

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION  
AND  
PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Julius Rosenberg

File Number: New York "See References"

Section: Batch 20



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Julius Rosenberg Et AL.

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Re: Julius Rosenberg ET AL

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Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

FILE NO.

65-24713

REPORT MADE AT: NYC	DATE WHEN MADE: NOV 8 1950	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 10/2-21/50	REPORT MADE BY: FRANCIS B. FINGLE
TITLE: SCALFED JOSEPH KATZ, was., Joseph Elst, Teles Elst, Jack, Bob			CHARACTER OF CASE: ESPIONAGE - R

SUMMARY REPORT

[REDACTED SECTION]

OS

Elizabeth T. BENTLEY, self-admitted former Soviet espionage agent identified KATZ as her former espionage superior from 10/44 to 5/45. BENTLEY furnished KATZ with material she received from her contacts in Washington, D.C. from 10/44 until 12/44. These contacts, employed at CSC, FBI, FSA, OGI-AA and Treasury Dept., furnished BENTLEY with miscellaneous data picked up through their government employment. BENTLEY'S contacts taken away from her at end of 1944, but she continued to see KATZ until May, 1945, latter meetings concerned with discussing problems arising with BENTLEY'S former contacts and with replacing BENTLEY in her employment. KATZ arranged for BENTLEY to meet ANATOLE GRANKY, former 1st Secretary of Soviet Embassy whom she continued to see until 11/45.

[REDACTED SECTION]

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THOMAS L. BLACK, self-admitted Soviet agent identified KATZ as his espionage superior with whom he had infrequent contacts from 1938 to approximately 1948. KATZ had BLACK spying on activities of Trotskyites until 1940. He then told BLACK he had something more important for him to do and tried unsuccessfully to get BLACK to get a job at the Kellogg Company. In 1943 and 1944 BLACK prepared and submitted to KATZ reports on Sorbitol and Penicillin. In 1942 KATZ had BLACK contact Dr. EARL W. FLOSDORF to determine if he would be willing to supply some information to the Soviets. In 1944, at KATZ'S direction BLACK contacted the late WM. W. STAPLER, Hercules Powder Co. employee who had been selling information to KATZ. In 1948 or possibly earlier KATZ had BLACK meet him in NYC for the purpose of reactivating him, but BLACK did not become active again. HARRY GOLD, convicted Soviet agent, identified KATZ as an alternate espionage superior of his. GOLD said his only contact with KATZ was during one weekend in April or May, 1940, at the Hotel New Yorker, NYC. KATZ discussed GOLD'S work with him and gave him about \$150 or \$200. Some known associates of KATZ in various personal and business ventures listed and identified.

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II. ESPIONAGE AND SUSPECTED  
ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES OF KATZ

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

OS

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C. ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY  
New York City

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ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY has been interviewed by Bureau Agents since the Fall of 1945 on numerous occasions. She has furnished reliable information in the past.

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY was born in Milford, Connecticut on January 1, 1908. She was graduated from Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1930 and after further study received a Master's Degree at Columbia University, New York City, in 1935.

In March, 1935, following affiliation with various front groups, she joined the Communist Party under the name ELIZABETH SHERMAN. She was associated with a group called Unit 1, Harlem Section, Communist Party.

While employed as Research Assistant and Secretary in the Italian Library of Information, 535 Madison Avenue, New York City, she volunteered to furnish information to the Communist Party. She was asked to furnish any information of an anti-Communist connection to one F. BROWN, Communist Party official with offices on the 9th floor of Communist Party Headquarters.

Around August 15, 1938, by pre-arrangement with BROWN, she was introduced to a Russian-American, whom she learned was JACOB GOLOS, of World Tourists, Inc., a tourist agency controlled by the Communist Party. From that time until March, 1939 she turned over the information she obtained to GOLOS.

BENTLEY left employment at the Library later that year and continued to see GOLOS, performing various research jobs and other tasks for him in behalf of the Communist cause. During this time she learned from seeing GOLOS' OGPU card, and from conversations with him, that he had been an agent for the OGPU in Russia during the 1920s.

Sometime during July, 1941 GOLOS requested her to contact certain persons in Washington, D.C., who as Communists were assigned to GOLOS by the Communist Party for the purpose of furnishing confidential Government information to him.

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BENTLEY made regular trips to Washington, D.C. contacting these individuals and obtaining information from them, which information was later turned over to GOLOS. She recalled that GOLOS had advised her that he was furnishing most of the information which she obtained to a Russian espionage agent. BENTLEY believed that the information she collected was being delivered to GAIK OVAKIMIAN because when OVAKIMIAN was arrested in 1941 GOLOS, on seeing OVAKIMIAN's picture in the paper, said that he was the man that, he, GOLOS, had been turning over the information to. BENTLEY said that GOLOS apparently did not know OVAKIMIAN's name until he saw it under his picture in the paper. (OVAKIMIAN, a known Soviet agent, was deported in 1941).

Following the arrest and deportation of OVAKIMIAN BENTLEY gathered from information that GOLOS had given her that the material she collected was being delivered by GOLOS to an individual known only as "CHARLIE", a dentist.

BENTLEY said that in 1941 GOLOS determined that he suffered from heart trouble, which later caused his death. Because of this, GOLOS felt it advisable that she have other contacts to carry on her work. He thus made arrangements for BENTLEY to meet a man known to BENTLEY only as "JOHN".

BENTLEY met "JOHN" in a drug store on 9th Avenue in the fifties, in New York City, and at the meeting "JOHN" identified himself by producing a photograph of BENTLEY, stating, "CHARLIE sent me". BENTLEY met "JOHN" approximately ten times in the latter part of 1941.

Near the end of 1941, or early 1942, GOLOS informed BENTLEY that she would meet "MARGARET". "MARGARET" was later identified from photographs as OLGA PRAVDINA, an employee of Amtorg, and a Russian national who has since returned to Russia with her husband VIADIMIR PRAVDIN, former head of Tass News Agency. After seeing "MARGARET" several times, BENTLEY discontinued her contacts with her. However, in October, 1943 GOLOS told her to again meet "MARGARET", at which time she would be introduced to a new contact. As near as she could recall, this meeting took place in a drug store, probably in the fifties on the east side of Manhattan. Upon her

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arrival at the designated meeting place, MARGARET, who was already there with CATHERINE, introduced BENTLEY to her new contact, known to her only as CATHERINE.

Shortly thereafter, on Thanksgiving Day, 1943, GOLOS died. On Monday, November 29, 1943, following his death, BENTLEY met CATHERINE by prearrangement in New York City. They first took a taxi up Park Avenue to a spot somewhere in the fifties. They then walked north on Park Avenue and were shortly met by a man who approached them walking south on the same side of the street. CATHERINE introduced the man to BENTLEY as the latter's new boss. Later, in Janssens Restaurant, Lexington Avenue near 44th Street, BENTLEY asked this man what she should call him, and he said she should call him "BILL."

Thereafter BENTLEY met "BILL" at approximately two week intervals until September, 1944. The meetings generally occurred at various restaurants in Manhattan. At these meets BENTLEY would deliver to "BILL" material she had obtained from her contacts in Washington. She had previously been furnishing such material to GOLOS.

During the summer of 1944 "BILL" discussed with BENTLEY his intention of taking over, from her, personal charge of an espionage group operating in Washington, D. C., and referred to by BENTLEY as the "SILVERMASTER group." This group, according to BENTLEY, was headed by NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and, again according to BENTLEY, was comprised of the following individuals: HELEN W. SILVERMASTER (wife of NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER), SCHLOMER ADLER, NORMAN C. BURSNER, VIGINIUS F. JOE, LAUCHLIN B. CURRIE, BELA GOLD, SONIE S. GOLD, IRVING KAPLAN, ABRAHAM G. SILVERMAN, WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, WILLIAM L. ULLMANN, ANATOLE B. VOLKOV and HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

The discussions on this matter continued until September, 1944, when "Bill" informed BENTLEY that he contemplated moving to Baltimore or Washington, after which he would take over control of the aforementioned "SILVERMASTER group" and BENTLEY would have no further connection with him. He also instructed BENTLEY that in two weeks from that date she was to go to a certain drug store where she would be met by a person who would accost her, remarking that he had seen her before. BENTLEY was to agree to this greeting and was to inquire if he, the person who would accost her, was the one who was so intoxicated at the party the other night, or words to that effect.

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In trying to establish the date of her last meeting with "BILL", BENTLEY advised that it was about two days after the hurricane which struck in New York in late September, 1944. In accordance with the instructions given her by "BILL", BENTLEY recalled that on the appointed date she went to this drug store in the midtown Manhattan area on Lexington Avenue, and there she was approached by a man who identified himself in the manner in which "BILL" had told her this person would make his identity known. BENTLEY has identified this individual as JOSEPH KATZ. A photograph of JOSEPH KATZ, which was obtained from Confidential Informant T-32, of known reliability, was shown to BENTLEY on January 10, 1949 and she stated she believed he was identical with this man, known to her principally as "JACK". This photograph was used by the subject when he made application for a Coast Guard Identification Card at New York on May 11, 1945. A photograph of JOSEPH KATZ, which was obtained from Confidential Informant T-1 was exhibited to BENTLEY on January 17, 1949 and she positively identified him as this individual. This photograph was furnished to the State Department by KATZ on June 3, 1946 in his application for a passport.

On BENTLEY's initial meeting with KATZ he told her he would be her contact in the future and that he eventually planned to carry on in a similar manner as that of "BILL". BENTLEY said she had asked "Bill" what the name of her new contact would be, and he said to call him "BOB". During the first meeting with KATZ, he handed her an envelope containing thirty to thirty-five dollars, more or less, which he said was to reimburse her for expenses. During this meeting he did not indicate in so many words that he knew "BILL" personally, but did know that there was such an individual. The first meeting with KATZ was rather brief, probably not more than twenty-five minutes, as KATZ said he had to meet someone else. It was arranged before he left that she was to see him sometime the following week, also in New York.

BENTLEY met KATZ the following week, at which time she turned some material over to him. At this meeting BENTLEY informed KATZ that she had been promised that she would be introduced to a Russian and demanded that he put her in touch with this individual. She had previously informed "BILL" that she

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desired to see an important Russian and "BILL" had replied, "First you see the American".

KATZ told BENTLEY that he was an American but that he felt he was in a position to answer any questions she might put to him. BENTLEY insisted on meeting this other individual and told KATZ she had been given to understand that she was to have two contacts, namely, a Russian with sufficient authority to decide matters of policy, and with whom she could confer, and another contact who would be an American and would be in effect a courier, and that she was not to discuss anything with the Americans.

About a week or so later BENTLEY again met KATZ in New York City and he apologized for being difficult about granting her request to see an important Russian, and said that he had made arrangements for her to meet this high placed Russian contact, but he could not tell her at that time the date on which she would see him. He said that this individual had not as yet arrived in the United States but as soon after his arrival as possible he would arrange the meeting. KATZ also informed her that this Russian contact would undoubtedly tell her that she was to take up all subsequent matters with him, KATZ, as this Russian individual might be an extremely busy man and not always available.

BENTLEY recalled that sometime in early November KATZ made arrangements for BENTLEY to meet this Russian individual in the Georgetown Pharmacy, which is located somewhere on Wisconsin Avenue in Washington, D.C. BENTLEY knew the individual only as "AL". She subsequently identified him from photographs as ANATOLE B. GROMOV, who was First Secretary of the USSR Embassy, Washington, D.C., and who has since returned to Russia.

In her initial conversation with GROMOV, BENTLEY brought up the matter of discussing any questions she had with KATZ, and GROMOV informed her at that time that although he would possibly see her from time to time, it was very difficult for him to leave Washington and that it would be agreeable with him if she took up any matters of policy, or any other questions she had, directly with KATZ. During this meeting, GROMOV referred

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to KATZ as "JACK", which name BENTLEY called him during the remainder of their contacts.

BENTLEY stated that when she next met KATZ and told him GRCIOV had called him "JACK" instead of "BOB", KATZ seemed somewhat surprised, but she nevertheless continued to call him "JACK".

BENTLEY said that she continued to meet KATZ up until sometime in May, 1945. The meetings with him occurred approximately once every ten days between October, 1944, when she first met him, and May, 1945, when she had her last meeting with him. She said that she occasionally met KATZ at Columbus Circle in New York City, and he would say that he would have to deliver the material which she turned over to him to someone else, and that he would again meet her within fifteen minutes or so, after which they would have dinner. Many of the meetings took place on West 57th Street, New York City, and she recalled having dinner in the Buckingham Hotel on West 57th Street near 6th Avenue. At other times she would meet KATZ at locations near the Pennsylvania Station. She believed the meeting place was arranged in this locality when KATZ had just arrived from or was possibly enroute to Washington, D.C.

Concerning the type of material BENTLEY turned over to KATZ during the latter part of 1944, BENTLEY said that she continued to turn over material received from various persons in Washington, D.C., just as she had turned it over to "BILL" previously. She said that the only exception was after "BILL" had ceased seeing her, she no longer had any contact with the SPENCERMASTER group.

She said that the material which she received from individuals in Washington, D.C., and which she would then turn over to KATZ, was sometimes typed out or handwritten, sometimes given orally, and other times contained in undeveloped film negatives or rolls. BENTLEY said that she looked at all material with the exception of that which was on the undeveloped film.

She recalled that after KATZ took over, HELEN TENNEY

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was employed in the Balkan Division of the Office of Strategic Services. TENNEY was born June 16, 1910, at Mamaroneck, New York. She was a former contact of JACOB GOLOS who furnished GOLOS with material according to BENTLEY. BENTLEY stated that in the late Summer of 1943, TENNEY went to Washington, D. C. at the suggestion of GOLOS for the purpose of obtaining employment with the Office of Strategic Services. BENTLEY met HELEN TENNEY in Washington, D. C. and received from her copies of ditto reports from OSS undercover agents all over the world. BENTLEY also recalled obtaining information about a radio pick-up station operated by OSS on Long Island. She said she would turn over some of this information to "BILL," but recalled that none of it went to GOLOS, and that most of it was during the time she was turning it over to KATZ. BENTLEY also recalled picking up odd bits of information concerning OSS operations, which did not seem important to her, but seemed to be appreciated by KATZ.

DUNCAN CHAPLIN LEE was born in Anking, China, on November 19, 1913. BENTLEY advised that in 1942, MARY PRICE, a former secretary to WALTER LIPPMAN, mentioned to JACOB GOLOS that D. C. Lee was going to Washington, D. C. with General DONOVAN in the Office of Strategic Services. MARY PRICE asked GOLOS if he was interested in LEE. GOLOS replied that he was and told MARY PRICE to handle him. Thereafter, some material was obtained through LEE, but it was not very valuable and GOLOS ordered BENTLEY to handle LEE directly. BENTLEY contacted LEE in Washington and from conversation with him learned what type of information he could furnish and also learned that LEE realized that the information he was giving was destined for Russian Intelligence. LEE was shifted, around the time that KATZ took over, to the Japanese Division of OSS, BENTLEY said, and was giving information about Japanese agents in China and other miscellaneous data concerning OSS, the exact nature of which BENTLEY does not recall. LEE, she said, gave her the information either written out or orally. She recalled that she recounted to KATZ an incident occurring some months previous with DUNCAN LEE. She said she had also told this to "BILL," but recounted it to KATZ in order to show him the kind of person they were dealing with. She said that LEE, through his intimate association with 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. She told him that this proposal was looked upon unfavorably by the President, Fleet Admiral Leahy, and according to MAJOR LEE,



Director John Edgar Hoover, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was supposed to have remarked that it would not make much difference if the NKVD group did come over because they were already here and had been since the establishment of Amtorg. She described to KATZ that LEE had become excited and frightened over the prospect of such a mission coming to the United States as LEE had visions of this group visiting him at his home and thanking him for his cooperation. KATZ remarked that this incident was a good example of why Russia strongly desires that their American contacts not know the identity of the persons with whom they were dealing.

J. JULIUS JOSEPH was born February 10, 1914, at Northampton, Pennsylvania. BENTLEY advised that in July or August, 1942, she was requested by JACOB 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. From conversations with GOLOS, BENTLEY gained the understanding that JOSEPH had come to New York City previously and had made contact with the Communist Party headquarters. Apparently the Communist Party headquarters recognized his potentialities and informed GOLOS of his identity.

BENTLEY met JOSEPH at his home in Washington, D. C., and received a large amount of material which JOSEPH had been collecting for the previous two months. Subsequently, JOSEPH was transferred to the New York Office of the Social Security Board, and in 1943 was drafted into the United States Army. At that time GOLOS suggested that he attempt to be assigned to the Office of Strategic Services. BENTLEY recalled that about a week after his induction he was assigned to OSS and that he was in the Japanese Division, and was working in the Library of Congress. BENTLEY advised that she received information from JOSEPH while he was with OSS, which she turned over to KATZ. She recalled that JOSEPH had given her OSS reports and sometimes typed information. BENTLEY recalled that JOSEPH once gave a long report to her around the end of the summer, or the Fall, of 1944, which she believed she probably turned over to KATZ, but she was not sure. This report concerned the above described proposal of exchanging NKVD representatives, only it contained more up-to-date and detailed matter than LEE had given her.

JOSEPH also furnished BENTLEY with information from the Russian Division of the OSS and did some checking on persons in the Russian Division with a view to possibly developing them as agents.

In November, 1943, JACOB M. GOLOS, informed BENTLEY that through EARL BROWDER, GOLOS had made contact with a group in Washington, D. C. After the death of GOLOS on November 27, 1943, EARL BROWDER approached BENTLEY and arranged a meeting with this group in the apartment of JOHN ABT in New York City. During the early portion of 1944, BENTLEY met this group in ABT's apartment and at that time was introduced to four individuals identified as VICTOR PERLO, CHARLES KRAMER, HENRY MAGDOFF and EDWARD FITZGERALD. This group is known as the "PERLO group," and its total component consisted of the following additional individuals: HAROLD GLASSER, ALGER HISS, CHARLES KRAMER, SOLOMON AARON LISCHINSKY, GEORGE N. PERAZICH, ALLAN ROBERT ROSENBERG and DONALD NIVEN WHEELER. It is noted that MAGDOFF's true name is HARRY SAMUEL MAGDOFF.

BENTLEY advised that at the above mentioned meeting, and at subsequent meetings with these individuals, she received intelligence material, and there were discussions regarding the type of material the individuals in this group would be able to furnish, as well as the collection and payment of Communist Party dues by the members of this group.

VICTOR PERLO was born May 15, 1912, in New York City of Russian-Polish parents. At the time BENTLEY was in contact with him, he was employed by the WPB. He furnished her with information concerning airplanes and production, specifications, and to where they were allotted. This information was mostly in typewritten form, apparently typed by him.

EDWARD JOSEPH FITZGERALD was born November 19, 1911, in New York City. At the time BENTLEY was working under KATZ, FITZGERALD was also employed with the WPB. BENTLEY recalled that he furnished her with all sorts of military data, which she did not understand. It consisted of information about production of guns and tanks, specifications, and other related matters.

HAROLD GLASSER was born November 24, 1905, at Chicago, Illinois. It was indicated to BENTLEY that GLASSER had been out of the United States as a representative of the Treasury Department, and that he returned in the early part of 1944. He was thereafter stationed in the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. It was indicated to

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BENTLEY that GLASSER had been associated with these individuals prior to his departure from this country, and that after his return he had again become a member of the group upon his request. GLASSER furnished BENTLEY with information concerning Treasury Department matters during the time she was working under "BILL" and KATZ. BENTLEY said she was unable to distinguish which information went to which person.

ALLAN ROBERT ROSENBERG was born April 21, 1909, in Dorchester, Massachusetts. On her initial meeting with the PERLO group BENTLEY learned that ROSENBERG was out of the country serving in some capacity for the United States Government, and that he would be able to furnish information on his return. During subsequent meetings with the PERLO group BENTLEY met ROSENBERG, whom BENTLEY indicated to be a representative of the PERLO group in Washington, D. C. ROSENBERG was then employed in the FEA and, according to BENTLEY, was interested in German matters. He furnished her with prospectus material on what the United States intended to do with Germany.

Another individual from whom BENTLEY received information was JOSEPH B. GREGG, born May 2, 1909, at Columbus, Ohio. BENTLEY advised that GREGG obtained a position with the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington, D. C., about 1942. GREGG thereafter had dinner with JACOB GOLOS at Child's Resturant in New York City, at which time arrangements were made for GREGG to obtain all information possible which he could obtain in his official capacity with the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs. From the early part of 1942 until the latter part of 1944, GREGG furnished BENTLEY with information which had come from the Navy Department and which had to do with Communist affairs in Latin America. She particularly recalled that he furnished her information to the effect that FBI personnel were being sent to South American countries. The information which GREGG furnished, and which she turned over to

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KATZ, was sometimes photographed and turned over in the form of undeveloped film. Some of it was typed out by GREGG and sometimes it was handwritten or given orally.

BENTLEY said that she had two meetings with KATZ in Washington, D.C., both in December, 1944 prior to Christmas, one being at the Roger Smith Hotel and the other in the new Hotel Statler.

At her meeting with KATZ in the Statler Hotel, he told her that GROMOV was desirous of having BENTLEY stay over until the next day to see him. BENTLEY remained there and saw GROMOV the following day, at which time he told her it would be necessary for her to see all of the people she was contacting in Washington and inform them that she could no longer handle their material. She was told by GROMOV to inform these people that she was anticipating going to the hospital for an appendectomy and that while she was in the hospital they would be contacted by another individual. GROMOV told her that it would probably not be a good idea to break off immediately in order that the arrangements could be more easily handled.

BENTLEY stated that she did see these people in Washington with the exception of the PERLO group and informed them of her impending operation and that they would be contacted by another individual. She gave these instructions to HELEN TENNEY, JOSEPH GREGG, J. JULIUS JOSEPH, DUNCAN LEE, MAURICE HALPERIN, and possibly others.

It was also during December that BENTLEY purchased a considerable number of Christmas gifts for her Washington contacts. She recalled that on one trip which she made to Washington from New York she had three suitcases full of Christmas presents. She estimated her expenditures for this amounted to four or five hundred dollars, reimbursement for which was made by KATZ who seemed to consider the expenditure very mild.

Concerning her last contact with HELEN TENNEY in Washington in 1944, BENTLEY said that TENNEY was financially pressed at that time and that she gave TENNEY fifty dollars.

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Thereafter, BENTLEY mentioned to KATZ that she had advanced TENNEY fifty dollars, and KATZ told BENTLEY that if TENNEY needed the money, arrangements should be made to pay her fifty dollars a month regularly.

BENTLEY stated that after the death of GOLOS, restrictions on finances appeared to be somewhat relaxed because thereafter the delays of securing reimbursement for expenses were not nearly so long and, in fact, one of GOLOS' successors, either "BILL" or KATZ, had commented to her that money was no object as long as it was going for a worthwhile purpose.

Four or five days previous to Christmas, 1944, after her conversation with KATZ in the Statler Hotel, BENTLEY met PERLO at the apartment of MARY PRICE in New York City. At this meeting BENTLEY told PERLO that she would no longer be seeing him, using again the alibi of an impending appendectomy. At this meeting PERLO gave BENTLEY some material, which she turned over to KATZ on the Friday before Christmas, 1944. This meeting represented the last contact with the PERLO group, with the exception of one time in the Spring of 1945 when EDWARD FITZGERALD visited BENTLEY in New York and complained about disliking PERLO and wondering if some other contact could not be arranged for him.

After seeing KATZ on the Friday before Christmas, 1944, the next meeting with him, she recalled, was on New Years Day, also in New York City. BENTLEY said she continued to see KATZ at intervals, with the meetings becoming less frequent and it was sometime during the early Spring of 1945 that there was a three week lay off. KATZ told her that during this time he had been receiving medical treatment for ulcers.

BENTLEY stated that she no longer turned over any information to KATZ after the first of the year 1945. She also stated that she ceased to pick up material just prior to that time. Her meetings with KATZ after the beginning of 1945 were devoted principally to discussions of the progress being made by her former contacts in Washington.

BENTLEY stated that KATZ would occasionally have

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some sort of problem and it was evident to BENTLEY throughout the first few months in 1945 that KATZ was thoroughly cognizant of the activities of the PERLO and SILVERMASTER groups, although she had turned over the SILVERMASTER group to BILL prior to dealing with KATZ.

During this time they also discussed having BENTLEY replaced in her duties at the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, where she was employed, and to arrange a vacation for her. KATZ also told BENTLEY around January or February, 1945 that her apprenticeship had now been served and that she was now ready to become a "pole". BENTLEY said that she asked what KATZ meant by this and what her duties would be. KATZ explained to her a plan which had either just been put into action or which they were anticipating adopting. This plan, as best BENTLEY could recall, was described to her by KATZ as follows:

A single unit would be made up consisting maybe of six individuals who were obtaining information for the Russians. No one of the six would know the identity of the other five. Each individual would have a messenger and/or a mail drop through which they would dispose of the information. These six individuals would not know the identity of the messenger or the mail drop. There would be one individual responsible for gathering and correlating the information from the messengers or mail drops. This one individual would in turn relay his information through another messenger or mail drop. This system would be further refined so as to bring about the result that one single person unknown to anyone else in the group would eventually come into possession of all the information obtained by the original six. This one person would know the identities of the original six and all the messengers and mail drops. The last person, the one who would have knowledge of the entire set-up, would, according to KATZ, normally be a Russian, but in view of BENTLEY's previous experience and loyalty, KATZ told her she would probably be entrusted with this sort of position. The person in this position would then turn over the material to a person higher up in the apparatus.

KATZ said that the purpose of the system was that in the event anything happened to one of the members, the identity and activities of the others would not be known to this person, and,

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therefore, they could operate with extreme security.

During these meetings, KATZ and BENTLEY agreed that she would eventually divorce herself from the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. KATZ indicated to her that he was attempting to secure some suitable person to replace her in the corporation. Sometime in February, 1945 he told her he had decided upon the individual who would replace her. At this meeting KATZ told BENTLEY that they would stroll around for a few minutes and he would tell her a little about this person. After that she could meet this individual. KATZ told BENTLEY that this newly selected person was RAE ELSON. He said that ELSON had been recommended to him by a party functionary; that she was a good loyal Communist and appeared to be an adequate replacement for BENTLEY. Thus, KATZ introduced BENTLEY to ELSON. After they met, KATZ, ELSON and BENTLEY went to the Buckingham Hotel on West 57th Street near Sixth Avenue, where they had dinner and discussed the nature of the business handled by the United States Service and Shipping Corporation.

Negotiations were carried on for approximately one month at that time relative to the placing of ELSON in BENTLEY's job. After some delay ELSON was elected to the position of secretary in the company.

Sometime in May, 1945 BENTLEY saw KATZ for the last time. At this meeting, which was in New York City, KATZ indicated that he probably would not see BENTLEY, but set a tentative date to see her the following week. BENTLEY went to the appointed place on the date scheduled and KATZ did not appear. She said that she had not seen him since that time and had no information concerning his whereabouts, with the exception that at her last meeting with GROMOV on November 21, 1945, she asked him if KATZ was still around. GROMOV appeared to be somewhat upset when she made reference to KATZ, but did state that he had not seen him for about four months. At the time that BENTLEY asked GROMOV about KATZ, she inquired as to his physical condition and GROMOV replied, "He is not any better than he had previously been".

Miscellaneous information relating to BENTLEY's activities with KATZ is being set out in the paragraphs following. This information was also supplied by BENTLEY during the aforementioned interviews with her by Bureau agents.

BENTLEY said that whenever she and KATZ had discussions about their espionage work, she recalled that he would refer to it as "the work" or "our work". KATZ used to tell BENTLEY that he knew more about the work than anyone else in the United States. He occasionally indicated that he was displeased because of "bright young men" being sent over to the United States from Russia, and persons like himself had been here for some time and knew the country well, and did not need any instructions from someone who had never been in this country before and did not comprehend the problems involved.

BENTLEY further recalled that on the occasion of her last few meetings with KATZ, he told her he had done all types of work for the Russians in the United States and felt that he was about as proficient an individual as they had in this country, but that he could not advance himself any further.

She also recalled that KATZ was inclined to brag about his work some what. He said that any agent that he handled would be willing to jump off the roof if he told him to.

In other conversations with KATZ, BENTLEY said he displayed a vast knowledge of her previous espionage work with GOLOS and displayed knowledge of the details of many past activities in which GOLOS had been interested in or had participated in. KATZ was aware of the case of LEON HELFAND, ex-Russian Ambassador to Italy, who had fled to the United States, and advised BENTLEY that he had eventually lost track of HELFAND, but believed he was residing in Virginia. KATZ also knew of the activities of one JOFFO, about whom GOLOS had spoken in 1938, referring to JOFFO as an underground enemy of the Party.

BENTLEY recalled that in October or November, 1944, KATZ told her the story of JOFFO as an international agent, who had smuggled diamonds, and was associated in some way with RICHARD WALDO.



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KATZ also knew "CHARLIE", the dentist, to whom GOLOS said he had been turning over his espionage material. KATZ furnished a great deal of information concerning "CHARLIE's" background and description to BENTLEY, but never told her his true identity.

KATZ also indicated to BENTLEY that he was aware of unauthorized visits which GOLOS had made to the office of RICHARD WALDO. He also was aware of the existence of J. PETERS (Alexander Stevens), and had stated that GOLOS knew PETERS. KATZ was surprised when BENTLEY said that she was not acquainted with PETERS' activities.

KATZ also had a knowledge, according to what he told BENTLEY, of some technical contacts which GOLOS had developed.

Whenever BENTLEY met KATZ it was usually through prearrangement and she carried a copy of Life Magazine. She said that if any changes were to be made in their meeting place, KATZ would call her at her office.

KATZ one time explained to BENTLEY that the material which she turned over to him eventually found its way to the Russian Embassy in Washington and from there on the information was reviewed and the portion believed important was dispatched by cable. He said that some of it was disregarded as of no value, and the remainder would be forwarded by plane or boat, presumably by a diplomatic courier. KATZ told BENTLEY that the material to be forwarded by courier was generally reduced to micro-film inasmuch as it was less bulky in that form and could be disposed of quickly in the event something unforeseen occurred. KATZ also remarked that the material brought by BENTLEY to New York was always immediately returned to Washington, D.C. KATZ said this method of operation was undesirable.

In the latter part of 1944 BENTLEY recalled that KATZ had told her that the Russians were providing code names for various governmental agencies, as well as for all of the people who were supplying them with information. She recalled particularly that the FBI was referred to as "hotel" and that the FEA was referred to as "villa". KATZ did not tell her any of the other code names.

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KATZ once asked BENTLEY to contact EARL 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 KATZ never further identified. KATZ told her that BROWDER should attempt to select as a front for the business someone whose normal activities would effectively cloak the practice of exchanging considerable money. She took this matter up with BROWDER and BROWDER was to discuss it with an individual, whom she believed had been suggested to the Russians by some Communist Party functionary. BENTLEY did not know what was the outcome of these negotiations.

EARL BROWDER was head of the Communist Political Association at that time, and BENTLEY has stated that she used to see him frequently during that period.

Because of meeting KATZ frequently near the Pennsylvania Station, and because of the impression he gave her that the material she collected was brought immediately back to Washington, BENTLEY was under the impression that KATZ frequently commuted between New York and Washington. She said he usually came to New York on a Monday or a Tuesday and would return to Washington on a Thursday. She noted that he never had any luggage with him when she met him in the vicinity of Pennsylvania Station.

BENTLEY stated that KATZ told her a lot of information about himself, some of which she believed was purposely falsified in order to conceal his true identity from her. Some of the information, she said, she believed was true.

BENTLEY said that KATZ suffered acutely from stomach ulcers and drank quantities of milk for this reason. He once told her that he was receiving medical treatment for the ulcers and said at one time that he was considering going to the Mayo Clinic.

KATZ told BENTLEY that his real name was a Lithuanian family name. With respect to his marital status, KATZ claimed never to have been married, and mentioned some unhappy love affair in either Russia or Lithuania. BENTLEY believed that KATZ had

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a furnished room somewhere in New York because he mentioned that the woman who operated the house where he lived was romantically inclined towards him, but he did not want to get married because he did not want to be tied down.

KATZ told BENTLEY that at one time he had spent a couple of years tapping telephones; that he was proficient in photography, opening letters, and gaining access to buildings and offices. BENTLEY told KATZ that GOLOS had never instructed her along these lines and KATZ mentioned that GOLOS had engaged in some of these practices himself, KATZ having mentioned at one time that GOLOS had made unauthorized visits to the office of RICHARD WALDO, in the McClure Syndicate.

KATZ always cautioned BENTLEY, as did many of her other contacts, never to say anything important on the telephone, but rather to converse in such a manner so as to make anyone listening think the call was social. He told her also to be alert for any unusual buzzing or clicks while she was on the phone. One time when BENTLEY was residing at 56 Barrow Street, KATZ mentioned he would come over to her residence with some equipment which would enable him to check her telephone to see if there was a tape on it. KATZ also told BENTLEY 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 conversations as though there were a microphone right in the room.

KATZ told BENTLEY that he came from a large family, having two or three brothers. He also told her that he used to do odd jobs in his early years in Lithuania for the revolutionaries. BENTLEY said that KATZ had told her he was trained in jiu jitsu and that he could handle a gun quite expertly.

KATZ advised BENTLEY concerning surveillances that in the event it was impossible to lose a surveillance one way or another, the last resort was to turn around and start following the person who was following you. KATZ told BENTLEY that he found this to be the best method of shaking off a surveillance.

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At one meeting in the latter part of November, 1944, KATZ requested BENTLEY to submit her own biography as well as the biographies of all the people whom she was contacting and obtaining material from. BENTLEY made biographical information concerning herself available and passed on the instructions to her other contacts and recalled that a number of them did prepare and submit the auto-biographical data.

KATZ told BENTLEY that the present policy of the Russians was to split up the larger groups into smaller groups, and that she, personally, was in charge of too many people. BENTLEY made some mention that this splitting up of larger groups was a typical OGPU arrangement. KATZ appeared very startled at this remark and attempted to portray extreme ignorance of what she was talking about. BENTLEY told him it was silly of him to attempt to deceive her about his true connection and that she did not like his lying to her in that regard. He told her he regretted it, but that lying was necessary at times and he remarked that the Russians did not want their American contacts to know with whom they were dealing. It was at this time that she told KATZ the incident concerning Major LEE, set out heretofore.

BENTLEY continued to see GROMOV, after the first time she met him, at intervals. GROMOV knew from the beginning BENTLEY's real identity and said that while he was in Washington in 1942 he had become aware of the fact that there was an American girl working for GOLOS in the United States. When she first met GROMOV he said, "I bring you greetings from home". Sometime later when she met KATZ, BENTLEY told him that GROMOV had said this and KATZ became very much alarmed, indicating that this was definitely the wrong thing for GROMOV to have said.

GROMOV had dinner with BENTLEY during their first meeting at Naylor's Restaurant in Washington, D.C. During this time he spoke to her concerning business at the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and also informed her that in the event he wished to get in touch with her again, he would accomplish this through KATZ. No definite date was set at that time for future meetings with GROMOV.

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In the latter part of November, 1944, however, KATZ told her that GROMOV was coming to New York and KATZ arranged for GROMOV to meet BENTLEY at the Hotel Edison. She again met him, through arrangements made by KATZ, about a week before Christmas, 1944 outside Best & Company, a department store, located on Connecticut Avenue in Washington, D.C. At this meeting GROMOV told BENTLEY she had been awarded the Order of the Red Star. At this meeting also, BENTLEY became thoroughly disgusted with GROMOV because he behaved in an obnoxious manner towards her.

BENTLEY told KATZ, after this Washington meeting with GROMOV, that she had had a very unpleasant experience with him and had no desire to see him again. Because of this, she did not see GROMOV again until the early part of June, 1945.

When BENTLEY saw KATZ for the last time in May, 1945, he told her he might not see her again, but that GROMOV would still be around. KATZ told her she might receive a post card with some innocuous message on it and this would mean to meet GROMOV in Washington two days subsequent to the postmark on the card. She did not receive any such post card but in June, 1945, she told RAE ELSON that she had not seen anyone for some time, and RAE ELSON arranged for BENTLEY to meet GROMOV in Washington again.

During her acquaintance with KATZ, she never met both KATZ and GROMOV together. She recalled that after she met GROMOV for the first time, KATZ asked her about him and she described GROMOV to him. KATZ remarked that he knew this person.

BENTLEY saw GROMOV occasionally up until November 21, 1945, which was her last meeting with him, and which has been previously described.

KATZ at one time, early in 1945, requested BENTLEY to get in touch with Mrs. RHODES to determine the present whereabouts of her husband, PETER RHODES. BENTLEY recalled telephoning her and identifying herself, but Mrs. RHODES told BENTLEY that she was too busy to see her. BENTLEY said that it was obvious that Mrs. RHODES did not want to meet her. She advised KATZ

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of this situation but he asked her to press Mrs. RHODES for a meeting, but BENTLEY declined to do this.

Sometime in the summer of 1945 GROMOV also expressed an interest in PETER RHODES and asked BENTLEY to arrange for a meeting with Mrs. RHODES for the purpose of having her husband meet some new Russian contact. BENTLEY again declined to do this for the reason that Mrs. RHODES had previously made it apparent that she wanted no further association with her.

KATZ, from the time of his first meeting with BENTLEY, in October, 1944, used to ask her why EARL BROWDER had not allowed the American contacts to be turned over to the Russians and also demanded that MARY PRICE and CEDRIC BELFRAGE be immediately turned over. BENTLEY told BROWDER of KATZ' demands and BROWDER rejected them as MARY PRICE had been by this time turned loose by BROWDER and BROWDER, she believed, was somewhat afraid of BELFRAGE because of his connections with British Intelligence.

BENTLEY said she told KATZ that PRICE was highly nervous, neurotic and highly unstable emotionally, and, therefore, in no condition to be turned over to him or any other Russian to engage in any Russian activities.

BENTLEY recalled one incident when KATZ requested her to ask BROWDER to attempt to get a young man, whose induction into the Armed Services seemed imminent, into the Merchant Marine through his contacts with the National Maritime Union. KATZ told BENTLEY he felt it would be advisable to have this man in the Merchant Marine rather than have him subjected to service in Armed Forces. Nothing was done with reference to this plan because when BENTLEY saw KATZ later and asked him about it, he said it was too late. BENTLEY said she never did request BROWDER to do anything about this young man as she understood that KATZ was to give her additional details about him. This incident happened during the latter part of BENTLEY's contact with KATZ.

In 1944 KATZ informed BENTLEY that she should cease her contacts with LOUIS BUDENZ, who was at that time Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker".

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In the Spring of 1945 KATZ told BENTLEY that the Soviets were having some trouble with JOHN ABT inasmuch as ABT was attempting to "move in" on some of BENTLEY's contacts and that his activities were on behalf of EARL BROWDER.

F. THOMAS L. BLACK,  
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BLACK has been interviewed by Bureau agents frequently since June 15, 1950. He was first interviewed on May 31, 1950, in connection with the investigation of HARRY GOLD. At that time he said he had no knowledge that HARRY GOLD was engaged in Soviet espionage. On June 15, 1950, BLACK was reinterviewed and at this time he admitted knowing that HARRY GOLD was engaged in espionage and that HARRY GOLD had told him that he, GOLD, was the American espionage contact of KLAUS FUCKS, scientist, convicted in England of atomic espionage. Since June 15, 1950, BLACK has furnished considerable information concerning his activities.

He was born July 5, 1907, at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. His name at birth was TASSO LESSING BLACK. He graduated from Bloomsburg High School in Pennsylvania, in 1925. He attended Pennsylvania State College from 1925 to 1929, but did not graduate. He has been employed as a chemist in various plants in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. BLACK said he joined the Communist Party in about 1931, and belonged until about 1933, when he stopped going to meetings because of the menial jobs he seemed to be assigned to by the Party. In 1934, BLACK contacted GAIK OVAKIMIAN at the Amtorg Trading Corporation, New York City. He was desirous of obtaining a job in the Soviet Union, but was recruited by OVAKIMIAN into the Soviet espionage system. He was introduced by OVAKIMIAN soon after his recruitment in the later part of 1934 or early 1935, to a man known only as PAUL PETERSEN and under PETERSEN'S direction he joined the Socialist Workers Party and conducted espionage activities against the Trotskyites in the New Jersey area for the Soviets. He also admitted giving the Soviets reports on various industrial processes some of which were faked by him.

BLACK introduced HARRY GOLD to PAUL PETERSEN in 1934 or 1935. (HARRY GOLD knew PETERSEN only as PAUL SMITH). He continued working under PETERSEN until 1938 and began in the early part of 1938 working under a man known to him as "GEORGE". He has identified "GEORGE" as SEMEN MARCOVICH SEMENOV. He continued his contacts with SEMENOV for only a short period as, on March 10, 1938, BLACK was burned in a laboratory accident at his place of employment, the National Oil Products Company, New Jersey. While he was hospitalized at the West Hudson Hospital in Kearny, New Jersey, following his accident, he was contacted by his next principal who appeared unannounced one



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morning at BLACK'S room at the Hospital and identified himself to BLACK as Dr. ROBERT SCHWARTZ.

After BLACK got out of the hospital in August, 1938, SCHWARTZ tried to get him to go to Mexico to obtain employment in the Trotsky household for the purpose of Soviet espionage. BLACK did not go and saw little else of Dr. SCHWARTZ after that. BLACK continued to do some Trotskyite espionage work for "JOHN" and "CARL" during 1939 and 1940. BLACK was not certain as to the exact periods during which he was working under the above described superiors. He recalled that some time late in 1938, he believed, while employed at the National Oil Products Company, Harrison, New Jersey, his espionage superior "JOHN" introduced him to a man known to him as "JACK". On June 16, 1950, THOMAS L. BLACK positively identified KATZ as being identical with his contact "JACK". The identification was made from photographs of KATZ.

During the period of 1938 to 1940, BLACK stated that KATZ directed his activity in the Trotskyite Movement in this country. BLACK said KATZ continually pressed him for information on what transpired in the movement. BLACK said that his function was to ingratiate himself with the leading Trotskyites to the point where they would recommend BLACK'S residence in the Trotsky household in Mexico.

In 1940, KATZ told BLACK that the Soviet Union was in great danger and that BLACK was needed for far more serious business. He was also told at this time to forget all about the Trotskyite business by KATZ. At this time BLACK was directed to go to the Kellogg Company, a subsidiary of the Kellogg Company, an engineering concern in New York City. The exact time of this request could not be placed by BLACK. However, he did say that it may have been in 1941 or 1942, though he did believe the request was made earlier than that. KATZ did not indicate his reason for wanting BLACK to become associated with the Kellogg Company although BLACK said he knew there was "something going on there they wanted to know more about". BLACK said that he learned later that the Kellogg Company was concerned with the Manhattan Project.

KATZ was told by BLACK that he (BLACK) had applied for a job at Kellogg, but had been rejected. Actually, BLACK said, he did not apply, but merely told KATZ so in order to lessen the demands of KATZ. KATZ then asked BLACK if BLACK would be willing to work for him on a consultant basis, however, BLACK said that he would be willing to do this only on a legitimate basis and not in an espionage capacity at that time.

Shortly after May of 1942, BLACK, upon instructions from KATZ, went from Newark, New Jersey, to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. At this time he contacted Dr. EARL WILLIAM FLOSDORF, Department of Bacteriology, University of Pennsylvania. He had in his possession at the time of this contact of FLOSDORF a letter dated May 7, 1942 and signed by Dr. G. L. REBINGVITCH, which he was to show to FLOSDORF. (The particular date of this contact was established by a voluntary search of BLACK'S effects contained in the Van Posnack Warehouse in Newark, New Jersey, which turned up this letter which BLACK said he used in meeting FLOSDORF.)

KATZ had told BLACK that FLOSDORF had developed an apparatus and a method for freeze-drying bacterial cultures so they could be stored for long periods of time. He also said that the Soviet Union had purchased the original apparatus from Dr. FLOSDORF.

It was BLACK'S impression that this was a legitimate business transaction wherein the Amtorg Trading Company had purchased the apparatus from Dr. FLOSDORF. BLACK said he had recollections of contacting Dr. FLOSDORF stating that Dr. REBINGVITCH of the Soviet Red Cross had sent BLACK to meet FLOSDORF. At this contact FLOSDORF was asked if he would be willing to furnish the Soviets additional information concerning his (FLOSDORF'S) processes. BLACK said he believed FLOSDORF indicated that he would be willing to discuss this matter, however, FLOSDORF was told that final arrangements would be made by a representative of the Soviet Red Cross. This information was furnished to KATZ and BLACK stated that he had no other contacts with FLOSDORF, nor does he know if FLOSDORF was recontacted by anyone else.

In the period following the contact of Dr. FLOSDORF in 1942 and the fall of 1943, BLACK indicated that he was inactive. However, he did say that KATZ, whom he saw at infrequent periods, continuously asked him to get a position where he could be of more assistance to the Soviet Union.

Some time during the fall of 1943, BLACK said he prepared a report on microbiological processes on the production of Sorbose from Sorbitol. Sorbose is, according to BLACK, material from which Vitamin C can be made. BLACK said he prepared a technical report as to how Sorbose was produced. He said the report he prepared and turned over to KATZ was fictitious, but it contained enough of the truth so that its fictitious nature could not be checked for a long time.

A sample of the raw material Sorbitol was secured by BLACK, possibly from the American Culture Collection or some bacteriological laboratory. This was necessary as BLACK said the process for producing Sorbitol by fermentation would have been without value if the necessary culture were not supplied. Elaborate preparations for transmitting the culture to the Soviet Union were discussed by BLACK and KATZ prior to the shipment of this culture. BLACK said six culture tubes containing transplants of the culture were packed in ice in a gallon thermos jug and turned over to KATZ. The exact method of transmission is rather vague to BLACK, but he recalls KATZ may have stated that the culture was sent to Moscow by plane.

In 1943 at the time of the submission of the reports on Sorbitol, as well as the culture to KATZ, BLACK said he was registered in the Hotel New Yorker and it was there that, he believes, he turned over the material to KATZ.

Following the transmission of the material on Sorbitol, BLACK said there was again a period of inactivity of perhaps six months to a year before he was recontacted by KATZ. At the next contact KATZ requested information on a process for producing Penicillin. As near as BLACK can recall, information on Penicillin was furnished to KATZ prior to his (BLACK'S) leaving National Oil Products Company in June of 1944.

BLACK said he prepared a report of the methods used in Penicillin manufacture at that time. A culture of Penicillium Notatum was obtained from the American Type Culture Collection, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., and given to KATZ. Detailed instructions as to how this culture should be cared for, the type of culture media to be used in transplanting, etc. were also furnished by BLACK.

In the summer of 1944, upon instructions of KATZ, BLACK was to make contact with an individual who worked for the Hercules Powder Company in Wilmington, Delaware. BLACK said he did not go to Wilmington, but told KATZ that he had done so but was unable to effect this meeting. Shortly thereafter BLACK met with KATZ in New York City and at this meeting was introduced to WILLIAM STAPLER by KATZ. STAPLER was the individual whom BLACK was to have met in Wilmington.

At this initial meeting STAPLER refused to furnish information unless he was paid some money that he claimed was owed him.

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Prior to meeting STAPLER again, BLACK said he also met KATZ. At this time KATZ furnished BLACK with some money to give to STAPLER. The money which BLACK gave to STAPLER had been placed in an envelope by KATZ and, therefore, BLACK said he did not know the exact amount but believed it to be approximately \$100.00.

At the second meeting with STAPLER which was held in the Newark, New Jersey, railroad station, BLACK gave STAPLER the money KATZ furnished. BLACK advised that STAPLER did not give him any information for transmittal to KATZ at this meeting. STAPLER was, according to BLACK, interested in furnishing information only because of the money he could make by so doing.

These two contacts of STAPLER were the only contacts of him made at the direction of KATZ, according to BLACK.

BLACK said that during the period that KATZ was contacting him KATZ was pretty well disgusted with his lack of cooperation. Shortly after the time BLACK lost his job at the National Oil Products Company in Harrison, New Jersey, KATZ contacted him and told BLACK not to take the first position offered. He was to look for a position where he could be of service to the Soviet Union. For the last six months in 1944 BLACK received a sum of \$100.00 a month from KATZ while unemployed and theoretically looking for a position where he could be of greater assistance to the Soviets. Actually, BLACK, during this period of supposed unemployment, was a part time consultant for Fine Organics, Inc. in New York. In the summer of 1945 BLACK became employed at the Charles W. Berg Laboratories in Philadelphia.

A few years after World War II was over, BLACK was again contacted by KATZ. At this time, believed by BLACK to be 1948 or possibly earlier, a Mr. WATKINS called BLACK at the Charles W. Berg Laboratories in Philadelphia. BLACK was not available at the time of this call, but a week or so later another call was made by Mr. WATKINS to the Berg Laboratories. At the time of the second call BLACK said he recognized the voice of WATKINS as that of KATZ and an appointment was made to meet KATZ in New York City.

This meeting was held in New York City in front of Macy's Department Store. KATZ told BLACK that he wanted to reestablish the contact that had been lost and he wanted BLACK to do some work for the Soviet Union again.

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At the time of this contact BLACK told KATZ that he was willing to continue, but it was not advisable as he (BLACK) was being investigated by the FBI. There was no truth in this statement, according to BLACK, but he had received the idea from HARRY GOLD.

KATZ also told BLACK at this time that he had been investigated by the FBI. During this meeting KATZ said "they" had a contact through which they could learn what the FBI knew about BLACK. This would take some time, but according to KATZ, could be accomplished. BLACK was of the impression that KATZ knew of this contact, but did not know who the contact actually was.

At this meeting arrangements were made for BLACK to meet KATZ' successor Soviet agent in Philadelphia. According to BLACK, this meeting never took place. Because of the arrangements made for a successor to KATZ, BLACK said he received the impression that KATZ was going away.

During the course of the interviews BLACK has consistently maintained that from the time he first realized that PAUL PETERSEN intended him to be an espionage agent until the time of his last contact with KATZ his single thought was to break away from the Soviet influence. He has stated that any activity which he performed at the direction of his Soviet superiors was performed because of fear or in order to make some showing of cooperation. He claims he purposely failed to keep some appointments to carry out some assignments, that he lied to Soviet superiors about the nature of work he had done and that the written reports he handed in were either completely fabricated or set out processes which were impractical.

With reference to the material which THOMAS L. BLACK has stated he turned over to KATZ, the following opinions have been obtained:

Officials of the Merck Chemical Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised that penicillin was not classified.

Officials of the National Oil Products Company advised that the development and manufacture of sorbitol was never classified and was never developed or sold under government contract.

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In addition to the above Mr. NICHOLAS M. MOLNAR, President of Fine Organics, Inc., 211 West 19th St., New York City, where BLACK was employed during 1944-1945, reported that this company did considerable work for the Government during the war. None of it however, he continued, was restricted. GEORGE C. STIER, National Oil Products Co., Harrison, New Jersey, advised that THOMAS L. BLACK "neither worked on nor was cleared for classified work at NOPCO, and was never involved in the manufacture of products for the Chemical Warfare Service."

Mr. FRED HOGG, Director of Sales, Naval Stores Department, Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Delaware, advised that STAPLER had access to Technical Trade Reports and in this respect all new developments engaged in by the Hercules Company. According to HOGG there was no information carrying a government classification contained in these trade reports. As far as HOGG knew WILLIAM STAPLER had no access to any confidential material.

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G. HARRY GOLD,  
IN FEDERAL CUSTODY

HARRY GOLD was born in Switzerland on December 12, 1910. He obtained derivative United States citizenship when his father, SAM GOLD, was naturalized on June 6, 1922. GOLD attended the public school system in Philadelphia graduating in 1930. He attended two years at the University of Pennsylvania and completed work toward a diploma at Drexel Institute of Technology, graduating in 1936. From 1938 to 1940, GOLD attended Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio, obtaining a degree. He was formerly employed as a chemist. GOLD'S residence up until the time of his arrest was 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was arrested on May 23, 1950 and charged with violation of the wartime espionage statute. GOLD pleaded guilty and is presently awaiting sentence.

GOLD has been interviewed frequently from May 15, 1950 to the present time. GOLD stated he was first introduced into Soviet espionage work by THOMAS L. BLACK who introduced him to his first superior in 1935. GOLD knew this superior only as PAUL SMITH. Information of an industrial nature was furnished to SMITH by GOLD from 1935 to 1937.

In the summer of 1937, GOLD was introduced to his next superior, STEVE SWARTZ by PAUL SMITH. GOLD gave SWARTZ information which GOLD had obtained during his employment at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company at that time. GOLD has identified STEVE SWARTZ as SEMEN MEFODEVICH RUGI, former employee of the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission in Washington, who has since returned to Russia.

In late 1937 or early 1938, SWARTZ introduced GOLD to his third Soviet espionage superior who was known to GOLD as "FRED". GOLD furnished "FRED" with general industrial information prior to going to Cincinnati in the fall of 1938. GOLD attended Xavier University in Cincinnati from September, 1938 until the end of the school year in the spring of 1940. "FRED" gave GOLD some financial assistance during the time GOLD was attending Xavier University.

GOLD said that while he was a student at Xavier University in Cincinnati, in the spring of 1940, he received a telephone call from "FRED", his Soviet espionage superior. "FRED" requested that GOLD come to New York City immediately. To the best of GOLD'S recollection, he arrived in New York City on a Friday afternoon. He travelled by Baltimore and Ohio Railroad coach to Jersey City, New Jersey, and there GOLD took a ferry to New York City.

NY 65-14913

GOLD went directly to the Hotel New Yorker and registered there under his own name. The fact that GOLD registered at the hotel was contrary to instructions received from "FRED". GOLD had been told by "FRED" that he would be met in the lobby of the Hotel New Yorker. He was unable to recall whether "FRED" indicated he would meet him or that there would be an alternate contact. That evening in the lobby of the hotel, GOLD was approached by an individual subsequently identified as JOSEPH KATZ.

This individual told GOLD he had been sent by "FRED". During the discussion at this meeting, KATZ inquired as to the success GOLD was having in contacting BENJAMIN SMILG. GOLD told KATZ he was unsuccessful with SMILG. Thereupon, KATZ expressed an interest in GOLD'S plans for the future. KATZ was told that GOLD planned to return to Philadelphia in order to be near his family. The alternate contact was disappointed in GOLD'S plans and suggested GOLD try to secure work in Cincinnati. However, KATZ did not offer to assist GOLD in finding employment in Cincinnati.

At the conclusion of the discussion, GOLD said KATZ gave him \$100.00 or 150.00 for assistance in completing his schooling at Xavier University. No arrangements or plans were made for any additional meetings.

On October 16, 1950, GOLD was reinterviewed for any supplemental information he might have recalled re JOSEPH KATZ. He stated the one meeting described above was actually two, one on a Friday evening and the second on Saturday afternoon of the same weekend. At the first meeting, KATZ and GOLD left the lobby of the hotel and went for a walk. It was during this walk that KATZ and GOLD discussed SMILG and GOLD'S future plans. GOLD and KATZ had something to eat in a restaurant called Travlers during their first meeting. It was because of this, GOLD learned his contact had difficulty with his stomach. The second meeting which took place the following day, was very brief. At this time GOLD received money from KATZ. He now believes the amount was probably \$200.00 and not the smaller amount he previously stated.

GOLD also recalled that a recognition signal of some kind may have been involved. He believed this involved two yellow pencils in the breast pocket of his suit or the alternate contact's suit. GOLD did not see KATZ again.



NY 65-14913

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The Confidential Informants mentioned in the report of Special Agent FRANCIS W. ZANGLE, dated November 8, 1950 at New York, New York, are identified as follows:

T-1 WFO C.I. S60.

T-2 [REDACTED]

T-3 [REDACTED]

T-4 [REDACTED]

T-5 [REDACTED]

T-6 [REDACTED]

T-7 [REDACTED]

T-8 [REDACTED]

T-9 [REDACTED]

T-10 [REDACTED]

T-11 [REDACTED]

T-12 [REDACTED]

T-13 [REDACTED]

T-14 [REDACTED]

T-15 [REDACTED]

T-16 [REDACTED]

OS

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

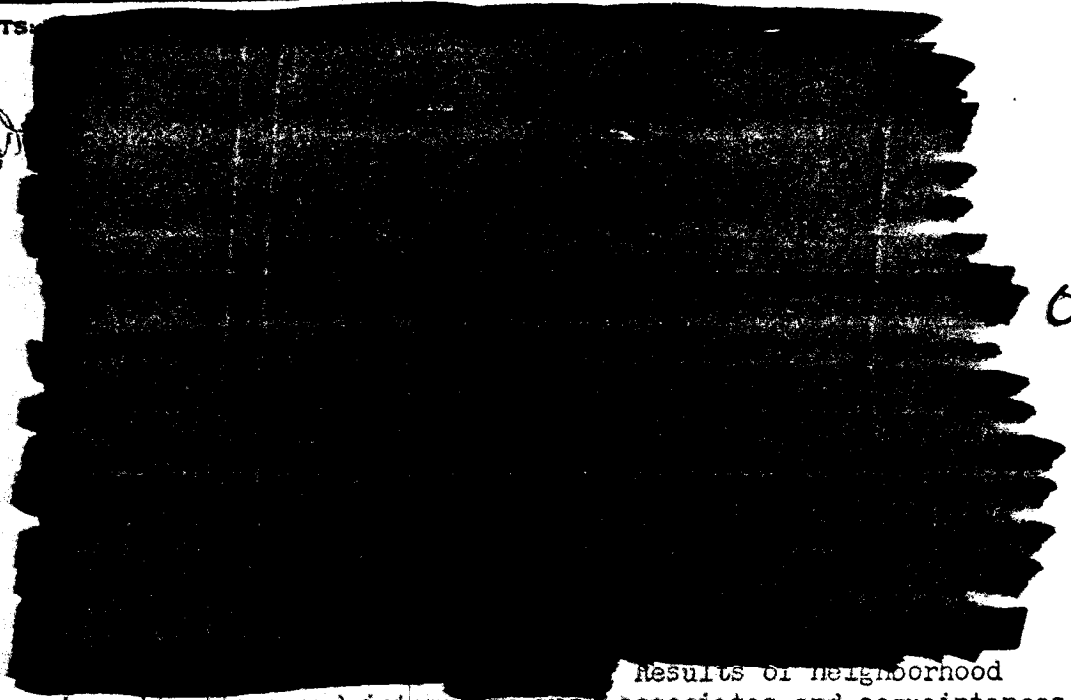
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

WFO FILE NO. 65-5128

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE JUN 8 1949	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/28 - 6/27/49	REPORT MADE BY THOMAS A. MENDENHALL	JPW JIF HW
TITLE JUDITH COPLON			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

*Judith*



OS

Results of neighborhood investigations and interviews with associates and acquaintances set out.



OS

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent T. SCOTT MILLER, dated April 21, 1949, at New York  
Report of Special Agent THOMAS A. MENDENHALL, dated April 21, 1949, at Washington, D. C.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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6 - Bureau 3 - New York 3 - Washington Field		FBI NEW YORK JUN 30 1949	
		<i>Marago</i>	

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[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

OS

Informant T-3, a former member of the Communist Party, of established reliability, who has furnished considerable

information to the FBI, advised that SILVERMASTER was involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D.C. and New York in the early 1940's, that he was a close associate of known Communists and pro-Soviet sympathizers and for a period of time known to this informant was a dues-paying member of the Communist Party. Further, that SILVERMASTER was a frequent contact of an admitted Soviet espionage agent.

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

OS

WFO #65-5128

Interviews of Associates and Acquaintances  
of COPLON:

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

OS

LORRAINE SINDERBRAND  
247 Delaware Avenue, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

On April 26, 1949, in accordance with Bureau instructions, LORRAINE SINDERBRAND, wife of ALVIN, was reinterviewed by Special Agents Charles D. Chapman and Hollis W. Bowers for the purpose of showing her material which COPLON had in her possession at the time of her arrest concerning the SINDERBRANDS.

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED] OS

[REDACTED] OS

[REDACTED] OS

[REDACTED] OS

During the course of the interview, LORRAINE informed that she and her husband had obtained her apartment at 247 Delaware Avenue, N. W. through the rental agency of Carey Winston, 739 15th Street, N. W. and that while living at this apartment she became friendly with MAX and HELEN ELLITCHER, who moved to New York during the Summer of 1948. O 11/1/48

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

T-1 [REDACTED] OS

T-2 [REDACTED]

T-3 - GREGORY

T-4 [REDACTED]

T-5 [REDACTED] OS

T-6 [REDACTED]

T-7 [REDACTED]

T-8 [REDACTED] OS

T-9 [REDACTED]

T-10 [REDACTED] OS

T-11 [REDACTED]

T-12 [REDACTED]

T-13 [REDACTED]

T-14 [REDACTED] OS

T-15 [REDACTED]



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

January 11, 1950

MEMO:

RE: IRVING KAPLAN, was;  
ESPIONAGE - R

Rerep SA JAMES J. CANAVAN dated 9/1/49 at Washington, D.C.

The following index for referenced report, was prepared as an aid in a review of NY files to compile a summary of information contained therein, relative to subject KAPLAN.

It should be noted that items contained in parenthesis were set forth on administrative pages of the report and would not be listed if the index was prepared for dissemination.

[REDACTED]

O.S. *Index*

BENTLEY, ELIZABETH TERRILL, 2,6,7,8,9,10,11,13,14,16,19,22

[REDACTED]

O.S.

PROTEAN, AGE 9

[REDACTED]

O.S. Page 1 no [unclear] reviewed  
for classification on 4913 11/16/78  
main unclassified

CHLEN  
6-5119

cc Sent to [unclear]  
dated 9/14/53  
[unclear]

65-15119-2A  
F. B. I.  
JAN 12 1950  
N. Y. C.  
[Signature]

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58841)

11/15/62

SAC, ATLANTA (65-1357) (\*P)

KURT L. PONGER  
ESP - R

On 10/31/62

[REDACTED] b7d  
[REDACTED] came to the Atlanta Office and furnished  
a picture post card he had received through the mail from  
[REDACTED] said he had  
received this card about October 17 or 18, 1962, and that  
it was dated October 14, 1962.

The card reads as follows:

"14 Oct 62

Dear [REDACTED] b7d  
"Since I dont know your pri-  
vate adress, I have to write to the  
institution. I like to extend my very  
best regards to you and to all friends,  
especially Jean and Mort, hoping that  
everybody is well as could be expected.  
I would like to hear from you and I hope  
you will answer me.

"With best wishes to you and all they boys,  
I remain, sincerely Yours  
[REDACTED] b7d

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
  - 1 - WFO (65-5340)(Info)(RM)
  - 1 - New York (65-15162) (Info)(RM)
  - 1 - Atlanta
- RRN:sbb

(5)

SEARCHED  
SERIALIZED  
INDEXED  
FILED  
NOV 19 1962  
FBI - ATLANTA

65-15162-961

AT 65-1357

[REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] was obviously referring to MORTON SOBELL when he referred to MORT since they were very close friends at the Penitentiary. [REDACTED] did not know who JEAN might be. b7d

[REDACTED] b7d

The Bureau is requested to advise Atlanta whether there is any need for such on the part of [REDACTED] with a view toward determining whether [REDACTED] is trying to develop any contacts in the United States. b7d

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

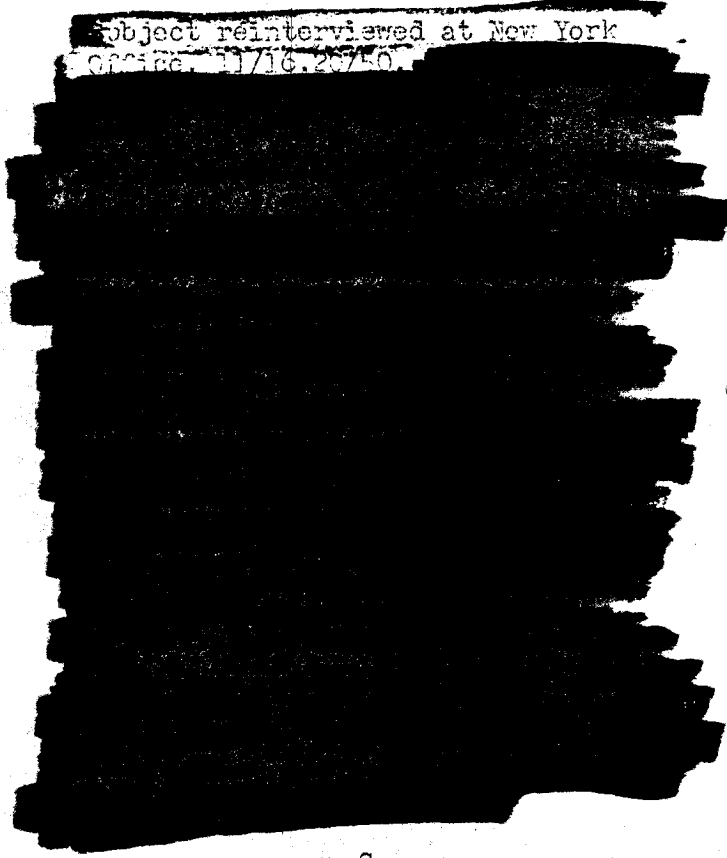
NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-15280 MCL

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>2/3/51</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>9/27,11/16,20,27; 12/8,11,12,14,15, 18-21,26,27,29/50; 1/8,11/51</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>VINCENT J. CAYILL</b>
TITLE <b>FREDRICK NEWTON BSHAR, was;</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>	


**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Subject reinterviewed at New York  
Office, 11/16, 20/50.



OS

- 0 -

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 - Bureau (65-59118)</li> <li>1 - Anchorage (info)</li> <li>1 - Charlotte (info)(65-1324)</li> <li>1 - Chicago (info)(65-3422)</li> <li>1 - Newark (info)(65-1054)</li> </ul>			

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NY 65-15280

ADMINISTRATIVE SHEET (cont'd)

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

OS

In addition to the information set forth above, Mr. HOWARD VAN AUBEN, Director of Design and Standards, Sperry Gyroscope Company, when interviewed on December 15, 1950 by SA J. GARTH CLARK, furnished the following information:

NY 65-15280

ADMINISTRATIVE SHEET (cont'd)

[REDACTED] OS

[REDACTED] OS

[REDACTED] OS

[REDACTED] OS

Mr. VAN AULIN stated that in discussing the matter of the resignation with ESNER, ESNER told him that one of the Russians with whom he had been associated was recently picked up and questioned in connection with the GOLD Case, and that at that time this Russian told the FBI of ESNER'S involvement with him.

ADMINISTRATIVE SHEET (cont'd)

[REDACTED] OS

[REDACTED] OS

During the course of the aforementioned investigation with ESHER on November 16 and 20, 1950, photographs of the following individuals were shown to him, but ESHER was unable to identify any one of the photographs exhibited to him:

- HARRY GOLD
- JULIUS ROSENBERG
- ALFRED SARANT
- DAVID GREENGLASS
- RUSSELL McNUTT
- WILLIAM PEARL
- MARK PAGE
- STEVEN JAVNA
- NATHAN SUSSMAN
- ABE SILVERSTEIN
- MIKE SIDOROVITCH
- JOEL BARR
- WILSON BRUCE DAYTON
- WILLIAM DANZIGER
- STANLEY R. RICH
- ISRAEL RAY PINKSON
- MAX BLITCHER
- MORTON SOBELL
- HELENE BLITCHER

ADMINISTRATIVE SHEET (cont'd)

HELEN SOBELL  
CARLA SMALL JAVNA  
BETTY SANDERS  
LOUISE SARANT  
NETTI SAVIDGE  
VIVIAN GLASMAN  
ETHEL ROSENBERG  
RUTH GREENGLASS  
ANN SIDOROVITCH  
VICTOR K. D. ROSS

It is noted that ESNER was questioned as to his statement that his name had been made known to the FBI in connection with the HARRY GOLD espionage case. ESNER stated that he really felt that the FBI had in some manner found out about his activities through HARRY GOLD, although he could not possibly imagine how. He stated that he had never known anyone named HARRY GOLD, and knew nothing about him until he read the publicity in the newspapers at the time HARRY GOLD was arrested for espionage work.

[REDACTED] OS

[REDACTED] OS

[REDACTED] OS



NEW YORK "SEE" REFERENCES  
JUSTIFICATIONS

I. BATCH 20  
II. FILE # 65-15299  
III. PAGE(S) 1, 2  
IV. SUBJECT Theodore Alvin Hall  
V. SERIAL 80 DATE 2-16-51  
VI. CONSISTING OF 2 PAGES

The material exempted on the specified pages in III above, has been classified under (b)(1) pursuant to Executive Order 11652 on 4-5-78 and bears the Classification Officer's number 4913. The remaining pages in this serial contained information outside the scope of the Rosenberg Case.



TOP SECRET

REF ID: A66550

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

O.S.

[REDACTED]

O.S.

Although investigation of Julius Rosenberg and his known and suspected associates in espionage has developed no indications that either Hall or Sax was involved in the Rosenberg network or otherwise acquainted with Rosenberg, it might possibly be productive to exhibit a photograph of Rosenberg to subjects. It is pointed out, for instance, that according to David Greenglass Rosenberg, in 1946, 1947 and 1948 manifested considerable interest in Emanuel Schwartz and Thomas Fineberg, colleagues of Greenglass at Los Alamos, who later attended the University of Chicago, and suggested to Greenglass that he might be able to secure information of value to the Russians if he continued his friendship with Schwartz and Fineberg at the University of Chicago. Greenglass, however, did not follow this suggestion and never enrolled at the University of Chicago.

It is possible, in view of the foregoing, that Rosenberg may have learned from his Soviet superior, or from other sources, that Hall furnished information to the Soviets and that Rosenberg may have had contact, directly or indirectly, with Hall. Two photographs of Rosenberg, taken when he was arrested 7/17/50 by the New York Division, are enclosed herewith.

[REDACTED]

O.S.

**TOP SECRET**

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This case originated at CHICAGO, ILLINOIS Chicago File No. 65-3403

Report made at	Date	Period	Report made by
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	3/31/51	3/16, 19/51	ROBERT K. McQUEEN RKM:FS

Title	Character
THEODORE ALVIN HALL, wa, ET [REDACTED] <sup>TS</sup> <sub>bl</sub>	ESPIONAGE - R

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:** HALL interviewed on March 16 and 19, 1951, and SAX on March 16, 1951, at which times both denied furnishing, or arranging to furnish information to representatives of the Soviet Government or furnishing to anyone information regarding Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] denied knowing and recognizing photographs of SERGEI N. KOURNAKOFF, ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV and JULIUS ROSENBERG.

[REDACTED]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) DATE

Class. by 4913  
 Exempt from GDS, GDS, GDS  
 Date of Exemption Indefinite  
 (2/1/52) (Wong)

65-15299-107

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SERIALIZED	FILED
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- P -

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- 1 - Los Angeles (65-5032) (info)
- 1 - New York (65-15299) (info) (AMSD)
- 1 - San Francisco (info)
- 1 - Washington Field (65-5474) (info)
- 5 - Chicago, 1 cc 65-3404
- 1 cc 65-3405

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

OS

A photograph of KOURAKOFF was again exhibited to W. M. He failed to identify it. He was also shown a photograph of ANATOLI YAKOVLEV and a photo plate of JULIUS ROSENBERG, which he failed to identify. He denied ever knowing YAKOVLEV, hearing of YAKOVLEV or of any person who might be identical with YAKOVLEV. He denied knowing JULIUS ROSENBERG and was shown a photograph of numerous suspected members of the Rosenberg Espionage Ring, which he failed to identify with the exception of the photograph of DAVID GREENGLASS which he said he recognized as having appeared in recent newspapers. With regard to GREENGLASS he stated he did not know him at his address, nor did he remember having heard of him while there.

Chicago File #65-3403

[REDACTED]

OS

SAMUEL SAX

SAMUEL SAX was interviewed from 2:35 p.m. to 7:08 p.m., on March 1, 1961, by Special Agents W. PAUL LINDEN and R. ROY McGUIRE.

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

OS

SIX was exhibited photographs of the following and in each instance stated he had never seen the persons pictured:

Chicago File #85-9483

WALTER GREENGLASS  
JULIUS ROSE BERG  
RICH GREENGLASS  
HERB SWEET  
NICOLA NAPOLI  
JOEL BARR

WILLIAM PERL  
SERGEI KOURNAKOFF  
MAX FLETCHER  
MORTON SCHEL  
MICHAEL SIDROVICH

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

OS

[REDACTED]

OS

- PENDING -