

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 two or three trips to New York City on which occasions I would see Colonel Reynolds, Ray Elson 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 Elson's position was also uncertain. He repeated his desire that I stay completely away from the Corporation and that the matters would be adjusted in a satisfactory manner.

"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 U. S. 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.

"When I returned on a full-time basis to the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, Ray Elson 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 that office and mentioned that in addition she had received indication 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 would 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. He told me that if I didn't see him within the next few days I would receive a postcard with some innocuous message on it and that this would mean I was to meet Al in Washington two 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 postcard and, accordingly, told Ray Elson that I had been unable to meet anyone for sometime.

"A few days later, presumably after she had 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 6 or 8, 1945, at a small motion picture theater in Washington. I did travel to Washington and met Al in a theater, 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 6 or 8, 1945, it was arranged that we would meet again in two 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 Sixth 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 City 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 PM at Rickford's Restaurant on 23rd Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City. As a result of the information given me by Elson, I met Al on October 17, 1945, at 6:00 PM, 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 I get in touch with Al and to arrange for Al to meet me at 7:00 PM at Guffanti's Restaurant at 26th Street and Seventh Avenue in New York City.

"I wish to state that this meeting on November 9, 1945, did not materialize but Al obviously knew 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.

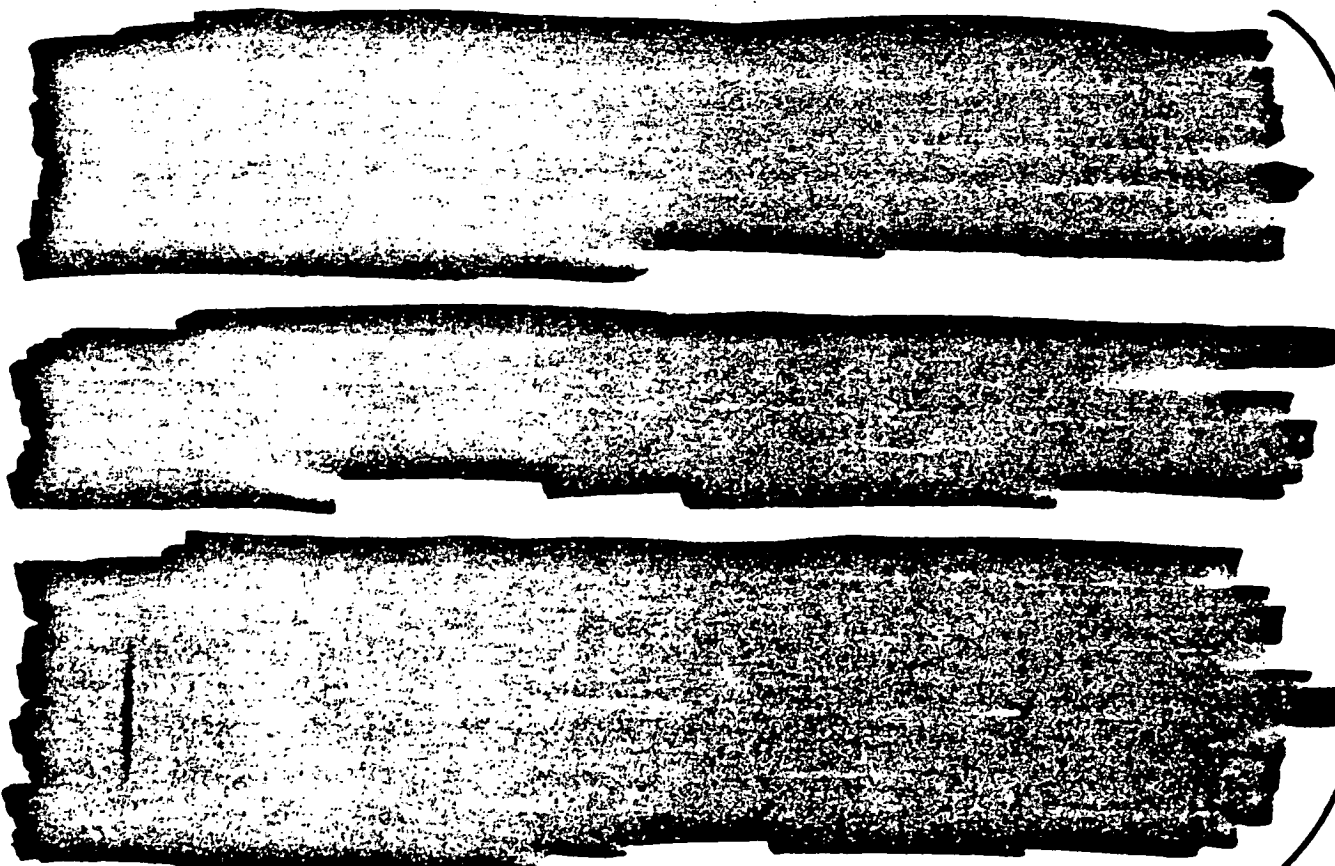
December 17, 1945

Re: RAY ELSON, also known as
Mrs. Joseph Elson

BACKGROUND

According to Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, Ray Elson was born in the United States of Polish-Jewish parents and is approximately thirty-four years of age at the present time. She attended college and also a secretarial school located in the Middle West. Following her arrival in New York City, 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.


According to the informant, Ray Elson has been a dues-paying member and active in Communist circles for the past ten years. She was selected by "Jack" to replace Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and the informant first met her during February of 1945. "Jack" has advised Miss Bentley that he had investigated Ray and found that she was a good loyal Communist who would be an adequate replacement for the informant in the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation.



OR

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

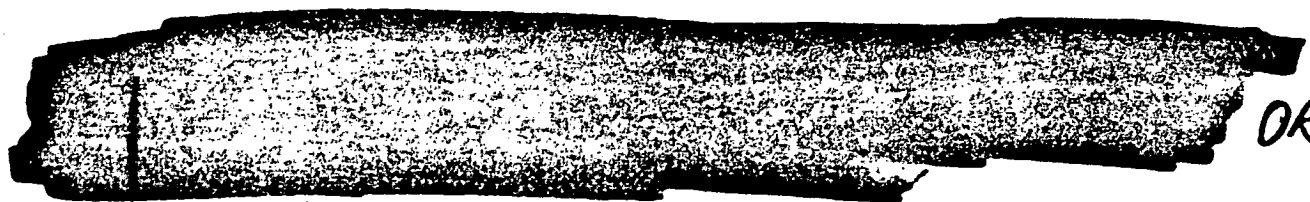
On November 23, 1945, Ray Elson met Elizabeth Terrill Bentley for lunch at Ray Elson's suggestion. They spent approximately one hour in conversation principally of a social nature but had some discussion of the affairs of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. Elizabeth Bentley ascertained that Ray Elson had not seen her Russian contact since some time before November 9, 1945, and had no present plans to meet him. She claimed to be unable to make contact with him. She also stated that the meetings could be scheduled only between Russian contacts. Ray Elson also advised that she was considering securing employment of some kind, which employment Elizabeth Bentley believes will be on orders of her associates.



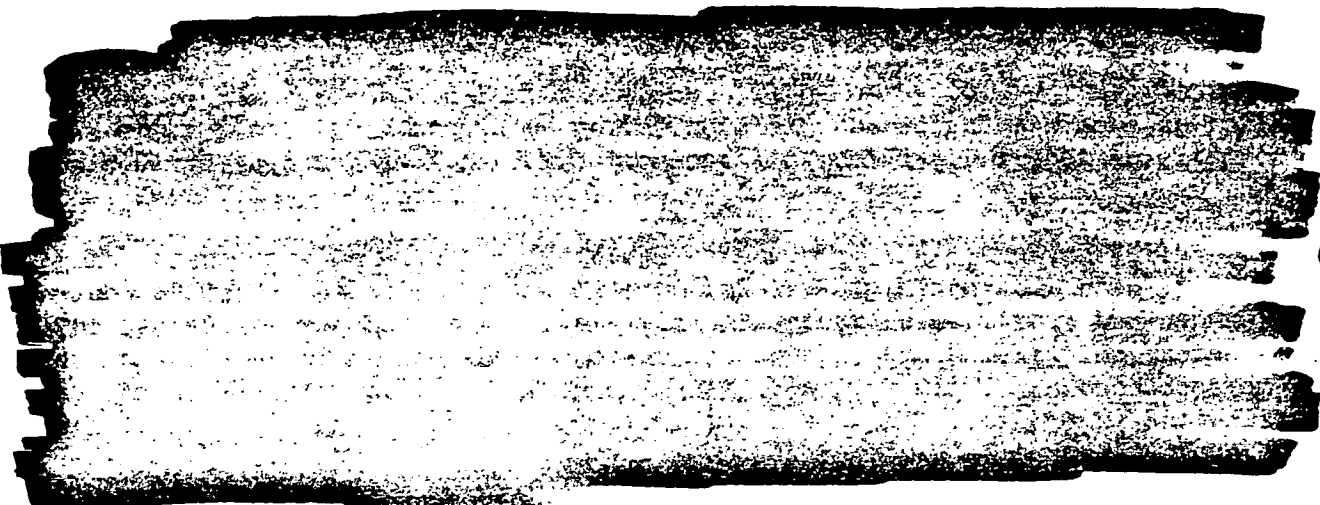
OR

A physical surveillance was instituted covering the activities of Ray Elson on November 23, 1945. This surveillance revealed that Ray Elson met and had lunch with informant Elizabeth Terrill Bentley on this date.



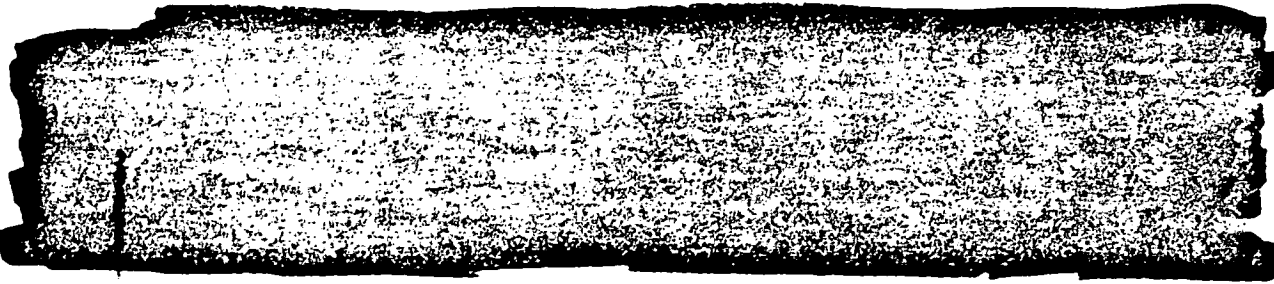
On November 30, 1945, physical surveillance revealed that Ray Elson and her husband at 8:15 p.m. entered a Packard sedan with a woman and two men in United States Army uniform. It was ascertained that this automobile bore New York license 2Y1313 which is registered in the name of J. H. Reynolds, 825 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Prior to entering this automobile it was ascertained through Elizabeth Terrill Bentley that a dinner had been given at Gasner's Restaurant, 76 Duane Street, New York City, for the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation associates.



OR

 OR

The New York Field Division by teletype advised the Bureau on December 13, 1945, that Elizabeth Terrill Bentley made an appointment to see Ray Elson on Monday, December 17, 1945, and have dinner with her. A physical surveillance revealed that on December 13, 1945, Ray Elson visited the Jefferson School of Social Science, a Communist Party-sponsored school in New York City. That evening Ray Elson had invited as dinner guests at her home Murray and Josephine Kane, both known Communists, as well as Billie Hardy and Elaine Dickson.



 OR

RE: MICHAEL ENDELMAN, with aliases:
Michael Nicholas Delman, Marcel.

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

"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" in height, 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 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, 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 described 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 Marcel Endelman 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 Endelman, I recall that some time after his departure I received some postcards from him signed, 'M' from Hendaye, which is located on the Spanish border.

"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. (Referring to anti-Communist material or anti-Jewish material that the informant came across at the Italian Library of Information.)

"As a result of this I began to correspond with 'Marcel' (Michael Endelman) in Paris and I indicated where he 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.'"

The informant, in describing her original meeting with Jacob Golos on or about October 15, 1938, said, "During this conversation Golos interrogated me at length concerning my knowledge of Eckhart and Endelman, as well as Juliet (Poyntz), and also my background with the Communist Party. Golos stated that Eckhart and Endelman were traitors to the Communist movement.

I recall that after my original meeting with Golos I ceased to get any correspondence from Endelman. As a matter of fact, Golos instructed me that I was no longer to correspond with Endelman.

Re: LEON ERLICH

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

"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 \$25.00, 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 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."

BACKGROUND

352

December 18, 1945

RE: ALBERT EUGENE KAHN, with alias Al Kahn

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement made the following allegations against the above captioned individual:

"In January of 1942, to the best of my recollection, I was taken by Golos to the home of Albert Kahn on East Ninth 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.

"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 particularly 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 latest contact was approximately at 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 not recall that Kahn acted very mysteriously on the occasions that I met him, but of course have no knowledge of what transpired at the meetings between Kahn and Golos when I was not present."

BACKGROUND

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

OR

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] OK

Kahn's Selective Service Occupational Questionnaire revealed that he stated that since 1931 he has been an editor and author. From 1935 to 1938 he was the purchasing agent for Lady Esther Cosmetic Company, Chicago, Illinois. From 1938 to 1939 he was the publicity director for his uncle's company, Albert Kahn, Inc., this being an architectural engineering company. From 1939 to 1940 he was the Executive Secretary of the American Council Against Nazi Propaganda. In April of 1939 this organization began the publication of "The Hour", of which Albert E. Kahn became the editor when The Hour Publishing Company was organized on January 13, 1941. He continued in this capacity until May 30, 1943, when publication of "The Hour" was suspended. In 1940 he also assisted in publicity work for the Anti-Defamation League. About the same time Kahn was placed on the Board of New Currents Magazine. This was a Jewish publication which followed the Communist Party line and was sponsored by the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists. The first issue appeared in March, 1943. It is interesting to note that according to Elizabeth Bentley, it was about this same time that her association with Kahn was terminated.

[REDACTED] OK

December 17, 1945

RE: FERRUCCIO MARINI, with alias Fred Alpi, Frank Alpi, Mario Alpi, Frank Brown, Fred Brown, Max Favro, Max Farvo, Max Favia, Emilio Pizzio, Amelio Pizzi, F. Brown Marini, F. Morini, F. Brown.

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

"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 the West Side Section in the Water Front Section. She gave me a letter of introduction to Mr. F. Brown who, at that time, operated on the ninth 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 the 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 that 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 getting copies of this or the original to Brown. I continued to bring this material to Mr. Brown through the summer of 1938. Brown did not appear particularly interested in any of this material other than that which effected the American Communists, and he was of the opinion that some of this material would be of advantage 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. After a series of negotiated meetings by Nunzio I complained to Brown and indicated I was desirous of having contact with a more reliable individual, and it was at this time that he referred to Endelman and indicated that this was the type of person that I probably should have been put in contact with. Brown indicated that he knew Endelman 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 Tim or Timmy, who was at that time sitting in an automobile 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."

BACKGROUND

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

OR

December 17, 1945

RE: MILDRED PRICE, also known as
Mrs. Harold Coy

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

"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, 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 the China Aid Council of New York City and Golos told me that she probably would be in a 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 the 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 he obtained from her correspondence with such persons as Madame Sun Yat-sen and other individuals who were active in both 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 been actively associated with her."

The informant also stated that she purchased Christmas presents for her contacts at the request of Jack. She stated, regarding this, "On the matter of giving Christmas gifts to these people, I did purchase a present for each member of a particular contact's family and recall among the persons who received gifts purchased by me on Jack's instructions were: Helen Tenney; Joseph Gregg, 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."

In her allegations concerning Major Duncan Lee, the informant stated, "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 recall 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."

The informant said, regarding 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 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."

BACKGROUND

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Relatives

[REDACTED]

Mary Wolf Price - Sister of Mildred Price. Considerable information concerning this individual is set out elsewhere inasmuch as she also is named by Informant Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as active in Russian espionage.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RE: COLONEL JOHN HAZARD REYNOLDS

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

"I have been in rather close association with Colonel John Hazard Reynolds through his connection with the United States 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 sometime in the early 1930's. 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 finance 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 termination 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 sometime in early 1929 when he withdrew from this business. Sometime in the early 1930's he came into a fairly substantial inheritance through his grandmother and commenced to travel and had no employment until sometime 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 conducting 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 knew of until early January of 1941 when the spade work 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 knew that Reynolds was a good friend of Lem 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, Lem 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 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 United States 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 sometime in the latter part of 1940 at a time when the negotiations for the formation of this company were 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, sometime 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 learned later, 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 Pannerman of Clark, Carr and 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. Pannerman 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 and 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 small 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 overage. 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 U. S. 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 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 sometime 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 the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation; the deposits and withdrawals ran, 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 funds were obviously 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 such a move was very unwise because Reynolds was in uniform, also 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 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 Elson, 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 sometime later in Washington. Reynolds told me later

that Al had been extremely inquisitive about the personal finances of himself and his wife and had attempted to convince Reynolds that he 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 meeting him 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 meeting 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.

"Sometime in the latter part of September, 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 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."

The informant stated in connection with Theodore Bayer, a good friend of John Reynolds, that "when Al failed to communicate with Reynolds (as previously mentioned) 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 — Reynolds subsequently told me that Bayer promised to get him another Russian contact in the event that Al did not subsequently see him."

The informant advised concerning the origin of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation in about April, 1941 that, "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...-----"

"At this time Golos was running World Tourist, Inc. and, as a matter of fact, greatly assisted Reynolds in the transaction of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation affairs. In June, 1941, John Reynolds became an official in World Tourist, Inc. This was occasioned by the illness of Golos who found it impracticable to continue all his work with World Tourist."

In connection with Colonel Reynolds' status in the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, the informant has advised that Jack, a Russian contact, wanted Ray Elson to acquire all of the stock certificates held by Reynolds and his wife. At that time all of the certificates were held by Reynolds and his wife, with the exception of five shares registered in the informant's name. The informant stated, "I further recall in this connection that Jack instructed me that 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 a firm having a good Russian contact, he no longer was of any value so far as securing business for the Corporation —"

"With respect to the conversation of 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 to do and he pointed out that he could not, of course, meet Reynolds in a conspicuous place and would have to select some appropriate location.

"A few days later he told me to bring Reynolds and 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 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."

It is noted that the informant resigned her position as Vice President of the firm on May 8, 1945, that Ray Elson was elected to succeed her and that Elson by that time had become familiar with the firm's business. However, the informant said that while she was on a vacation in June of 1945 Reynolds contacted her by phone and wanted her to return to New York, remarking 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 Elson's financial participation had been stalemated and he was not favorably inclined towards Elson.

"I returned to New York City approximately two 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 previously 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 two weeks later I again came back to New York and saw Ray Elson at the office. She requested that I transfer to her my stock certificates and I told her that it 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.

The informant related that she conferred with Colonel Reynolds on approximately September 15, 1945, at which time he insisted that she rejoin the Corporation and informed her further that Ray Elson had never been able to acquire any stock in the firm. He said that he did not like her and that he felt the informant was indispensable to the firm. Accordingly, the informant resumed her work with the firm.

Concerning the proposal that the Russians take over the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, the informant has stated, "They were to

reimburse Browder for the \$15,000 that was originally paid into the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation by Browder. When this was accomplished the Communist Party would be completely divorced from any activity in so far as it concerned U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. I wish to state, however, that the \$15,000 invested in the U. S. 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 move would not be financially sound."

In connection with this, the informant has said, "My last meeting with Browder, which took place sometime in the latter part of October, 1945, was occasioned by several visits to my office of Lem Harris. Harris made several trips to my office in an attempt to talk to me and I subsequently did meet him at my office, at which time he attempted to obtain from me the \$15,000 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 \$15,000 and had been told that the Russians were going to take care of reimbursement to the Communist Party, or Browder, for their original investment."

As a result of this, the informant spoke to Earl Browder and asked him what advice he could give her and he stated, "So 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."

The informant has also alleged concerning Earl Browder, "I saw him at his summer home again sometime 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 particular 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 although 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.

December 17, 1945

Re: COLONEL JOHN HAZARD REYNOLDS

BACKGROUND

Much of the background information pertaining to Colonel Reynolds has been given by Miss Elizabeth Terrill Bentley and has been set out in her allegations concerning him. In addition, however, it is noted that a Dun and Bradstreet report dated in January, 1941, shows that Reynolds was born on October 13, 1886 and is a native of the United States. He came to New York City from Albany, New York in 1906 and shortly thereafter became a member of the brokerage firm of Effingham, Laurence and Company. Subsequently he held membership in the New York Stock Exchange. During World War I he was a Captain in the United States Army and in that capacity worked in the Office of the Director of Finance in Washington, D. C. Following his discharge he was associated with the Mellville Shoe Company, Inc., New York City, for a number of years, later becoming associated with Guaranty Company of New York. Following this he was active in the firm of Gillman and Reynolds which managed the affairs of a financial nature of a few private families including Reynolds' own. In 1927 he retired from active business and remained so until approximately 1941, when the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation was formed.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

OR

In connection with the present investigation, Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised that Colonel Reynolds has been interested in the World Tourist, Incorporated and in the new U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. Consequently a summary of these two organizations is being set out hereinafter as further explanation of Colonel Reynolds' activities.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

OR

-As of July, 1943, the officers of this corporation were John Hazard Reynolds, President; Elizabeth Bentley, Vice President, Secretary and Acting President; and Grace Fleischmann Reynolds, Vice President. These officers plus Charles F. Bannerman constituted the Directors.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

} OR

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On December 5, 1945, Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised the New York Field Office that she had a conference with Lem Harris on the morning of December 5, 1945, and that Lem Harris had advised that he and his associates were definitely going to take over the U. S. Service and Snipping Corporation and further that he appeared very interested in learning how soon he and the others might expect to be able to take some profits from the company. Harris manifested great eagerness in having Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds remain in the firm and at the conference which was scheduled for December 7, 1945, attempts would be made to convince Reynolds that he definitely should retain his interest and participation in the firm's business.

Later the same day, Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised the New York Field Office that she had a luncheon engagement with Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds at 11:45 a.m. that day and that she had told Colonel Reynolds that Lem Harris had said to her earlier in the morning. According to her, Reynolds seemed to be very self-assured about the matter of handling Harris and the Russians with respect to the affairs of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. Reynolds made the statement that he had known Ted Bayer, was intimately acquainted with him and believed him to be a great fellow. He was sure that Bayer would not attempt to take advantage of him. After Elizabeth Bentley had told Reynolds of the evident desire of Lem Harris and his associates to take over the firm, Reynolds' reaction was that he would stay in the company if he were allowed to operate it as he pleased and not take orders from Lem Harris, Ted Bayer or anyone else. He indicated that if a satisfactory arrangement could not be arrived at at the Friday meeting, he would consider selling out his interest to Harris and Bayer. Elizabeth Bentley stated that such an eventuality was very remote in her opinion because Colonel Reynolds' presence in the corporation obviously would be regarded as very important because he would be a "good front", had a reputable law firm handling the corporation's affairs and was generally regarded well in New York circles. She said that she felt definitely certain that Harris, Bayer, as well as the Russians, would realize Reynolds' value to the company for the foregoing reasons.

Elizabeth Bentley stated further that she had read the articles by Howard Rushmore which appeared in the New York "Journal American" on December 3 and 4, 1945, concerning the "Adamson" case which was an expose of certain phases of Russian espionage in the United States. According to her, Lieutenant Colonel Reynolds had excitedly telephoned her and asked if the Adamson mentioned in the articles was anyone he knew. According to Elizabeth Bentley, Reynolds wondered if Adamson was identical with "Al." She assured him that she felt positive that this was not the case. Elizabeth Bentley stated that Reynolds was very nervous and at a later date had again asked her if

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

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

December 17, 1945

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

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

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

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

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

SIMILARITY TO "CHARLIE"

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

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

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

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

OR

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

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] OR

THE SOVIETS

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

OR

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OR

Re: Anatoli Borisovich Gromov
With Alias Al

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

with respect to the November 21 meeting. I did ask Al how I could get in touch 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 any requests for a meeting could be handled through Ray.

"I would describe Al as approximately five feet five inches in height, weighing about 175 pounds to 180 pounds, with dark blond hair combed straight back, blue gray eyes, irregular front teeth and sensuous lips. He wears gold rimless eye glasses, 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."

In her allegations concerning Earl Browder, the informant stated:

"At one of my early meeting 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 Tourist, Incorporated. I subsequently told Browder of this demand made by Al and it was apparent to me that Browder was no longer willing 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."

In connection with the informant's statements concerning Colonel Reynolds, she made these statements also pertaining to Al:

"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 either in the latter part of May or possibly the early part of June, 1945, however, I again brought up the subject of his meeting Reynolds and he told me he definitely desired to see him. I again registered my objection and told Al that Ray Elson 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, we met 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 and then Al indicated to me he would see me sometime later in Washington.

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

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

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

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

The informant also stated in connection with Theodore Bayer:

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

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

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

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

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

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

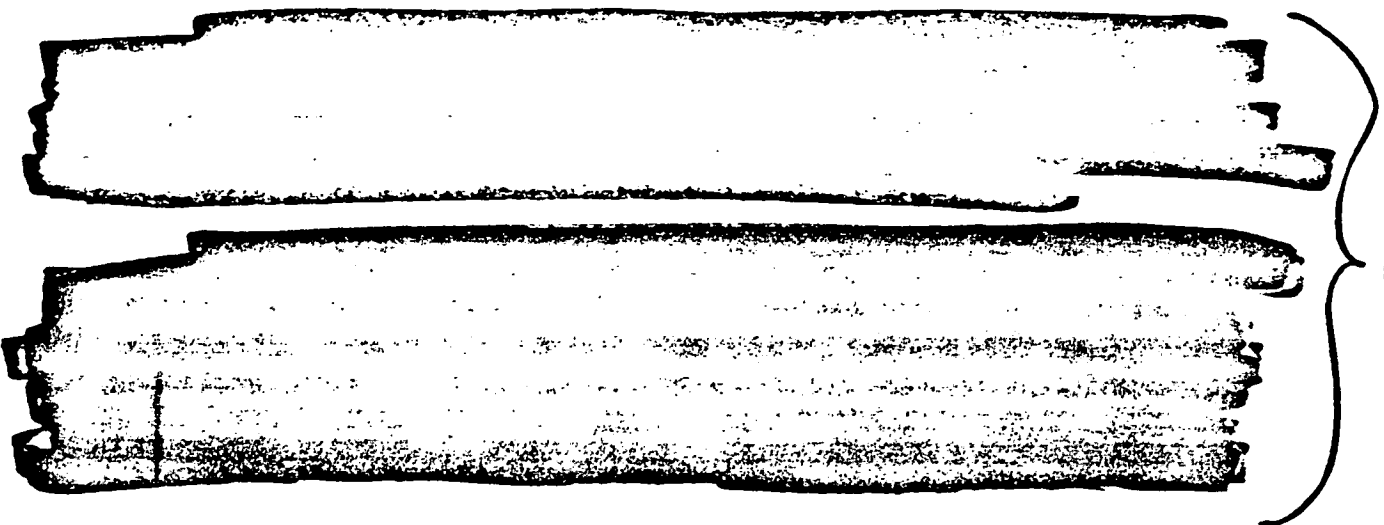
OR

[REDACTED]

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

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

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



OR

MINOR FIGURES MENTIONED IN STATEMENT
OF ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY

JOHN ABT, was. John J. Abt and John Abt

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

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

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

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

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

LOUIS ADAMIC

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

437

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

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

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

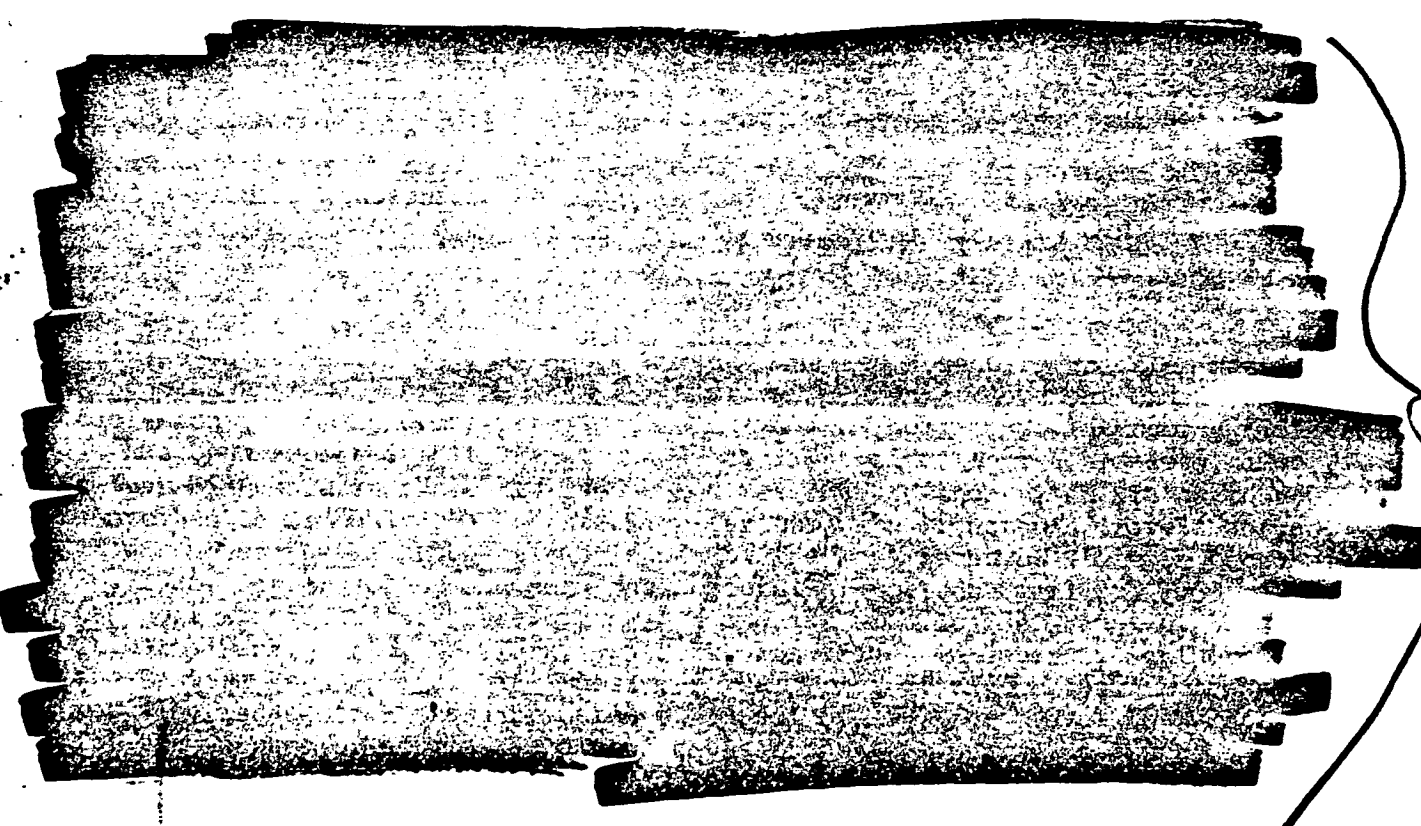
[REDACTED]

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OR

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[REDACTED]

OR

LOUIS FRANCIS BUDENZ alias Louis Budenz

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

was utilized constantly by Bentley in her association with Budenz.

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

WINSTON BURDETT

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

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

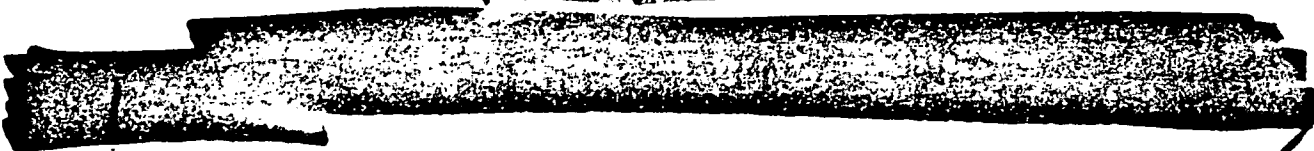
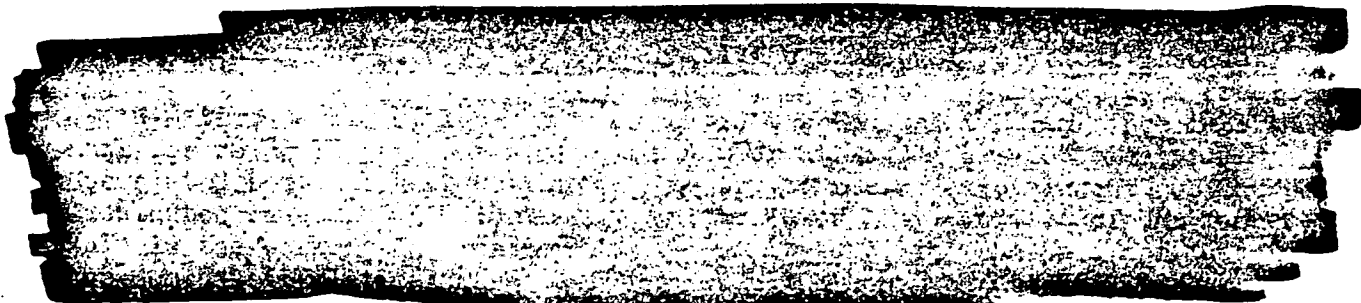


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OR

BEATRICE CARLIN


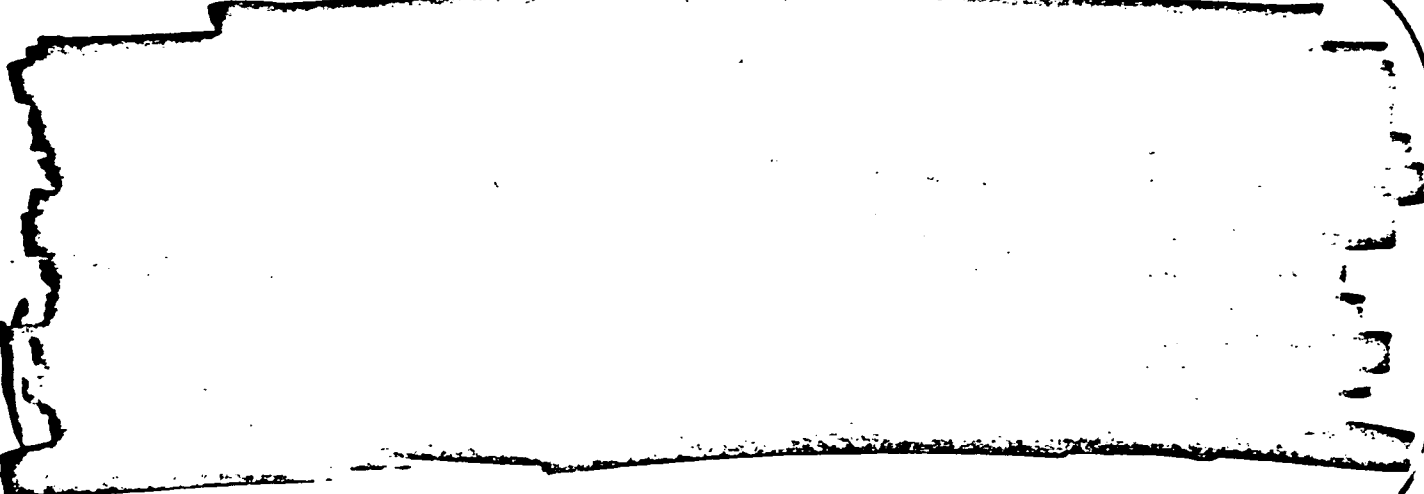
Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, the informant in this case, advised that in the spring of 1936 she was approached by Beatrice Carlin, who was at that time employed in the city office of the American League Against War and Fascism in New York City. Beatrice Carlin solicited Bentley's services for the purpose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



OR

Re: GRACE GRANICH
Nee Grace Mail

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



James Earl Ray, with aliases
 James Harris, Robert Harris,
 Ken Harris, Robert C. Harris

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

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

458

PETER F. HELLER
Born Philip Frank Heller


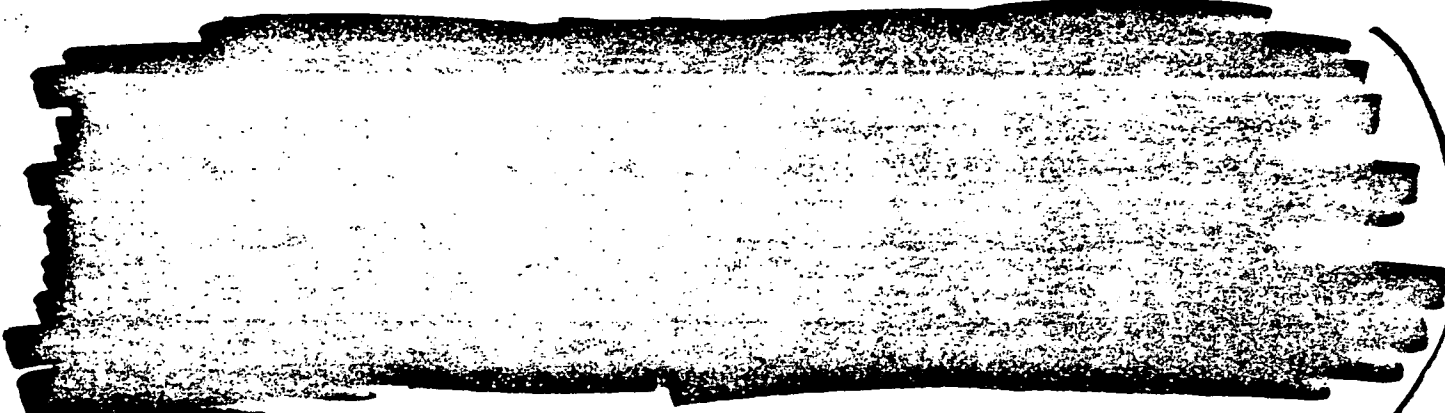
According to Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, she met Peter F. Heller at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, New York in April, 1945. From that time until August of 1945 she remained friendly with him. He told her various stories concerning his employment, stating he was a lawyer, an investigator, a salesman and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

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

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

AVRON LANDY was A. V. Rom Landy,
Al Landy, A. Landy, Abraham Landy

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

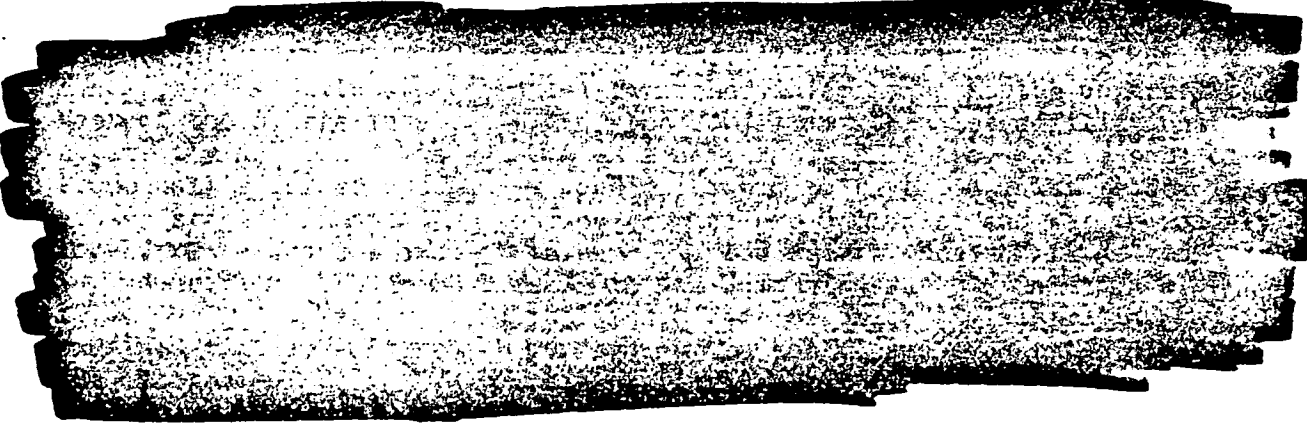


OR

DR. JAMES EDGAR MENDENHALL, was
Dr. James E. Mendenhall, Professor
James Mendenhall

Elizabeth Bentley, the informant in this case, in her statement advised that during the fall of 1934 Lee Fuhr invited her to make a talk to the members of the American League Against War and Fascism at Columbia Teachers College in New York City. Bentley made such a speech and outlined before this group her experiences while staying in Italy. At that time she met Professor James Mendenhall, also a member of the American League Against War and Fascism. Bentley subsequently determined that both Lee Fuhr and Professor Mendenhall were active members of the Communist Party, USA. Bentley recalled that sometime in March, 1935, she became a regular member of the Communist Party and was sponsored in her membership by Mendenhall and Fuhr.

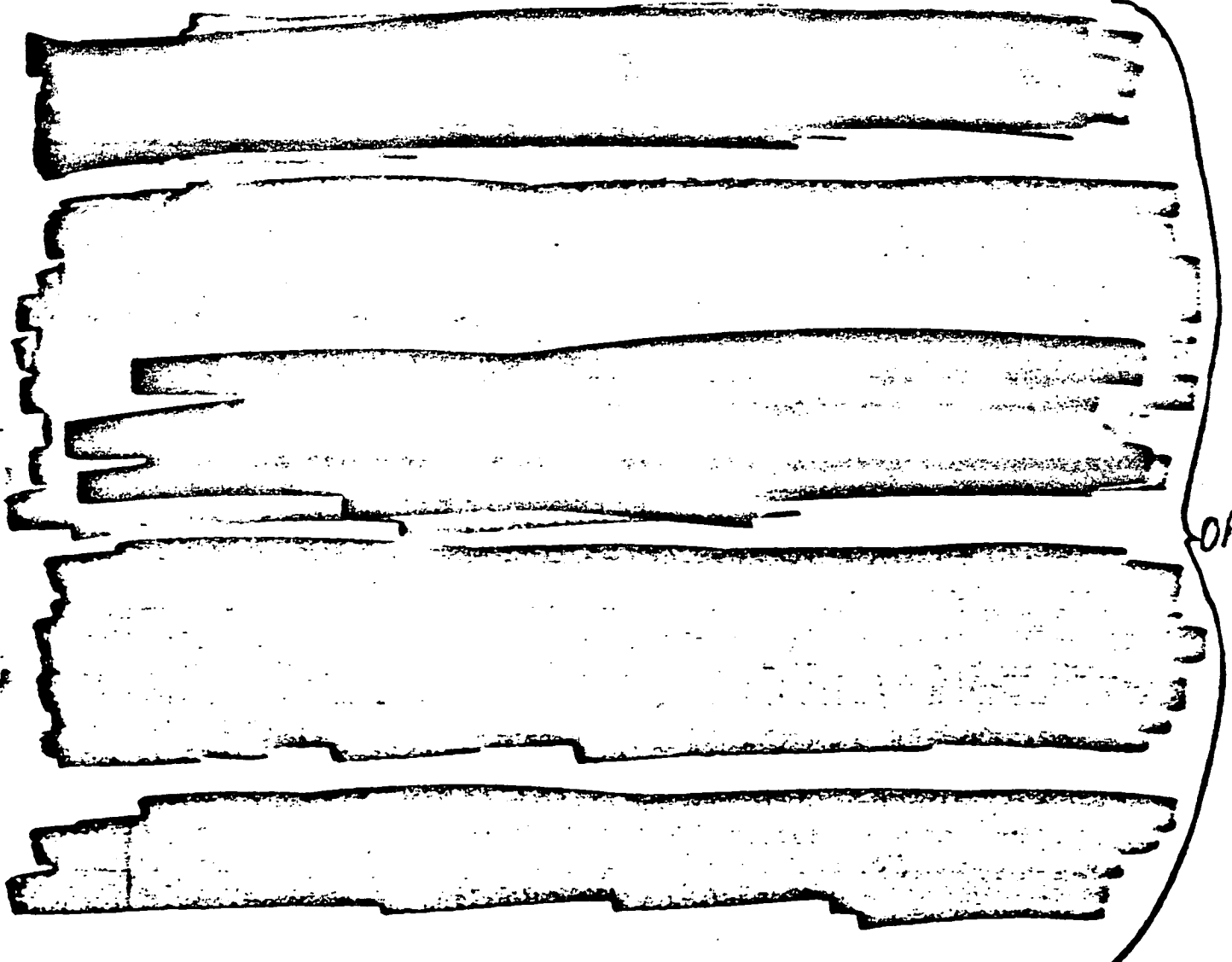
It appears that the James Mendenhall mentioned by Bentley is possibly identical with the above individual who was the subject of a complete Hatch Act investigation and was employed for a considerable period of time as principal education specialist with the Office of Price Administration. Mendenhall was born July 28, 1903, at Greensburg, Indiana, attended Kansas State Teachers College, and obtained a B.S. degree there in 1924. Mendenhall was awarded a Ph.D. Degree from Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, in 1930. From 1927 to 1939, Mendenhall served as a teacher at a number of institutions, including the Michigan State Teachers College; Harvard University; The Colorado College of Education; Public Schools of South Orange and Maplewood, New Jersey; Missouri Teachers College, Columbia, Missouri; and Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri.



OR

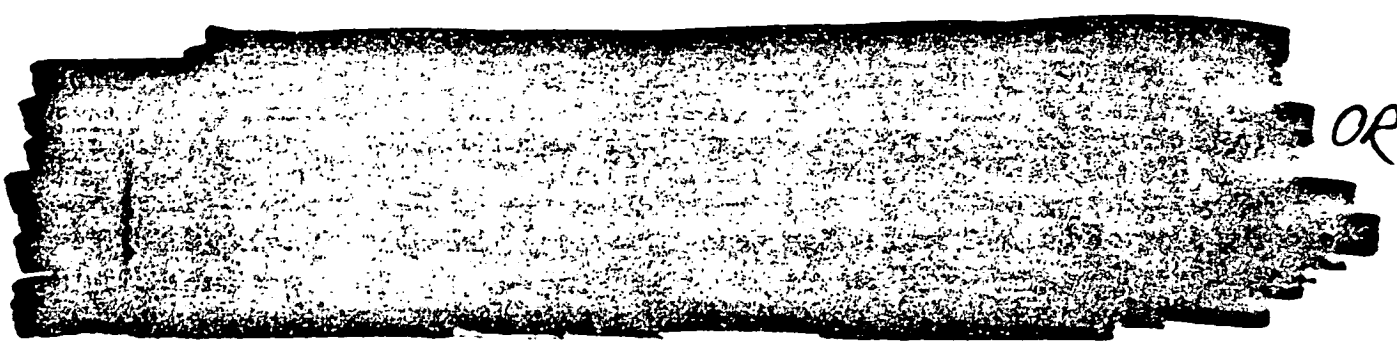
RE: NICOLA NAPOLI, with aliases:
Nicholas Napoli
Nicolai Napoli
Nick Napoli
Nicki Napoli
Nicoline Napoli

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



JOSEPH NORTH, alias Jacob Soifer

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



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

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

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

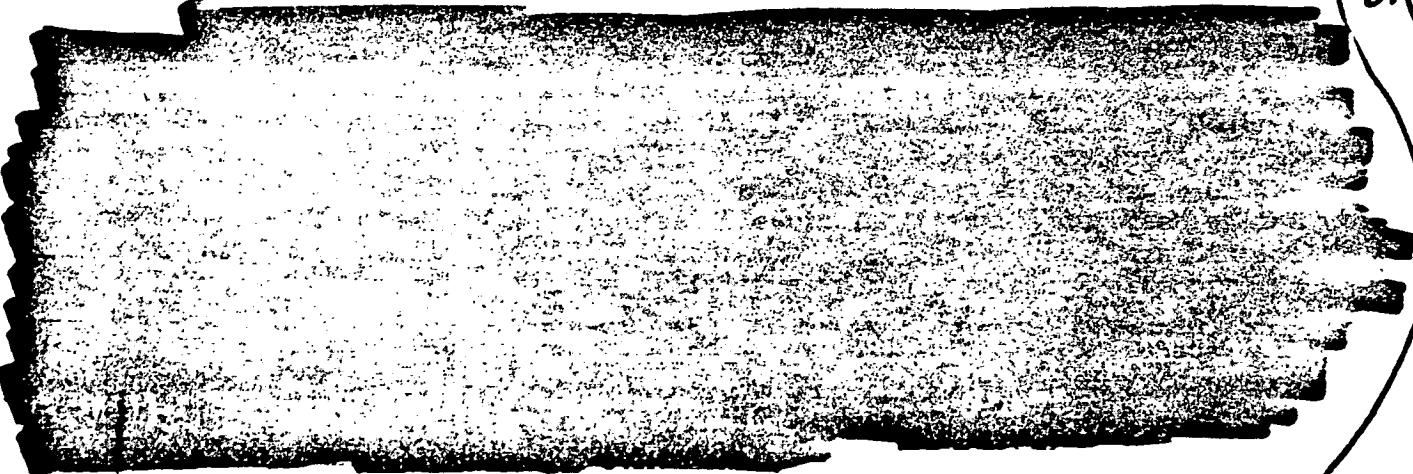

The information contained in the Bureau files concerning Juliet Stuart Poyntz reflects that she was with little question for a considerable period of time a Soviet intelligence agent, and it is particularly interesting to note that she disappeared completely in 1937. In view of the date of her disappearance,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

JEROME ISAAC ROMAN (V. J. Jerome)

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

FRED ROSE, with aliases
Fred Rosenberg and Freddy

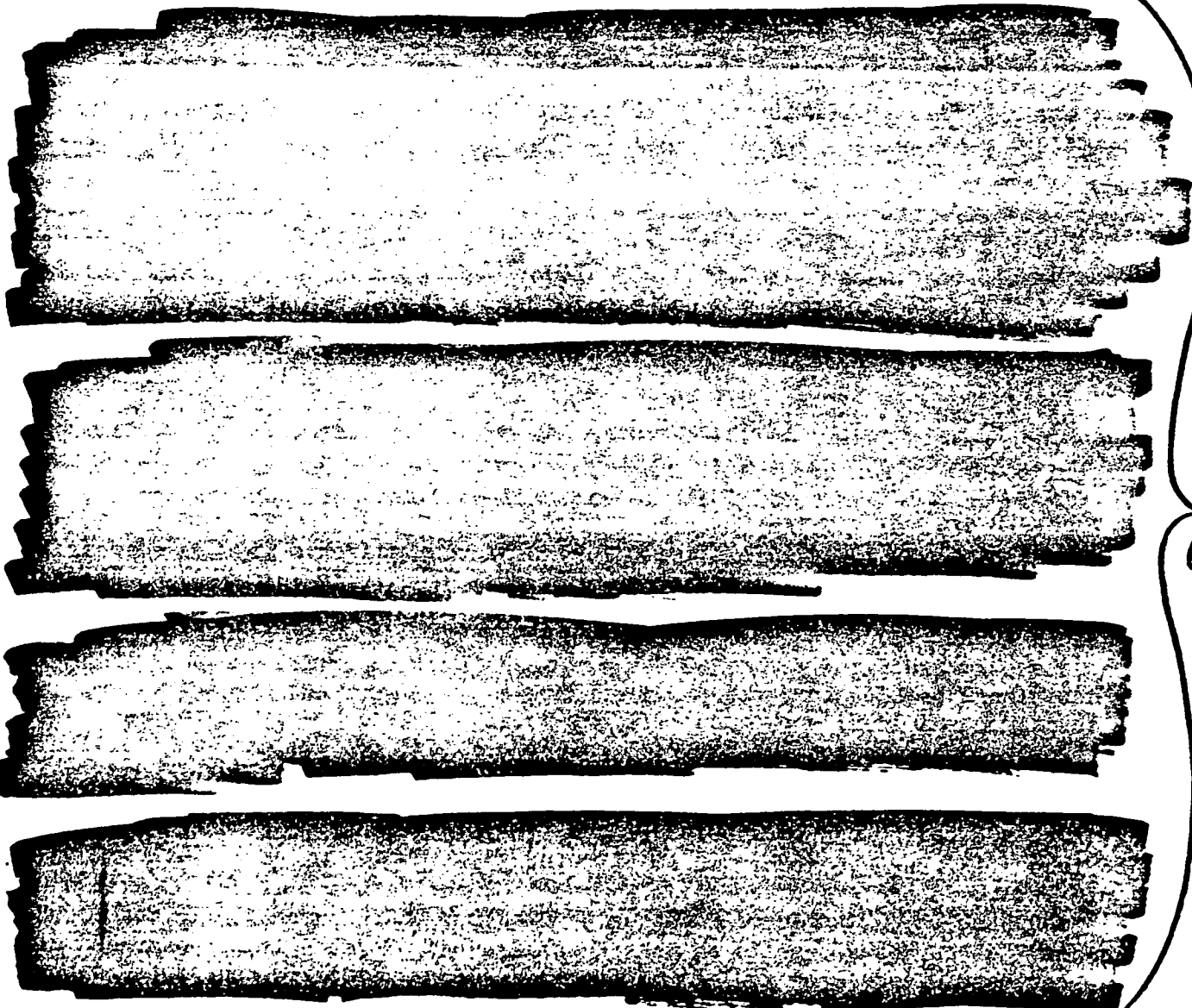
With regard to Fred Rose, it is noted that according to the informant, Elizabeth Bentley, she was instructed in the summer of 1939 by Jacob Golos, the Soviet agent under whom she was working at that time, that she would receive certain mail from Canada directed to her at her residence at that time, 18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



OR

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

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

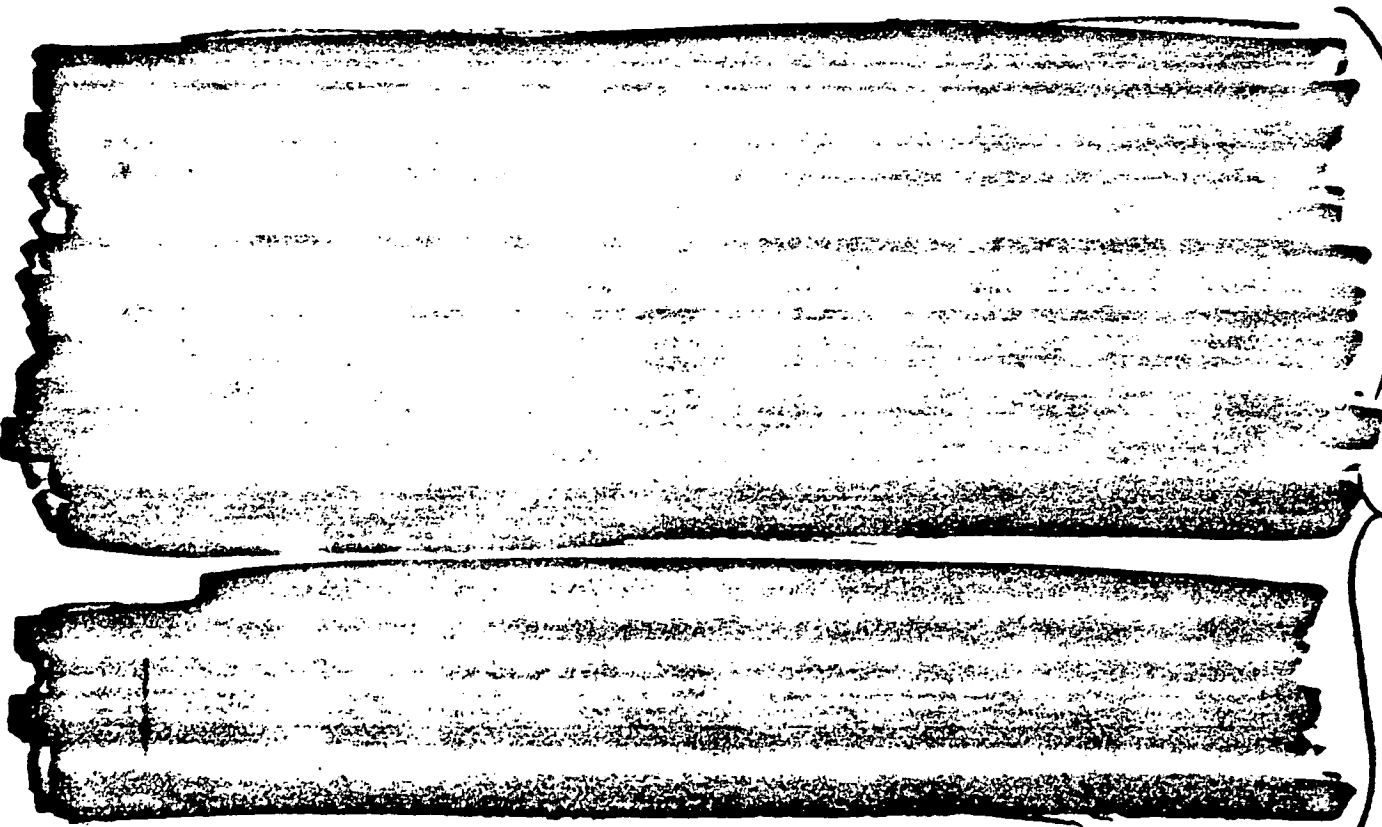


OK

3

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

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



OK

Re: MAX L. SPECTOR

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

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

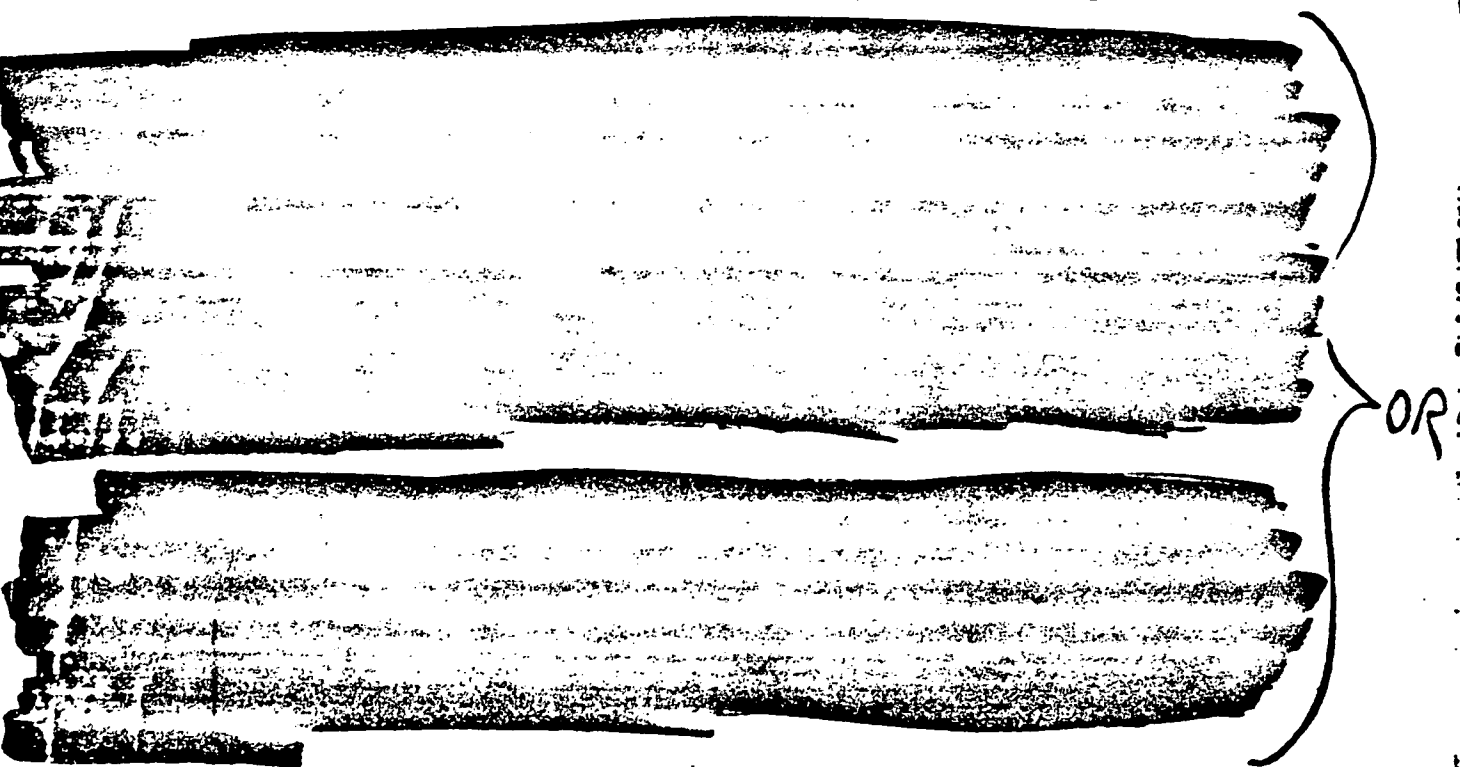
OR { [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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

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



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

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

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

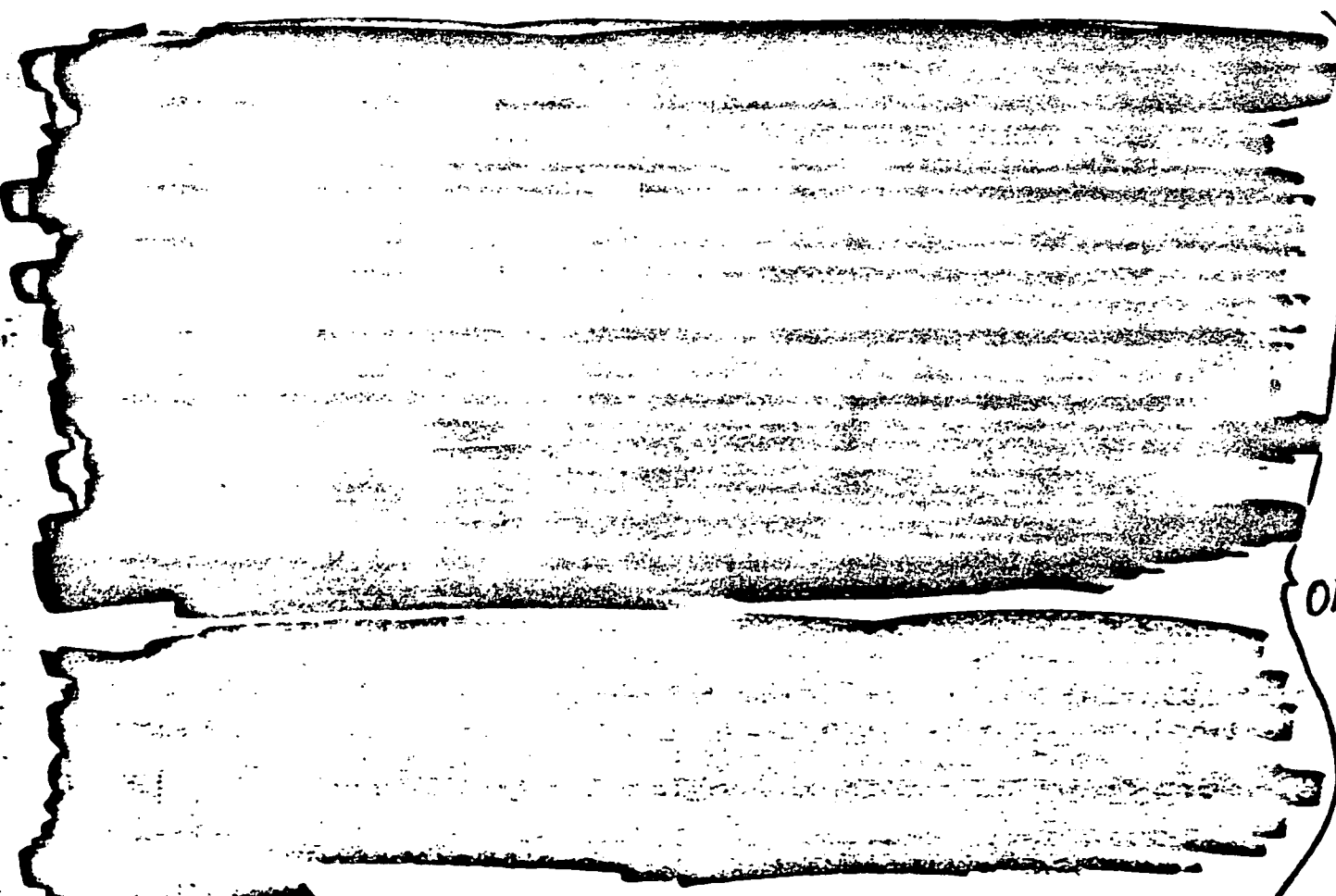
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[REDACTED] Other information concerning Stepankowski reflects that for many years he has been involved in the furnishing of information and in the American ramifications of the professional anti-Fascist

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

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

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

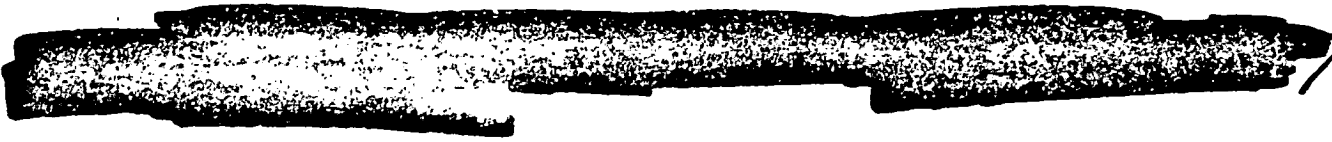
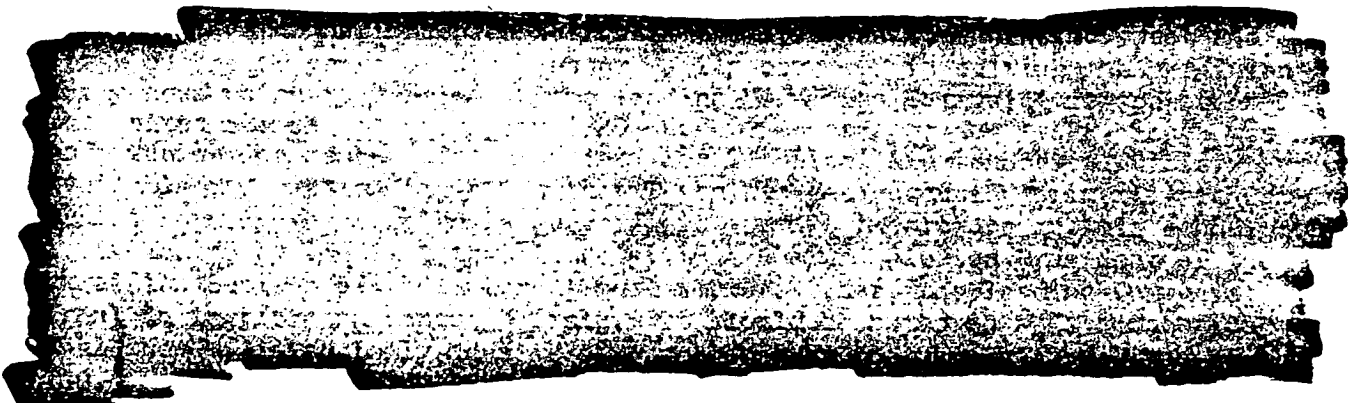
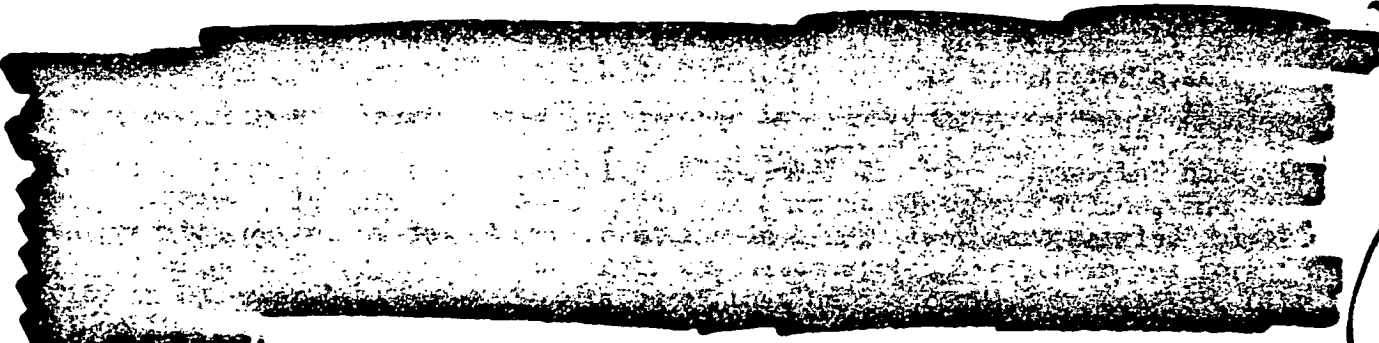


OR

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

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

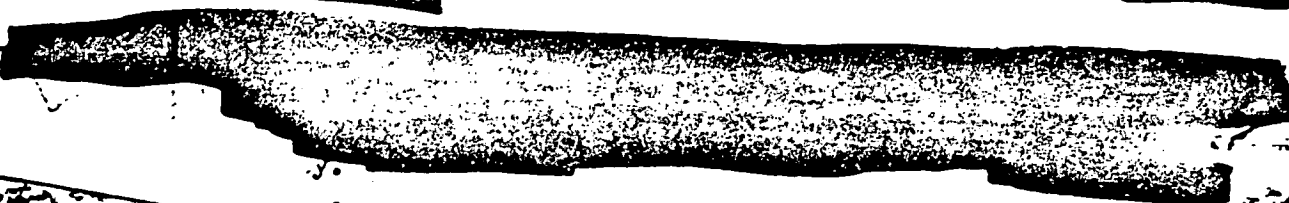
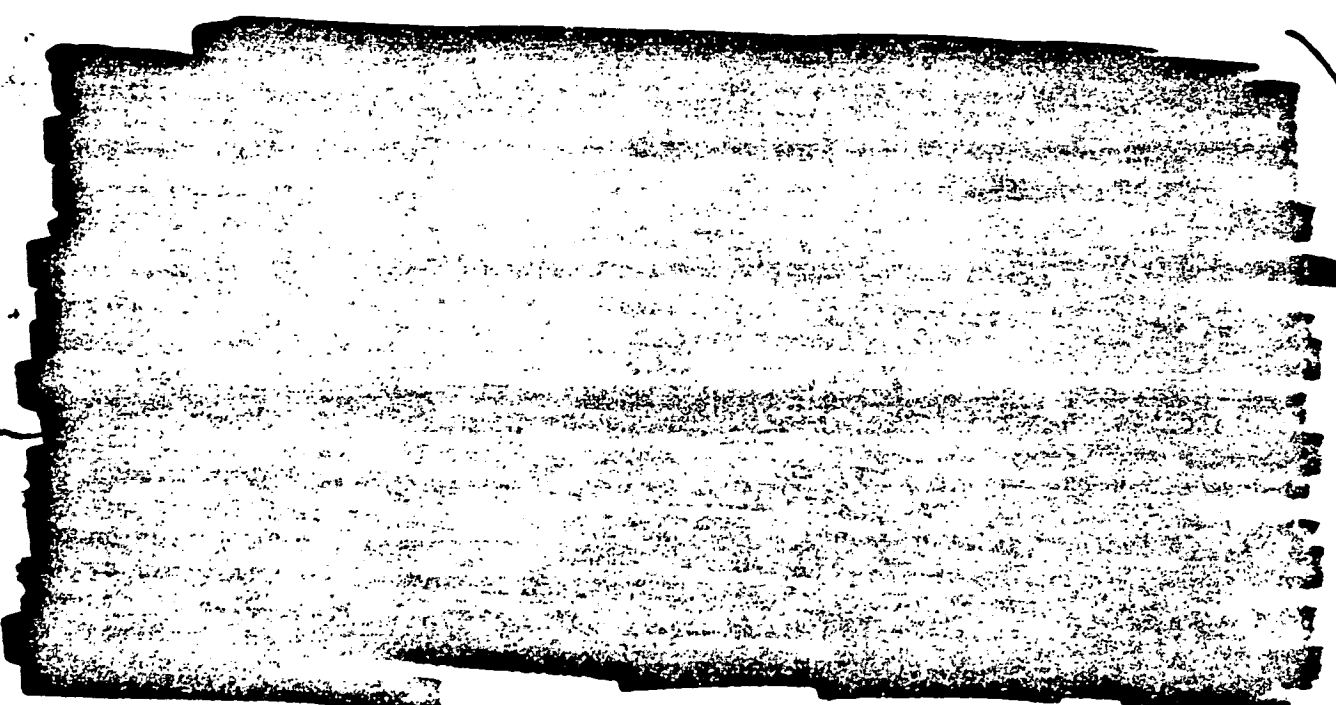
From a review of the Bureau files it has been ascertained that the Tkach referred to by Elizabeth Bentley is undoubtedly Michael Tkach, an active Communist and presently the editor of the Ukrainian Daily News, Ukrainian language Communist newspaper published in New York City. In addition, the Stepankowski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



01

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

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



OR

I N D E X

Page

Abelson, Mrs. Hilton	301
Alias: Olivia J. Israeli	185, 261, 275
Abraham Lincoln Brigade	2, 33, 135, 144, 145, 154, 156, 163,
Abt, John Jacob	169, 172, 175, 176, 177, 178, 182,
	198, 207, 210, 214, 427, 434, 435, 436,
	447, 459
	361
Abt, Mrs. John J.	160
Acheson, Dean	437, 438, 451, 452
Adamic, Louis	3, 175, 232, 234, 244, 264, 265, 267,
Adams, Arthur Alexandrovich	397, 400, 404
	77
Adams, Foster	236
Adams, Harold	428
Adams, Dr. Walter Sidney	394
Adamson	131
Adler, Dorothy Richardson	30, 130, 131, 132, 133
Adler, Schlomer	
Aliases: Solomon Adler, Sol Adler	130
Adler, Sinai	155
Aglion, Raoul David Emmanuel	263
Aikman, Duncan	263
Aikman, Lonnie	457
"Al", tentatively identified as	
Ralph Bowman	3, 4, 5, 33, 231, 234, 237, 241, 249,
"Al" (Anatole Borisovich Gromov)	254, 279, 288, 289, 307, 313, 319,
	329, 330, 336, 337, 338, 339, 345, 386,
	387, 388, 389, 394, 421, 409, 414,
	415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 422,
	423, 430, 441, 446, 447, 460,
	125, 129
Albach, Emma Schriebs	125, 129
Albach, Max Schriebs	378
Allen	173, 174
Allen, Benjamin	314
Allen, Jay	38, 358
Allen, Will	60
Alley, Rowi	156
Alphand	369, 370
Alpi	365, 370
Alpi, Frank	365, 370
Alpi, Fred	365, 367
Alpi, Mario	

Altman, Oscar L.

Amerasia

American Civil Liberties Union

American Council on Soviet Relations

American Delegation to the United

Nations Reparations Commission

American Federation of Artists

American Friends of German Freedom

American League Against War and Fascism

American League For Peace And Democracy

American Newspaper Guild, CIO

American Peace Mobilization

American Peoples Mobilization

American Polish Labor Council

American-Russian Institute

American Youth Congress

American Youth for Democracy

Amorg Trading Corporation

"Anatole"

Anderson, Miss

Anderson, Curtis E.

Andrews, Bert

Anne

Anthony

Anti-Defamation League

Aragon, Elsa

Aragon, Luis Cardozay

Ardiaca, Pedro

Arenal, Helena

Arenal, Leopoldo

Arenal, Luis

Arenal, Rose

Arnold, General

Artkino Pictures, Inc.

Arze, Jose Antonio

Attorney General

Austern, Hilda

Bacon, Dorothy York

Bachman, Pauls

Bachrach, Marian

Baker, Rudy

Balfour

Ball, Charles

Ball, Roddy

Barnerman, Mr. Charles F.

Baran, Paul

93, 94

60, 227

128

442

152

168

54

80, 152, 480

78, 158, 212, 218, 270, 273, 274, 308

264, 476

78, 127, 139, 159, 158, 286, 445

158, 159

265

442

121, 205, 218, 219, 286

86, 127

81, 132, 136, 206, 254, 412, 475, 477

24, 32

59

48

427

123

162

478

295

281

410

439

439

439

439

427

463

244

55

378

50

97

163

404

427

362, 363

41

384, 393

248

Barker, Alvin
 Barkan, Mrs. Hans
 Barrand, Harry P.
 Barrows, Alice
 Basile, Salvatore J.
 Bassie, V. Lewis
 Bastar, L. A.
 Battle, Miss
 Baunschweig, Hugo Richard Woog
 Bayer, Theodore
 Aliases: Ted Bayer, Theodore Baer,
 Isidore Bayer
 Bazykin, Vladimir
 Becker, E. A.
 Behns, Louie
 Beigel, Rose
 (Rose Arenal)
 Belfrage, Cedric Henning
 Belfrage, Frances Grace
 Belfrage, Mary Beatrice Pigott
 Belfrage, Sidney Henning
 Bell, Charles S.
 Bell, Daniel W.
 Benbow, Charles
 Benjamin
 Benjamin, A. C.
 Bennatt, Margaret
 Bennett, Lillian
 Bennett, Thomas Browne
 Benson, A.
 Bentley, Catherine
 Berg, Adolph
 Berle, A. A.
 Berlin, Isaiah
 Bernstein, Dr. J. H.
 Bernstein, Mrs.
 Nee: Beatrice Lotin
 Bernstein, Lt. Colonel Bernard
 Bernstein, E. M.
 Bertrand, Daniel
 Bessa, Pauline
 Bethune, Dr. Norman
 Beutinger, Christof

378
 37
 404
 39
 85
 141
 439
 426
 40
 119, 383, 388, 394, 395, 423, 428,
 441, 442, 443, 459
 263, 424, 425, 427
 175
 64
 439
 19, 318, 324, 446, 447, 468
 320
 320
 320
 73, 82
 124
 111
 319
 242
 164
 204
 203
 454
 198
 352
 131, 163, 171
 427, 428
 347, 351
 108
 83, 108, 121, 122, 124
 98
 53
 40
 308
 289, 292, 293, 294

Rickman, Pauline
"Bill"

Bissett, Herbert
Bittelman, Alexander
Blaisdell, Thomas C.
Blanco, Dr. Carlos
Blaszak, Stanley T.

Bloch, Henry Simon

Bloch, Louis

✓ Bloom, Ella Reeve

Blow, Marya

Book and Magazine Guild

Borah, Woodrow Wilson

Boudreau, Leo

Boulenger, Charles

Boulenger, Pierre

Bouslog, Harriet

Bowder, J. P.

Bowman, Ralph

Bradley, Mrs.

Bradley, Mr. Carl

Brady, Professor

Brady, Robert Alexander

Brainin, Joseph

Branca, James L.

Brand, Honorable R. H.

Brandenstein, Agnes

aka Bransten

Brandenstein, Charles

aka Bransten

Brandenstein, Henry

Brandenstein, Jane

Brandley, Walter G.

Brandon Films, Inc.

Brensten, Charles

(formerly known as Brandenstein)

Bransten, Louise Rosenberg

Bransten, Richard

Aliases: Richard Bransten. Owen, Richard

✓ Branstein, Richard-Brandenstein,

Richard Brandstein, Bruce Minton

397

3, 30, 32, 33, 34, 49, 189, 198, 199

307, 318, 423, 419, 448, 476

375

361, 370, 457, 468

285

411

69

57

37, 38, 39, 40, 107

435

311, 314

301

246

351

291

290

91, 92, 117

77, 79

236, 404

295

306

36

38, 43

358, 360

454

118

275

275

274

275

294

204

275

39, 40, 41, 43, 67, 174, 202,

269, 274, 275, 276, 277, 444, 445

41, 43, 275, 271, 444, 445, 457

Bransten, Tommie
Bricker, Governor
Bridges, Betty Jacqueline
Bridges, Harry

Bristel, Carl
British Broadcasting Company
British Security Coordination
Brodsky, Joseph R.
Brothman, Abraham
Alias: Abe Brothman
Brothman, Elsa Harriet
Brothman-Mett, A.
Browder, Earl

Browder, Irene
Browder, William

Brown, Mr.

Brown, E.

Brown, Mr. F.

aka Ferruccio Marini, Fred Brown,
Frank Brown

Brown, Harold

Brown, Otis

Brulio, Leo

Bryan, Horace

Buck, Tim

Buckingham Civic Association

Buchalter, Louis

Budantzen, Peter

Budenz, Louis Francis

Buell, Raymond L.

Bulow, William J. Jr., Senator

Burdett, Winston

Burns, Carl

"Business Week"

Eyer, Otto

Cacchione, Peter V.

Caden, Gert

Caffrey

275

55

362

38, 67, 118, 127, 163, 175, 361, 362,

369, 381

174, 175

226

321, 322

165, 391

9, 19, 20, 325, 326

326

328

1, 3, 4, 13, 22, 24, 29, 34, 80, 88, 67,

103, 135, 136, 169, 173, 178, 182, 144,

189, 197, 199, 148, 207, 214, 252, 231,

232, 241, 250, 278, 318, 319, 335, 360,

372, 383, 384, 387, 388, 389, 390, 399,

416, 421, 422, 434, 442, 445, 446, 447,

448, 449, 450, 452, 458, 468, 470, 477,

484

390

390

366, 346

81

(2, 12, 330, 365, 367, 368, 369, 370,)

396, 467

376

426

264

286

468, 469

218

329

411

437, 451, 452

299

138

453

316

201

380

445

410

233

Callan, Miss
Canadian Film Board
aka National Film Board, Film Board of
Canadian Legation

Cannon, Lieutenant J. R.

"Capital City Forum"

Carlin, Beatrice

Carlo, Retev Monte

Carmen, Walter

Carmody, John M.

Carter

Carter, Mrs.

Carter, Edward C.

Carter, J. Franklin

Carusi, Ugo

Cassaday, Lauren W.

Cassidy, Henry

Casteel, Mrs. Grace

Catarau, Jules

Catherine

Central Control Commission

Chambers, Whittaker

Chandler, A. B.

"Charlie"

Chase, A.

Chechulin, Mikolai Fedorovich

Chegodaveva, Nora P.

"Chester"

Alias of Bernard Schuster

Chevalier, Haakon Maurice

Chi, Ch'ao Ting

China Aid Council

China Defense Supplies Corporation

Chinese Exclusion Act

Choate, Hall and Stewart

CIO

CIO Maritime Committee

Citizens Unemployment League

Portland, Oregon

Civic Emergency Federation

Portland, Oregon

Civil Liberties Union

Claire, Margaret C.

"Clapote", French left wing newspaper

Clayton, Will

396

307, 308

77

138, 141, 202

329, 454, 455

350

376

36

411

378

54, 56, 57, 226

357

57

38, 107

427

245

410

33, 34

173

56, 131, 132, 139, 163, 171, 172, 177,

210

379

3, 10, 25, 27, 237, 297, 405, 407

132

117

410

32, 473, 474

39, 43, 56

61, 120

202, 255

54, 58, 306

58

161

39, 40, 400

59, 117

217

217

217

217

128, 273

289, 294

309

118

Clear, Miss Zola Ardene	43
Cleuman, Frances	70
Cleuman, Morton	70
Close, Upton	362
Coe, Charles J.	459
Coe, Virgininius Frank	64, 83, 94, 118, 122, 124
Cohen, Bob	173
Cohen, Faye	150, 156
Cohen, Morris	152
Cohen, Theodore	61, 228
Colbert, La Brent	201
Cole, Ed	127
Collins, Henry	163, 172
Committee On Financial Control	152
Commonwealth College, Mona, Arkansas	202
"The Communist"	468
Communist Control Commission	452
Communist Trade Union Educational League	449
Communist Underground Group	172
Condon, Dr.	428
Condon, Robert L.	209
Conn. Conf. of Social and Labor Legislation	217
Constitutional Liberties Committee	340
Consumer's Union	12, 173
Cooper, Dr. Franklin	316
Cooper, Joseph	427
Corbett, George Marshall	155
Cot, Pierre	161
Cotton	360, 364, 477, 479
Coughlin, Father Charles E.	277
Council of African Affairs	375
Coy, Christopher	202, 372, 373, 374, 375, 379, 380, 381
Coy, Harold Russell	197, 202, 315, 372, 373, 374, 381
Coy, Mrs. Harold Russell	
Nee: Mildred Price	58
Creighton, Albert	57
Crowley, Leo T.	459
Crown, Joseph Harold	441, 446
Cromov, Anatole	285, 286
Crowley, Lest	286
Crouch, Paul	348
CRT Trade School	40
Crum, Bartley	311, 314
Cue Magazine	78
Cullinane, Eustance	

Cullman, Howard S.	306
Cumanski, Mr.	331, 332
Curley, H. F.	403
Curren, Biography	51
Currie, Alice (Eisenhower)	50
Currie, Dorothy	53
Curry, Mr. (phonetic)	426
Currie, Lauchlin (Mrs.)	52, 59
Currie, Lauchlin Bernard	9, 19, 20, 24, 30, 36, 49, 50, 51,
Aliases: Lochlin Currie, Louchlin Currie	52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60,
	61, 62, 63, 64, 79, 89, 91, 106, 113,
	117, 130, 172, 197, 223, 228, 373, 427
Currie, Lauchlin Morgan	50
Currie, Roderich Bornish	50
Danchik, Bernard Robert	250
Danchik, Lillian Kerekas	250
Daniels, Jonothan	174
Daniels, Josephus	280
Danielson, Margaret Jean (Nee: Wheeler)	216
D'Annunzio, Ugo	12
Darcy, Sam	36, 39
Davidson, Sam	429
Davidson, Sylvia	175
Davis, Benjamin J., Jr.	459
Davis, Chester C.	164
Davis, Elmer	427
Davis, Michael	177
Davis, Miss Noelle	295
De Boise, cover name of Fred Rose	470
Defense of Democracy	323
De Frank, Gilda	48
De Gaulle	32, 69, 114
Degen, Barbara Gerald	314
De Lacey, Hugh	177, 188
Delegation of the United States of America	152
Delman, Michael Nicholas	347
De Mille, Agnes	427
De Montmorency, Anatole Aleck	314
Dempsey, William J.	208
Dennis, Gene	156, 435
Deorlow	357
De Rachat, Nicholas George	411, 425, 426
De Rachat, Mrs.	426
Dewey, Thomas E.	12

Dickson, Elaine	343
Dies Committee	78, 77, 107, 116, 158, 159, 167,
	178, 180, 211, 212, 218, 294
Dies, Martin	162, 455, 476
Dirba, Charles	369
Dodd, William E. Jr.	361
Don, Sam	370
Donovan, Leisure, Newton & Lombard	255
Donovan, General William J.	5, 196, 197, 216, 241, 252, 254
Donty, Sacha	94
Doti, Cesare Sacre	94
Douglas, Mrs.	377
Douglas, Frederick	377
Downey, Sheridan (Senator)	40
Dozenberg, Nicholas	449
Dozier, Florence	264
Dozier, Thomas	264
Dozov, Donald N.	239
DuBois, Joseph	152
Dummer, Jim	316
Dunaway, Philip aka "Phil"	245, 246
Dunn, Dr.	427, 428
Durbrow, Elbridge	429, 430, 431
Dutto, Frank	343
Dutto, Lena	343
Dutton Co., E. P., N.Y.C.	201
Eades, Mr. Ben (or Dan)	122
E.C.C.I.	376
Eccles, Harriner	118
Eckhart, Joseph	329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 345, 346,
	454
Eckert, Mary	331
Economic Mission To China	52
Eddy, Dr. Sherwood	430, 431
Edelstein, Frances L.	121, 122
Edelstein, Harry M.	121, 122
Edwards, Albert E.	457
Ehrlich, Robert E.	172
Eisenhower, General Milton	188
Elaine	81
Elly, Glen	280
Elson, Ray	4, 9, 13, 19, 334, 335, 336, 337,
Alias: Mrs. Joseph Elson	338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344,
	386, 388, 389, 417, 418, 419, 420,
	421

Elson, Joseph
 Emergency Peace Mobilization
 Endelman
 Endelman, Maximilian
 Endelman, Micheal
 Alias: Micheal Nicholas Delman,
 Marcel
 Englander, Herman
 Englander, Isidore
 English, Maurice
 Epstein, Jake
 Epstein, Dr. Joshua
 Epstein-Ruthkevich, Jacob
 Erdwurm, Dr. Frank
 Erhlich, I. J.
 Erlich, Leon
 Ericson, Eleanor
 Ethel, Garrand
 Etkis
 Evans, Porter N.
 Ewen, Professor Frederick

4, 9, 334, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344
 217
 351
 348
 329, 330, 345, 346, 347, 348,
 349, 350

 366, 371
 366, 371
 297
 202
 229
 410
 314
 154
 352, 353
 175
 37
 352
 190
 358

Fahy, Jack Bradley	260, 261
Fairbank, Wilma	378
Fairchild, Henry Pratt	427
Fairley, Lincoln	173
Falkoff, Anna (Lea)	36, 39
Falkowski, Edward J.	264, 376
Fallon, Lt. J. E.	110
Fanny	343
Fansler, Priscilla	166
Farmer-Labor Movement	157
"Far Eastern Survey"	225
Fast, Howard	360
Fausler, Priscilla	166
Favia, Max	365
Favro, Max	365, 367
Federated Press	202
Fedoseev	431, 432
Fedosimov	411
Fedosimov, Pavel I.	482
Fedotov, Anton M.	180
Feffer, Lieutenant Itzik	360
Feldman, Armand Labis	470
Feltus, Randolph	269
Fenard	426
Fermi, Prof. Endrico	428
Field, Frederick Vanderbilt	226, 228, 335, 389, 457, 459
Field, Jack	109
Fields, Mr.	412
Fighting French Delegation	156
Filina, Maria	287
Fine, Charles	186
Finkleberg, Mina	264
Fischer, Albert	401
Fischer, Joseph	370
Fitzgerald, Edward J.	135, 144, 145, 146, 147, 178, 182, 198, 169, 207, 434, 447
Flato, Charles Sidney	263, 269
Fleischman, Grace	382, 391
Flexner, E.	300
Flory, Mr.	290
Fogel, Verne W.	152
Food Tobacco Agricultural Allied Workers Union of America - CIO	315
Folkoff, Isaac	36
Ford, Henry	360
Foreign Economic Administration	2, 30, 31, 32, 57, 378
Ford, James W.	399
Forrestal, Mr.	124
Foster, William Z.	451, 442, 449, 67

Fox, A. V.	130
Frank, Jerome	164
Frank, Karl Borromaeus Josef	54
aka Paul Hagen	
Frank, Nelson	56
Franklin	161
Free, Mr.	290
Free French Delegation, Washington, D.C.	155
Freeman, Dr. Douglas S.	280
Freeman, Henry Richard	157
Freeman, Lee	164
Freeman, Samuel	376
Friedberg, Maurice	121
Friedland, Dorothy	
aka Mrs. Irving Kaplan	76, 80, 81
Friedman, Irving S.	119, 120
Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade	78, 480
French Supply Council	316
Frost, Henry H.	295
Frye, Jack	426
Fuchs, Mrs. Herbert aka Miss Frances Rice	78
Fuhr, Lee	11, 263, 462
Fuld, Hon. Stanley H.	263
Fuller, J. D.	330
Fuller, Mrs. Lonora	164

Gaer, Joseph	39
Galin, Marian	226
Gallacher, Willie	399
Garamin, Clara	409
Garamin, Alexeevich	3, 5, 6, 7, 237, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 432
Garcklicife, John B.	226
Garrison, William Loyd	188
Gaston, Herbert E.	124
Gayn, Mark	119, 379
Gebel, August	375
"Gene"	34, 160
General Semantics Institute, Chicago, Illinois	204
"George"	178, 189, 364
Gershon, Major Ruth	361
Gibson, Michael	227
Gilbert, Edward Albert	173
Glaser, Juliet Stuart Poyntz	467
Glasser, Alice	149
Glasser, Faye	149, 151, 154, 156, 157, 158, 159, 213
Glasser, Harold	19, 107, 114, 148, 137, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 158, 159, 160, 170, 177, 178, 189, 212, 213, 220, 435, 436
Glasser, Maurice	158, 213
Glasser, Morris	151
Glasser, Myer	151
Glasser, Rachel	149
Glatt and Price	154
Glazer, Juliet Stuart Poyntz	396
Gleason, Leverett	361, 459
Glenkoff, Mortimer	314
Gold, Bela	8, 19, 32, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 105, 239
(Aka Bill Gold)	65
Gold, Esther	65, 67
Gold, Leo	8, 19, 29, 32, 48, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 96, 103, 105, 113, 114
Gold, Sorya	
(Aka Sonia Steinman Gold, Mrs. Bela Gold, Sonia Gold)	
Gold, William	65, 68
Goldblatt, Louis	92, 117, 118
Goldfrank, Herbert	383, 404

Golos, Jacob M.
(Aka. Jacob Raisin)

2, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23,
25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 39,
49, 86, 89, 100, 102, 103, 104, 113, 135,
136, 144, 148, 169, 178, 182, 189, 195,
196, 197, 207, 214, 223, 230, 231, 234,
236, 240, 247, 248, 252, 253, 257, 261,
262, 271, 272, 278, 284, 288, 298, 279,
283, 295, 297, 311, 312, 313, 318, 319,
325, 329, 330, 346, 352, 354, 366, 372,
373, 384, 387, 388, 391, 392, 405, 415,
416, 422, 423, 434, 437, 439, 441, 444,
446, 447, 448, 451, 452, 453, 456, 458,
461, 463, 465, 467, 468, 469, 473, 475,
478, 482

Goodelman

352

Goodman, Dr.

112

Goodman, Anna

286

Gopstein, Boris

154

Gordon

161

Gordon, Joel

180

Gordon, Mrs. Joel

180

Gotkin, Mrs. Julia Kaplan

74

Gottschall, Dean M.

185

Grady, Henry F.

97

Granich, Grace

313, 377, 456, 457

Granich, Max

456, 457

Grant, Arnold M.

53

Graves, Mortimer

268

Graves, Mrs. Rachel Lipscomb

375

Graze, Mildred

141, 142

Graze, Stanley

141, 142

Green, Gilbert

174, 361, 442

(Aka Gil Green)

Greenbaum, Morris

459

Greenberg, Anchel

224

Greenberg, Clara Segal

224

Greenberg, Esther

224

Greenberg, Helen

224

Greenberg, Marian

223, 224

Greenberg, Marion

229

Greenberg, Michael

20, 49, 61, 62, 197, 223, 224, 226,

(Alias: Menahan, Michael
Gibson)

227, 228, 373

Greenfield, Margaret

92, 262

Gregg, Joseph B.

5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 46, 48, 68, 132, 199,
132, 199, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234,
235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 258, 261,
267, 268, 296, 297, 322, 402, 406, 413

Gregg, Rose L.	8, 46, 232, 234, 235, 236, 296, 297, 402, 406
Griegoriev	358
Grill, Corrington	79
Gromov, Anatole Borisovich	3, 4, 7, 9, 15, 19, 59, 187, 237, 409, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 460
Gromov, Zinaida Mikhailovna (Nee Vorotolova)	424, 426, 431, 432
Gromyko, Ambassador Andrei	59, 117
Gruber, Ruth	47
Grundfest, Dr. Harry	176
Grunewald, Henry	400
Gugliemo, Helen	369, 367
Guirtsman, Helen Celia	301
Gullette, William	204
Gundlack	36
Guzenko, Igor	470

Haber, Dr. William	250
Habicht, Mrs. Polya	413
Habicht, Herman Rollemann	262, 266
Habicht, Pelageya D.K. (or Polia)	262, 266
Hackman, Abe	343, 344
Haddock, Hoyt	145, 146
Hadson, Roy	172
Hagen, K. L.	276
Hagen, Paul	54, 55
Haines, W. H.	116
Halifax, Lord	118
Halling, Bjorn	59
Halperin, Maurice	7, 19, 41, 196, 372, 231, 237, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 253, 269, 271, 272, 311, 449
Halperin, Dorothy	263
Halperin, Edith (Mrs.)	244, 246, 242, 263
Halperin, Philip	242
Halpern, Dr. Lena	357
Helpern, Manrie	244
Halpert (Halperin)	237
Hamilton, Walter Thomas	286
Hanley, J. Dan	160
Hardy, Verona Daniel	343
Hardy, Billie	343
Harken, William	37
Hardward, Mary Ruth	167
Hart, Marian	41
Harvard University	29
Harris, Katherine Lewis	458
Harris, Lement Upham	
Aliases: Harris, Lemmel	
Harris, Lemont	
Harris, Lem	
Harris, Lement	1, 383, 384, 385, 386, 390, 394, 395, 419, 435, 446, 458, 459, 463, 484
Harry Bridges Committee	348
Hart, Henry	266
Hart, Hal	171
Harte, Robert Sheldon	439
Hartman, L.H. and Company, Inc.	341
Hartrich, Paulette	355
Haskell, Morton	47
Hastings, Captain	322
Hatheson, Walker G.	186
Haverick, Warren	174
Hayden, Sherman S.	299
Haydon, Mr. Howard	184

Hayes, Carlton	312
Hayes, Honorable Carlton J. H.	5
Hazard, John M.	41
Heck, Kitty	127
Hedley, David	400, 217, 357
Heiman, Beatrice	232, 234, 244, 265, 267, 275
Heiman, Julius	232, 234, 244
"Helen"	195
Helfgott, Dr. Nathan	263
Heller, Isaac S.	165
Heller, Peter	417, 418
Heller, Peter F.	1, 460
Heller, Philip Frank	460
Hellerstein, Jerome	165
Hellman, Lillian	375
Heiman, Julius	265, 267
"Hemisphere"	230, 232, 233, 235
"Hemisphere" News Service	257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 268
Henderson, Donald	192, 203, 315
Henderson, Leon	381
Herman, Ted Allen	
Hersey, John	426
Hersh, Dr. David	37, 39
Hewitt, Lieutenant Commander H. E.	154
Hibben, James Herbert	206
Hillman, Sidney	435, 451
Hillring, General	31, 90, 104
Hindas, Maurice	427
Hinton, Jean	38
"Hiss"	34, 137, 148
Hiss, Alger	6, 7, 19, 124, 160, 161, 163, 164, 165, 167, 172, 162
Hiss, Anthony	166
Hiss, Donald	163, 164, 166, 172
Hiss, Eugene	160
Hiss, Priscilla	162, 163, 164, 166, 167
Hiss, Tony	166
Hitt, Nathan	172
Hobson, Francis Thayer	162, 166
Hobson, Priscilla	162
Hobson, Timothy	162, 164, 166, 167
Hodge, Bert	374
Hollywood Anti-Nazi League	323
Hoover, Director J. Edgar	5
Hoover, Herbert	445
Hopkins, Harry	50
Hornbeck, Dr. Stanley K.	161, 162, 164
Houghton, Worthington B.	80, 154
Haupt, Donald	204
Hsu, Y. Y.	378, 457
Hsu, Mrs. Y. Y.	378

Huntington, Pilly	305
Hubbard, Lester T.	398
Huberman, Leo	275
Huberman, Harold	173
Hubermann, Moe	164
Hulbert, Judge Murray	368
Hudson, Roy	156, 399, 435, 442
"Ian"	25
Ichaso, Francisco	410
Idashkin, Mikhail Mikhailovich	117
Ilwu	59
Indusco, Inc., aka American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives	61
Institute of Pacific Relations	52, 56, 225, 227, 228, 252
International Labor Defense	165, 445, 471
Intercontinent News	313
International Development Co.	53, 39, 63, 64
International Industrial Corporation also International Industrial Development Corporation	53
International Juridical Association	164, 165
International Postwar Conference	54
International Student Assembly	56, 62
International Workers Order	70, 482, 484
Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance	153, 154
I.P.R.	372
Isaacs, Stanley	379
Israeli, Ilivia J.	301
Italian Library of Information	2, 12, 13
Ivankovich, Miss Amelia	192
Ivens, George Henri Anton aka Joris Ivens	204
Izzy	47
Jack	3, 3, 14, 15, 25, 135, 160, 189, 199, 231, 233, 234, 237, 241, 242, 249, 254, 266, 278, 288, 313, 315, 319, 329, 334, 335, 336, 337, 340, 343, 345, 372, 388, 405, 414, 415, 416, 417, 421, 423, 434
Jackson, Gardner	164
Jackson, Robert H. (Attorney General)	399
Jacobs, Douglas	314
Jacobs, Ruth C.	177
Jacobs, Ruth P.	177
Jacobson, Mr. R. C.	38
Jaffe, Irma	378
Jaffe, Philip Jacob	119, 120, 131, 164, 226, 227, 228, 352, 362, 377, 378, 379, 427, 457
Jaffe, Mrs. Philip Jacob	61
James, Baxter Terrace	128
Jamison	278

Janes, Doctor Preston	242
Japanese Occupation Policy	152
Jasiński, Dr. Eugene Victor	265
Jasiński, Eugene Victor	186, 187
"Jean"	287
Jerome, V. J.	
alias of W oman, Jerome Isaac	456, 457, 459, 462
Jerome	319
Jerome, Harry	79
Jerome, V. J.	318
"Joey"	82
"John"	25, 195
Johns, Helen	
alias of W entley, Elizabeth	451
✓ Johnson, Allan	361
Johnson, Hewlett	430
Johnston, Anne Hartwell	299
Johnstone, Mrs. Wm.	299
Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee	128
Jones, Mrs. Edith M.	38
Jones, Hayes	376
Jonsky, Morris	410
Jordan, Dr. Virgil	78
Joseph, Rella M.	248, 249, 250
Joseph, Isadore	249
Joseph, Julius Joseph	231, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 372, 416
Josephson, Barney	342, 343, 404
Josephson, Leon	342, 343
Josephson, Lucy	342, 343, 404
Jude, Judge	153
"Juliet" (W oyntz)	330, 346
Kades, Major	31, 90, 104, 105
Kagel, Sam	36, 40
Kahn, Mrs.	358
Kahn, Albert Eugene	20, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 361, 362, 364, 479
Kahn, Beatrice (Petty) Valone	355
Kahn, Edith Jackson	355
Kah, Harriet Warner	355
Kahn, Jacob	367, 369, 355
Kahn, Louis	350
Kahn, Moritz	354
Kahn, Paulette	354
Kahn, Robert H.	354
Kahn, Steven James	355
X Kai-Shek, W Chiang	51
Kai-Shek, Generalissimo Chiang	52
Kane, Joseph	343
Kane, Harry	343
Kaplan, Dorothy F.	72, 8, 75, 109, 76, 80, 81, 82, 33, 84, 93, 94, 95

Kaplan, Irving	
alias: Irving H. Kaplan	19, 30, 73, 74, 75, 77, 76, 78, 79, 80,
Kaplan, Mrs. Irving	82, 83, 84, 89, 93, 94, 95, 109
aka Dorothy Friedland	82, 83, 84, 93, 94, 95, 76, 80, 81
Kaplan, Morris	81
Kaploun, Timofei	424, 425
Kaplouitz, Mrs. William	211
Karr, David (Garr)	92, 119, 357
Kaser, Johann	294
Kasson, Miss Mollie	181
Kaufman, Kenneth	243
Kaufman, Mlle. Sophie	351
Katz, David	119
Katz, Milton	164
Keen, Dorothy	264
Keenan, Joseph B.	74
Kenney, Phillip O.	46
"Keep Out of War Congress"	141
Keller, Colonel James W.	211
Kelly	123
Kent, Arthur	37, 39
Kent, Sherman	246
Kent, Tyler	269
Keynes, Lord	113
Kheifets, Gregori	39, 43, 463, 202
Kiessling, O. E.	79
Kilgore Committee	173
Kilgore's Senator	169, 170, 171, 175, 176
King, Carol Weiss	165
Kinzer, Lawrence	374
Kinsey	191
Kisler, Gerhart	173
Kisseley, Eugene	123, 187, 424, 425, 435, 28, 442, 466
Kissling, C. E.	190
Kleeck, Mary Ann	39
Klotz, Henrietta	109, 123, 122, 47
Klotz, Herman	47, 109
Knight, Dr. D. M.	97
Koch, Lucien	373
Kolsomikov	411
Kolotozov, Mikhail	463
Komov, Serge	1, 22
Koplovitz, Beatrice R.	208
Koplovitz, William C.	208
Koral, Alexander	9, 46, 85, 86
Koral, Gilbert	85
Koral, Richard (Dick)	85, 86, 94
Korchien, Jules	326, 327
Korlits, Adolf	56
Korn, Alexander	48

Koussevitsky	427
✓Krafsur	332
Kranet, Anne	170, 176
Kramer, Charles	19, 33, 90, 135, 137, 144, 148, 159, 160,
	170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177,
	178, 180, 182, 188, 198, 207, 434, 436,
	447
Kramer, Mildred	170, 172, 175, 176
Kramstyk, Miss Sophie	350, 351
Krivitsky, Charles	160 , 170, 171, 172
Krumbin, Charles	474
Krzybski, Count Alfred	204
Krzycki, Seo	187
Kuczynsky, J.	327
Ku Klux Klan	477
Kuomintang	51, 57
Lalinsky, Mark S.	348
Lambert, Louise Todd	457
Lamont, Corliss	383, 427, 442
Lamont, Thomas	383
Lancaster, Bruce	58
Lander, William H.	280
Landis, Jim	164
Landy, Avron, aliases:	
A. V. Rom Landy	
Al Landy	
A. Landy	
Abraham Landy	437, 443, 452, 461,
Landy, Joseph	461
Lang, Oscar Ryszard	179
Lange, Oscar	265
Lange, Oskar R.	57
Langer (phonetic)	237
Langland, Harold	150
Lannon, Albert	301
Larsen, Emmanuel	119
Larson, Mr.	331
Larson, One	174
Laski, Harold L.	331
Lattimore, Owen	56, 60
Lawler, John	63
Lawrence, Lester	126
League of American Writers	323, 476, 445
League of Women's Shoppers	78, 80, 116, 123, 212
League of Women Voters	282
Leahy, Fleet Admiral	5
Lease-Land Bill	51
Lebedenko, Mr.	426
Lee, Lt. Colonel Duncan C.	
(Major Lee, Van)—	215, 220, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 312,
	231, 372, 196, 197, 5, 6, 7, 19

Lee, Isabel	
(aka Isabel, Isabellas)	220, 252, 253, 255, 256
Lee, Michael	378
Lehman, Governor	276
Leigh, Professor W. W.	153
Leijeruk, Isaac Kaplan	350
"Lenin's Economic thought Prior to the October Revolution"	38
Lepke	329
Lerner, Abba Ptachya	56
Leslie, Kenneth	358
Levin, Lydiaruth	355
Levieson, Captain Jack J.	300
Levitt, William Haskell	361
Levy, Charles (deceased)	259
Levy, Florence	264
Levy, Philip H.	125
Lewis, Esther	362
Lewis, James	264
Lewis, Reba Anderson	221
Lewis, Roger Abbott	221
Lewis, Shura	264
Liberal Book Shop	309
Lichtman, Mr. (believed to be Lippman)	201
"Lillian"	301
Lindberg, Charles	360
Lindley, Ernest	232
Linehan, Director	185
Linkfield, B.	290
Lippman, Walter	195, 201
Lischinsky, Mrs. Mandel	181
Lischinsky, Sol A. aka Solomon A. Lischinsky	172, 179, 180, 181, 182, 189
Litt, One	369
Little, Major Herbert	378
Litvov	50
Lockwood, Scott	316
London, Jack I.	53
Loomis, Charles	97
Lopez, E.	413
Lowenthal, Max	155, 211, 212
Lubell, Cecil	361
Luce, Clare Boothe	152
Luzford, A. F.	98
Luns, Clifford	242

MacArthur, General	152
MacCormick (phonetic)	237
MacLennan, Archibald	264
MacMillan, C. C.	380
McClean, Donald	428
McClures Syndicate	12
McKenney, Ruth	
alias: Mrs. Richard Fransten	445, 111, 41
McKwen, Y.P.	321
McQuade, Mrs.	186
McWilliams, Joseph E.	
Maddox, William P.	299
Madislojan, Agap Yadeijian	410
Magdoff, Beatrice	177, 186, 183, 282
Magdoff, Harry S.	19, 84, 147, 135, 144, 169, 177, 188, 186, 181, 183, 184, 185, 187, 170, 182 282,, 434, 447
Magdoff, Max	182
Magdoff, Samuel	182
Magidoff, Neonila	411
Magidoff, Robert	263
Magee, Mr. F.	351
Magnuson, Senator Warren	176
Major, Roberta	139, 91
Maken, Mrs. Cecillel	358
Makins, Roger	428
Maletin, P. A.	117
Malkin, Maurice	369
Mandel, Benjamin	42
Mandell, Benjamin	178
Mann, Joseph	324
Manship, Paul	427
Manufacturing Chemist Society	206
Manvilsky, Dimitri	478
Marcantonio, Congressman Vito	368
"Marcel" (Endelman, Michael)	365, 329, 345
Margolin, Benjamin	263
Margolin, Olga	263
Margoshes, Rose K.	350
Marini, Ferruccio, Alias: F. Brown	365-371, 12, 20, 330, 461, 467
Marion Anderson's Citizens Committee	211
Markward, Mary Ruth	300
Marsalka, John Paul Milan	263, 266, 268, 269
Marshall, General	31, 90, 104, 428
Marshall, E.	300
Martins, Mr. and Mrs.	426
Martins, Maria	426
Massarano, John	330
Masters, Nathan Gregory	1, 22

Mattie	63
"Maury" (believed to be Maurice Glasser)	213
Mayes, Barney	40
Meade, James M.	122
Meile, David	357
Meekirk	11
Meller, Salomon	410
Melnico, R. P.	381
Melva (wife of Lischinsky)	172
Menakee, Fannie	137
Menaker, Nicholas C.	137
Mrs. Mendel (sister of Lischinsky)	188
Mendenhall, Dr. James Edgar	
aliases: Dr. James E., Professor James	
Mendenhall	11, 480, 462
Merryman, Professor	269
Meyer, Mr.	321
M. I. T.	378
Michaels, Professor Solomon	360
Mickey	188
Middleton, George	428
Mikhailov	128, 431, 443, 411
Milgrom, Sampson	80
Miller, Bob Alias of:	230, 234
Robert Tolbert Miller III	
Miller, Jenny	
aliases: Jenny Miller, Mrs. Miller	
nee Levy	257, 259, 260, 262, 263, 264, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 143, 233, 246, 7
	410
Miller, Louis	
Miller, Robert Talbott III	
aka Miller, Bob Miller	232, 233, 234, 235, 237, 238, 244, 246, 196, 143, 19, 41, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270
Miller, Robert Talbott Jr.	260
Mink, George	369, 472
Minor, Robert	445
Minton, Bruce or Richard Bransten	240, 271, 275, 445, 444
Mitchell, Kate Louise	61, 120
Modern Book Shop	127
Molnar, Dr. J. H.	35
Molotov	431
Moore, Harriet L.	226
Morgenthau, Henry Jr.	51, 104, 109, 113, 115, 119, 123, 146
Morgenthau, Mrs.	47, 109
Morini, F.	365
Moore, Benjamin	167
Moore, Pattie Frances	200

✓ Morris, William Jr.	427
Morrison, Charles	295
Morse, Dr. Robert T.	270
Morse, Wayne	
Moscow Daily News	257, 264
Mott	122
Munez, Miss Inez	314
Murphy, Joseph M.	290
Murphy, Raymond E.	164, 151
Murra, John Victor	275
Musliner, Milton	348, 349
Mustowy, Stephen	358
Myers, Mr. (phonetic)	431
Myers, General E.E. (Ben, Bennett)	94
Naidish, A.	352
Naigles, M. H.	38
Napoli, Nicola	463, 464
Nat. Ass. for the Advancement of Colored People	471
Nat'l. Committee for People's Rights	445
Nat'l. Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners	323
Nat'l. Congress of Industrial Organizations	123
Nat'l. Council of American Soviet Friendship	262, 295, 442, 411
Nat'l. Federation for Constitutional Liberties	81, 127, 274
National Film Board	208
National Maritime Union CIO	145
National Mercantile and Trading Co., NYC	473
National Negro Congress	228
National Lawyers Guild	211, 212
Nearing, Scott	383
Needelman, Isidore Gibby	79, 80
Negrin, Dr. Juan	381
Nelson, Donald	174
Nelson, Steve	275, 457, 459
"New Beginning"	54
New Council of American Business, Inc.	269
New Masses	271, 476, 322
New York Daily Mirror	55
New York Herald Tribune	201
"New York Times"	51, 59
Nicks, John	290
Nick, David	361
Nitte, John	261
Nixon	83
Nixon, Russ	173
NYPD	187

"the Notles"
North, Helen Oken
✓ North, Joseph
North American Spanish Aid Comm.
Northern California Civil Rights Council
North Carolina Committee of the Southern
Conference for Human Welfare
Nortman, Dorothy
Nortman, P. Bernard
Novakovitch, Vincent
✓ Kovick, Samuel J.
Nunzio

235
465
283, 465, 466, 468
323, 480
323
206
142, 143
142, 143
475
400
305

Oak, Liston	342
Oakley, Norman Frost	464
Ockershausen, Harry	208
O'Connor, Blanch	376
Odets, Clifford	243
Office of Strategic Services, Spain	5
O.G.P.U.	37, 42, 43, 376
O'Hare, Richard C.	208
Ohrbach, Jerome E.	93
Older, Julia Stodel	358
Olswang, Rachel	151
Oman	59
Onda, Andrew	236, 400, 404
Opie, Mr.	428
Orekhov, Fedor T.	427, 445
Orr, Paul Wright	80
Orr, Violet Balcomb	80
Ortiz, Cesar	281
Oswaldo, Arana	232
Oumansky, Ambassador Constantin	206, 232, 234, 244, 261, 265, 275
Ovakimian, Gaik Badalovich	262, 266, 405, 270
Pacific Affairs	225
Packard, Mr. J. R.	289, 294
Paddy's Clam House	261
Page, Charles Albert	264
Page, Nelson	305
Pajans, Dr. Casimir	428
Palmer, Casimir P.	357
Pan-American Conferences of Foreign Ministers	118
Panitchev	411
Pares, Peter	428
Paris, Henry	94
Park, Suzanne nee Brandenstein (Mrs. Willard Z. Park)	274, 275, 276, 277
Park, Ted	273
Park, Willard Z.	196, 240, 241, 242, 271, 272, 273
	274, 275, 276, 277, 444
Park, Mr. & Mrs. Willard Z.	273, 274, 275
Parker, Fred	193, 194, 189
Parry, Dr. Albert	358, 361
Partnoy, Cyrus	295
Patten, Mrs.	426
Patterson	286
Patterson, Congressman Ellis	177

Patterson, Mrs. Mary	299
Paul	422
Pauli, Dr. Wolfgang	428
Pavilion, Helen L.	291
Payne, Virginia	201
Pearson, Drew	92, 122
Pelypenko, Aleksy	304, 479
Pentagon Building	28, 29, 31
Peoples Institute of Applied Religion	127, 323
Peoples World	323
Pepper, Senator Claude	176
Perazich, Mrs. Amelia	189, 190
Perazich, George N.	189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194
Perline	36
Perazich, John (Hisson)	190
Perlo Group	30, 33, 89, 90, 155, 156, 158, 159, 160, 169, 170, 176, 177, 178, 188, 182, 183, 181, 372, 189, 198, 213, 214, 220, 312
✓ Perlo, Ellen Menaker	137, 140
Perlo, Victor	2, 4, 6, 7, 19, 34, 119, 135, 136 137, 138, 139, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 148, 178, 182, 192, 189, 207, 220, 434, 447
Perlo, Mrs. Victor, alias Roberta Major	59, 91, 117, 154, 155, 160, 169, 170, 172
✓ Perlow, Nathan	139, 172
Peters, alias of Alexander Stevens	34, 132
Peters, J., alias of Alexander Stevens	172
Peters, Steve	423
Petrolevitch	369
Phillips, Herbert J.	37
Philopov, Leonid	409
✓ Pi-Wu, Tung	457
Pizzi, Amalio	363, 365
Pizzo, Emilio	365
Pogolotti, Marcelo	410
Polier, Imidore	165
Polish Information Center	306
Polish Socialist Party in Poland	301
Polish Supply Commission	265
Polish Supply Mission	260

"Politics Catches Up With The Writer"	
by Cedric Belfrage	322
Pollitt, Harry	393
Pollock, Arthur	348
Pollock, Mabel (Mrs. Arthur Pollock)	348
Polpress	264
Pope, Arthur Upham	427, 443
"Popular Front"	217
Porter, General and Mrs.	426
Poyntz, Julia Stewart	376
Poyntz, Juliet Stuart, et al	467
Prekuffia, Rosie	263
Pressman, Lee	164, 172, 429, 123
"Preview Theatre"	204
Price, Branson	204, 205, 381
Price, Carolina Davis	380
Price, Carolyn	375
Price, Dr. James Valentine	200, 380
Price, John Paul	379
Price, Mary Wolfe, aka (Mary Watkins Price)	20, 34, 136, 145, 169, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 206, 214, 223, 231, 232, 240, 241, 252, 253, 255, 257, 271, 272, 313, 315, 317, 372, 373, 375, 379 49, 197, 202, 223, 252, 255, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 457
Price, Mildred (Mrs. Harold Coy)	
Price, Ruth	379
Price, Tom Moore	379
Price, William Enoch	380
Price, Wright Moore	380
"Proceedings - People's Congress for Democracy and Peace, Pittsburgh, Nov. 26 to 28, 1937"	308
Purchasing Commission of the USSR	211
Purse, Cecilia	349

Rabkin	358
Radin, Dr. Paul	41
Raffles, Dan	264
Raffles, Rose	264
Rajchman, Dr. Ludwik Vitold	58, 179, 186, 260
(Alias: Dr. Ludwig Vitold Rajchman)	
Raisin, Jacob	2
Raskin, Jack	361
Raswich-Scott-Keenan, Helen Grace	287
Ray, Jefferson Franklin Jr.	61, 228
Ray, Thomas	38
Razin, L. A.	426
Recht, Charles	331, 377, 427, 457, 463
Redmont, Bernard Sidney	19, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 331, 372
Redmont, Mrs. Bernard	188, 281, 282
(Alias: Joan Rothenberg, Joan Redmont)	
Redmont, Dennis Foster	281
Reed, John	383
Regler, Dr. Gustav	43
Reich, Bill	127
Reid, Mrs.	411, 426
Reid, T. Roy	36
Reid, Ruth	300
Reinhardt, Guenther	357
Reissig	292
Remington, Frederick Clement	285
Remington, Mrs.	283, 285, 286, 287
Remington, William	19, 278, 279, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 465
Resner, Herbert	40
Reutinger, Margery Clare	293
Ramsey, David	173
Reynolds, Colonel John H.	1, 4, 13, 335, 336, 337, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 418, 419, 421, 422, 423, 441, 446
Reynolds, Grace Fleischmann	393
Reynolds, Jack	375
RFC	47
R. H. Macy and Company	344
Rhodes, Alice	291
Rhodes, Mrs.	419
Rhodes, Ann Margaret	291
Rhodes, Captain	296
Rhodes, David	291
Rhodes, Mrs.	288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295
(Alias: Ione Boulenger)	

Rhodes, Peter	3, 6, 7, 10, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238,
(Alias: Christopher Rhodes,	288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294,
Johann Kaser)	295, 296, 297, 305, 402, 406, 419
Rice, Miss Frances	78
(Alias: Mrs. Herbert Fuchs)	
Richards, Albert Harry	449
Richardson, Marie	221
Rifkin, Ruth	298, 299, 300,
(Alias: Ruth Rivkin, Ruth Reid)	301, 302,
Rifkin, V. M.	299
Rioff, Margaret	213
Riopell, George	229
Risler, Gerhardt	459
Rivero, Dr. Nicolas	411
Riveria, Diego	281
Roach, Capt. Frederick G.	238
Roberts, Louis	472
Robinson, Mr.	430, 431
Robinson, Rubin	345
Robinson	185
Rockefeller, Nelson	233
Rocklin, David	127
(Also known as Dave)	
Rodman, Bella	264
Rodman, Samuel J.	264
Rodrigues, Jose Manuel Valdes	410
Rogers, Pauline	365, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 467
(Pauline Rosen)	
Rohman, Richard	358
Hollman, K. H.	351
Roman, Jerome Isaac	445, 446, 468
(Alias: Jerome, J.	
Jerome, V. J.)	
Rommel, Rowena	270
Roosevelt, President Franklin D.	5, 9, 12, 54, 51, 56, 50, 136, 233,
	370, 399
Ropes, Earnest	429
Rose, Fred	307, 469, 470
Rosen, Lena	299
Rosen, Pauline	401, 396, 397, 398
Rosen, Oscar	397, 401
Rosen, Samuel	473
Rosenbaum, Captain Adrian	376, 377
Rosenberg, Adam Abraham Zaidman	350
Rosenberg, Allan Robert	19, 158, 155, 177, 198, 207, 208, 209,
	210, 211, 212, 213

Rosenberg, Erna Rothschild	158, 208, 210, 213
Rosenberg, Isaac G.	210
Rosenberg, Jennie S.	210
Rosenberg, Sue	426, 427
Rosenfelt, Edward	397
Rosenfelt, Pauline	397
Rosenthal, Morris	174
Ross, L.	475
Ross, Carl	468
Rossinger, Larry	378
Roth, Andrew	61, 62, 131, 119, 120, 227, 228
Roth, Jack	41
Rothenberg, Joan	280
Rothenberg, Morris	281
Rothenberg, Pvt. Elliott	280
Roughton, Worthington E.	43
Routenstrauch, Walter	174
Royce, Eddie	386, 397
Royce, Pauline	400, 401
Rubin, Ruth	186
Rubinstein, one J.	182
Rubinow, S. G.	78
Russian War Relief	57, 58, 59, 255, 263, 323
Rutenberg, Harold	173
Russell Sage Organization	154
Rutchick, Roger Samuel	157, 174
Ryan, Cornelius	108
Ruben	430, 431
Rubin, Jessie	348
Rushmore, Howard	394, 395
Ryshpan, Cecily Applebaum	141
Ryshpan, David	141
Saidman, Dr. Maurice	351
Saleksman, Lillian	246
Salkind, Pvt. Isadors	38
San Min Chu I Youth Troops	57
Saper, Jacob	301
Sapos, Davis	33, 43
Sargent, Christopher S.	122
Sass, Louis	471, 472, 467
(alias Lewis Sass, Louis Schwartz, Louis Szaszajos, Louis Roberts)	
Sass, Mary Elizabeth	471, 472
(Nec Howard)	

Sassman, Walter	38
✓ Sasuly, Elizabeth	8, 46, 67, 109
Sayer, Francis B.	191
Sayers, Michael-	357, 359, 361
Sayre	163
Schacter, one	179
Schaetezel, Harry A.	153
Schemthal, Amalie	158
Scherbackoff	37
Schiaui, Lea	453
• Schimmel, Dr. Herbert	171, 173
Schimmel, Herbert	180
Schluter, Claymer	3, 6, 7, 296, 297, 303, 304
(Alias: Clay Schluter)	
Schluter, Henry	303, 306
Schmahl and Schmahl	349
Schneiderman, William	457
Schooch, James Charard	428
Schuster, Bernard	32, 473, 474
Scoll, Dabid E.	53
Scotland Yard	318
Scott, Helen	287
Scott, Jack	264
Scott, Marsha	264
Scott, Thomas	171
Screen Writers Guild	323
Searle, Elizabeth	300, 301
Seay, Lt. Edward M.	314
Seldes, George	364, 445
Sells, Miss Dorothy M.	38
Sen, Madam Sunyat	457
Serov Case	411, 412
Service, John	62, 119, 120, 131, 457
Seras, Ralph	378
Shandros, Jerry-	40
Shannon, Mr. James	377
Shara	143
Sharfman, Amalie	212
(Nee Schenthal)	
Sharfman, Warren Leonard	158, 159, 212, 213
Sharfman, Mrs. Warren	159
Shcherbackoff	42
Shea, Frank	164
Shepard, Barnett	459

Sheremtiv, Sergei	411
Sherman, Elizabeth	11
Sherwood, Miriam Rebecca	174
Sherwood, Sidney	184
Shiman, Russell	227
Shinn, Mrs. Jeannette	227
Short Wave Research, Inc.	314
Shumdenko	411, 412
Sicles, R. A.	374
Silberstein, Hannah	429
Silberstein, Dr. Ludwik	429
Silver, Anne	172
Silver Shirts	477
Silverman, Mrs.	8
Silverman, Abraham George	6, 8, 19, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 49, 59, 79, 82, 83, 84, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 102, 103, 104, 105, 109, 116, 117, 136, 142, 431
Silverman, Sara	82, 93
Silvermaster Group	241, 423
✓ Silvermaster, Helen Witte (Alias: Helen Petrovna; Helen P. Silvermaster)	2, 7, 19, 22, 23, 24, 26, 32, 35, 37, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 29, 31, 38, 43, 44, 47, 69, 71, 82, 87, 89, 93, 101, 103, 104, 105, 108, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 124, 142, 169
✓ Silvermaster, Nathan Gregory	2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 53, 68, 71, 72, 82, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 93, 96, 97, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 108, 110, 112, 113, 114, 124, 130, 136, 142, 154, 155, 160, 160, 170, 172, 262, 405, 446, 473
* SILVERMASTER, GREGORY (Please note - these pages which reflect on the group of Silvermasters apply to Gregory Silvermaster also.)	65, 69 128 359 439
Silvermasters	307, 310, 469
Sims, Horace	308
Singer, Kurt	308
Siquieros, David Alfaro	59
Sise, Hazen, Edward (Alias: Hazen Size)	287, 427
Sise, Nancy Elizabeth	442
Sise, Paul	37
Skol, David	377
Skriagin, Nicolai A.	168
Sliousarenko, Peter	143
Skrirsky	
Smedley, Agnes	
Smith	
Smith, Beatrice	

✓Smith, Edwin	119, 175, 411, 427, 428, 443
Smith, E. Quincy	80
✓Smith, Edwin S.	39
Smith, Frank J.	126
Smith, Jessica	175, 176, 361, 427, 435, 436, 443, 459
Smith, Mrs. Lawrence M. C.	167, 168
Snyder, Mr.	99
Snyder, Eugene B.	199, 201
"Socialist"	138, 141
Social Problems (Club)	185
Society of American Friends of the Mexican People	281
"Society for Pan-American Con- fraternity"	261
Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia	482
Society for the Advancement of Management	68
✓Soifer, Jacob - alias of North, Joseph	465
Solomon, Gladys	121
Soong, Dr.	131
Soong, T. V.	58, 179
Sorenson, Clarence W.	280
South Calif. Branch of Feder- ation for Constitutional Liberties	323
Southard, Mrs. Gladys	300
Soviet Embassy	59
Soviet Finance Commissariat	117
Soviet Foreign Trade Commissariat	117
Soviet Government Purchasing Commission	115
Soviet State Bank Directorate	117
Space (phonetic)	233
Spanish Aid Committee	308, 217
Spector, Max L.	475
Spivak, John Louis, with aliases	362, 476, 477
SS HENRY LUCKENRACK, Crew of	146
✓Stachel, Jack	370, 459
Stanton, William	226
Starobin, Joseph	264
Stauss, Nancy	123
Starr, Major George J.	56, 60

Stein, Annie	221
Stein, Arthur	221
Stein, One	181, 188
Steinberg, Jeannie	47
Steinberg, Martin A.	108
Steinberg, Max	127
Stepankiwsky, Volodimir	358
Stepankowski, W. J., was	478, 479, 482
Vladimir Stepankowsky	
Vladimir Stepankowski	
W. J. Stepankowsky	
Sterling, Major W. F.	206
Stern, Dr. Nathan	300
Stettinius	233, 426, 428
Stevens, Alexander	132, 172, 173, 435
Stevens, Ed	262
Stevens, Edmund	266
Stevens, Ella	305
Stevenson, Mr.	322
Stewart, Marguerite Ann	299
Stilwell, General	378, 428
Stone, Martha	127
Stone, Victoria	3, 236, 404
Stone, William T.	299
Stones, Mercantile Agency	108
Story Judge	188
Stouman, Mrs. Lini Moerkirk, was	480, 481
Mrs. Louis Clyde Stouman	
Lini Morekirk Fuhr	
Lee Morekirk Fuhr	
Lee Moerkirk Fuhr	
Lee Moerkerk Fuhr	
Lee Fuhr	
Strange, Dorothy	454
Street, A. Wilson (alias of	
Wolfson, Dr. Abraham)	126
Stribling, Martin (alias of	
Perlo, Victor)	135, 139
Student Congress Against War	270
Sukloff, Ida	476
Sukloff, Louis	476
Sulide, Max	352
Summerscale, J. P.	428
Sun Yat-Sen, Madame	60, 372
Sutherland, Lillian	285
Swing, Raymond Gram	429
Swodos, Miss Gabrielle	314

Swope, Herbert Reyard	360
Synsthup, Edward S.	377
Szasznejos, Louis (alias of Louis Sass)	471
Szuster, Boris	473
Tarmon, Doretta	453
Taussig, Frank W.	115
Taylor, Dr.	118
Taylor, Dorothy Gray	96
Taylor, George	228
Taylor, George	61, 62, 69
Taylor, William Henry	89, 96, 97, 98, 99, 103, 107, 113, 29, 30
Temporary National Economic Committee	51
Tenny, Helen (alias of Helen Barrett Tenney)	311, 316, 201, 203, 231, 249, 298, 456, 197, 372, 19
Tenney, Mrs. Mabel	312
Terpougov, Yuri Nikolaevich	431
Tesoro, George A.	94
The Clipper	323
"The Hour"	479
"The Party Organizer"	471
"The Supply And Control of Money In United States"	51
Thompson, Ernie	370
Thompson, Frederick	295
Thomas, Norman	383
Thomas, Senator	209
Thornthwaite, Warren C.	242
Tim or Timmy	2, 330, 366
Time Magazine	51
Timofiev	445
Tito, Marshall	437
Tkach, Michael, was Michael Tkacz	478, 482, 483
Michael J. Tkach	
M. Nastivsky	
Tkach, Yeroslava	482
Todd, Mr.	431
Todd	332
Todd, Merwin	286
Tomas, Jesus Hernandez	127
Tompkins, Verne	370
Tompkins, Vernon R.	376

"Tony"	203
Toohy, Pat	368, 369
Trachtenberg, Alexander	391, 442, 443, 459
Trachtengerts, Jacob	36
Train, Admiral H. C.	322
Trohan, Walter	152
Trone, Florence	262
Trone, Solomon	262
Trotsky, Leon	359
Trotsky, Leon Anatalia	439
Truman, President Harry S.	175
Tumantsen, E. P.	413
Tuscoff, Bob	41
Turin, Aleksandr	411
"Ukrainian Daily News"	478, 482
Ullmann, William Ludwig	6, 8, 19, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 45, 47, 65, 69, 82, 83, 84, 86, 89, 90, 93, 94, 96, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 113, 155
Ullmann, Caroline Bloek	105
Ulrich or (Erllich)	352
"Uncle Joe"	135, 434
Unemployment Council, Portland, Oregon	217
Unit #1, Harlem Section, Communist Party, USA	1
United Federal Workers Associa- tion, Treasury #11	218
United Federal Workers	301
United Federal Workers of America	221
United Spanish Aid Committee	219
United States Service and Shipping Corporation	1, 4, 14, 20, 475, 484
United Nations Conference On International Organization	162
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitations Administration	152, 178, 179, 181, 187, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 251, 249, 250, 425
Urey, Professor Harold	381
U.S.A.A.F.	31
U.S.S.R.	29, 80, 392, 393

Vago, Cecar J.	326, 327
Valtin, Jan	369
Van Der Roast, Dr.	294
Varn, Mary B.	299
Vena, Jeanne	370
Venning	426
Vera (phonetic)	142
Veterans of Abraham Lincoln Brigade	203
Villar-Villa, Diaz	410
✓ Vincent, Mrs. Craig S., aka	238, 406
✓ Joyce Campbell	
Vincent, Craig S.	238, 406
Vincent, John Carter	57
Viner, Prof. Jacob	115, 116
Vines, David	127
Vinson	123
Viollis, Andree (Mrs.)	295
Vishnefsky, One	179
Volkoff, Helen	22
Volkov, Anatole Boris	42, 110, 111, 112
✓ Volkov, Helen	22
Von Karmen, Theodore	428
Vonsiatsky, Anastase A.,	364, 479
Vukmanic, George	268
Wachenhein, Miss Hedwig	211
Wahl, David Ralph	245, 246
Waite	426
Wahl, Edith	245
Waldo, Richard H.	12, 13
Walker, George	357
Walker, Jerome	360
Walker, William W.	409
Wallace	378
Wallace, Vice President Harry	57
Wallach, Herman K.	459
Walsh, Ray	173
Walters, Mrs. Samuel	37
Wang, Mary Kreminer	127
Wang, Moses Joseph	127

War Production Board	2
Ware Group	163, 172
Ware, Harold (Hal)	171, 172, 177, 435, 210
Warner, Kenneth O.	66
Warzower, Welwel, was	484
Robert William Weiner	
William Weiner	
Washington Bookshop	181, 218, 245, 264
Washington Committee To Aid China	55, 218, 219
Washington Committee For Democratic Action	78, 107, 116, 121, 202, 205, 212, 218, 221
Washington Committee For Spanish Refugee Aid	55
Washington Peace Mobilization	205, 221
Washington Post	59
Watkins, David	459
Watson, Warren W.	206
Webster, Margaret	427
Weiner, William	1
Weinstein, Dr. Abraham Benedict	3, 7, 9, 10, 20, 235, 236, 237, 238, 297, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407
Weinstein, Lenore	404
Weinstein, Lenorek	236
Weinstein, Morris	236, 403
Weintraub, One	426
Weintraub, David	78, 77, 186, 190
Weisz, Mlle. Margueritte	351
Welanko, Abe	127
Wells, Hudson	219
Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Wilroy	221
Weyl, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel	270
Wheeler	198
Wheeler, (David)	207
Wheeler, Donald Niven	7, 19, 136, 141, 143, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 254, 256
Wheeler, Francis Marion	216
Wheeler, George S.	216
Wheeler, Jean Shaw	216
Wheeler, Mary (nee Lukes)	216
Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Donald N.	218, 219, 221
"Whirligig"	12
Whitaker, Leona	204
White's (Office)	32
White, Mrs. Ann	8
White, Ann	46, 47
White, Anne Terry	114, 115, 116, 121, 122, 123, 128

White, Bert H.	190
White, Harry Dexter	8, 9, 19, 24, 29, 30, 32, 46, 47, 48, 49, 60, 69, 71, 85, 88, 89, 91, 96, 97, 98, 99, 103, 104, 106, 109, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 129, 130, 148, 149, 155, 154, 172, 216
White, P. J.	117
Whittaker, James	360
Wholesale Book Co., NYC	473
Widener, Winifred	233
Wiener, Robert W.	391
Wiener, William	459, 468
Willauer, Whiting	306
William, Jr.	305
Williams, Albert Ryhss	459
Williamson, John	156, 236, 404, 435
Willkie, Wendell	12
Wills, Katherine	137, 138, 139
Wilson, Mrs. Ruth (Terry)	126
Wink, George	342
Winter, Carl	236, 404
Wise, Rabbi Stephen	361
Witt, M.	327
Witt, Nathan (Nat)	164, 175, 177, 209, 210
Witte, Baron Peter	42
Witte, Helen	22
Wittfold, Dr. Carl F.	226
Wofey, Isidore	400
Wolf, Benedict	209
Wolfson, Dr. Abraham, aka A. Street, A. Wilson Street, Abram Wolfson	122, 123, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129
Wolfenson, George	118
Wolfenson, J. Warren	118
Wolfenson, Rose	118
Wolfson, Mrs. Abraham	125
Wolfson, Joseph	125
Wollan, Gerhart	326, 327
Wood, Julia Dorn	232, 234, 244, 265, 267, 269, 275
Wood, Minter	232, 234, 244, 265, 267, 269, 271, 275
Woods, Dr. B. M.	192
Woods, Professor B. M.	
Woog, Max	40
Woog, Hugo Richard	39
World Tourists, Incorporated, New York	2, 4, 12, 14, 20, 441, 447, 475

Worth, Joseph	457
W.P.A.	38
Wright	161
Wright, Frederick Heizer	54
Wyrsh, W. J.	366
Yakhontoff, Victor A	
Yat-sen, Madam Sun	377
Yergan, Max	277
Yoselson, Bessie	130
Young, Charlotte	8, 221, 46
Young, Eddie, aka	46
Edward Sidney Young	
Young, Gerson C.	351
Young, Marjory	46
Zabotin, Nikolai Colonel	470
Zaikin	409, 410
Zak, Joseph	205
Zak, Mrs. Joseph	205
Zatkin	425, 426
Zaydman	350
Zaydman, Adam	350, 351
Zaydman, Dan	350
Zilbermeister, Nut	36
Zubilin, Vassili M.	3, 187, 59, 413, 441, 266
Zwaemer (phonetic)	234
Zworykin, Vladimir Kosma	426, 427, 428