERS WITH VIRGINIA DURR AND SABOTAGES EVERYTHING UNLESS TO MARGARET FISHERS PERSONAL BENEFIT. PHIL INFORMED REMINGTON THAT MARGARET FISHER AND LUCY STONE ARE ABLE, SINCERE, LIBERAL OPERATORS, FURNISHING CONSIDERABLE BACKGROUND INFORMATION REPORTED SUBSEQUENTLY. REMINGTON TOLD PHIL HE WAS IN POSITION TO SQUELC THE ASPIRANT AND WOULD DO SO. [redacted]

HOTTEL

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WA WFO R 4-5 AG

NY

FEB 25 1946

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 2 AND NEW YORK 2 FROM WASH FIELD 25 6-13 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ET AL, ESPIONAGE R. [redacted]

[redacted]

END PAGE ONE

MAR 28 1946

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

ADVISED ON FEB. TWENTYTHIRD REMINGTON CONTACTED ~~UNNXX~~ UNKNOWN BOOK STORE , PROBABLY WASHINGTON BOOK SHOP, REGARDING TWO BOOKS NAME ~~XXX NAMAEY XXX~~ NAMELY , STRUCTURE OF SOVIET WAGES BY ADAM BERKSOM, PHONETIC, AND MANAGEMENT IN RUSSIAN ~~INDSXX~~ INDUSTRIES AND ~~AGRICLXX AGRICLXX~~ AGRICULTURE BY BEANSTORK, SWARTZ, AND YUGO, ALL ~~PHONTXXX~~ PHONETIC. THE STORE DID NOT HAVE THE BOOKS. [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE

[redacted]

END PAGE TWO

42

THE DIRECTOR 49272 February 21, 1946

Mr. D. M. Ladd

UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE ORGANIZATION (NKVD)
IN AGENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
ESPIONAGE - R

Pursuant to your request, there is attached a memorandum recapitulating by the Government departments involved, all of the individuals presently employed by the United States Government who have figured as subjects in the Soviet espionage parallels being investigated in the case entitled "Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, with aliases, et al, Espionage - R," which investigation was instituted, as you will, of course, recall, on the basis of information furnished by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, an admitted Soviet agent.

As you will, of course, note, the employees of each Government agency in the attached memorandum are listed on a separate sheet or sheets for that agency. The penultimate section of the attached memorandum concerns subjects of the Silvermaster Case who are presently employed by UNRRA, which, although not strictly a United States Government agency, enjoys at least a quasi-governmental character. The last section of the attached memorandum comprises a list of very prominent subjects in the Silvermaster investigation who have only recently terminated their employment with the United States Government and whose names are being set out in view of their extreme importance in connection with this case generally and in connection with other subjects who are still employed by the United States Government. Under each name set out in the attached memorandum is a brief summary of the available information concerning that individual.

Attachment

RECORDED
EX - 40 165-56-100-649

Original cannot be [illegible] and is not on record. When original is received in [illegible] Division it will be [illegible] with this copy or may be given a new serial.
3/22/46 [illegible]

orig filed 999X

Tolson
[illegible]
Clegg WKHredm
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carson
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Hendon
Pennington
[illegible]

UNITED STATES NAVY

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

It appears that William Walter Remington is presently serving in the United States Navy, having been commissioned as an Ensign on August 19, 1944, and assigned to duty with the Office of Naval Intelligence and is presently stationed in Washington, D. C. It has been reported that as of September 10, 1945, Remington was assigned to work with the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

An admitted Soviet agent of considerable importance who was active for a number of years in Soviet Intelligence operations directed at securing information from employees of the United States Government has advised that in 1942 he became acquainted with William Walter Remington through a Soviet superior, Jacob M. Golos, now deceased, an important Soviet agent for many years. Shortly thereafter, the Soviet agent who furnished the above information began contacting William Walter Remington, who was then employed by the War Production Board, at regular intervals and during this period, Remington furnished this Soviet agent with considerable information related to the aircraft production field which he secured in connection with his employment at WPB. In addition, it is known that Remington is closely affiliated with a number of other individuals, many of whom are presently employed with the United States Government and are reliably reported to be active in collecting and furnishing information for transmittal to the Soviet Union.

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-56402 Sec 26 Re: Wm. Remington

Date: 10-78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
673	3/1/46	WFO Rept - SA F.L. JONES	150	11	b-7-C, b-7-D, b-2

150 11

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3 - New York
3 - Washington Field

COPIES DESTROYED

24 NOV 22 1946

EX-74

56 MAY 8 - 1946

WFO 100-17493

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[redacted]	88
[redacted]	90
[redacted]	100
[redacted]	103
[redacted]	105
[redacted]	106

[redacted]

January 17, 1946

At 8:05 P. M. [redacted] contacted BILL REMINGTON indicating that they would get together the following evening JOAN tells REMINGTON about her husband's new job in South America. [u]

January 18, 1946

[redacted]

[redacted] "Yes."

[redacted]

[redacted] "Is that so?"

[redacted] "I don't know, but anyway he is out."

JOAN indicated she was having the REMINGTONS and COOKS over because they wanted to meet each other.

January 19, 1946

[redacted]

At 10:50 A. M. [redacted] called [redacted] and asked about her family. JOAN indicated that the REMINGTONS and the COOKS were in for dinner last night.

January 21, 1946

[redacted]

January 23, 1946

[redacted]

January 24, 1946

[redacted]

January 25, 1946

[redacted]

January 30, 1946

[redacted]

January 31, 1946

[redacted]

* * * * *

Previous information has been set out regarding [redacted], a contact of both subject [redacted] and subject REMINGTON, and information regarding [redacted] has been reported under the material regarding subject WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON in this report.

RE: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

On January 2, 1946, a thirty days mail cover was placed on the address of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON at 11 Tauxemont Road, Alexandria, Virginia, and since January 16, 1946, the following information has been developed as a result of that mail cover:

From	To	Date
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. 1 Madison Avenue, New York, 10, New York	Ensign William W. Remington RFD #1, Alexandria, Virginia	Jan. 14, 1946
The Key Reporter Publishing Office, Concord, New Hampshire (The Phi Beta Kappa News Magazine -- Winter 1945 Issue)	William W. Remington 11 Tauxemont Road. Alexandria, Virginia	Jan. 17, 1946
The Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance Co. 246 N. High Street, Columbus, 16, Ohio	William W. Remington, 11 Tauxemont Road, Alexandria, Virginia	Jan. 22, 1946 (Double reply postal card)
Dartmouth Alumni Magazine Publishing Office, 73 Main Street, Brattleboro, Vermont	Ensign William W. Remington Route 1, Alexandria, Virginia	Jan. 24, 1946
F. J. Remington 560 Upper Boulevard Ridgewood, New Jersey	Ensign W. W. Remington, USNR 11 Tauxemont Road, Alexandria, Virginia	Jan 31, 1946
Office of Secretary Williams College Williamstown, Massachusetts	Mr. William W. Remington RFD No. 1, Alexandria, Virginia.	Jan. 30, 1946

[redacted] The following information was furnished by Confidential Informant concerning activities of REMINGTON from January 16, 1946 through January 31, 1946:

January 16, 1946

At 8:00 A M. IRVING, a neighbor and a member of the car-pool, advised ANN REMINGTON that no one would be driving in with him, but WARD ALLEN would come home with him.

At 9:00 A. M. ANN REMINGTON called VIRGINIA and asked if she got her message about Thursday night. ANN said that they are coming out about 5:30 P. M.

At 12:40 P. M. BOB DAVENPORT advised ANN REMINGTON that he was going to the hospital to see BETTY and asked that ANN look after his child. He would be back around 5:00 P. M.

At 7:51 P. M. JESSIE SCHWARTZ asked ANN REMINGTON if she would be able to attend a short meeting of the Executive Board tomorrow night to appoint a teacher. JESSIE said the meeting would follow the Staff Meeting set for 8:00 P. M. ANN declined, stating that they were entertaining tomorrow night.

At 8:00 P. M. an unidentified woman asked ANN REMINGTON what MURIEL'S address was and was given the address 95 Glenburn Road, Arlington, Va.

January 17, 1946

At 6:10 P. M. FRED NEAL advised ANN REMINGTON he was running late, but would be over in a little while.

At 8:04 P. M. JOAN REDMONT, wife of BERNARD REDMONT, asked BILL REMINGTON if "she" were going to see you folks tomorrow night. It was agreed that they would see each other and then JOAN advised BILL "We're going to Argentina. BERNIE'S going for a new magazine called "World Report." (DAVID LAWRENCE'S newest venture.) BILL indicated he had a friend named GEORGE PLAYMAN (ph) who is working for the same magazine.

January 18, 1946

BING REMINGTON advised BERNIE REDMONT that they were to be together tonight and the REMINGTONS are to drive over in their car. BERNIE stated he was going to Argentina about March 1st. The REMINGTONS were to leave at about 7:00 P. M.

January 20, 1946

At 10:40 A. M. ANN REMINGTON advised HARVEY ___ FRANNY that she had invited BOB DAVENPORT and his family over to dinner, but had to cancel it because of her husband's illness. She requested FRANNY to invite the REMINGTONS if she cared to.

January 21, 1946

At 9:20 A. M. ANN REMINGTON advised her husband's office that he would not be in to work for a couple of days, and contacted the office of Mr. COMBS, National War Agencies, and advised that BILL could not make the luncheon today because of his illness.

At 1:28 P. M. CORA advised ANN REMINGTON that LILLY ERLICH (ph) agreed to meet with them tomorrow night at HELEN'S house with those interested in carrying on the music program.

At 8:30 P. M. BILL REMINGTON sent the following message by Western Union:

"PRESIDENT BAXTER,
WILLIAMS COLLEGE,
WILLIAMSTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLING TO ACCEPT APPOINTMENT ON BASIS DESCRIBED IN YOUR LETTER."

At 8:45 P. M. BERT FOX called from Williamstown, Massachusetts and spoke with BILL REMINGTON, who advised of the above telegram. BERT said that was fine inasmuch as the Committee on Instruction met this afternoon and there was to be a Trustees Meeting later in the week REMINGTON advised that he would be out of the Navy by mid-June, but if not the Navy has a special system to permit early release of teachers. He advised that he and his wife would be up in a few weeks to look over the housing situation.

At 8:50 P. M. BILL REMINGTON called DICK SHERMAN, CHestnut 4748, and advised that BERT FOX was going to call him. They then discussed DICK'S conclusions about accepting an appointment. DICK is still undecided.

January 22, 1946

At 10:50 A. M. JANE ____ called BILL REMINGTON. She said she had to write ROBINSON and wondered if he could help her. He was trying to hang on to the study he is making, which is under the auspices of the Regional Council on Southern Population of War Veterans, Workers, et cetera. She mentioned ROBINSON was formerly with NLRB and got into trouble in Alabama or Tennessee or someplace.

At 4:58 P. M. CONNIE ____ asked ANN REMINGTON if they are considering moving as CONNIE has friends in Los Angeles who would like to take over the house. ANN said they are moving about June first and will probably rent the house while her husband is teaching.

January 23, 1946

At 10:45 A. M. a Miss PETERSON (ph), apparently secretary for "CHARLIE" called BILL REMINGTON and later CHARLIE talked with REMINGTON about a meeting this afternoon of the "Reconversion Steering Committee" on the Southern Forest Products."

January 25, 1946

At 3:48 P. M. ANN REMINGTON invited Mr. and Mrs. WARD ALLEN over for dinner tonight. ANN said that the girls could talk while BILL and WARD study their Russian.

January 27, 1946

At 5:42 P. M. ANN REMINGTON talked with BOB DAVENPORT and learned that they would arrive for dinner about 7:30 P. M.

January 28, 1946

At 9:15 A. M. ANN REMINGTON talked to Mrs. ROBERTY LAYMAN (ph) who said that they went to a house-warming at McUNES (ph) in Forest Glen Saturday night. Mrs. LAYMAN invited the REMINGTONS for a party Saturday night saying that FRED SWEET, one of those people who never last very long at a job, but an interesting character, will be there. She indicated that the NEALS could not come because they were in Florida.

January 29, 1946

At 11:57 A. M. LUCY VAUGHN (ph) invited ANN REMINGTON to tea at her house at 4:00 P. M. this afternoon. She also asked ANN to tell Mrs. BIBERMAN, telephone TEmple 0402, about it.

* * * * *

Reference is made to previous information reflecting that HELEN SCOTT is a contact of both subject REMINGTON and subject REDMONT and the indices of the Washington Field Office reflect that it has been determined that HELEN SCOTT [redacted]

[redacted]

Reference is also made to the conversation on January 5, 1946, between HERB KALE and Mrs. REMINGTON at which time it was mentioned that BILL REMINGTON rides with WARD ALLEN. The files of the Washington Field Office reflect that WARD ALLEN, a SpecialAttorney with the Department of Justice, [redacted]

[redacted]

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent FLOYD L. JONES in instant case dated January 28, 1946, in which it is noted that on January 16, 1946, at 4:10 P. M. the name JOHN MAGNUSSON is mentioned by HERB KALE while conversing with Mrs REMINGTON.

[redacted]

[redacted] 54;
20;
34;
37;
37;

[redacted] 39,131;
18,127;
94;
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REMINGTON, ANN
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