

# FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Wm Remington  
File Number: 65-56402  
Section: EBF



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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File No: 65-56402

Re: Wm Remington

Date: 11-78  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
EBF 366	NO DATE	Chart (Handled in Section 15)			
EBF 3476	7/31/48	Committee on Un-Am Activities Executive Session	153	0	
EBF 3683	July Three Sept 1948	Comm. on Un-Am Activities Second Session, Public Law 601	1378	0	These were purchased at U.S. Government Printing Office
EBF 1862	10/21/46	Summary		8	b-7-C
EBF 3828		Unable to locate reference to Wm. Remington in this serial.			
3476		Transcripts of testimony of Bentley before House of Rep. Com. on Un-Am Activities.			- available at U.S.
		Executive & open sessions			- Sent Printing office.
2117		Handled in Sec 75 - Referred to ONI			
621		Summary Part 1	275	105	b-7-C
		Summary Part 2	255	150	b-7-C

\* Enclosure Behind File

2061 / 263

~~SECRET~~

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

October 21, 1946

45-56402-1862



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Allegations of Gregory

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

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

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

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

Background

Results of Investigation

On February 1, 1943, a physical surveillance reflected that a contact of both subjects Redmont and Remington,

[REDACTED]

The Hobbs family has also been reported on previous occasions to have been in contact with William Remington, another subject in this case. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

William Walter Remington

Allegations of Gregory

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

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

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

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

Background

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Results of Investigation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FILE DESCRIPTION

BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT Silvermaster/Bentley

FILE NO. 65-56402

SECTION NO. EBF

SERIALS 621

PART 1



**REVIEWED BY...**

Re:

Elizabeth Bentley

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

4/78  
(month/year)

**FOVDO**

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was L. Silver-  
master, Nathan Gregory Masters, Nathan  
Masters, Serge Komov; et al ESPIONAGE--R

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was

et al,

ESPIONAGE - R.

65-54402-421

Vol. I

Part I

Original

RE: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, with aliases  
E. Silvermaster  
Nathan Gregory Masters  
Nathan Masters  
Serge Komev: Et Al  
ESPIONAGE - R.

Jan 3, 1946

*For index see  
end of Part 2*

069895

RE: HAYDEN GEORGE SILVERMASTER, with aliases  
E. Silvermaster  
Nathan Gregory Masters  
Nathan Masters  
Serge Kozlov; Et al  
ESPIONAGE - R

January 3, 1946

*Ladd's copy in  
Director's office  
destroyed in T.S. 3  
operation. R.  
8/16/74*

*Det.*

*per*

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## APPENDIX I

COPY AND INDEX OF SIGNED STATEMENT  
DATED NOVEMBER 30, 1945 OF  
ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY

RE: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS  
E. SILVERMASTER, NATHAN GREGORY  
MASTERS, NATHAN MASTERS, SERGE  
KOMOV; ET AL  
ESPIONAGE - R

The purpose of this memorandum is to show the results of investigation made to date on the basis of a signed statement dated November 30, 1945, executed by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, who, for a period of several years, acted as a courier for the Soviet espionage system in the United States. All investigation has been directed toward establishing the truth or falsity of this statement.

#### ORIGIN OF CASE AND SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION

On the evening of November 7, 1945, Elizabeth Terrill Bentley called at the New York Office of this Bureau and made disclosures regarding her activities for a branch of the Soviet espionage system in the United States. Her membership in the Communist Party dates back to March of 1935, when she became a regular member of Unit Number 1, Harlem Section, Communist Party-USA. Her reasons for dissidence at this time are somewhat nebulous but appear to center in the fact that in her operations for the Soviet espionage system she was originally responsible to Earl Browder, former National Chairman of the Communist Party, and later her contacts were taken over by Russians so that neither she nor Browder had any further relationships with them. Secondly, she was being threatened by William Weiner and Lament U. Harris, prominent national figures in the Communist Party, who were demanding from her \$15,000 originally invested by the Communist Party through the good offices of Earl Browder in the company being operated by Colonel John H. Reynolds and Bentley, namely, the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, a cover firm for Soviet activity outwardly engaged in sending food packages to Europe. Thirdly, she is ostensibly afraid of the Soviet representatives with whom she is presently dealing, and whose true identities she professes not to know. Fourthly, Bentley, prior to her turn-about, had been associating and possibly had an emotional interest in an individual by the name of Peter F. Heller. Heller, through investigation, was determined to be an individual of no political significance who has no connection with this case. However, his glibness apparently left the impression with Bentley that he was in some way associated with an intelligence organization which probably influenced her in some small way to attempt an anticipation of trouble through him.

Following the appearance of Bentley at the New York Office of this Bureau, she was interviewed in great detail, executing a signed statement of 112 pages on November 30, 1945. In brief this statement set forth her



personal background and relations with all persons who, in her opinion, were either directly or indirectly associated with the Soviet intelligence unit with which she was in contact.

Bentley's first definite contact was arranged by F. Brown of the Communist Party headquarters, New York City, on or about October 15, 1938. Brown, in a public cafeteria, introduced Bentley to an individual known only as "Tim" or "Timmy". She began contacting this person regularly and supplying him information which she at that time was securing during the course of her employment with the Italian Library of Information, New York City, an instrument of the propaganda ministry of the then Fascist Italian Government. The identity of "Tim" was later revealed to Bentley as Jacob M. Golos, Secretary of World Tourists, Incorporated, a New York corporation chartered June 10, 1927. It will be recalled that Jacob M. Golos, whose real name was Jacob Kasin, pleaded guilty to an indictment along with World Tourists, Incorporated, charging failure to register as agents of the Soviet Government in March, 1940. He received a fine of \$500.00 and a jail sentence of four months to one year which was later changed to probation. Bentley, after her original contact with Golos, did not long remain with the Italian Library of Information, and up to the present time has only been employed for short periods on full time employment.

After what appears to have been an initial probationary period, Golos began to use Bentley as a courier for the collection of information from various individuals in Washington, D. C., and New York City. The majority of these persons were employed in the United States Government. She was definitely aware of the connection of Golos with Soviet intelligence, namely, the NKVD rather than the Red Army Intelligence since about the end of 1940.

During the summer of 1941, Golos began to use Bentley regularly as a courier to collect information from various individuals in Washington, D. C. The first group with which she came in contact was ostensibly headed by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, formerly an employee of the Department of Agriculture and now Chief of the Division of Economic Analysis of the War Assets Board, Washington, D. C. Silvermaster and his wife, Helen, were in turn in contact with many other individuals in the Government from whom they secured material and made it available to Bentley for transmittal to Golos. This material was given to her in the form of written reports, actual documents, exposed but undeveloped film and verbally requiring her recording it in shorthand which she later transcribed.

The second group with which Bentley came in contact was headed by Victor Perlo who was formerly employed with the War Production Board and later by the Foreign Economic Administration. She met Perlo with others at the apartment of John Abt in New York City. As in the previous group, she acted as a courier for the collection of information of interest to the Soviets which she delivered to Golos. She continued in this activity for

Golos until the time of his death on November 27, 1943. At this time she was placed in contact with an individual known to her only as "Bill" who investigation has not identified to date.

From November, 1943, until September, 1944, "Bill" was the recipient of all information collected by Bentley. In October, 1944, she was turned over to an individual known to her only as "Jack" with whom she worked until December, 1944, when all of her contacts were taken from her. "Jack" may be identical with Claymer Schluter who was not mentioned by Bentley and who entered this case following contact with Peter C. Rhodes on December 6, at which time an exchange of papers was made. Schluter and Rhodes will be dealt with more completely hereinafter.

It was through "Jack" that Bentley met "Al" whose real name she never learned but who was identified following a physical surveillance of Bentley on November 21, 1945, as Anatole Borisovich Gromov, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. It will be recalled that Gromov was suspected by this Bureau to be the successor to Vassili Zubilin, reported head of the NKVD in North America who returned to Moscow in the late summer of 1944, following the inspection of espionage facilities of North America conducted by representatives of the NKVD and the Red Army Intelligence. Gromov departed from the United States for Moscow on December 7, 1945, and it appears, as will be seen hereinafter, that his position has been assumed by Fedor Alexeevich Garanin, an official of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., who formerly served in the Russian Legation in Habana, Cuba, as Second Secretary. It appears that he holds the same position in Washington, D. C.

Bentley is unable to state specifically in any instance to whom Golos, "Bill", "Jack" or "Al" delivered the material which she collected for them. She does state, however, that Golos, during the period of her association with him, selected those items of a political, economic or social intelligence character and made them available to Earl Browder, then National Chairman of the Communist Party. Browder in no instance kept this information for delivery to a third person since he did not wish to become compromised in the collection of information of this type. He, however, was cognizant of her activities for Golos, and it is her opinion that Golos violated his directives in making this information available to Browder. Bentley tentatively identifies one of the individuals to whom he delivered material which she collected as "Charlie", a dentist residing in Brooklyn, New York. "Charlie" has been tentatively identified as Dr. Abraham Weinstein, a practicing dentist at 28 53rd Street, New York City, who, during the course of this investigation, has been in contact with two of the principal subjects, and Victoria Stone, an intimate associate of Arthur Adams, a known Soviet agent.

Naturally, while working for Golos and his successors, Bentley had specific instructions to have no associations whatsoever with the Communist Party or any of its fringe groups. It was through Golos that Bentley became

associated with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, New York City, which was formed on February 20, 1941, to engage in the shipping of food packages to Europe and primarily Russia. This company had an authorized stock of \$50,000 and maintained offices in Room 2921, 120 Broadway, New York City. Actual operations began in April, 1941, with John Hazard Reynolds as the original President and Elizabeth Bentley as Secretary.

Reynolds is an individual of some financial background who was selected by Earl Browder to fit into this corporation. Browder invested \$15,000 of the funds of the Communist Party-U.S.A. in this concern which to date have not been returned, although the concern as a Soviet espionage cover firm, has been reorganized. Reynolds is supposed to have contributed \$5,000 to the original investment. The obvious conclusion from Bentley's statement and subsequent investigation is that both World Tourists, Incorporated and the United States Service and Shipping Corporation were and possibly still are "fronts" for Soviet intelligence.

Through the groups previously mentioned as headed by Silvermaster and Perlo, as well as various miscellaneous individuals, it is apparent that the Soviet intelligence was successful in securing information from the Department of State, Office of Strategic Services, the Treasury Department, the War Department, the Foreign Economic Administration and numerous other sources. In numerous instances, the documents themselves were made available from these agencies for copying verbatim or for photographing in the basement of the home of Silvermaster.

Due to the numerous individuals mentioned by Bentley, it would have been impossible during the limited period of investigation since November 8, 1945, to establish that each and every one were inter-related. The normal practice of espionage would not permit contacts between each and every individual within the interim period. Consequently, as enunciated hereinbefore, the policy has been followed of establishing the basic truth or falsity of Bentley's statement. As a result of a review of the files of the Bureau, physical and technical surveillances, mail covers and other methods of investigation, there are certain general factors which add authenticity to her statement. These general proofs are enunciated as follows:

1. Bentley claimed that she was in contact with an individual known to her as "Al." Through Kay Elson, wife of Joseph Elson, recently released from the United States Army, Bentley, following her contact with the New York Office, arranged for an interview with "Al." This contact was covered by physical surveillance on November 21, 1945, and "Al" was later identified as Anatole Gromov, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.

2. Joseph B. Gregg, presently an employee of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and who, it appears, will go to work for the Civil Service Commission on or about January 1, 1946, named by Bentley as one of the principal subjects in this case, contacted Fedor A. Garanin, Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., on November 28, 1945.
3. In a complete review of the Bentley statement, wherein well over a 150 names were mentioned, in no instance has investigation indicated that a non-existent person was mentioned. This in itself is phenomenal if the statement lacked authenticity. The only people that have not been identified as actual persons to date are those on whom Bentley could not furnish the full name or sufficient details concerning their background to identify.
4. There is a high degree of accuracy in describing situations existing. As an example, two instances are mentioned wherein matters of Government policy not generally known to the public were recited as having had occurred. The first of these concerned an alleged feud in the spring of 1944 between Honorable Carlton J. H. Hayes, American Ambassador to Spain, and the Office of Strategic Services in that country, resulting in a withdrawal of OSS personnel to some extent. This situation actually occurred. Secondly, Bentley makes reference to the proposed program of General William J. Donovan of OSS to have NKVD representatives come to the United States in exchange for an OSS mission in Russia. Bentley received this information from Major Duncan Lee of the Office of Strategic Services, a principal subject in this case. She recounted in this statement that this proposal was looked upon unfavorably by President Roosevelt, Fleet Admiral Leahy and Director J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI. This, it will be recalled, is very similar to the situation that actually existed at the time General Donovan made this proposal. There are several other instances where policies of the Government not generally known to the public are discussed by Bentley as having come to her attention from information gathered by the persons whom she contacted as a Soviet courier.
5. Bentley charged that confidential documents were photographed in the basement of the Silvermaster home. During the investigation access was gained to the basement of the Silvermaster home under a suitable pretext, at which time it was determined that a complete photographic laboratory exists there for the copying of documents with the exception of the

camera itself which, of course, could be easily supplied. This includes an enlarger, developing equipment and chemicals and all other incidentals.

The first two numbered paragraphs above give proof to the statement that she herself was in contact with "Al" whom she believed to be a Russian, and, secondly, that at least one other principal subject named by Bentley during the course of the investigation has contacted another Soviet official, presumably in the conducting of Soviet espionage. The other numbered paragraphs give a general ring of authenticity to the Bentley statement.

Some fifty-three individuals are dealt with specifically hereinafter as concerns the allegations made by Bentley, their background and the results of the investigation to date. In the interest of preventing an extension of this investigation indefinitely, both the Washington Field Office and the New York Office have attempted to narrow down their investigation to those individuals considered of primary importance. The Washington Field Office has at the present time the following principal subjects:

1. Fedor Alexeevich Garanin, Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.
2. Joseph B. Gregg, Office of Inter-American Affairs.
3. Alger Hiss, Secretary General, United Nations Organization.
4. Major Duncan C. Lee, Office of Strategic Services.
5. Victor Perlo, formerly employed for War Production Board and later the Foreign Economic Administration.
6. Peter C. Rhodes, OWI - now transferred to the State Department.
7. Claymer Schluter, recently released from the United States Army, possibly associated with the Office of Strategic Services.
8. Abraham George Silverman, French Supply Counsel of the French Government, formerly civilian employee of the United States Army Air Forces, Washington, D. C.
9. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Chief of the Division of Economic Analysis of the War Assets Board, formerly of the Procurement Division, Treasury Department.
10. William Ludwig Ulman, Major in the United States Army Air Corps.

An investigation of the above individuals has determined that many of them are acquainted with numerous other individuals named by Bentley. However, there have been no major contacts with the lesser subjects to justify expanding the above list further. Considering the above individuals, it is interesting to note in summary the following pertinent results of investigation.

Fedor Alexeevich Garanin, Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy Washington, D. C., has been determined during the investigation to be in charge of the Consular Section of the Soviet Embassy. This is understood to be the same position previously held by Anatole Gromov, identified as the contact "Al" with whom Bentley dealt. In addition, Joseph B. Gregg contacted Garanin while being surveilled by the Bureau. Gregg in turn is known to have been in contact with Peter C. Rhodes of OWI, now transferred to the State Department; Robert T. Miller, III, State Department; and Maurice Halperin, formerly of the Office of Strategic Services and now with the State Department, all of Washington, D. C., and all of whom were named by Bentley as elements of the Soviet espionage unit from which she collected information. In addition, Gregg contacted Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein in New York City, who has been tentatively identified as "Charlie", the superior of Golos.

Joseph B. Gregg has been treated in detail in the previous paragraph because of his contact with Fedor A. Garanin, Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.

Alger Hiss cannot be definitely placed either with the Silvermaster group or the Perlo group mentioned by Bentley. He is stated to have had connections with the Soviet espionage unit. He has had no contact with either the principal or minor subjects in this case. However, it should be noted that as a result of his position as Secretary General of the United Nations Organization, he is preparing to depart from the United States aboard the SS Queen Mary on its next voyage from New York City to England. He proceeded to New York City on December 30, 1945.

Major Duncan C. Lee has made several contacts during the current investigation with Joseph B. Gregg mentioned hereinbefore. The nature of these contacts was not ascertainable.

Victor Perlo has been in contact with Donald Wheeler of the Office of Strategic Services; Mrs. Helen Silvermaster, wife of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster; and Jenny Miller, wife of Robert T. Miller, III, formerly employed with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and now with the Department of State, all of whom were named by Bentley as principal subjects in her statement.

Peter C. Rhodes of OWI and now with the Department of State has been in contact with Joseph B. Gregg, mentioned hereinbefore, on several occasions and with Gregg contacted Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein in New York City, who is the most logical suspect to date for "Charlie", the superior of Golos.

Claymer Schluter was not named by Bentley and only entered into this case after a contact with Peter C. Rhodes on December 6, 1945, involving an exchange of papers. He was recently released from the United States Army and

although not definitely ascertained to date, he possibly was and may still be assigned to the Office of Strategic Services. He is the most logical suspect to date for "Jack", an individual to whom Bentley reported between October and December, 1944. Their descriptions tally and Schluter possesses a somewhat international character and travelled extensively in Europe.

Abraham George Silverman whom investigation has determined to have been in contact with Dorothy Kaplan, wife of Irving Kaplan, was mentioned by Bentley as engaged in Russian activities. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, during the course of inquiry, contacted Mrs. Silverman and asked for her husband, George. This call was returned later on December 5, 1945. It is apparent that the Silvermans, the Kaplans and the Silvermasters are on good terms socially, and there has been a number of exchanges of telephone calls between them during the short period of this investigative coverage.

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster is considered the most important subject in this case and the head of a group from which Bentley collected information. As mentioned hereinbefore, Bentley charged that photographic equipment for the copying of documents was maintained in the basement of the Silvermaster home. This was verified. Silvermaster himself has not been in contact with any of the principal subjects for other than apparently social purposes. Bentley claims that Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was an element of the Silvermaster group. It is interesting to note that investigation has ascertained through a technical surveillance that Mrs. Silvermaster, on December 2, 1945, contacted Mrs. Ann White, wife of Harry Dexter White, and commented that her husband was working on the British loan. Other conversation was purely social.

On December 23, 1945, Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster spent the evening at the home of Harry Dexter White. Mrs. Silvermaster who can probably be considered of equal importance with her husband has also been in contact with Rose Gregg, wife of Joseph E. Gregg, and has attempted to contact Sonia Gold, wife of Bela Gold, both of whom figured prominently in the Bentley statement as involved with the Silvermaster group. Another interesting factor is the residence of William Ludwig Ulmann with the Silvermasters. He is apparently accepted as one of the family, participating in most of the activities of their home and most of their social contacts. Silvermaster has also been in contact with key figures of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., including Charlotte Young and Elizabeth Sasuly. During the course of investigation, he has had innumerable contacts with Government officials and employees not mentioned by Bentley.

William Ludwig Ulmann, as mentioned hereinbefore, resides with the Silvermasters. He was a Major in the United States Army Air Corps from October 16, 1943, until October 14, 1945, assigned to the Pentagon Building, from which point Bentley charges that she secured documents copied in the Silvermaster home which she delivered to her Russian superiors. He is presently employed as a principal economic analyst, his immediate superior in the Treasury

Department being Harry Dexter White. His residence with the Silvermasters and his employment under Harry Dexter White substantiates at least in part the statements made by Bentley.

The New York Office has narrowed its investigation to date down to the following named individuals:

1. Abe Brothman, Consulting Engineer.
2. Laughlin Currie of the International Developing Company, 19 Rector Street, New York City, formerly Administrative Assistant to President Roosevelt.
3. Ray Elson, wife of Joseph Elson, recently released from the United States Army.
4. Alexander Koral, Board of Education, Brooklyn, New York.
5. Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, Dentist.

Abe Brothman was mentioned prominently in the Bentley statement as having furnished blueprints of commercial kettles to Golos. He is the head of Abe Brothman and Associates, Consulting Engineers, with offices at 114 East 32nd Street, New York City. Investigation to date has not developed any contacts by Brothman with the other subjects in this case.

Laughlin Currie, formerly Administrative Assistant to President Roosevelt, was mentioned prominently in the Bentley statement as being helpful to those engaged in Soviet intelligence whom she knew. Investigation has revealed that he was used as a reference by several individuals more actively engaged in the gathering of information and actually interceded to bring about no action in the Hatch Act investigation of Silvermaster. He has had no contacts with other individuals mentioned by Bentley during the course of this investigation. He is presently making plans to leave the United States for England in the near future.

Ray Elson is the individual through whom Bentley made arrangements for her contact with "Al", later identified as Anatole Gromov. She also succeeded Bentley in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. Elson arranged the contact with "Al" which was covered by physical surveillance by Bureau Agents on November 21, 1945. Both she and her husband are in contact with known Communists.

Alexander Koral was not mentioned in the Bentley statement but entered the case as a result of a surveillance on Silvermaster in Washington, D. C. Silvermaster picked Koral up in his automobile from a busy corner and took a long ride with him on December 1, 1945. This would be a typical method of contact, according to Bentley.



Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein who is strongly suspected of being "Charlie", the superior of Golos, has been visited in New York City by Joseph B. Gregg and Peter C. Rhodes, both mentioned hereinbefore.

Other individuals mentioned prominently by Bentley are not being treated with in summary form at this time in view of the fact that they are no longer considered principal subjects. This situation in the course of the investigation may change somewhat as inquiries continue. The present trend is to limit this case to those individuals from whom the most can be realized.

## BACKGROUND OF ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley was born on January 1, 1908 in New Milford, Connecticut, the daughter of Charles Prentiss Bentley now deceased. Her parents were native-born Americans and one branch of the family tree traces its ancestry in the United States back to the voyage of the Mayflower. Prior to entering upon her college education she resided for various periods in New Milford, Connecticut, Ithica and Rochester, New York. She graduated from Vassar College in 1930 with an A.B. Degree. Following her graduation she entered the teaching profession, accepting a position at the Foxcroft School, Middleburg, Virginia.

In the fall of 1932 Elizabeth Bentley moved to New York City where she enrolled at Columbia University for the purpose of studying for her Masters Degree. In 1933 and 1934 on an Exchange Fellowship she studied at the University of Florence, Italy. In July of the latter year she returned to the United States, and that same fall renewed her studies at Columbia University, receiving her Masters Degree at the end of that semester. While at Columbia University on the latter occasion, she came in social contact with Lee Fuhr, nee Meekirk, who she eventually learned was engaged in the Communist movement. Mrs. Fuhr asked Bentley to speak before the members of the American League Against War and Fascism at Teachers College in New York City, which invitation she accepted. At this rally she met Professor James Mendenhall, a member of the League Against War and Fascism. It was subsequently determined by Bentley that Mrs. Fuhr and Professor Mendenhall were both members of the Communist Party and active in the movement in the United States.

In January of 1935 Bentley went to the city office of the American League Against War and Fascism in New York City, and there assisted this group in research matters, particularly concerning Italy, for some period. In March of 1935 she became a regular member of the Communist Party sponsored by Professor Mendenhall and Mrs. Fuhr under the Party name of Elizabeth Sherman. She was first affiliated with Unit I. of the Harlem Section of the Communist Party of the United States.

In March of that same year Bentley, through the Columbia Placement Bureau, secured a position with the Home Relief Bureau, as an investigator, which position she retained until July, 1935. At the same time of this employment she was doing work for the city office of the American League Against War and Fascism. Her experiences and acquaintances both within the Communist Party and its fringe groups expanded.

In the fall of 1935 Bentley returned to Columbia University, taking special courses in sociology, until the following June, when she engaged in various odd jobs of translating and miscellaneous clerical positions. At the same time she held several positions in the Communist Party such as Financial Secretary, Educational Director, Organizer and other miscellaneous jobs.

In the summer of 1936 she was offered a position at the Amtorg Camp in Napanoch, New York, a summer camp for the children of Soviet Nationals. Students at this camp ranged in age from 2 to 15 and according to Bentley, the camp had no ulterior appearances to her, although she knows the language spoken was Russian, which she does not understand.

In the late summer of 1936 Bentley busied herself primarily in the settling of certain personal business.

During the year 1937 Bentley was employed for various periods at Macy's Department store, as well as a summer camp at Bloomingburg, New York. She also held other temporary jobs in publicity work, did some work for the Consumer's Union and worked in the publicity campaign for the Honorable Thomas E. Dewey, then running for election in New York City.

In June of 1938 through the Columbia Placement Bureau, Bentley secured a secretarial position with the Italian Library of Information, 595 Madison Avenue, New York City. This, it will be recalled, was a propaganda instrument of the Italian Fascist Government. While in this employment she worked directly under the supervision of Ugo D'Annunzio, now deceased. While employed with the Italian Library of Information she secured certain material which she made available to F. Brown of the Communist Party Headquarters in New York City. F. Brown has been identified as Ferruccio Marini, a former member of the Communist Party of Italy, and former student of the Lenin Institute, Moscow, USSR, who arrived in the United States in 1928. He has been active in the National Administration of the Communist Party, since that date and is given considerable lineage hereinafter. The employment with the Italian Library of Information lasted until March, 1939. In the meanwhile F. Brown introduced Bentley to Tim or Timmy whom she later identified as Jacob Golos of World Tourist, Inc. After this introduction all material which she had was passed to Golos up until the cessation of her employment.

In September, 1939, at the instigation of Golos, Bentley secured a position as secretary to Richard H. Waldo, the President and owner of McClures Syndicate, which publishes and distributes the "Whirligig." Golos explained that Waldo was suspected of being affiliated in some way with the Germans, and they were seeking information concerning his activities. Bentley was successful in covering Waldo's activities closely from her position as secretary. All of this material was submitted to Golos and she remained as a secretary to Waldo until February, 1940. Nothing significant was secured by her and Golos was somewhat displeased with the possible exception of the fact that she learned that Waldo and the late Wendell Willkie were in communication with each other. Richard H. Waldo, as you recall, was the subject of an intensive investigation by this Bureau some years ago following a statement made by him in the "Whirligig" concerning the bad health of President Roosevelt.

Bentley was not gainfully employed permanently after leaving Walden's until the establishment in April, 1941, of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation 212-5th Avenue, New York City, of which she became the original secretary, later serving as vice president, up until the time that Ray Elson assumed this position. Elson is shown elsewhere herein as one of the primary subjects in this case. This company was established with money belonging to the Communist Party of the United States made available by Earl Browder, then National Chairman of the Communist Party.

Browder made available, according to Bentley, \$15,000, whereas John Hazard Reynolds, the original president, made available \$5,000. The firm was a cover firm for Soviet espionage, the same as World Tourist, Inc. It ostensibly was to engage in the business of shipping parcels and merchandise to Soviet Russia.

It is interesting to note that with Bentley's employment with the Italian Library of Information she had no further contact whatsoever with the Communist Party or any of the fringe groups, and for all intents and purposes could be considered a secret member of the Communist Party. Her activities as a Soviet courier for Golos and others is dealt with in detail in other sections of this memorandum.

## SCOPE OF INVESTIGATION

Investigation in this case has been most extensive and has primarily consisted of technical surveillances, physical surveillances, mail covers and other tried and proven methods of inquiry. In order that a clear picture may be given of the current situation, it should be noted that at the present time with reference to the principal subjects enumerated hereinbefore in the Washington Field Office District, there are no continuous physical surveillances being maintained. Physical surveillances are only now conducted when information is received from technical surveillances or other sources that would dictate the coverage of a particular subject for a particular purpose. Technical surveillances are installed on the following subjects in this case at the present time by the Washington Field Office:

Robert Talbott Miller, III	Helen Tenny
Harold Glasser	Donald Niven Wheeler
Maurice Halperin	Harry Dexter White
William Walter Remington	Bernard Redmont
Bela Gold	Sonia Gold
Charles Kramer	Allan R. Rosenberg
Irving Kaplan	Harry S. Magdoff
Alger Hiss	Joseph B. Gregg
Nathan Gregory Silvermaster	William Ludwig Ulman
Victor Perlo	Abraham George Silverman
Major Duncan C. Lee	

Technical coverage is maintained on Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, his wife, Mrs. Helen Silvermaster, and William Ludwig Ulman by coverage of one telephone since they are all occupants of the same residence. At the present time two additional technical surveillances have been authorized for operation by the Washington Field Office on Philip O. Keeney and Ruth Riskin.

The situation existing in New York is somewhat the same in that no continuous physical surveillances are being maintained on any of the subjects in this case with the exception of Ray Elson, a known contact of Anatole Gromov, Second Secretary, Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. It was thought by maintaining selective physical surveillances in both Washington, D. C., and New York City the most could be realized from this case without an unreasonable use of manpower. Technical surveillances in operation in New York City are as follows:

Cedric Henning Belfrage	Abe Brothman
Laughlin Currie	Ray Elson

Albert Eugene Kahn  
Mary Price  
Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein  
World Tourists, Incorporated

Ferruccio Marini  
Peter C. Rhodes  
United States Service and Shipping  
Corporation

Technical surveillances have also been authorized on the ABA Laboratories operated by Abe Brothman, and on the offices of Laughlin Currie. An additional technical surveillance has been authorized on Michael Greenberg. It should be noted that in the making of the instant investigation, no coverage whatsoever has been made or will be attempted at any time in the Government offices occupied by any of the persons under investigation or on telephones within these offices.

THE SILVERMASTER GROUP

RE: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was  
E. SILVERMASTER, NATHAN GREGORY  
MASTERS, NATHAN MASTERS AND SERGE  
KOMOV

RE: HELEN WITTE SILVERMASTER, was  
HELEN PETROVNA SILVERMASTER, HELEN  
SILVERMASTER, MRS. NATHAN GREGORY  
SILVERMASTER, HELEN WITTE, HELEN  
VOLKOFF AND HELEN VOLKOV

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, in her statement, furnished the following allegations against the above-captioned individuals.

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

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

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



Upon my leaving her home, no definite arrangements were made for subsequent meetings, and it is my recollection that such meetings would be arranged between Gregory Silvermaster and Golos.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"In 1935, Silvermaster and his wife moved from California to Washington, D. C. where he took a position in the Farm Security Administration, arrangements for which, I understand, had been made by some person whom he had met during his labor work in California. It is my understanding that he remained with the Farm Security Administration, United States Department of Agriculture from 1935 until 1942, at which time he became associated with the Board of Economic Warfare, and after a few months returned to the Department of Agriculture, and then shifted in the summer of 1944 to the Surplus Property Division of the United States Treasury Department, which last named position was secured for him by Harry White, present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It is my impression that Lauchlin Currie probably had something to do with his securing the Board of Economic Warfare position he held.

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

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

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

"It appears that after this individual was arrested, Golos obtained another contact to whom he delivered his material. I later learned this individual was known as 'Charlie'; that he was a dentist; and that he had had a gall bladder operation. I also wish to state that in one of my later meetings with 'Jack' I learned from 'Jack' that 'Charlie' was described as follows: about 55 years old; 5'5" tall, weighing 160 pounds; stockily built, having dark hair, dark eyes, and a swarthy complexion, and being of Russian Jewish nationality. After I had been given this description by 'Jack', I recalled that I accidentally saw Golos at one time with an individual who answered the description of the person described to me by 'Jack'. It is to be noted further that I learned from 'Jack' that 'Charlie' was a permanent resident of the United States and had apparently been in this country for many years. I never was able to learn in what part of New York City he resided.

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

"Slavic appearance. He had an emaciated look. From remarks made by him, it was obvious to me that he had just arrived in the United States and he spoke very poor limited English.

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

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

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

indicated the policy of the United States Government with respect to both domestic and foreign issues of almost every description and was actually a motley hodgepodge of intelligence. I recall that Golos characterized the information as 'political.'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"During the period running from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943, I became aware through remarks made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullman, that Harry White, employed in the United States Treasury Department, was supplying them information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. I recall definitely having seen some documents at the Silvermaster residence, which documents were delivered there by Ullman or Silverman, both of whom were receiving material from White. As to the nature of such written material being supplied by White, I can only describe it as consisting of reports of a varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly as they related to foreign commitments, also various memoranda and reports from other governmental departments and agencies. These documents had usually been reduced to photographs by the time I saw them, but on occasion I would see the original documents themselves.

"In connection with the activities of Harry White, it was apparent to me from conversations I heard in the Silvermaster home, that one of his most valuable assets so far as the group was concerned was his ability to place in the Treasury Department, those individuals whom the group was anxious to have assigned there. Among individuals in this category were Ullman, William Taylor and Sonya Gold.

"I have never met nor have I seen Harry White, and the information concerning him as related above came to me from Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster and Ullman. I recall also that White was regarded as a valuable adjunct because of his close relationship with former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., and was felt to be in a position to secure favorable consideration for the USSR in financial matters.

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

"I recall further that during this same period mention was made of Sol Adler, who was a United States Treasury Department representative in Chungking, China. I recall seeing at the Silvermaster home official letters written by Adler from Chungking to the Treasury Department in Washington. Presumably these letters found their way to the Silvermasters through Harry White. I recall Silvermaster characterized Adler as an opportunist, but indicated they would like to place him in some strategic location in the United States Government. I do recall that Adler was a Communist Party member because his dues were among those collected by Silvermaster and turned over to me.

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

"I also recall that about this time I learned that Irving Kaplan, who was connected with the War Production Board, was giving information that he obtained through this agency to George Silverman. Through Silvermaster I learned the information from the War Production Board was coming from Irving Kaplan through Silverman. Kaplan was also a dues paying Communist Party member. I never met Kaplan and have no other information concerning him except that he at one time was associated with the Perlo



Group. The last I heard he was connected with the Foreign Economic Administration.

"Referring again to William Ludwig Ullman and George Silverman, I recall that about late in the summer of 1943 a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by these individuals which was subsequently photographed and turned over to me. I also recall that about this time Ullman ceased developing the photographs he took and gave me the undeveloped negatives which I turned over to Golos. Apparently the reason for this was that the number of rolls was increasing to such an extent that Ullman did not have the time or opportunity to develop them. Therefore, I did not have the occasion to actually see what was on the negatives. However, during this time I did have many conversations with Ullman and Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, and I found out from these conversations that the material that Ullman and Silverman were obtaining and photographing included data on the following: aircraft production figures, allocation and deployment of aircraft, results of testing of aircraft, reports on the efficiency of particular types of airplanes, technological developments in aircraft manufacture, statistics regarding high octane aviation gasoline, personal data concerning important Air Force officers, opinions of aircraft personnel on other nations, Army gossip, all pertinent developments concerning the planning, construction and actual completion of the B-29, and proposed movements of these planes when they were completed, data concerning the approximate schedule date of D Day, copies of directives issued by General Marshall, and information concerning production, allocation and development of tanks, guns and motorized equipment. Almost every conceivable type of information relating to the Air Forces part in the war was included. A considerable volume of this material was brought to the Silvermaster home in its original form, that is, the documents themselves. However, on some matters Ullman would copy down figures and make such other notations as were necessary for him to have a record of the desired data.

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

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

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

"I also recall that in about the spring of 1944, Bill Gold, the husband of Sonya Gold, came into the picture. Bill obtained a position in the Foreign Economic Administration and according to the conversations I had with the Silvermasters and Ullman, I determined that Bill had been supplying this group with what they indicated was excellent information regarding the goings on in the FEA. As a matter of fact during one of my conversations at the Silvermaster home, either Gregory Silvermaster or Ullman made the remark that Bill had done such a good job that they were thinking of supplying him with a camera so that he could do his own photographing at home. As far as I know Bill Gold is still employed with the FEA.

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

"During the time I was associated with Golos I very often saw Berney Schuster and his wife come into the office where they talked with Golos. I knew at this time that Schuster was connected with the Finance Division of the Communist Party District and also recalled that his Party name was Chester. All during my association with Golos I merely knew Schuster as a social acquaintance of Golos. However, late in the Spring of 1944, I met Schuster on the street and he had a long conversation with me. I asked him how Gregg Silvermaster was and, when I appeared not

"to know him, he made a remark to indicate that he was familiar with Silvermaster and other persons who were doing the same type of work as Silvermaster. As a matter of fact he told me that he had been somewhat irritated over the manner in which some of the Communist Party members had been taken away from the Party and subsequently returned to the Party in an extremely nervous state. He indicated that some of these people needed psychiatric treatment as a result of the activities they had engaged in since leaving the Communist Party. . . . .

"With respect to my previous knowledge of any of the persons mentioned above, I can state that I had heard H. Gregory Silvermaster mention a red-headed man named Kramer and it is my belief Silvermaster had known Kramer in California prior to their removing to Washington. Mention had previously been made to me also of Perlo by Silvermaster, who used to complain that the activities of Perlo in Washington were upsetting George Silverman. . . . .

"With reference to John Abt, I had never met this individual prior to the meeting in his apartment described above, but I do recall mention by Silvermaster that there was a person named Abt wandering around Washington seeking information of one kind or another, the exact nature of which I never learned. . . . .

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

"In about September, 1944, at the time that Bill was contemplating moving to Baltimore or Washington, he informed me that he was going to personally take care of the Silvermaster group and that I would not have any further connection with them. . . . .

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

"It will be recalled by this time (Christmas 1944) Bill was contacting the Silvermaster group and I made no Christmas purchases for them. . . . .

"Golos told me sometime during this period (1943) that the pressure was becoming increasingly heavy for him to turn over certain of his American contacts to other Russians. He stated particularly six months before his death (Thanksgiving Day, 1943) that he had been requested to turn over Mary Price, the Silvermaster group and myself. He, of course, refused to do this and I know that at the time of his death he had not turned over any of his contacts to any other persons; the only concession he had made in this regard was that the material I was picking up from the Silvermaster group in Washington was to be given by me directly to Catherine, the wife of Bill, thereby theoretically circumventing Golos. In fact, however, I was surreptitiously making this material available for Golos' inspection prior to passing it to Catherine. . . . .

"In June, 1944, I met Browder and on this occasion he told me it would be agreeable if Bill, my contact at that time, met with Gregory Silvermaster not oftener than once a month and that such meetings must be held in New York City and not in Washington. At a later meeting in June he agreed that the entire Silvermaster group should be turned over to the Russians without restrictions of any kind. . . . .

"It came to my attention from Gregory Silvermaster sometime prior to the death of Golos that Peters was in Washington and was attempting to infiltrate into the Silvermaster group, that is, to secure information from some of the members thereof. I recall that when I informed Golos of this attempted encroachment by Peters, Golos went to the New York headquarters of the Communist Party and made a protest there to someone. . . . . ✓

"The only other information I presently recall which may concern Hiss is that on one occasion when Gregory Silvermaster complained to me that Victor Perlo was upsetting existing arrangements among members of his group in Washington and asked if I could not do something to remedy the situation, I told Bill that Silvermaster's complaint and he said he knew a person named 'Gene' who could 'lay down the law to those boys and straighten them out.'"

RE: LAUCHLIN BERNARD CURRIE  
with aliases: Lochlin  
Currie, Louchlin Currie

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

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

"It is my impression that Lauchlin Currie probably had something to do with his (Nathan Gregory Silvermaster) securing the Board of Economic Warfare position he held. . . .

"During this same period (running from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943) I became aware of the fact that Lauchlin Currie was friendly with the Silvermasters and was particularly friendly with George Silverman. To the best of my recollection Currie did not supply Silverman or Silvermaster information but used to inform Silverman orally on various matters. As an example of the information orally furnished Silverman, I recall one occasion when Currie informed him that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code. I recall that Currie was a social guest on occasion at the Silvermaster's home although never when I was present as I have never met him, and the only significant information concerning him I presently recall is that after Golos' death there was a discussion between Silvermaster and "Bill" as to the advisability of introducing Currie and Harry White directly to the Russian contact. Silvermaster mentioned this matter to me and indicated he was not in favor of it. As far as I know such meetings were never arranged.

"Another individual who I recall was supplied information at this time, which was from the summer and fall of 1943 until August, 1944, or September, 1944, was Michael Greenburg (or berg). My first information concerning this individual came from either Golos or Milured Price who indicated to me that Greenburg was associated in some capacity in Washington with Lauchlin Currie. It is my recollection that Greenburg, who is a native of England, had probably become associated with Currie when the latter was one of the so-called anonymous assistants to the President and continued close to him when he assumed duties with the Foreign Economic Administration."

December 17, 1945

RE: BELA GOLD; wa, Bill Gold

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

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

"I also recall in about the Spring of 1944 Bill Gold, the husband of Sonya Gold, came into the picture. Bill obtained a position in the Foreign Economic Administration and according to the conversations I had with the Silvermasters and Ullman, I determined that Bill had been supplying this group with what they indicated was excellent information regarding the goings on in the FEA. As a matter of fact, during one of my conversations at the Silvermaster home either Gregory Silvermaster or Ullman made the remark that Bill had done such a good job that they were thinking of supplying him with a camera so that he could do his own photographing at home. As far as I know Bill Gold is still employed with the FEA."

BACKGROUND

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

OR

December 18, 1945

RE: SONIE STEINMAN GOLD; was,  
Sonia Gold, Sonya Gold,  
Mrs. Bela Gold

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

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

"In connection with the activities of Harry White (employed in the United States Treasury Department) it was apparent to me from conversations I heard in the Silvermaster home, that one of his most valuable assistance so far as the group was concerned was his ability to place in the Treasury Department those individuals who the group was anxious to have assigned there. Among the individuals in this category were Ullman, William Taylor, and Sonya Gold.

"I recall that some time in the Fall of 1943 the Silvermasters believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to Harry White in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his office. As a result, Helen Silvermaster went to one of the Communist functionaries in Washington and was given the name of Sonya Gold. Eventually Sonya Gold through arrangements with Harry White obtained a position as one of the secretaries in his Department. As a result of this employment, Sonya Gold obtained documents from his office which she copied and turned her notes over to Helen Silvermaster. I do not recall specifically, but it is my recollection that the information which Sonya Gold obtained concerned principally the Treasury Department's opinions and recommendations concerning applications for loans made by the Chinese and French governments. I also recall that some of this information concerned political information concerning DeGaulle which found its way into White's office. I understand Sonya Gold is no longer employed by the Treasury Department.

"I also recall that in about the Spring of 1944 Bill Gold, the husband of Sonya Gold, came into the picture . . . ."

BACKGROUND

[REDACTED]

OR

RE: IRVING KAPLAN, with  
alias: Irving H. Kaplan

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

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

"I also recall at about this time I learned that Irving Kaplan, who was connected with the War Production Board, was giving information that he obtained through this agency to George Silverman. Through Silverman I learned the information from the War Production Board was coming from Irving Kaplan through Silverman. Kaplan was also a dues paying Communist Party member. I never met Kaplan and have no other information concerning him except that he at one time was associated with the Perlo Group. The last I heard he was connected with the Foreign Economic Administration."

BACKGROUND

Personal History

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

OR



RE: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, was  
A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, GEORGE  
SILVERMAN, SAI

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, in her statement, made the following allegations concerning the above-captioned individual.

"I recall that Silvermaster was most anxious that Ullman be assigned to the Pentagon Building and further that through George Silverman he was in fact assigned to the Pentagon .....

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

"During the period running from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943, I became aware through remarks made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullman, that Harry White, employed in the United States Treasury Department, was supplying them information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. I recall definitely having seen some documents at the Silvermaster residence, which documents were delivered there by Ullman or Silverman, both of whom were receiving material from White.....

"During this same period I became aware of the fact that Lauchlin Currie was friendly with the Silvermasters and was particularly friendly with George Silverman. To the best of my recollection, Currie did not supply Silverman or the Silvermasters with any documents, but used to inform Silverman orally on various matters. As an example of the information orally furnished Silverman, I recall one occasion when Currie informed him that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code .....

"Another individual about whom I heard during this period was William Taylor, previously mentioned herein as having been placed in the Treasury Department by Harry White. In addition he (William Taylor) prepared a report on conditions in China which he made available probably to Silverman but possibly to Silvermaster. I recall having seen this report among the data given to me for delivery to the Russians.

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

"Referring again to William Ludwig Ullman and George Silverman, I recall that about late in the summer of 1943 a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by these individuals which was subsequently photographed and turned over to me. I also recall that about this time Ullman ceased developing the photographs he took and gave me the undeveloped negatives which I turned over to Golos. Apparently the reason for this was that the number of rolls was increasing to such an extent that Ullman did not have the time or opportunity to develop them. Therefore, I did not have the occasion to actually see what was on the negatives. However, during this time I did have many conversations with Ullman and Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, and I found out from these conversations that the material that Ullman and Silverman were obtaining and photographing included data on the following: aircraft production figures, allocation and deployment of aircraft, results of testing of aircraft, reports on the efficiency of particular types of airplanes, technological developments in aircraft manufacture, statistics regarding high octane aviation gasoline, personal data concerning important Air

"Force officers, opinions of aircraft personnel on other nations, Army gossip, all pertinent developments concerning the planning, construction and actual completion of the B-29, and proposed movements of these planes when they were completed, data concerning the approximate schedule date of D Day, copies of directives issued by General Marshall, and information concerning production, allocation and development of tanks, guns and motorized equipment. Almost every conceivable type of information relating to the Air Forces' part in the war was included. A considerable volume of this material was brought to the Silvermaster home in its original form, that is, the documents themselves. However, on some matters Ullman would copy down figures and make such other notations as were necessary for him to have a record of the desired data.

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

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

.....

"With respect to my previous knowledge of any of the persons mentioned above, I can state that I had heard W. Gregory Silvermaster mention a red-headed man named Kramer and it is my belief Silvermaster had known Kramer in California prior to their removing to Washington. Mention had previously been made to me also of Perlo by Silvermaster, who used to complain that the activities of Perlo in Washington were upsetting George Silverman."

December 18, 1945

RE: WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

ALLEGATIONS OF IMPORTANT

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

"In connection with the activities of Harry White it was apparent to me from conversations I heard in the Silvermaster home that one of his most valuable assistance so far as the group was concerned was his ability to place in the Treasury Department those individuals whom the group was anxious to have assigned there. Among individuals in this category were Ullman, William Taylor and Sonya Gold.

"Another individual about whom I heard during this period (running from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943) was William Taylor previously mentioned herein as having been placed in the Treasury Department by Harry White. My recollection is that he was also sent as a Treasury Department representative to China and was later sent to Lisbon, Portugal, for the Foreign Economic Administration. He also was a Communist Party member who paid his dues to the Silvermasters. During the interim between his return from China and his departure to Lisbon he was in the Treasury Department in Washington and was supplying Silvermaster with written and oral information secured by him in that Department. In addition he prepared a report on conditions in China which he made available probably to Silverman (possibly to Silvermaster). I recall having seen this report among the data given to me for delivery to the Russians."

BACKGROUND

OR { [REDACTED]

RE: WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN, was  
WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, LYNN

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, in her statement, made the following allegations concerning the above-captioned individual.

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

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

"For a period of approximately six months subsequent to August, 1941, when I began the visits to the Silvermaster home, the only individuals I knew of my own knowledge who were actually engaged in securing data for Golos to be transmitted through me were Ullman and Silvermaster. Sometime in the early part of 1942, I realized from remarks made by those two men that others in the group 'were involved' in a similar manner, but I was still not received in their fullest confidence and did not learn the identity of these persons for some considerable time. The volume of material being delivered by me from Ullman and Silvermaster to Golos steadily increased. After Golos' health became increasingly worse, he told me that he wanted me to begin

1 "reading such material myself. It is my recollection at this time that this material which still was in the form of typewritten notations made by Ullman and Helen Silvermaster consisted of data of an extremely varied nature and appeared to be secured by them both through their hearing discussions among government officials and employees as well as through their reading of various documents and writings. This material included, for instance, remarks which may have indicated the policy of the United States Government with respect to both domestic and foreign issues of almost every description and was actually a motley hodgepodge of intelligence. I recall that Golos characterized the information as 'political.'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"With respect to George Silverman, he is approximately forty-five years old, is Jewish, is a graduate of Harvard University and is acknowledged to be a brilliant mathematician and statistician. It is my recollection that he went to Washington, D. C. in the early 1930's and was employed by

"the Railroad Retirement Board. I am unable to state when or under what circumstances he became acquainted with the Silvermasters and Ullman, except that he may have met the latter in Washington as he and Ullman were both members of the same Communist Party unit there. I do recall, however, that Silverman became friendly with these people and was at their home very often and after his being assigned to the Pentagon Building as a civilian specialist of some kind, he began to bring documents to the Silvermaster home there. I saw him on one occasion, but had never formally met him. With respect to the documents brought by him to the Silvermaster residence, he in fact did not know they were photographed. From remarks I heard there I believe it was his impression that Silvermaster would simply read the documents over, commit them more or less to memory, and then verbally gave the contents thereof to Earl Browder. With respect to the ultimate destination of these documents I am of the positive opinion that although Silverman may have heard of Golos, he had no knowledge that such material was in fact being received by Golos.

"During the period running from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943, I became aware through remarks made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullman, that Harry White, employed in the United States Treasury Department, was supplying them information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. I recall definitely having seen some documents at the Silvermaster residence, which documents were delivered there by Ullman or Silverman, both of whom were receiving material from White. As to the nature of such written material being supplied by White, I can only describe it as consisting of reports of a varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly as they related to foreign commitments, also various memoranda and reports from other governmental departments and agencies. These documents had usually been reduced to photographs by the time I saw them, but on occasion I would see the original documents themselves.

"In connection with the activities of Harry White, it was apparent to me from conversations I heard in the Silvermaster home, that one of his most valuable assets so far as the group was concerned was his ability to place in the Treasury Department, those individuals whom the group was anxious to have assigned there. Among individuals in this category were Ullman, William Taylor and Sonya Gold.

"I have never met nor have I seen Harry White, and the information concerning him as related above came to me from Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster



"and Ullman. I recall also that White was regarded as a valuable adjunct because of his close relationship with former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and was felt to be in a position to secure favorable consideration for the USSR in financial matters. . . . .

"Referring again to William Ludwig Ullman and George Silverman, I recall that about late in the summer of 1943 a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by these individuals which was subsequently photographed and turned over to me. I also recall that about this time Ullman ceased developing the photographs he took and gave me the undeveloped negatives which I turned over to Golos. Apparently the reason for this was that the number of rolls was increasing to such an extent that Ullman did not have the time or opportunity to develop them. Therefore, I did not have the occasion to actually see what was on the negatives. However, during this time I did have many conversations with Ullman and Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, and I found out from these conversations that the material that Ullman and Silverman were obtaining and photographing included data on the following: aircraft production figures, allocation and deployment of aircraft, results of testing of aircraft, reports on the efficiency of particular types of airplanes, technological developments in aircraft manufacture, statistics regarding high octane aviation gasoline, personal data concerning important Air Force officers, opinions of aircraft personnel on other nations, Army gossip, all pertinent developments concerning the planning, construction and actual completion of the B-29, and proposed movements of these planes when they were completed, data concerning the approximate schedule date of D Day, copies of directives issued by General Marshall, and information concerning production, allocation and development of tanks, guns and motorized equipment. Almost every conceivable type of information relating to the Air Forces' part in the war was included. A considerable volume of this material was brought to the Silvermaster home in its original form, that is, the documents themselves. However, on some matters Ullman would copy down figures and make such other notations as were necessary for him to have a record of the desired data.

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

"I never knew exactly to which unit or division of the Air Force Ullman was assigned. However, I do recall that some mention was made of Major Kades, who worked with General Hillring. I also know that Major Kades and Ullman were friendly and that Kades told Ullman a great many things that he found out through talking to the General. I am sure, however, that Major Kades had no connection whatsoever with any of the opera-

"I also recall that in about the spring of 1944, Bill Gold, the husband of Sonya Gold, came into the picture. Bill obtained a position in the Foreign Economic Administration and according to the conversations I had with the Silvermasters and Ullman, I determined that Bill had been supplying this group with what they indicated was excellent information regarding the goings on in the FEA. As a matter of fact during one of my conversations at the Silvermaster home, either Gregory Silvermaster or Ullman made the remark that Bill had done such a good job that they were thinking of supplying him with a camera so that he could do his own photographing at home. As far as I know Bill Gold is still employed with the FEA. . . . .

## BACKGROUND

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OR

December 18, 1945

RE: ANATOLE BORIS VOLKOV

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

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

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

BACKGROUND

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

OR

RE: HARRY DEXTER WHITE

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, in her statement, made the following allegations concerning the above-captioned individual.

Harry White, present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, secured a position for Nathan Gregory Silvermaster in the Surplus Property Division of the United States Treasury Department in the summer of 1944.

"During the period running from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943, I became aware through remarks made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullman, that Harry White, employed in the United States Treasury Department, was supplying them information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. I recall definitely having seen some documents at the Silvermaster residence, which documents were delivered there by Ullman or Silverman, both of whom were receiving material from White. As to the nature of such written material being supplied by White, I can only describe it as consisting of reports of a varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly as they related to foreign commitments, also various memoranda and reports from other governmental departments and agencies. These documents had usually been reduced to photographs by the time I saw them, but on occasion I would see the original documents themselves.

"In connection with the activities of Harry White, it was apparent to me from conversations I heard in the Silvermaster home, that one of his most valuable assets so far as the group was concerned was his ability to place in the Treasury Department, those individuals whom the group was anxious to have assigned there. Among individuals in this category were Ullman, William Taylor and Sonya Gold.

"I have never met nor have I seen Harry White, and the information concerning him as related above came to me from Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster and Ullman. I recall also that White was regarded as a valuable adjunct because of his close relationship with former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and was felt to be in a position to secure favorable consideration for the USSR in financial matters. . . . .

"After Golos' death there was a discussion between Silvermaster and Bill as to the advisability of introducing Lauchlin Currie and Harry White directly to the Russian contact. Silvermaster mentioned

"this matter to me and indicated he was not in favor of it. As far as I know such meetings were never arranged. . . . .

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

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

#### BACKGROUND

December 17, 1945

RE: SCHLAFER ADLER; was,  
Solomon Adler, Sol Adler

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

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

"I recall further that during this same period (running from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943) mention was made of Sol Adler who was a United States Treasury Department representative in Chungking, China. I recall seeing at the Silvermaster home official letters written by Adler from Chungking to the Treasury Department in Washington, presumably these letters found their way to the Silvermasters through Harry White. I recall Silvermaster characterized Adler as an opportunist but indicated they would like to place him in some strategic location in the United States Government. I do recall that Adler was a Communist Party member because his cues were among those collected by Silvermaster and turned over to me."

BACKGROUND

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

THE PERLO GROUP

Re: VICTOR PERLO, with alias  
Martin Stribling

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised that during 1943 Jacob Golos told her of a contact he had made with a group in Washington and indicated that he met this group through Earl Browder. Bentley said that after the death of Golos, Browder approached her early in 1944 and arranged a meeting for her with this group at the apartment of John Abt in New York.

Bentley advised, "On the day specified I went to the apartment of John Abt, was admitted by him to his apartment and there met four individuals, none of whom I had ever seen before. They were introduced to me as Victor Perlo, Charlie, Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald. They seemed to know, at least, generally that they could talk freely in my presence and I recall some conversation about their paying Communist Party dues to me, as well as my furnishing them with Communist Party literature. There followed then a general discussion among all of us as to the type of information these people, excepting Abt, would be able to furnish. It was obvious to me that these people, including Abt, had been associated for some time and that they had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder.

Bentley also advised that at this meeting they spoke of the type of information each member of the group would furnish and that "I recall that Perlo, who at that time had a position with the War Production Board, declared he would be able to supply statistical data in the aircraft field generally....."

Bentley further advised that at this meeting those present discussed the contributions of intelligence which might be expected from other members of the group,...."inasmuch as it will be recalled that at the early part of this meeting I am now discussing, Perlo and the others mentioned that they were delegates from their group in Washington, D. C."

Bentley also stated, "I remember further that on the occasion of this meeting Perlo asked if the information to be furnished by himself and the others to me was going to 'Uncle Joe' and I recall that Abt was very amused by this query".

Elizabeth Bentley informed that she had a second meeting with members of the group at the apartment of John Abt and that "on or about the second meeting I had at Abt's apartment, Perlo and Fitzgerald were present and some conversation was had concerning the collection and payment of Communist Party dues by the members of the Perlo group, and I noticed that from their conversation the Perlo group appeared to be in a rather disorganized state and were suffering somewhat from internal strife as well as lack of leadership."



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

Bentley informed that arrangements were made by her with members of the Perlo group to meet them in the apartment of Mary Price in New York. She stated, "With reference to individuals of the Perlo group whom I met at Mary Price's apartment and who turned over information to me, I would state that Victor Perlo represented this group in meetings with me more often than the other members of the group....."

"Generally, Perlo's material concerned miscellaneous information concerning aircraft activities that came into his possession while he was with the WPB."

With particular respect to Victor Perlo, Bentley advised that prior to her meetings with the Perlo group, mention had been made to her "of Perlo by Silvermaster, (Nathan Gregory Silvermaster) who used to complain that the activities of Perlo in Washington were upsetting George Silverman....."

"By way of background, I recall from conversations I have had with members of the Perlo group some information concerning their past history:

"Victor Perlo is of Russian-Jewish parentage and was born in the United States. He is college trained and, I believe, went to the University of Pennsylvania, and is a reputed brilliant statistician. He was divorced from his first wife who some time later was committed to an insane asylum, and I recall that a great deal of trouble ensued as a result of this. Perlo told me that he had received letters from his first wife threatening to send a letter to President Roosevelt exposing his, as well as the activities of Perlo's associates. I am unable to state from my own knowledge whether any such letters were written by this woman.

"I recall that Perlo subsequently remarried and is a long-time resident of Washington, D. C., but lives, I believe, at the present time someplace in Maryland. When I first knew Perlo, as related above, he was employed with WFB and continued in this employment at the time I ceased my activities in December, 1944. However, I understand that he is presently employed by the FEA."

Elizabeth Bentley furnished information regarding Harold Glasser whom she identified as being a member of the Perlo group. With reference to this information, of particular interest to Victor Perlo is the statement of Bentley that she recalled "that after his return from his assignment in Europe, probably in Italy for the U. S. Treasury Department, (referring to Glasser) Victor Perlo told me that Glasser had asked him if he would be able to get back in with the Perlo group. I asked Perlo how Glasser happened to leave the group and he explained that Glasser and one or two others had been taken some time before by some American in some Governmental agency in Washington, and that this unidentified American turned Glasser and the others over to some Russian."

"Perlo declared that he did not know the identity of this American and said that Charlie Kramer, so far as he knew, was the only person who had this information." According to Bentley, the unidentified American was identified by Kramer as "Hiss" who was in the U. S. State Department.

#### BACKGROUND

#### Personal History

Re: Edward Fitzgerald

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that approximately one or two months prior to the death of Jacob Golos, in November of 1943, she learned that he had very recently made contact with another group in Washington. Bentley said that Golos regarded his contact with this new group as valuable. From the statements of Elizabeth Bentley it was indicated that Jacob Golos had been placed in contact with the group by Earl Browder early in 1944. Elizabeth Bentley stated that Earl Browder mentioned to her that Jacob Golos had been contacting a group in Washington and had been unable to keep an appointment with them; that he, Browder, was anxious for Bentley to meet the group and would make the necessary arrangements. Elizabeth Bentley said that approximately two months thereafter, Earl Browder informed her that he had made approximate arrangements for meeting the group at John Abt's apartment at Central Park West near 90th Street, New York City. According to Bentley, "on the day specified I went to the apartment of John Abt, was admitted by him to his apartment and there met four individuals none of whom I had ever seen before. They were introduced to me as Victor Perlo, Charlie Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald."

It was related by Bentley that the group felt that they could talk freely in her presence and it was her recollection that on that occasion they discussed the payment of their Communist Party dues to her as well as her furnishing them Communist Party literature. She then added, "There followed then a general discussion among all of us as to the type of information which these people, excepting Abt, would be able to furnish. It was obvious to me that these people, including Abt, had been associated for some time and that they had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder."

Bentley stated that Edward Fitzgerald was at that time employed by the War Production Board and on the occasion of the meeting, Fitzgerald indicated "he would be able to furnish me with miscellaneous statistical information coming to his attention in the War Production Board."

On the occasion of her meeting with this group it was indicated to Elizabeth Bentley, according to her statements, that Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald were delegates "from their group in Washington."

Elizabeth Bentley stated that she had a subsequent meeting with representatives of this group at the apartment of John Abt and that it was her recollection that "on or about the second meeting" Perlo and Fitzgerald were present and some conversation was had concerning the collection and payment of Communist Party dues by the members of the Perlo group. Elizabeth Bentley added that the Perlo group appeared to be in a rather disorganized state and were suffering from strife as well as lack of leadership. Bentley further stated that subsequent to the meeting of the Perlo group at the apartment of John Abt, she met members of the group in the apartment of Mary Price and that these meetings were held in the Spring of 1944 and December of 1944. Elizabeth Bentley then said "with reference to the individuals of the Perlo group who I met at Mary Price's apartment and who turned over information to me, I would state that Victor Perlo represented this group in meetings with me more often than other members of the group, Fitzgerald about four or five times....."

Speaking of the information which the members of the group furnished her, Elizabeth Bentley informed that Fitzgerald supplied her general information concerning production figures which he obtained through his employment in the War Production Board.

In the Spring of 1945, after Elizabeth Bentley had disassociated herself from her contacts with the Perlo group, she advised that Ed Fitzgerald visited her in New York during April of 1945. At that time, according to Bentley, Fitzgerald complained to her about disliking Victor Perlo and wondered if some other contact could not be arranged for him. With respect to the background of Edward Fitzgerald, Elizabeth Bentley informed that he was a native born American and "was employed in some governmental capacity in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania....." Subsequent in the early 1930's Fitzgerald came to Washington and at some later date became associated with the War Production Board and later with the FE4. Elizabeth Bentley said that Edward Fitzgerald was a Communist Party member.

#### BACKGROUND

OR {

December 18, 1945

RE: HAROLD GLASSER, with alias,  
H. S. Glasser

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that approximately one or two months prior to the death of Jacob Golos in November of 1943, he remarked to her that very recently he had established contact with another group in Washington, and that he had been placed in contact with this group by Earl Browder. Thereafter, early in 1944, Earl Browder mentioned to Elizabeth Bentley that he desired her to meet with the group who Golos had been contacting in Washington, and arrangements were made by Browder for Bentley to meet the group at the apartment of John Abt in New York City.

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley stated that subsequent to the first meeting with the representatives of this group, which she designated as the Perlo group, she learned that Harold Glasser was a member.

Elizabeth Bentley has advised that Harold Glasser was for a time in 1944 outside the United States in some capacity with the United States Treasury Department, that to the best of her knowledge Glasser returned to this country probably in the early fall of 1944, and was thereafter stationed in the Treasury Department in Washington. She stated that Glasser may have been an assistant to Harry White, and, "at least was rather closely associated with him." Bentley informed that Glasser furnished to her general information concerning the activities of the Treasury Department, "particularly where they concerned proposed loans to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in FEA that was sent to the Treasury Department."

In addition, Elizabeth Bentley has advised that after the return of Harold Glasser from his assignment in Europe, probably in Italy, Victor Perlo spoke with her and told her that Glasser had requested and asked him, "if he would be able to get back in with the Perlo group." According to Perlo, Glasser and one or two others, "had been taken some time before by some American in some governmental agency in Washington, and that this unidentified American turned Glasser and the others over to some Russian." Bentley advised that Perlo told her that he did not know the identity of "this American" and that Charley Kramer was the only person who would be able to give this information. Bentley advised that in a subsequent conversation with Kramer in New York City, she discussed this matter with him, and Kramer told her that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from the Perlo group was named Miss, and he was in the United States State Department.

With respect to the background of Harold Glasser, Elizabeth Bentley advised that he was native born, a college graduate, "and as I recall came to Washington sometime in the early 1930's, where he associated himself with the United States Treasury Department." He, according to Bentley, is a Communist Party member.

BACKGROUND

Personal History

OR

Contacts and Associates

As has been noted above, Harold Glasser furnished information to Local Draft Board #3 at Bethesda, Maryland, that his immediate supervisor in his employment was Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department. Harry Dexter White, referred to by Mrs. Victor Perlo as Harry White a Communist Party member in Washington, D. C., was identified by Elizabeth Bentley as a collaborator with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and others who furnished Government information to Bentley for the use of the Soviet Government.

OR [REDACTED]

William Ullman, who furnished the above information, is identical with William Ludwig Ullman, a former Major in the United States Army Air Force, who was named by Elizabeth Bentley as a collaborator with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster in obtaining espionage information for her for transmittal to the Soviet Union.

OR [REDACTED]

Ellen Rosenberg, now an employee of the Foreign Economic Administration, was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as a member of the Perlo group with Harold Glasser.

OR { [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

OR

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that she first met representatives of the Perlo group in the apartment of John Abt in New York City, and it was indicated by her that while Abt was not an active member of the group, he was wholly aware of the illegal activities of this group.

OR



Re: ALGER HISS

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley outlined to Bureau Agents the operation of the Victor Perlo group in Washington, D. C., and identified as a member of the group Harold Glasser. Elizabeth Bentley stated that after Harold Glasser returned from an assignment in Europe, which was probably in Italy for the United States Treasury Department, Victor Perlo told her that Glasser had asked him if he would be able to get back in with the Perlo group. Bentley stated: "I asked Perlo how Glasser happened to leave the group and he explained that Glasser and one or two others had been taken some time before by some American in some governmental agency in Washington, and that this unidentified American turned Glasser and the others over to some Russian. Perlo declared he did not know the identity of this American and said that Charley Kramer, so far as he knew, was the only person who had this information. Some time later he was talking with Kramer in New York City, and brought up this matter to him. At this time Kramer told me that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from Perlo's group was named Hiss and that he was in the United States State Department. I had kept Jack (referring to her Russian contact) advised of the information relative to Glasser which was being furnished to me by Perlo and later by Kramer, and I recall that some time in the spring of 1945 Jack asked me who Hiss was. Later I clipped from the newspaper 'PM' an article concerning the United States State Department in which Hiss was mentioned and showed the article to Jack, who told me that he had in the meantime learned of the identity of Hiss. It is my present recollection that this newspaper article stated Hiss' full name was Eugene Hiss and that he was an Advisor to Dean Acheson in the State Department. The only other information I presently recall which may concern Hiss is that on one occasion when Gregory Silvermaster complained to me that Victor Perlo was upsetting existing arrangements among members of his group in Washington and asked if I could not do something to remedy the situation, I told Bill (referring to another Russian contact) about Silvermaster's complaint and he said he knew a person named 'Gene' who could 'lay down the law to those boys and straighten them out'."

BACKGROUND

OR [REDACTED]

Personal History

[REDACTED] OR

December 18, 1945

RE: CHARLES KRAMER, with aliases,  
Charlie Kramer, Charles Krivitsky

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised that approximately one or two months prior to the death of Jacob Golos in November of 1943, she learned from him that he recently had made contact with a group in Washington, and that Earl Browder was responsible for placing Golos in contact with that group. Early in 1944, according to Elizabeth Bentley, Browder arranged a meeting for her with representatives of this group at the apartment of John Abt in New York. Bentley stated, "On the day specified I went to the apartment of John Abt, was admitted by him to his apartment and there met four individuals none of whom I had ever seen before. They were introduced to me as Victor Perlo, Charlie Kramer, Henry Magdoff, and Edward Fitzgerald." Bentley advised that on the occasion of this meeting these four were representatives of others in Washington, all of whom she characterized as the Perlo group. Bentley informed that on the occasion of the meeting in the apartment of John Abt, there was discussion about the payment of Communist Party dues by the Perlo group to her, as well as a discussion relative to the furnishing to the group of Communist Party literature. "There then followed a general discussion among all of us as to the type of information which these people, excepting Abt, would be able to furnish." "It was obvious to me," said Bentley, "that these people including Abt had been associated for some time and that they had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder."

With regard to Charles Kramer, Elizabeth Bentley related that it was her belief that at that time Kramer was associated with Senator Hilgore's Committee in Washington and that Kramer told her that he would be able "to pass along Capitol Hill gossip." This information Kramer did subsequently furnish to Elizabeth Bentley.

Subsequent to the initial meeting with the Perlo group including Charles Kramer, Elizabeth Bentley stated that arrangements were made to meet representatives of the group at the apartment of Mary Price, and she advised that during the course of her association with the Perlo group she met with Kramer approximately three times.

Elizabeth Bentley stated that she knew very little relative to the background of Kramer, "with the exception that he is probably native born and was for some time a resident of California and a friend of the Silvermasters when they resided in that state." Bentley was referring to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, Helen Witte Silvermaster. "Kramer," so stated Elizabeth Bentley, "came to Washington, D. C. in the early 1930's and was probably employed in the Government service." She stated that, "When I came in contact

with him through the Perlo group in the Spring of 1944, he had just associated himself with Senator Kilgore's Committee." Elizabeth Bentley further advised that Charles Kramer was a known Communist Party member and was active in union affairs in the District of Columbia, and that he also was associated with the Political Action Committee.

Referring to her association with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Elizabeth Bentley advised that previously Silvermaster had mentioned to her "a red headed man named Kramer." Elizabeth Bentley also informed that she had been told by Victor Perlo that Harold Glasser, who at one time was a member of the Perlo group, had been taken away from the group, "by some American in some Governmental Agency in Washington, and that this unidentified American turned Glasser and others over to some Russian." Bentley said that Perlo declared that he did not know the identity of this American and that Charlie Kramer, so far as he knew, was the only person who had this information. On a subsequent occasion, according to Bentley, when she was talking with Kramer in New York City he told her that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from the Perlo group was named Niss, and that he was in the United States State Department.

BACKGROUND

OR { [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Re: SOLOMON A. LISCHINSKY  
with aliases Sol A. Lischinsky,  
Sol Leshinsky

ALLEGATIONS OF THE INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that early in 1944 at the request of Earl Browder, she met with Victor Perlo, Charlie Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. According to the statements of Bentley, these persons, who in turn represented others in Washington, D. C., were all Government employees and furnished her with United States Government information for the use of the USSR. Bentley indicated that Jacob Golos had previously contacted this group prior to his death in November, 1943.

Referring to this original meeting in the apartment of John Abt with the Perlo group, Bentley stated: "I subsequently learned.....there were three other persons identified with this group, namely, Sol Leshinsky, Harold Glasser and one George, whose last name I can not recall, but which I believe ends in 'vich.'" With respect to Leshinsky, Bentley stated: "Leshinsky was employed with UNRRA, but, although he was a member of this group (referring to the Perlo group), he never furnished any material." Bentley advised that she had no further information in connection with the past history and activities of Sol Leshinsky whom "I have mentioned above as being a member of the Perlo group."

BACKGROUND

OR { [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RE: HARRY S. LAGDOFF  
alias Henry Lagdoff

ALLIGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that approximately one or two months prior to the death of Jacob Golos in November of 1943, he told her that he had recently made contact with another group in Washington and indicated that his contact with this group was arranged by Earl Browder. Thereafter, according to Bentley, Earl Browder in 1944, arranged a meeting for her with representatives of the group at the apartment of John Abt in New York City.

Bentley stated, "On the date specified I went to the apartment of John Abt, was admitted by him to his apartment and there met four individuals, none of whom I had ever seen before. They were introduced to me as Victor Perlo, Charlie Kramer, Henry Lagdoff and Edward Fitzgerald. They seemed to know, at least, generally that they could talk freely in my presence and I recall some conversation about their paying Communist Party dues to me, as well as my furnishing them with Communist Party literature. There followed then a general discussion among all of us as to the type of information which these people, excepting Abt, would be able to furnish. It was obvious to me that these people, including Abt, had been associated for some time and that they had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder."

According to Bentley, the group specifically discussed the information they would be able to furnish her and with respect to Lagdoff, Bentley advised, ".....Lagdoff, who had just returned from a period of approximately six months hospitalization, expected to return to the War Production Board but was uncertain as to what specifically he would be able to furnish....."

Bentley furnished information concerning the material which the Perlo group actually supplied her and in this connection she stated that Lagdoff gave her the information "that he was able to obtain through WFB."

With respect to the background of Lagdoff, Elizabeth Bentley advised, "As far as Henry Lagdoff is concerned, I have no knowledge of his background, but I recall that he, like Kramer, (referring to Charles Kramer, another member

of the Perlo group) came to Washington in the early 1930's and is a Communist Party member. It is my understanding that Magdoff is presently employed in the Department of Commerce in Washington, D. C."

BACKGROUND

Personal History

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

[REDACTED]

OR

It will be noted that Solomon [REDACTED] was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as being active with the Perlo group in Washington, D. C., with which group, according to Bentley, Harry Magdoff was similarly connected.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

OR

[REDACTED]

Bernard Redmont was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as one who furnished her with Government information for the use of the Soviet Union.

[REDACTED]

OR

[REDACTED]

Charles [REDACTED] was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as a member of the Perlo group in Washington, D. C.

Re: GEORGE N. PERAZICH

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that shortly before the death of Jacob Golos in November of 1943 he told her that recently he had made contact with another group in Washington and indicated to her that his contact with this group had been made by Earl Browder. Early in 1944, at the request of Earl Browder, Elizabeth Bentley met with representatives of this group, identified by her as the "Perlo group", in the apartment of John Abt in New York City.

Elizabeth Bentley stated that subsequent to this meeting she learned that "...there were three other persons identified with this group; namely, Sol Leshinsky, Harold Glasser and one George, whose last name I cannot recall, but which I believe ends in 'vich'." Bentley subsequently identified the George referred to as George Perazich and stated that he "was employed during this period in what I believe was the Yugoslavian Section of UNRRA and, accordingly, he had access to considerable data concerning that country. The information supplied by George was, as I recall, principally concerned with UNRRA activities or contemplated activities in Yugoslavia. I believe he would make notations on material he believed of value and thereafter report it to Perlo who would type the data. I recall that sometime in the fall of 1944 George proceeded to Yugoslavia, via Egypt, for UNRRA, and I remember mentioning the trip to my Russian contact, either Bill or Jack, who indicated that he would make arrangements for George to be contacted either in Egypt or Yugoslavia." Bentley stated that she had no further knowledge as to whether such contact was in fact made.

In respect to the background of George Perazich, Bentley advised, "This individual was born in Yugoslavia and is a naturalized American citizen. I have no further information concerning his background and, as far as I know, he is still in Egypt or Yugoslavia, as set forth above. He is a Communist Party member."

BACKGROUND



Re: MARY WOLFE PRICE, with aliases  
Mary Watkins Price, Mary Price

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised:

"At about this time he informed me he (Jacob Golos) was very interested in the articles that Walter Lippman was writing and the friends he had, and any information he might be in possession of. He also informed me he was acquainted with one Mary Watkins Price who at that time was the secretary of Walter Lippman. He informed me Mary Price had agreed to furnish him all the information she could obtain concerning the type of material Lippman was writing and other information concerning Lippman's activities. He then informed me he would introduce me to Mary Price. At about that time we went to Schrafft's at 13th Street and 5th Avenue, New York City, where he introduced me to Mary Price. At this time I was introduced to Mary Price as Helen. Golos was known to Mary Price as John. Mary Price was furnished my correct name and address. She was told that this name and address would serve as a cover and the party to whom correspondence was directed would forward it to Helen if it bore Mary Price's return name and address. In the letters she would write, Mary Price would explain when she would arrive in New York and where she would stay. She would stay with one of her sisters or brothers in New York City. It was then arranged that we would get together every two weeks and that we would alternate; one time I would go to Washington and the next time she would go to New York. She furnished me with her Washington address and telephone number and I recall that a short time thereafter I went to Washington, D. C. and met her in her home. I recall that she lived on Olive Avenue in Georgetown in Washington, at this time. On the occasion of this first visit she gave me a large envelope which I know contained copies of letters which were correspondence between Lippman and people he was communicating with. I gave this envelope to Golos."

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

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

Elizabeth Bentley also advised that she was seeing Mary Price in Washington, D. C., at about the time Robert Miller moved to Washington and that Jacob Golos instructed her to also contact Miller for any information he might be able to hand out.

Elizabeth Bentley informed that she established contact with Maurice Halperin and Willard Park in Washington, D. C., and that after her first meeting with them she did not ask them for any information coming to their attention in the course of their Governmental duties. According to Bentley, "Some few weeks later Golos made one of his very infrequent trips to Washington, met Halperin and Park at the home of Mary Price and apparently made arrangements with them on that occasion to be supplied by them with certain information to which they had access in their respective offices.

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

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

"With respect to the type of information being made available by Halperin and Park, it is my recollection that Park was able to supply only throw-aways and rather inconsequential data from the CIAA and the contributions were not of much value. Halperin, however, delivered to Mary Price and later to myself mimeographed bulletins and reports prepared by OSS on a variety of topics and also supplied excerpts from State Department cables to which he evidently had access. Halperin's contributions were gratefully received by Golos, who appeared to attach considerable importance to them.

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

"In 1942 Mary Price mentioned to Golos that Lee was going to Washington, D. C., with General Donovan in OSS and she asked Golos if he were interested in Lee. Golos replied that of course he was and delegated Mary to handle him. Mary did proceed to take care of Lee who was given an army commission directly upon entering OSS, but his contributions were not particularly voluminous or valuable and Golos decided

"It would be better if I were to meet Lee and determine exactly the nature of his duties and the type of information coming to his attention in OSS. Accordingly, through arrangements made by Mary Price, I met Lee in Washington and he told me he was in an advisory capacity to General Donovan, and it was apparent that he was cognizant of most of the material directed to General Donovan's attention.

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

Bentley also furnished information regarding one Helen Tenney, who, she stated, supplied Golos with Governmental information while Tenney was employed with OSS in Washington, D. C. With particular reference to Mary Price, Elizabeth Bentley advised that when Helen Tenney secured her position with OSS in Washington during the late summer of 1943, she took over the apartment of Mary Price, which, to the best recollection of Bentley, was located at 2038 I Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Elizabeth Bentley also gave information concerning Michael Greenburg (or berg), who, she said, was associated in some capacity in Washington with Lauchlin Currie. Bentley advised:

"I never met Greenburg, nor, so far as I know, did Golos, but his information was passed by him to Mary Price, from whom I received it. It is my recollection that his services were enlisted when Mildred Price suggested to Golos that he might be of use and thereafter appropriate arrangements were effected by Mildred so that Greenburg would relay information to Mary. Greenburg's activities, to the best of my recollection, continued probably until September, 1944, at which time Mary, at my suggestion, had dropped him. I believe Mary Price at one time mentioned to me that Greenburg was a Communist in England. I have no specific knowledge of his Communist Party activities in the United States except I do recall Mary Price's attempts occasionally to collect Communist Party dues from him."

"In connection with my association with Mildred Price, who incidentally, is now Mrs. Harold Coy, I recall first meeting her in about June, 1943. I, of course, knew Mary Price prior to this time and, as I have stated above, was in quite close contact with her. I knew that she had a sister Mildred, but it was not until the summer of 1943 when Mary went to Mexico, that she introduced me to Mildred. As a result, I had contacts with Mildred Price in determining the whereabouts and other activities concerning Mary, who was in Mexico at the time."

Elizabeth Bentley furnished information concerning her association with a group in Washington identified by her as the Perlo Group.

"It is my present recollection that on the occasion of my meeting these people in the Abt apartment I had never heard of any of the other members of the group. It was arranged at this meeting that a representative of this group would collect such information as the various members were able to secure and would deliver it to me at the apartment of Mary Price who was residing at that time at 207 West 11th Street, New York City. It was agreed that when a member of the group desired to meet me in New York, I would be notified by Mary Price, to whom the group would write and give the date of the visit. If any changes were made in case a meeting had been fixed for a particular date, Mary Price would be apprised thereof by letter and would accordingly inform me. No particular member of the group was delegated to be the traveling representative but rather, anyone of them who happened to be making a business trip to New York or had sufficient free time to travel, would bring the data up."

In connection with these meetings with members of the Perlo Group at the apartment of Mary Price, Elizabeth Bentley said:

"I would state that between the spring of 1944 and December, 1944, when I disassociated myself from these activities, that I met a member or members of the Perlo Group in New York City approximately once every two or three weeks, always at Mary Price's apartment. There were, however, occasions when these individuals were away on vacation and I might not see them for some extended period.

"With reference to the individuals of the Perlo Group who I met at Mary Price's apartment and who turned over information to me, I would state that Victor Perlo represented this group in meetings with me more often than the other members of the group; Fitzgerald about four or five times; Kramer about three times; and Rosenberg and Wheeler once each."

Elizabeth Bentley furnished information regarding her Russian contacts in the espionage organization described by her.

One of these contacts was known to Bentley by the name Catherine. Bentley related that on one occasion she mentioned to Catherine "about Mary Price being in love with Henderson (Donald Henderson) and Catherine seemed very startled by my statement but said nothing."

According to Bentley in November of 1943 Catherine introduced her to a man referred to as "my new boss." On the occasion of this meeting, the man, who gave his name only as "Bill", "instructed me that he would receive from me such material as I collected and made demands that I turn over Mary Price to him, and I, of course, rejected this demand."

Elizabeth Bentley's Russian contact, according to her statements, who succeeded "Bill" was one "Jack". In this connection, she advised that on her second meeting with "Jack", "he talked to me concerning Mary Price" and made an effort to have me turn her over to him. I became somewhat incensed about this and definitely told him that Browder had turned Mary Price loose and that he would not be able to obtain her services."

With respect to "Jack", Bentley informed that he gave her instructions to purchase Christmas gifts for the people who were furnishing her with information and that one of the persons to whom Elizabeth Bentley gave a gift on "Jack's" instructions was Mary Price.

Shortly after June of 1944, Elizabeth Bentley stated that Earl Browder informed her that he wanted to meet some of the people whom she had been contacting and shortly thereafter he did in fact meet Mary Price and Joseph Gregg at the former's apartment in New York City. Bentley advised:

"This, to my knowledge, was the first time Mary Price had ever met Browder. I left Mary's apartment shortly after I brought Browder there and made the introduction between her and Browder, and returned an hour or so later, bringing Gregg with me. Mary and I went into her bedroom and she told me that she had informed Browder that she wanted to get out of the whole business and that he had said he would think it over and let her know. A few days later Browder told me that he had decided to let Mary Price get out of the business and I was to inform her accordingly."

## BACKGROUND

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

FOR

Re: ALLAN ROBERT ROSENBERG,  
with alias Allen Rosenberg

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that approximately two months prior to the death of Jacob Golos in November of 1943, he told her that he had recently made contact with another group in Washington and indicated to her that he had been placed in contact with this group by Earl Browder. Subsequently, according to Elizabeth Bentley, Earl Browder made arrangements for her to meet representatives of the group at the apartment of John Abt in New York City. On the date specified, Bentley said she met these representatives and they generally discussed the type of information which they would give her.

Bentley then said, "I remember further that these persons then discussed at some length what contributions of intelligence might be expected from other members of the group, inasmuch as it will be recalled that at the early part of this meeting I am now describing, Perlo and the others mentioned that they were delegates from their group in Washington."

With respect to the information expected from the other members, Bentley recalled, "That Allan Rosenberg, who was at that time abroad in some capacity for the United States Government, also could be expected to furnish some information on his return to the United States."

Subsequent to the first meeting with this group in the apartment of John Abt, Elizabeth Bentley advised that arrangements were made to meet representatives of the Perlo group at the apartment of Mary Price in New York City. "With reference to the individuals of the Perlo group whom I met at Mary Price's apartment and who turned over information to me, I would state that Victor Perlo represented this group in meetings with me more often than the other members of the group; Fitzgerald (Edward) about four or five times; Kramer (Charles) about three times; and Rosenberg and Wheeler (David) once each."

With specific reference to the type of information furnished, Elizabeth Bentley said, "Rosenberg furnished information that he obtained as a result of observations, recommendations, plans, and proposals made by various Governmental officials concerning the handling of Germany. He was employed in the FEA at that time and this material came to him in the course of his duties with that agency. Information of this sort furnished

by Rosenberg was rather voluminous, and I recall receiving from him substantial quantities of written material bearing upon matters outlined above; for example, specific suggestions and proposals made by various American officials with respect to problems expected to be met in postwar Germany."

Bentley also said that it was her understanding that Allan Rosenberg comes from a wealthy American-Jewish family. He studied at Harvard where he received an LL.B. degree and came to Washington in the early 1930's, where he was employed in some Governmental agency. She stated, "During my association with him in the activities herein mentioned, he was employed with FEA. He is a Communist Party member; however, I do not know of his present whereabouts or activities."

#### BACKGROUND

#### Personal History

DONALD NIVEN WHEELER

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that approximately one or two months prior to the death of Jacob Golos in November of 1943, Golos informed her that he had recently made contact with another group in Washington, D. C., and indicated that he had been placed in contact with this group by Earl Browder. At the request of Earl Browder early in 1944, Elizabeth Bentley met with representatives of the group at the apartment of John Abt in New York City. She advised that at this meeting the representatives of the group discussed with her the type of information that they would furnish and then discussed the contributions of intelligence which might be expected from other members of the group who were not present at the meeting.

Bentley stated, "With respect to the information expected from the other members, I recall that mention was made of Donald Wheeler and of the fact that because of his position on the Editorial Board of the Research and Analysis Section of OSS, he would be able to make contributions of value."

Bentley stated that during the course of her association with the Perlo group, Donald Wheeler furnished "information that he obtained through his employment on the editorial board of the Research and Analysis Division of the Office of Strategic Services, which included 'ditto' copies of monthly and semi-monthly reports of the Office of Strategic Services as they concerned political developments throughout the world. As I recall, these 'ditto' reports were sometimes marked 'secret' and sometimes marked 'confidential.' They did not, however, have any marginal notations as to what divisions of the Office of Strategic Services these documents were to be routed, nor did they, as far as I can recall, indicate any other Governmental agencies to which these reports were to be directed. Wheeler also furnished typewritten and handwritten exhibits that he obtained from an OSS digest made up of cable reports from State Department and OSS personnel. Included also were various reports and memoranda prepared by the Foreign Nationalities Branch of the Office of Strategic Services, this material relating to particular racial groups and their activities within the United States."

According to Bentley, subsequent to her meeting at the apartment of John Abt, she regularly met with members of the Perlo group at the apartment of Mary Price in New York and advised that she met Wheeler there (Donald Niven Wheeler) on at least one occasion. Bentley also stated that on the occasion of her second meeting with the Perlo group, the date of which she does not recall, Perlo had with him some information which he turned over to her. She stated further, "I desire to point out at this time that to the best of my recollection, Perlo had on the initial meeting produced some written material, including OSS documents made available by Wheeler."



With respect to Donald Wheeler, Elizabeth Bentley advised, "I recall that Major Duncan Lee mentioned to me at one time that he had a friend named Donald Wheeler in OSS; that Wheeler had attended either Oxford or Cambridge University with him and that Wheeler was a really 'progressive person.'"

Elizabeth Bentley further advised that "Donald Wheeler is native-born, is a graduate of Yale University and subsequently studied at Cambridge or Oxford and specialized in Economics. It is my opinion that he did not have much employment before coming to Washington, D. C., where he was associated with the Board of Editors of the Research and Analysis Division of OSS. As mentioned previously, he was a classmate of Major Duncan Lee. He is also a Communist Party member. I have no knowledge of the present whereabouts or activities of Donald Wheeler."

#### BACKGROUND

#### Personal History

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

OR [REDACTED]

It will be noted that Elizabeth Terrill Bentley identified both Victor Perlo and Harold Glasser as members of the Perlo group in Washington, D. C. According to her statements, Donald Wheeler was also active with this group, and he with the other members of the group furnished Government information to her for the use of the Soviet Union.

OR [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, who furnished information regarding the activities of Donald Wheeler, also advised that Major Duncan Lee had on one occasion mentioned to her that he had a friend named Donald Wheeler employed in OSS; that Wheeler had attended either Oxford or Cambridge with him, Duncan Lee; and that Wheeler was a really progressive person. Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Lee was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as one who furnished her with Government information, obtained through his employment at OSS, for use of the Soviet Union.

OR [REDACTED]

MISCELLANEOUS FIGURES IN WASHINGTON, D. C.  
AND VICINITY

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RE: MICHAEL GREENBERG, was MENAHEM,  
MICHAEL GIBSON

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

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

BACKGROUND

OR { [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

December 19, 1945

RE: JOSEPH B. GREGG, with alias Green

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised:

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

"While he was still employed in Washington he came to New York, where Golos made his acquaintance and at this time introduced me to him when we were having dinner at Child's Restaurant. Apparently Golos had previously arranged for Gregg to obtain whatever information he could in his official capacity with the CIAA and turn it over to me as he later instructed me to contact Gregg when I made my periodic trips to Washington. I first went to see Gregg in Washington sometime the early part of 1942 and continued to contact him until December 1944. During the time that I was contacting Gregg he turned over to me information that he had obtained from perusal of ONI, G2, and FBI reports. The material that he obtained included information reported by ONI as to suspected Communistic and Russian activities in Latin America; for instance, there would be information that a certain Russian book store might be engaged in Russian espionage. The G2 and FBI reports were along the same general lines.

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

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

In addition to the above information, Elizabeth Bentley, while advising concerning her association with her Russian contacts "Jack" and "Al" during the Christmas period of 1944, related that "Al" told her to inform the people she was contacting that she was anticipating going to the hospital for an appendectomy and that during the time she would be in the hospital, they would be contacted by another individual. The purpose of this was indicated by Bentley to enable her to break away from her Washington contacts. Bentley stated, "I gave instructions along these lines to Helen Tenney, Joseph Gregg, Maurice Halperin, Julius Joseph, Major Duncan Lee, Bernard Redmont, and possibly one or two others whose identities I do not presently recall."

Bentley also advised that on instructions from her Russian contact "Jack", she bought and gave a Christmas present to Joseph Gregg, his wife, and two children.

Bentley also advised that shortly after June of 1944, Earl Browder informed her that he wanted to meet some of the people she had been contacting. "..... Shortly thereafter, he did, in fact, meet Mary Price and Joseph Gregg at the former's apartment in New York City." Bentley said that she brought

Browder to the apartment of Mary Price and then left the apartment, returning an hour or so later "bringing Gregg with me." Bentley advised:

"I was present during the time Browder conferred with Joseph Gregg and I recall that the conversation was devoted entirely to a discussion by both men of Latin America with one telling the other what he knew about politics and events generally in various Latin American countries."

BACKGROUND

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

OR



Browder to the apartment of Mary Price and then left the apartment, returning an hour or so later "bringing Gregg with me." Bentley advised:

"I was present during the time Browder conferred with Joseph Gregg and I recall that the conversation was devoted entirely to a discussion by both men of Latin America with one telling the other what he knew about politics and events generally in various Latin American countries."

## BACKGROUND

The image shows a document page where the text has been almost entirely obscured by five thick, horizontal black redaction bars. The bars are stacked vertically, covering the majority of the page's content. Only small fragments of text are visible at the top and bottom of the page, and some faint, illegible markings are scattered within the gaps between the bars. The overall appearance is that of a heavily censored or redacted document.

OR



[REDACTED]

OR

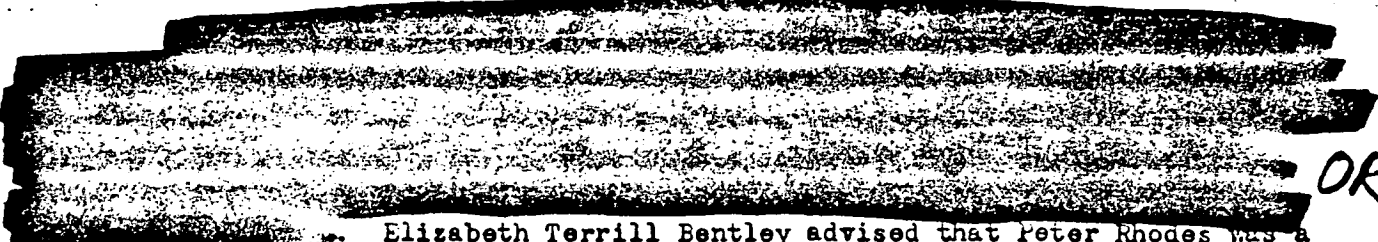
Robert T. Miller was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as a Communist in Washington, D. C., who furnished her with information for the Soviet Union. It is noted that Bentley informed that Gregg and Robert Miller worked together in operating the "Hemisphere", a news service publication and that when the "Hemisphere" in 1941 went out of existence, Miller obtained a position with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and subsequently, about a year later Gregg also obtained a job with that agency. According to Bentley, both Joseph Gregg and Robert Miller were furnishing her with information obtained from the office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

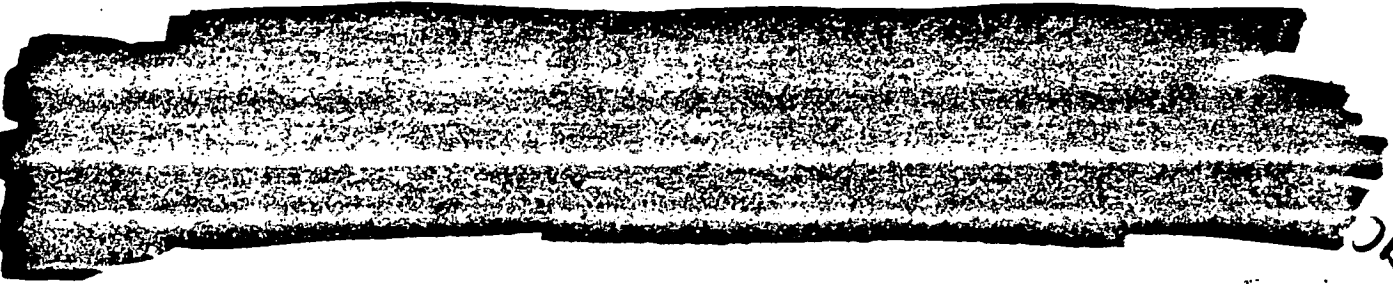
## RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

A technical surveillance which is maintained on the residence of Joseph B. Gregg, 6829 Piney Branch Road, Washington, D. C., on November 24, 1945, reflected that Minter Wood contacted Gregg and conversed with him in Portuguese. At that time, Minter Wood invited Mr. and Mrs. Gregg over to his house for dinner. On the same day at 6:31 p.m., this source reported that Gregg contacted Minter Wood and informed him that he would visit Wood in the latter's house some time later in the evening. At first Gregg suggested that he bring some friends along with him but Wood discouraged him.

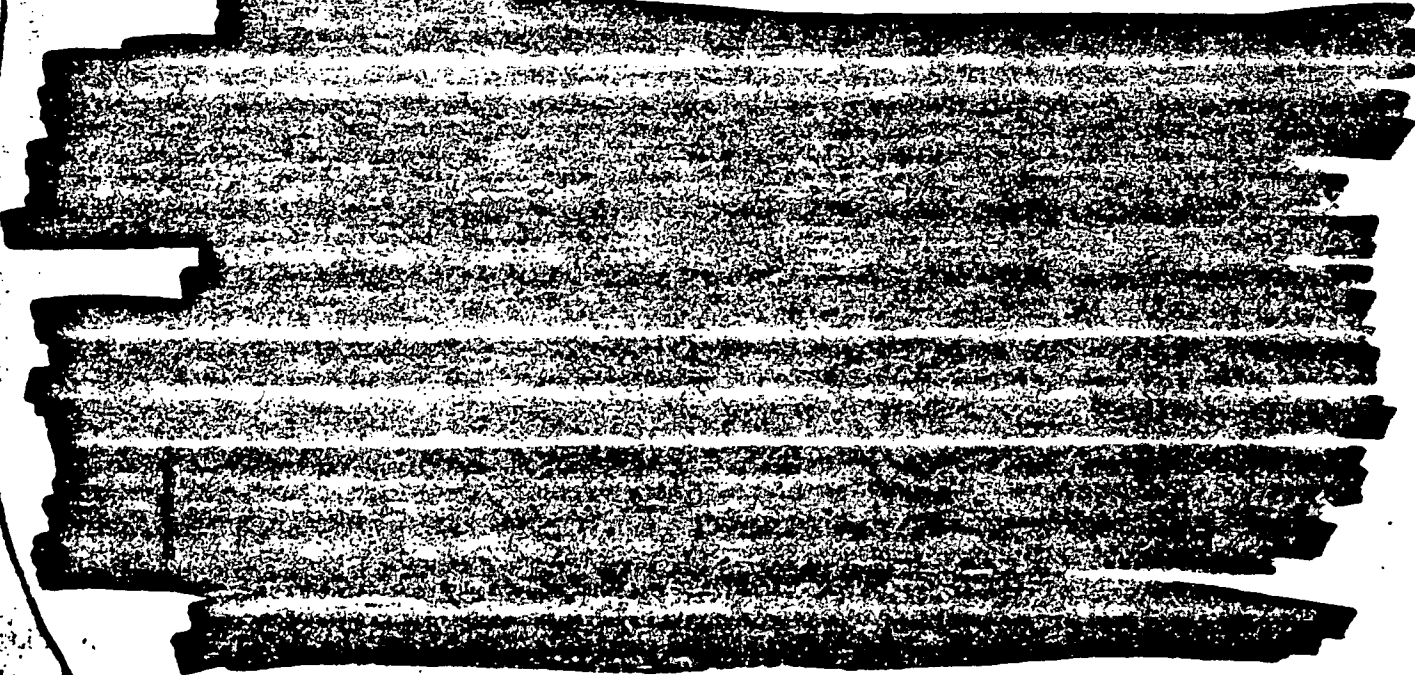

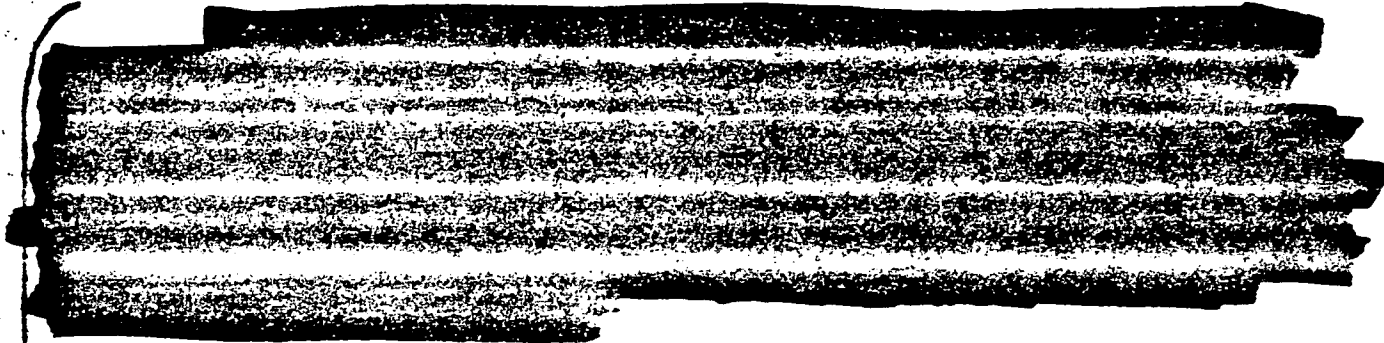
The physical surveillance of Joseph Gregg on November 24, 1945, determined that he visited the apartment of Minter Wood at 2141 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

It will be noted that Minter Wood is an employee of the United States State Department. He is the husband of Julia Dorn Wood and the brother-in-law of Beatrice Heiman. Beatrice Heiman was the secretary to the late Constantin Oumansky, former Soviet Ambassador to the United States. Heiman is the daughter of Julius Heiman, who is a contact of Arthur Adams, a Soviet espionage agent active in the New York area.

 OR  
Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that Peter Rhodes was a contact of Joseph Gregg, and according to Bentley, her Russian contacts "Jack" and "Al" both expressed a desire to meet with Rhodes and seemed to consider him a person of importance.

 OR  
It is further noted that Robert Talbott Miller was identified by Elizabeth Bentley as a contact of Jacob Golos who was supplying him with information. According to Bentley, Joseph Gregg, when he returned to the United States following the Spanish Civil War, became acquainted with Robert Miller who at that

was operating the "Hemisphere", a News Service publication. Bentley advised that when the Hemisphere went out of existence in 1941, Miller obtained a position with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington, D. C., and that a year later Gregg was able to get a job in the same office as an assistant to Miller. According to Elizabeth Bentley, Robert Miller supplied her with information coming to his attention in connection with his work at the CIAA.



235

OR

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]


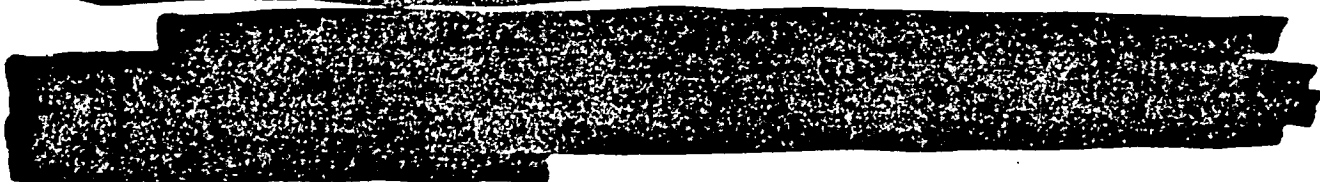
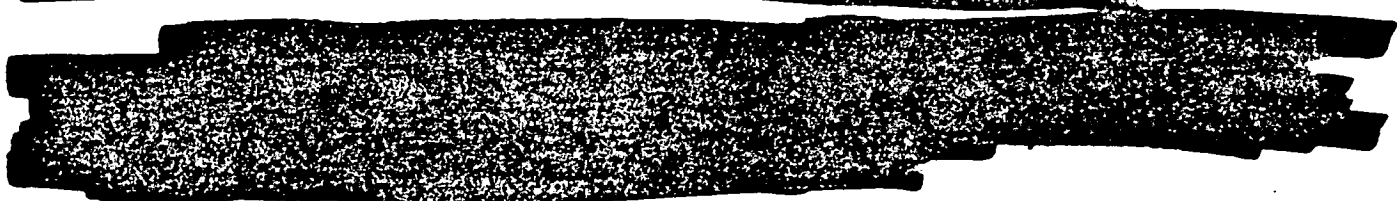
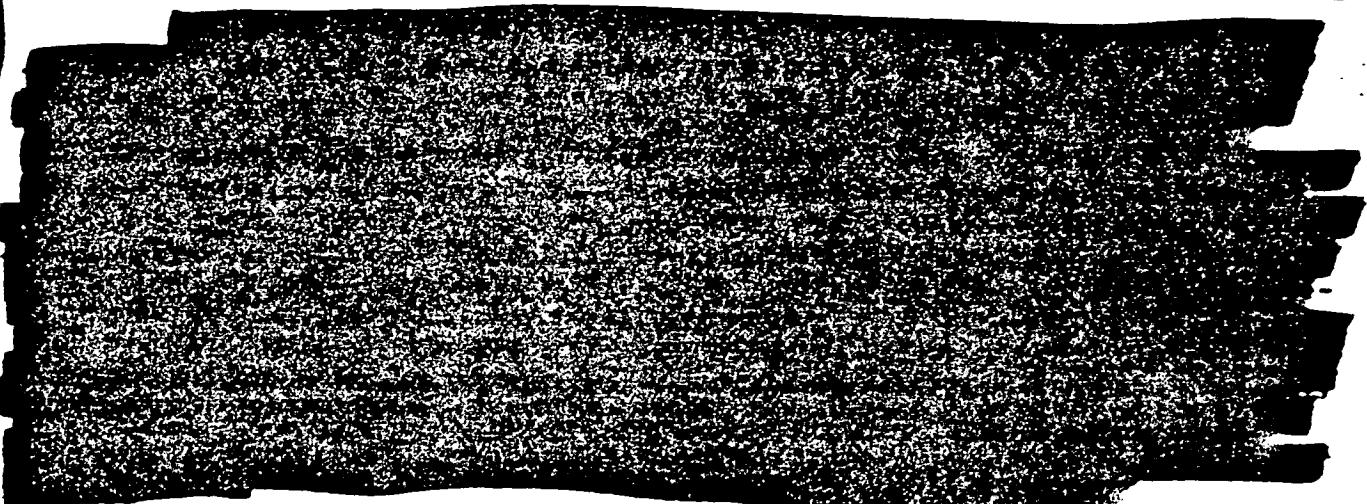
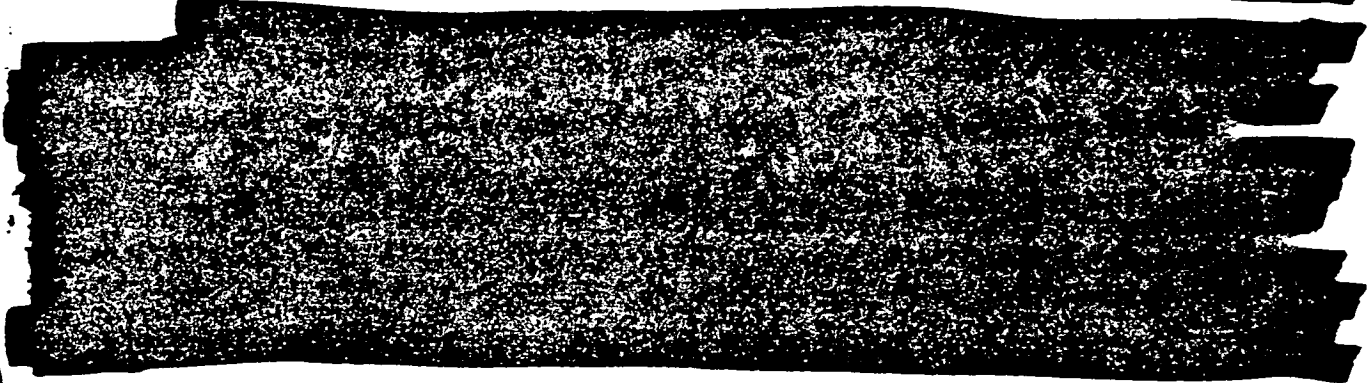
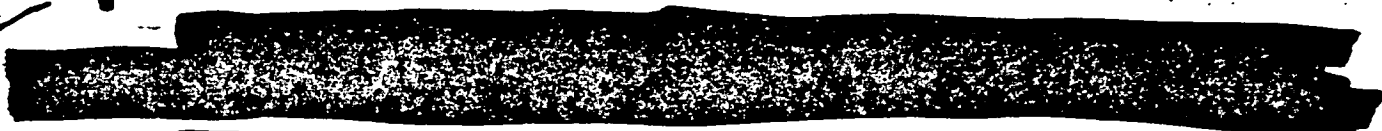
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

It will be noted that Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that Jacob Golos' Soviet espionage contact to whom he delivered his information was an

individual known as "Charlie"; that he was a dentist and had a gall bladder operation. According to Bentley, she subsequently ascertained the description of Charlie from her Russian contact "Jack." It is noted that the description of Dr. Weinstein closely tallies with this description furnished by Bentley of the Russian contact "Charlie."





December 20, 1945

Re: MAURICE HALPERIN, was,  
Maurice Halpern and Mac

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrell Bentley has advised of the following:

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

"I also learned that during his stay in Oklahoma, Halperin had been a Communist Party member but upon his arrival in Washington had apparently temporarily lost contact. Halperin was employed by OSS in the Latin-American Division of the Research and Analysis branch and Park was in the Political Section of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

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

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

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

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

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

"With respect to the type of information being made available by Halperin and Park, it is my recollection that Park was able to supply only throw-aways and rather inconsequential data from the CIAA and the contributions were not of much value. Halperin, however, delivered to Mary Price and later to myself mimeographed bulletins and reports prepared by OSS on a variety of topics and also supplied excerpts from State Department cables to which he evidently had access. Halperin's contributions were gratefully received by Golos, who appeared to attach considerable importance to them.

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

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

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

In addition to the above information, during the Christmas period of 1944, Elizabeth Bentley has advised that on the advice of her Russian contact, "Al," she told Maurice Halperin and one of her contacts that she was going to have an appendectomy operation. According to Bentley, the purpose of this was to break her association with these people gradually.

Elizabeth Bentley has also advised that on the instructions of "Jack", one of her Russian contacts, she purchased a Christmas gift for Maurice Halperin, his wife and two children.

BACKGROUND

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

OR



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

It will be noted that Robert Talbot Miller was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as one of the individuals in Washington, D. C., who furnished her with Government information for the use of the Soviet Union. He is a principal subject in this investigation.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RE: JULIUS JOSEPH JOSEPH  
with alias J. Julius Joseph

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

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

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

"About Christmas time of 1942 Joseph was transferred to the New York Office of the Social Security Board and remained in New York City for approximately six months. During his stay in New York City, I had occasional meetings with Joseph in Manhattan at places mutually agreed upon and he continued to supply the same type of information from the Social Security Board. It is my recollection that he moved back to Washington some time in the spring of 1943 where he continued his employment with the Social Security Board. I continued to contact him at intervals after he had returned to Washington.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In addition to the above information Elizabeth Bentley stated that on the instructions of her Russian contact, "Al" she told J. Julius Joseph that she was going to undergo an appendectomy operation. According to Bentley "Al" told her that it would not be a good idea to break off her relations with her contacts immediately and suggested the story that she gave to Joseph as a better way to handle the situation.

With regards to her Russian contact "Jack" Elizabeth Bentley advised that on his instructions she purchased a Christmas gift for J. Julius Joseph among others.

Elizabeth Bentley also stated that about a week before Christmas of 1944 she met with "Al" and on this occasion "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 for OSS or the Counter-intelligence Corps of Military Intelligence.

#### BACKGROUND

#### PERSONAL HISTORY

December 19, 1945

RE: LIEUTENANT COLONEL DUNCAN C. LEE, with alias Pat

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised:

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

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

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

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

"After my initial meeting with Lee, he began to supply me with OSS information of a varied nature. These data were always given by him

orally, and he would never furnish anything in writing nor would he allow me to make notes of the information he gave me. I recalled that his information included facts on various phases of anti-Soviet work by OSS, its activities in various European countries with respect to uncovering Russian activities, the location of OSS personnel in foreign countries, and the nature of their activities. Golos attached great significance to such information inasmuch as it appeared to concern most directly activities of the United States Government as they concerned Russia. For instance, I recall his mentioning OSS agents being parachuted into Hungary and Yugoslavia and peace maneuverings going on between the satellite Axis nations through the medium of OSS representatives in Sweden and Switzerland. The quantity of information furnished by Lee was never particularly great, but it was all of a nature to interest the Russians greatly and his production was on a quality basis rather than quantity.

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

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

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

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

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

Bentley also stated in connection with Donald Wheeler, who, she identified as a member of the Perlo Group in Washington, the members of which furnished her with information that Major Duncan Lee mentioned to her that he had a friend named Donald Wheeler in OSS. Lee also said, according to Bentley, that Wheeler had attended either Oxford or Cambridge University with him and that Wheeler "was a really 'progressive person'".

In speaking of her association with her Russian contact, "Jack", Bentley said with reference to Lee:

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

In addition to the above, Bentley advised that on the instructions of her Russian contact "Al", she told Major Duncan Lee among others of her contacts that she was going to have an appendectomy and that they would be contacted by another individual. According to Bentley, the purpose of this was for her to break away from her contacts gradually. Bentley also advised with respect to Duncan Lee that she gave both him and his wife a Christmas present purchased by her on the instructions of her Russian contact "Jack".

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

OR

It will be noted that Elizabeth Terrill Bentley identified Duncan Lee as one who furnished her with Government information for the use of the Soviet Union. In addition, she stated that on one occasion Duncan Lee mentioned to her a friend of his named Donald Wheeler, employed by the Office of Strategic Services. According to Bentley, Wheeler had attended either Oxford or Cambridge University with Duncan Lee and she said that Lee described Wheeler as a "progressive person."

[REDACTED]

OR



December 27, 1945

RE: ROBERT TALBOTT MILLER, III  
with alias Bob Miller

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised the following:

"In about April or May, 1941, Golos introduced me to Robert Miller, who operated the Latin-American News Service 'Hemisphere,' and his wife. Subsequent to this introduction Golos instructed me to make an arrangement whereby I was to meet Miller every two weeks for dinner at about the time the publication 'Hemisphere' came out. At these dinner engagements Miller would furnish me copies of 'Hemisphere' which I would give to Golos. Briefly, Miller is the son of a prominent New England physician who went to Moscow as a correspondent of one of the Baltimore, Maryland, newspapers. While there he met and married Jenny Levy, an American girl who was working for the Moscow Daily News. Apparently while he was in Moscow he became indoctrinated with the Communist philosophy and subsequently returned to the United States and sometime later started the Latin-American News Service 'Hemisphere.' Apparently this business lost money over a period of time and as a result he attempted to obtain a job in the Government service. He was successful in obtaining employment with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and moved to Washington, D. C., and brought some of the files of the 'Hemisphere' to Washington. Miller informed me his files had contained materials supplied by Communists in South America but that he had destroyed all this material prior to bringing his files to Washington.

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

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

"Miller's association with the CIAA ceased sometime about November, 1943, and he informed me at that time that he was attempting to locate himself in the State Department. I last saw Miller in about December, 1944, at which time he was employed in the State Department. He was employed at that time as an editorial writer for a State Department news publication that was to be sent to all State Department officials in the various countries to apprise them of the current happenings throughout the world. This information was to be gathered from the cables being sent into the Seat of Government by the various State Department employees throughout the world. This matter I understand was to be of a strictly confidential nature and classified as top secret and not for public consumption. I wish to state, however, that from the time Miller obtained his position with the State Department he has not given me any information whatsoever."

Elizabeth Bentley also furnished information regarding Joseph Gregg. She said that Gregg attended the City College of New York and at the outbreak of the war in Spain he went to that country and drove a truck for the Loyalists for the duration of the war. Bentley then advised, "He subsequently returned to the United States and eventually wound up with Bob Miller, who at that time was operating the 'Hemisphere,' a News Service publication. The 'Hemisphere' went out of existence in the latter part of 1941, as I recall, and Bob Miller went to Washington where he obtained a position with the CIAA. Subsequently about a year later, Gregg was able to get a job with the CIAA as an assistant to Miller."

Elizabeth Bentley informed that Joseph Gregg supplied her with information that he obtained through his employment at the CIAA and then stated, "Bob Miller was also furnishing me with approximately the same type of information, but Gregg was not aware that Miller was seeing me and also furnishing me with information that he obtained from the CIAA."

#### BACKGROUND

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

} OR

[REDACTED]

OR

[REDACTED]

Joseph Gregg was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as an individual who supplied her with Government information coming to him during the course of his employment by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Bentley also stated that Gregg was associated with Robert Miller in the operation of a news service publication known as "The Hemisphere," and that around about 1942 Gregg was able to get a job with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs as an Assistant to Robert Miller.

[REDACTED]

OR

[REDACTED]

FILE DESCRIPTION

BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT Silvermaster/Bentley

FILE NO. 65-56402

SECTION NO. EBF

SERIALS 621

PART 2

Re:

Elizabeth Bentley

**Date:**

4/78

(month/year)

[illegible]

60556407-621

PART II  
INDEX

Re: WILLARD Z. PARK

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

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

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

"I also learned that during his stay in Oklahoma, HALPERIN had been a Communist Party member but upon his arrival in Washington had apparently temporarily lost contact. HALPERIN was employed by OSS in the Latin-American Division of the Research and Analysis branch and PARK was in the Political Section of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

"MINTON apparently communicated to GOLDS the desire of HALPERIN and PARK to make a Communist contact in this section and my subsequent meeting with them was a result of arrangements made by GOLDS.

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

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

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

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

"With respect to the type of information being made available by HALPERIN and PARM, it is my recollection that PARM was able to supply only throw-aways and rather inconsequential data from the CIAA and the contributions were not of much value. HALPERIN, however, delivered to MARY PRICE and later to myself mimeographed bulletins and reports prepared by OSS on a variety of topics and also supplied excerpts from State Department cables to which he evidently had access. HALPERIN's contributions were gratefully received by GOLOS, who appeared to attach considerable importance to them.

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

#### BACKGROUND



December 20, 1945

Re: BERNARD SIDNEY REDMONT

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrell Bentley has advised that through William Remington, she was introduced to Bernard Redmont. Bentley stated, "In connection with Bernard Redmont, this individual was born, as I recall, in Brooklyn, New York, and is about 26 or 27 years of age. He attended the Columbia University School of Journalism, and won a Pulitzer prize and travelled through Russia and Mexico in the course of his studies, as a result of winning this prize. When he returned to the United States, he was a reporter for a short time on a small-town newspaper located, as I recall, somewhere in Herkimer County, New York. He eventually went to Washington, D. C. where he obtained a position with the CIAA in the Press Division, where he worked with Jamison, who I recall was the head of the Press Division of the CIAA. In the Spring of 1943, William Remington, whom I described above, told me that Redmont was working in the Press Division of the CIAA, and might be an individual who I would be desirous of contacting.

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

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

"After Redmont was attached to the Marine Corps, I, of course, had no contact with him, and did not next see him until some time in the Summer of 1944, at which time I learned that he had been invalided out of the service because of shrapnel wounds that he had received while overseas. In about November or December, 1944, he again took up a position with the CIAA in the

Press Division. Redmont had my telephone number and I recall that when he was discharged from the Marines and in New York City he called me and informed me that he was going to return to his old job at CIAA, and that in the event that I travelled to Washington I should ring him up and we would probably have dinner together.

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

It will be noted that William Remington, referred to by Elizabeth Terrell Bentley, was identified by her as a contact of Jacob Golos from whom she obtained information. She stated that Remington was drafted in 1944, and went into the Navy after which she lost contact with him and added, "However, I subsequently learned through Bernard Redmont that Remington was subsequently stationed in New York City in some branch of the Navy Department."

Bernard Redmont was mentioned by Elizabeth Bentley as being one of the persons who she told that she expected to have an appendectomy operation. According to Bentley, her Russian contact, "Al," had suggested that she tell her contacts that she was going to have such an operation and arrange with them to have another person contact them. This was during the Christmas season of 1944.

Elizabeth Bentley also stated that on the suggestion of her Russian contact, "Jack," she purchased a Christmas gift for Bernard Redmont and his wife.

#### BACKGROUND

#### Personal History

RE: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrall Bentley furnished information concerning the association between Joe North, one of the editors of the New Masses magazine, and Jacob Golos, and she advised the following: "I never met Mr. North and know nothing about him other than as related above with the exception that he was the individual who introduced William Remington to Golos. This introduction took place sometime in 1942, exact time of which I cannot now recall. I do remember, however, that on one occasion I had dinner with Golos, Remington and his wife, who he referred to as 'Bing'. After my formal introduction to him in this manner, Golos informed me that on my visits to Washington I was to contact Remington and obtain from him any information that he had at that time.

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

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

"In connection with the type of information that Remington supplied to me, which of course I turned over to Golos, was information such as: charts setting out airplane production and other matters concerning the aircraft industry that would, in the course of regular business, come through his hands as an employee of the War Production Board. He would also give me scraps of paper upon which he had scribbled information concerning tests made of airplanes and other data concerning high octane gasoline and information wholly related to the aircraft production field. It is my recollection that Remington copied this material from reports and other information that came into his hands through official channels. I also recall that he would verbally tell me about information that would come into his possession from his conversation with government officials and other individuals whom he would see in the normal source of his official duties. I recall particularly that he told me about a new process that had been developed for the manufacture of synthetic rubber. Remington apparently observed the report

which set forth the chemical compounds and the processes through which these compounds were put in order to produce the synthetic rubber. However, he did not give me a verbatim report on this and the information was quite vague and probably of no value even to a chemist.

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

"It was also through William Remington that I was introduced to Bernard Redmont.

"In the Spring of 1943, William Remington, whom I described above, told me that Redmont was working in the Press Division of the CIAA, and might be an individual who I would be desirous of contacting.

"When I returned to New York after this particular visit to Washington, I told Colos of the possibilities of Redmont, and he instructed me to have Remington solicit Redmont's assistance. Apparently Remington was successful in inducing Redmont to offer his services, as I recall about this time Colos told me that Redmont was coming to New York and he was scheduled to meet him in the New York Public Library on Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street.

#### BACKGROUND

#### PERSONAL HISTORY

RE: PETER CHRISTOPHER RHODES

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

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

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

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

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

According to Elizabeth Bentley on October 17, 1945 at 6:00 P.M. at Bickford's Restaurant on 23rd Street and 8th Avenue, New York City, she met her Russian contact "Al". During this meeting according to Bentley, "Al" suggested he also attempt to determine the present whereabouts of Peter Rhodes through Mrs. Rhodes and to make a definite date for a contact which "Al" would arrange.

#### BACKGROUND

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#### PERSONAL HISTORY

RUTH RIFKIN, with aliases  
Ruth Rivkin, Ruth Reid

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised the following:

"Another individual who I knew was collecting information for Golos was Ruth Rivkin. By way of background, Ruth Rivkin comes from a wealthy Jewish family in New York City and was employed with one of the Jewish relief organizations in New York City. She was a dues paying Communist member and was associated with the Book and Magazine Guild in connection with her Communist operations. She was a friend of Helen Tenney and I recall that both Helen and Ruth attended the same prep school somewhere in New York City.

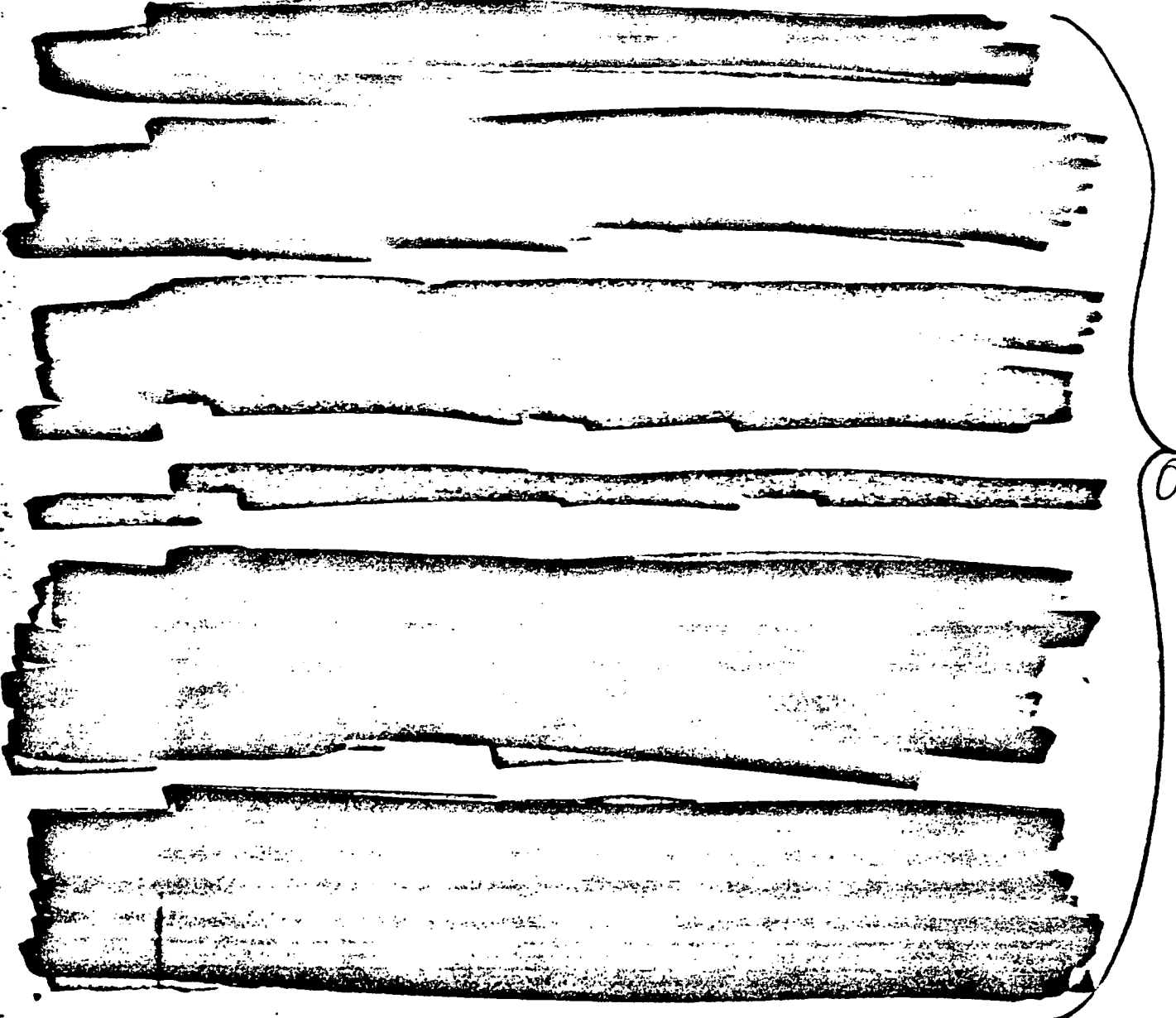
"When Ruth first went to Washington she obtained a job with O.F.F.R.A., which was the predecessor to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The OFFRA was disbanded at the time the UNRRA was organized and she continued on with the UNRRA. Rivkin was turning over the information she obtained to Helen Tenney at the time Helen Tenney arrived in Washington, D. C., and when I would go to Washington I would pick this material up in the regular course of my collection. I recall that I met Ruth Rivkin on one or two occasions when I visited Washington, D. C. The material that the Rivkin woman was producing was not of much importance and consisted chiefly in determining what the policy of the UNRRA was at that time and giving brief digests of what happened at the various conventions of UNRRA that she attended during the course of her official duties. I do recall that a great deal of information was regarding the question of moving the displaced persons in Europe at that time. In December of 1944 when I ceased my operations I indicated either at this time or shortly previous to Helen that it would probably be a good idea to stop obtaining information from Ruth. At the time I ceased my activities in December of 1944 I do not believe that she was actively engaged in furnishing information to anyone."

BACKGROUND

OR

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

As stated previously herein under the subheading "Connection With Case," an investigation of Claymer Schluter was instituted on December 6, 1945, after it was determined that he had been in contact with Peter Christopher Rhodes who was named by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as engaging in Russian espionage activities.





HAZEN EDWARD SISE, with alias  
Hazen Size

ALLEGATION OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised the following:

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

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

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

BACKGROUND

[REDACTED]

OR

RE: HELEN E. TENNEY  
with alias Helen

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

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

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

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

"At first Helen Tenney simply made it her business to read as much of this material as she could and either memorize it or make notations thereof in order that she could type up rather comprehensive reports of it at her home. Later, however, she was able to supply written material in the form of OSS reports and memoranda which I recall having soon and further recall that such written material included notations as to the dissemination to be made of it as well as the various OSS officials whose attention was to be directed to it. It is my further recollection that some of this material was labeled 'Secret' and some of it 'Confidential'.

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

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

"During the time I was contacting Helen Tenney in Washington she was residing alone at the address mentioned above. I recall having seen her occasionally in New York City when she would make visits to her mother, who I believe is Mrs. Mabel A. Tenney, 150 East 52 Street, New York City. I do not believe she was acquainted with nor aware of the activities of any of the individuals identified in the Silvermaster group, nor did she know Major Duncan Lee, or, as far as I know, any members of the Perlo group.

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

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

"With respect to compensation, I recall that on probably my last meeting with her in Washington in December, 1944, I mentioned to her that I could let her have \$50.00, inasmuch as she had remarked on previous meetings that she was financially pressed and unable to afford a maid. She readily

accepted the \$50.00, which I told her she could regard as a loan or in any other way she saw fit, and thereafter I mentioned to Jack that I had advanced her \$50.00. He inquired if she were hard pressed financially and I told him she had mentioned that she was not particularly prosperous. He said arrangements should be made to pay her regularly \$50.00 per month.

"During the time that both Golos and myself were dealing with Helen Tenney I recall that she was known to the Russians merely as 'Helen.'

"In connection with Helen Tenney, as stated above, she was introduced to Golos by Grace Granich who was, I believe, in the editorial department of Intercontinent News, which is located somewhere in New York City. I am unable to state whether Granich furnished any information to Golos but do know, however, that it was through Granich that Golos met and knew Helen Tenney.

In addition to the above information Elizabeth Bentley advised that on the instructions of her Russian contact, "Al" she informed Helen Tenney that she was going to undergo an appendectomy operation. According to Bentley she did this because "Al" instructed that it would not be a good idea to break off her relations with her contacts immediately.

Elizabeth Bentley also stated that on the instructions of her Russian contact "Jack" she purchased a Christmas gift for Helen Tenney. With further reference to her Russian contact "Al", Bentley advised that about a week before Christmas 1944 she met him in accordance with "Jack's" instructions. During this meeting she said "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.

#### BACKGROUND

#### PERSONAL HISTORY

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Investigation conducted of Helen Tenney has failed to disclose any contacts or association by her with other persons identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

OR

MISCELLANEOUS FIGURES IN NEW YORK CITY  
AND VICINITY

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RE: CEDRIC BELFRAGE

Allegations of Informant

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

"After Golos died, I, of course, not having even met Belfrage, had no occasion to contact him further. However, when my Russian contact, Bill, appeared in the picture, he asked me to contact Belfrage and to obtain from him the information that he had previously been supplying to Golos. I told him that I did not know Belfrage, and therefore, would not be able to get hold of him. Bill then told me to go to Earl Browder and find out through Browder where Belfrage was located and attempt to make contact with him. As a result of this, I actually did go to see Browder and Browder informed me 'He is out of the racket now. He is laid out'. I subsequently informed Bill that I was unable to reach Belfrage.

"When Bill ceased to contact me and my next Russian contact, Jack, began seeing me, he too requested me to attempt to pick up Belfrage again, and also suggested that I might be able to accomplish this by seeing Browder and find out where Belfrage was located and what he was then doing.

"I wish to state that I did not again go to Browder concerning Belfrage. I recall that Jack kept insisting that I make some attempt to locate Belfrage and to obtain whatever information he was then able to give. I do not

recall that my next Russian contact 'Al' made any overtures in attempting to have me locate Belfrage, but I do recall that in the Spring of 1945, I met Jerome on the street and he inquired if I was still interested in seeing Belfrage. I was noncommittal in my reply and Jerome volunteered that I probably should be interested in Belfrage inasmuch as he was back with British Intelligence at that time. As far as I was able to determine from Golos, Belfrage was not a member of the Communist Party. I also recall that Belfrage was known to the Russians as Benjamin.

"I recall definitely that a great deal of trouble ensued from an article published in the Protestant sometime in the Fall of 1943. The subject matter of this article originated with Cedric Belfrage, who had furnished Golos with some confidential information of some kind, the exact nature of which I do not recall. Belfrage, who at that time was associated with British Intelligence in New York, happened to read the article and reprimanded Golos severely after the article appeared. Golos, of course, realized that the leak was through Browder and felt that he could not condemn Browder too much because it would not have been strategic. When I met Jack for the first time in October, 1944, he asked me, among other things, why Browder had not allowed the American contacts to be turned over to the Russians more speedily and also demanded that Mary Price and Cedric Belfrage be immediately turned over --- I indicated to Browder the desire of Jack that Belfrage be turned over and Browder refused this demand, I believe, because Browder was somewhat afraid of Belfrage because of his connections with the British Intelligence."



December 17, 1945

RE: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, with alias  
Abe Brothman

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

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

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

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

December 17, 1945

Re: ABRAHAM BROTHMAN,  
with alias Abe Brothman

BACKGROUND

Abraham Brothman is actively engaged in the consulting engineering firm of A. Brothman and Associates, a partnership with offices in Room 1606, 114 East 32nd Street, New York City. This partnership began operation on August 15, 1944, and is composed of Abraham Brothman, Gernart Wollan, Oscar J. Vago and Jules Korchien. Brothman resides at 41-08 - 42nd Street, Sunnyside, Long Island, New York.

The records of Local Draft Board #245 located at 30-97 Steinway Street, Long Island City, New York, reflect that Brothman was born on August 15, 1913, at New York City and married Naomi Mett on June 15, 1937. They have one child, Elsa Harriet Brothman, who was born on July 27, 1941, at New York City. He listed education at the John Winthrop Elementary School, DeWitt Clinton High School, Columbia College - accounting, Columbia University - chemical engineering.

On April 3, 1945, a letter was sent to the Local Board by Oscar J. Vago of A. Brothman and Associates setting forth an appeal on behalf of Abraham Brothman, chief engineer, and showing the work of A. Brothman and Associates to be that of consulting engineers to the following concerns:

Bridgeport Brass Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut - manufacturers of aerosol bombs for protective measures against disease to the Armed Forces of the United States;

Graver Tank and Manufacturing Company, Inc. - manufacturers of D.D.T., water treating, etc., for Army, Navy and Maritime Commission of the United States;

Palestine Potash, Ltd., D.D.T. plant in the near East; and

Commission of Aeronautical Affairs of the Republic of China - setting up plants for the production of plywood glues and bomber noses, turrets, and domes.

A letter dated November 16, 1940 from the Hendrick Manufacturing Company of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, indicated that Brothman was employed at that time by that concern and that his employment was vital to the company. This letter further stated that he was the inventor of many features and equipment for the production of aviation gas, artificial rubber, plastics and general processing.

- It is to be noted that Jules Korchien is considered by the New York Field Division to be a key figure in the Communist Party and that he is the International Vice President of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, a Communist-dominated union, a delegate in 1944 to the Greater New York CIO Industrial Union Council and a member of the Architect Committee of the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship. Oscar Vago is known to be a member of the Communist Party in Queens, New York, and Gerhart Wollan is a member of the Communist Party of Brooklyn, New York.

Brothman is known to the Bureau as a signer of the Communist Party Nominating Petition at New York City in 1943 and that he interests himself in such reading matter as the April, 1945 issue of "Political Affairs," a text book of Dialectical Materialism; "Economics of Barbarism" by J. Kuczynsky and M. Witt; "300,000,000 Slaves and Serfs," by Kuczynsky and the May, 1945 issue of "American Review of the Soviet Union," a quarterly published by the American-Russian Institute, New York City.

### RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

An inspection in November, 1945, of the hotel registry at 41-08 42nd Street, Sunnyside, Long Island, reflected that A. Brothman-Mett occupied Apartment 5F at that address. An investigation reflected that the telephone number of A. Brothman and associates at 114 East 32nd Street, New York City, is Murray Hill 3-9670.

A physical surveillance was instituted on A. Brothman on November 28, 1945, and was continued for several days. However, the results of this surveillance were negative as far as the instant investigation was concerned. Likewise, an examination of the bank account of A. Brothman and associates failed to reflect any activities pertinent to the instant investigation.

On December 4, 1945, a photograph of Abraham Brothman was displayed to Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, and she identified it immediately as the same individual who was known to her as Brothman. Her identification was positive, and her only further comment was that the photograph made Brothman look considerably younger than he was when she knew him.

December 17, 1945

RE: JOSEPH ECKHART, with alias, Joe

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

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

"During the time that I knew Eckhart, he appeared to be a legitimate individual registered in hotels under his proper name and engaged in some purchasing mission. However, I learned from Jacob Golos that Eckhart was in fact an NKVD agent and that one of his purposes for coming to this country was to purchase airplanes that were to be shipped to Spain via Mexico. . . . I recall that 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' drivers license that he was Michael Endelman. . . . 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-Spanish Society but was probably a 'small fry'.

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

The informant also advised that Eckhart was known to F. Brown, with alias Ferruccio Marini. The informant said, "On or about October 15, 1938, by pre-arrangement, I met Brown in a cafeteria on University Place near 8th Street, and then he introduced me to a man he called Tim or Timmy, who was at that time sitting in an automobile outside the cafeteria. (I later learned that this individual was Jacob Golos.) We all then proceeded in Golos' automobile to a subway entrance where Brown made his departure and Golos and I proceeded to a restaurant where we had dinner. In an initial conversation I explained to Golos that I was employed by the Italian Library of Information, that I was a member of the Communist Party and other information about my background. During this conversation, Golos interrogated me at length of my knowledge of Eckhart and Endelman, as well as Juliet (Poyntz), as well as my background with the Communist Party. Golos stated that Eckhart and Endelman were traitors to the Communist movement."

BACKGROUND

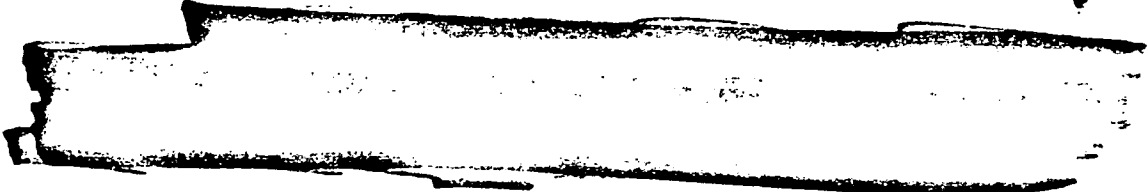
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

OR

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION



OR

The New York Field Office by teletype dated December 17, 1945, advised the Bureau that a photograph of Joseph W. Eckhart (who has been described above under the section entitled "Background") was furnished by the Philadelphia Field Office to the New York Field Office and this photograph was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as being the individual she knew as Joseph Eckhart.

December 17, 1945

Re: RAY ELSON, with alias  
Mrs. Joseph Elson

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

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

"My acquaintance with Ray Elson came about after it was more or less a mutual agreement between Jack and myself that I should divorce myself from the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. Jack indicated to me that he was attempting to secure some suitable person to replace me in the Corporation and, finally, as I recall, sometime in February, 1945, he met me one evening, told me he had decided upon the individual to replace me, and that he and I would stroll around for a few minutes while he would tell me a little about this person, after which I would meet her.

"He informed me that this newly selected person was Ray Elson; that he had investigated and found she was a good, loyal Communist and appeared to be an adequate replacement for me. I recall, further, that after Jack and I walked around for a few minutes we met Ray Elson, to whom Jack introduced me.

"The three of us then adjourned to the Buckingham Hotel where we had dinner and I talked generally to Elson about the nature of the business being handled by the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. I want to point out that prior to my introduction to Ray Elson, Jack remarked that although he did not like it, it was, nevertheless, necessary that Ray Elson know my identity, that is, my proper name, and that I should more or less look after her so far as her business duties were concerned.



"It is my further recollection that on the occasion of this first meeting, Jack indicated to Elson that she was to look to me for assistance, although this remark by him was in a general sense, and no mention was made in so many words that she and I should discuss our intelligence activities.

"On this first meeting Elson seemed interested in becoming associated with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and, thereafter, for approximately one month negotiations continued with respect to her going with the firm. I recall that the financial circumstances were discussed at some length and it was settled that she, with money to be supplied by Jack, was to acquire from Colonel Reynolds, all of the stock certificates held by him and his wife. It will be noted that at this time all of the certificates of stock in the United States Service and Shipping Corporation were held by Reynolds and his wife with the exception of five shares registered in my name. It was arranged by Jack that during her introductory period with the firm, I was to remain and to familiarize Elson as thoroughly as possible with her new work in the firm and was to keep an eye on her generally and observe how she handled herself.

"Ray Elson then made arrangements to terminate her employment with the Civil Rights Committee, which required her giving two weeks' notice as I recall and after minor delays, including her being called for jury service, which she was able to postpone, she did, in fact, begin her duties with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation sometime in March, 1945.

"Upon her going into the firm, I resigned as Secretary and she was elected to that position. By this time she had not been able to acquire Reynolds' stock and I recall this phase of the matter still was discussed considerably and consideration was given at one time to the Corporation devaluating its stock so as to enable her to acquire the Reynolds' interest with perhaps \$2,000."

Concerning a purported discussion between Earl Browder and Reynolds the informant said, "A few days later he (Browder) 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 above and it was Reynolds' reaction that if Browder felt he should dispose of his interest to Ray Elson, that, of course, would be acceptable to him.

"Conversations continued with respect to Elson's proposed acquisition of the Reynolds' interest in the firm and I recall that on May 8, 1945, I resigned my position as Vice President, though retaining my status as a

Director and that Ray Elson was elected to succeed me as she previously had done to the position of Secretary. By this time she had become somewhat familiar with the firm's business and as I had accumulated considerable vacation time, I drew approximately six weeks' salary and ceased to go to the office regularly.

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

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

"I returned to New York City approximately two weeks after my departure and on this occasion saw Reynolds. He told me that he would probably need funds and suggested that I transfer to him my five shares of Corporation stock, which, incidentally, had originally been given to me by him as a gift. So far as I recall, nothing further of consequence transpired at this meeting and I returned to Connecticut.

"Approximately 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 this was impossible as I had previously transferred them to Reynolds. This angered her considerably and she made