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Activities of Gregg

Gregory advised that Gregg obtained a position with the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington, D. C., about 1942. Gregg thereafter had dinner with Colee one day at a Chile's Restaurant in New York City and arrangements were made for Gregg to obtain all information possible which he could obtain in his official capacity with the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs. It will be recalled that Colee is identical with Jacob Colee, a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1943. From about the early part of 1942 until the latter part of 1944, Gregg turned over to Gregory information he had obtained from a perusal of Office of Naval Intelligence, Military Intelligence and Federal Bureau of Investigation reports. The material he obtained included information reported by ONI as to suspected Communist and Russian activities in Latin America. For instance, there would be information that a certain Russian doctor might be engaged in Russian espionage. Gregory stated that similar information was obtained from the reports submitted by Military Intelligence and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Gregory also advised that the same type of information was being furnished by Robert Miller but Gregg was not aware of this. It will be recalled that Miller is also a subject in this case and was employed by the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Gregory stated that Gregg continued his employment with the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs and continued to furnish information until about December, 1944.

Gregory stated that in the latter part of 1943 shortly before Colee died, he, Colee, obtained a Leica camera from the Russians which he turned over to Gregg with instructions that Gregg was to photograph the most important documents that came into his possession. Colee also informed Gregg that the information he was supplying was in fact going to Earl Browder and as a matter of fact Gregg, on one of his visits to New York City was introduced to Browder and had a long conversation with him concerning Latin-American matters in general.

Gregory stated that in the Spring of 1945 "Jack", a Soviet espionage agent whose true identity has not as yet been ascertained, mentioned that Gregg was becoming highly suspicious as to the ultimate distribution of the information he was providing. Gregory stated, however, that he understands "Jack" 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. Gregory also stated that "Jack" was considering using Gregg as a courier for the Soviets in Washington, D. C., but does not know if Gregg was ever so used. Gregory further informed that Gregg was a dues-paying Communist Party member and on his visits to Washington he, Gregory, collected Communist Party dues from Gregg.

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

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Background

Joseph E. Gregg was born May 2, 1909, at Columbus, Ohio. In the latter part of 1941 he was employed as a Principal Information Analyst by the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, at Washington, D. C. Prior to that time he was associated with Robert Talbot Miller, III, who is also a subject in this case in connection with the operation of the Budapest News Service. Confidential and reliable sources have advised that Gregg is still very friendly with Robert Miller and contacts him frequently. (u)

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that in the early part of 1943, Hester Wood was in contact with Gregg. It will be noted that Hester Wood is an employee of the State Department and is the husband of Julia Burn Wood and the brother-in-law of Beatrice Eisinger. Eisinger was the former secretary of Ambassador Constantine Gurnea. She is also the daughter of Julius Eisinger, an associate of Arthur Adams, a prominent Soviet espionage agent who was, until recently, operating in the New York area. (u)

Results of Investigation

Investigation regarding Gregg was undertaken in November, 1945. According to the Washington Telephone Directory, he was residing at 6829 Flory Branch Road, N. W., Washington, D. C., and was employed with the Office of Inter-American Affairs, 409 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. (u)

As a result of a physical surveillance it was ascertained that Gregg visited the apartment of Hester Wood, 2141 Ivy Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. (u)

Also through physical surveillance it was ascertained that Gregg is in constant touch with Robert Talbot Miller, III, and Peter Christopher Rhodes, both of whom are subjects in this case. On December 6, 1945, it was learned that Rhodes and Gregg went to New York City and stayed at the residence of Rhodes, 40 Huron Street, New York City. On the following day, December 7, 1945, Gregg was observed entering the office of Dr. A. E. Weinstein, 20 East 13rd Street, New York City, at about 10:00 a.m. At noon on the same day Rhodes was observed entering this same office. It will be recalled that Dr. A. E. Weinstein is identical with Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, who is a prominent subject in this case. Both Gregg and Rhodes left 20 East 13rd Street together for lunch at about 2:00 p.m. Approximately one hour later Gregg re-entered Dr. Weinstein's office and did not again emerge until about 7:00 p.m. that evening. (u)

A highly confidential and reliable source has advised that Gregg has, on several occasions, been in contact with Maurice Halperin who is also a subject in this case. (u)

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as a result of a physical surveillance of

On 11, 1944, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that Gregg indicated he was going to obtain a new position in the Office of American Republics, Department of State (probably the Division of American Republic Affairs). On January 11, 1944, as a result of a physical surveillance it was learned that Gregg went to the office of Dr. A. E. Weinstein, 20 West 37th Street, New York City, at 10:45 a.m. and left the office at 2:00 p.m. that same day accompanied by Dr. Weinstein and an unidentified man. Gregg returned to his home in Washington, D. C. on the following day. U.S.(u)

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MAURICE HALPERIN

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that he became acquainted with Maurice Halperin in the latter part of 1942 through arrangements made for such meeting by Jacob Golos. It is recalled that Golos was a known Soviet espionage agent who died on November 27, 1943. Gregory stated that Halperin was at one time a professor of romance languages at Oklahoma University and because of some trouble at the University, he had come to Washington, D. C., with a former colleague named Willard Park. It is noted that Park is also a subject in this case. According to Gregory, both these individuals indicated to Bruce Hinton of "New Masses" that they desired to be placed in contact with some Communist in the East.

Gregory advised that while in Oklahoma, Halperin had been a Communist Party member and that after he arrived in Washington, D. C., he was employed by the Office of Strategic Services in the Latin-American Division of the Research and Analysis Branch. Gregory informed that Bruce Hinton apparently communicated to Golos the desire of Halperin to meet a Communist contact in the East and as a result of this, Gregory was later introduced by Golos to Halperin. Gregory stated that the first meeting with Halperin took place in Washington, D. C., at the residence of Willard Park and on this occasion, Gregory discussed with them the work they were doing. Arrangements were made whereby Gregory would collect Communist Party dues from Halperin.

A few weeks later Gregory met Halperin and Park in Washington, D. C., at the home of Mary Price. It is noted that Mary Price is a subject in this case and was formerly the secretary of Walter Lippman. On this visit Golos made arrangements with Halperin and Park to be supplied by them with certain information to which they had access in their respective offices.

Gregory advised that after this meeting both Halperin and Price began to supply Golos with various information and made it available to Golos by giving it to Mary Price, who in turn passed it on to Gregory. Several months later Mary Price became ill and thereafter Halperin and Park gave their information direct to Gregory.

Regarding the type of information being made available by Halperin, Gregory advised that Halperin delivered mimeographed bulletins and reports prepared by the Office of Strategic Services on a variety of topics and also supplied excerpts from State Department cables to which he evidently had

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access. Gregory reported that Halperin's contributions were gratefully received by Solos who appeared to attach considerable importance to them. U

Gregory stated that on occasions Halperin visited in New York City and was taken to dinner by Gregory and Solos. Gregory stated that on these occasions it appeared that Halperin did not know the true identity of Solos. Gregory believes that Halperin was under the impression that information furnished by him was being transmitted to Earl Browder and Gregory could not advise if Halperin had any knowledge as to what further disposition was made of this material. U

Halperin continued to furnish information to Gregory until about December, 1944, and at that time Gregory advised Halperin was still employed by the Office of Strategic Services. U

Background

Maurice Halperin was born March 3, 1905, at Boston, Massachusetts. He received an A.B. degree from Harvard University in 1926 and an A.M. degree in French and Spanish from the University of Oklahoma in 1929. He also attended the University of Paris (Sorbonne) from 1929 to 1931. From 1931 to 1941, he was employed as an assistant and associate professor of romance languages at the University of Oklahoma. U

On October 2, 1941, he was appointed to the position of Social Science Analyst in the Division of Special Information under Dr. Preston Jones, Chief of the Latin-American Section in the Office of the Coordinator of Information. In January of 1945, Halperin was the head of the Latin-American Division in the Research and Analysis Section of the Office of Strategic Services. He resides at 2956 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland. U

A Hatch Act investigation was conducted in 1941 and 1942 regarding Halperin and at this time it was learned that he was dismissed from the University of Oklahoma in September, 1941, by the Board of Regents of that state because of his radical tendencies. It was also learned that in 1940, Halperin had cashed a check drawn on the post of Foreign Trade, WISE, in the amount of \$136.01. In a personal interview Halperin advised that he had invested the money in a Mexican bond which paid seven per cent and that he had done so because it was a good investment. A reliable informant advised that Halperin while at the University of Oklahoma had contributed articles to "New Masses", a Communist controlled propaganda organ. This same informant stated that Halperin spent considerable time in Mexico where it was alleged he associated with liberals and radicals. U

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In February, 1942, Halperin was interviewed in Washington, D. C., under the provisions of the Hatch Act. During this interview he denied that he was a member of the Communist Party or of the Young Communist League. It is noted that Gregory advised he personally collected Communist Party dues from Halperin.

Results of Investigation

Investigation concerning the activities of Halperin was instituted in November, 1945. As a result of this investigation it was definitely determined that he frequently contacts Robert Talbot Miller, III, a prominent subject in this investigation, and David Wahl. According to the records of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, David Wahl, 4628 Western Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland, was alleged to be a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and of the Washington Book Shop. In addition, he was reported to be a trustee of the Washington Book Shop. He was formerly President of the United Federal Workers of America local in the Library of Congress. An informant believed to be reliable advised that David Wahl was at one time employed by the Foreign Economic Administration and had come to Washington as a "master spy" for Russia. This informant stated that Wahl obtained all information he could and transmitted it to the Communist Party Headquarters in New York City, from where it was again transmitted to Russia.

A confidential and highly reliable source advised that Halperin visited Joseph E. Gregg at his home on January 6, 1946. It is noted that Gregg is also a subject in this investigation.

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that Halperin had a reservation for a room at the Hotel Embassy in New York City on January 23, 1946. Halperin was seen leaving this hotel on the morning of January 24, 1946, after which he contacted several individuals in New York City. On the afternoon of January 25, 1946, Halperin again left the Hotel Embassy and returned to Washington, D. C., on the Congressional Limited. As a result of investigation it was determined that Halperin had never actually registered under his own name at the Hotel Embassy on any day between January 23, 1946, and January 26, 1946. It was further determined that he apparently registered under the name of Peter E. Odegerde, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. According to "Who's Who in America," one Peter E. Odegerde is a consulting expert to the Secretary of the Treasury and his home is in Amherst, Massachusetts. No information is available at this time to indicate why Halperin did not use his own name while staying at the Hotel Embassy.

On February 12, 1946, by order of the Secretary of State, Halperin's employment in the State Department, to which he had been transferred from GDS, was terminated.

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JULIUS JOSEPH JOSEPH

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in July or August, 1943, he was requested by Solos who, it will be recalled, is a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1943, to go to Washington, D. C., and make contact with J. Julius Joseph who at that time was employed by the Social Security Board. From conversations with Solos, Gregory advised that he understands Joseph had come to New York City sometime previously and made contact with the Communist Party headquarters. Apparently the Communist Party headquarters recognized his potentialities and informed Solos of his identity.

Gregory met Joseph at his home in Washington, D. C., and obtained a large amount of information which Joseph had been collecting for the past two months. This information concerned labor relations and other matters in the labor field. About Christmas, 1943, Joseph was transferred to the New York Office of the Social Security Board and remained there for about six months. During this time Gregory contacted him and he supplied the same type of information which he got from the records of the Social Security Board. Thereafter he returned to Washington and continued his employment with the Social Security Board and at intervals was contacted by Gregory.

Gregory stated that in 1943, Joseph was drafted into the United States Army and at that time Solos suggested that he attempt to be assigned to the Office of Strategic Services. Gregory recalled that about a week after his induction he was assigned to the Office of Strategic Services and that he was in the Japanese Division and was working in the Library of Congress but was not given free access to all Office of Strategic Services files inasmuch as he was then under investigation. However, even at this time he did furnish some information concerning general activities of the Office of Strategic Services, particularly as they related to the Russian Division.

Gregory stated that about a year later Joseph informed him that he really had not been investigated and that the Army officials told him it was a case of having him confused with some other individual by the same name and thereafter he enjoyed much more confidence on the part of his associates. Gregory stated that thereafter Joseph was able to supply him with considerable material relating to the work of the Japanese and Russian Divisions of the Office of Strategic Services. Joseph made available to Gregory written reports which were carbon copies of the actual reports. Gregory could not recall if these reports were indicated as confidential.

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restricted or secret. Gregory's association continued with Joseph until December, 1944. Gregory was not able to advise if Joseph actually knew the true identity of Golos and what actually happened to the material being furnished by him. Gregory stated, however, that some time in 1943 Joseph's wife left him and later, Gregory, when speaking to Joseph's wife, learned that she knew Golos' true identity.

Gregory also advised that both Joseph and his wife, Bella, were then paying members of the Communist Party and in fact at occasions, Gregory collected their Party dues from them.

Background

Julius Joseph Joseph was born on February 12, 1914, at Northampton, Pennsylvania, the son of Jewish parents, both of whom were born in Russia. He received an A.B. degree from the University of Michigan in 1936 and an M.A. degree from the same university in 1938. In 1939, he was employed by Dr. William Haber who had been a professor at the University of Michigan and who has been frequently reported to be very radical and leftist in his views. At the time Joseph was employed, Dr. Haber directed the National Refugee Service in New York City. From 1940 to 1941, Joseph was employed at the National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C., under Dr. Haber and in 1941 to 1942, he worked for the Social Security Board in New York City. From 1942 to 1943, he was with the Social Security Board in Washington, D. C., and was drafted into the Army in the latter part of 1943. Shortly thereafter he was transferred to the Office of Strategic Services. An investigation was made to determine his loyalty and fitness during which it was indicated that he was brought to the Office of Strategic Services because his wife, Bella Miriam Joseph, worked in that organization and he had been recommended for that type of work by Dr. Haber who was then a high official in the War Relocation Commission.

According to the records of Selective Service Board #1, Washington, D. C., Joseph was released from active duty in the Army on July 24, 1945, to accept employment with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. At the time he was detached he was a First Lieutenant, Office of Strategic Services Research, Intelligence and Evaluation Officer.



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Results of Investigation

Information was received from a reliable source that Julius Joseph is presently employed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and is now in Germany with the Displaced Persons Bureau and his address is APO 7777, c/o Postmaster, New York, New York. It was also determined that Apartment 209 of the Yorkway Apartments, 2321 Lincoln Road, Northeast, Washington, D. C., is apparently occupied by Joseph's wife inasmuch as the name of Joseph is still affixed to the apartment's mail box. ✓

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HUNGAN CHAPLIN LEE

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in 1942, Mary Price, a subject in this case, and the former secretary of Walter Kippman, mentioned to Jacob Golos, a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1943, that H. H. Lee was going to Washington, D. C., with General Donovan in the Office of Strategic Services. Mary Price asked Golos if he was interested in Lee. Golos replied that he was and told Mary Price to handle him. Thereafter, some material was obtained through Lee but it was not very valuable and Golos ordered Gregory to handle Lee direct. Gregory contacted Lee in Washington and from conversation had with him learned what type of information he could furnish and also learned that Lee realized that the information he was giving was destined for Russian Intelligence.

Gregory advised that Lee gave his Office of Strategic Services information of a varying nature and always orally. The information included facts on various phases of anti-Soviet work by the Office of Strategic Services, its activities in European countries with respect to uncovering Russian activities and the location of Office of Strategic Services personnel in foreign countries. The information furnished by Lee was on a quantity rather than on a quality basis. Gregory also stated that at first he contacted Lee at his Washington residence but later met him on the streets and stated these contacts continued until December, 1944.

Gregory advised that Lee's wife, Isobel, had been a Communist Party member in New York City and when she was considering becoming a United States citizen, she was somewhat apprehensive that an investigation of her present activities might reveal her Party affiliation and reflect on her husband.

Gregory advised Lee was usually nervous and emotionally upset and on one occasion when General William J. Donovan had proposed to have some NKVD representatives come to the United States, Lee was excited and frightened and had visions of them visiting at his home to thank him for his cooperation.

Background

Hungan Chaplin Lee was born in Siping, China, on November 19, 1913. He resided there until 1926. From 1926 to 1931, he lived at Chatham Hall, Chatham, Virginia, with his father, Reverend Edmund Jennings Lee, an Episcopalian minister who is the rector of the girls' preparatory school known as Chatham Hall.

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In 1935, Lee received a B.A. degree from Yale University and in 1938, he received a B.C.L. degree from Oxford University, Oxford, England. On June 18, 1938, he married Isabella (Isabel) Scott Gibb at Oxford, England. On June 16, 1939, he was employed as a clerk by the law firm of Donovan, Leisure, Newton and Lambert, 2 Wall Street, New York, New York. He left this law firm on June 30, 1942, to become Assistant General Counsel of the Office of Strategic Services in Washington, D. C.

In 1942, Lee was Assistant Secretary of the National Board of Directors of Russian War Relief and he was also a member of the Executive Committee of the China Aid Council. It should be noted that Mildred Price, another subject in this investigation, was at that time the Executive Secretary of the China Aid Council.

In October, 1940, information was received from an informant believed to be reliable to the effect that Lee was decidedly Communist. This informant also stated that the library in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan S. Lee was devoted to Communist writings.

Results of Investigation

An investigation was started in November, 1945, and it was ascertained that Duncan Chaplin Lee was a Lieutenant Colonel employed by the Office of Strategic Services and that his Washington address was 1522 - 11st Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

As a result of a physical surveillance it was ascertained that Mr. and Mrs. Lee visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Wheeler on December 7, 1945, and on the following day, the Wheeler family visited the home of Duncan Lee. It is noted that Gregory advised that on one occasion, Duncan Lee mentioned to him that he had a friend named Donald Wheeler who was employed by the Office of Strategic Services. Gregory also stated that Wheeler had attended either Oxford or Cambridge University with Duncan Lee and Lee had described Wheeler as a "progressive person."

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that Duncan Lee

Present available information indicates that Lee is still residing in Washington, D. C., and is employed as attorney for the Chinese Purchasing Commission, apparently as an associate of the law firm of Thomas Corcoran, having recently resigned his former position with OSS.

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in April or May, 1941, Golce, who was his Russian contact and a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1943, introduced him to Robert Miller who operated the Latin-American news service "Hemisphere" and his wife. Gregory met Miller every two weeks for dinner and on these occasions Miller furnished him with copies of "Hemisphere" which he gave to Golce. Gregory stated that Miller is the son of a prominent New England physician; that he went to Moscow as a newspaper correspondent and while there met an American girl, Jenny (Jennie) Levy who worked for the Moscow Daily News and married her. Gregory stated that while in Moscow, Miller apparently became indoctrinated with Communist philosophy. Gregory advised that subsequently Miller returned to the United States and started the publication of "Hemisphere." He apparently lost money over a period of time and then attempted to obtain a job with the Government. He was successful in obtaining employment with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, moved to Washington, D. C., and brought with him some of the files of "Hemisphere." Miller allegedly informed Gregory that his files had contained materials supplied by Communists in South America but that he had destroyed all of this material prior to bringing his files to Washington, D. C.)

Gregory contacted Miller in Washington and obtained from him pamphlets and other information which he obtained through his official connection with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Gregory could not recall definitely what these pamphlets contained but believed they were at least restricted articles such as might be passed between Government agencies and which were not for public consumption. Gregory was unable to recall whether any of these pamphlets were stamped restricted or confidential. Miller also told Gregory that in his capacity in the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, he had the opportunity to see reports written by the Office of Naval Intelligence, the Military Intelligence Service, the Office of Strategic Services and the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Latin-American matters.

Gregory stated that during his initial contacts with Miller in Washington, Miller would hand him a typewritten summary of some of the information appearing in the ONI, O-2, OCS and FBI files. This material always concerned Communist or Russian activities in Latin America. As time went on Miller became somewhat alarmed over handing Gregory these typewritten notes and thereafter would merely verbally inform Gregory of the material that he had observed in the above-mentioned Government reports.

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Gregory stated that Miller's association with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs ceased about November, 1943 and thereafter he informed him that he was attempting to obtain a position in the State Department. Gregory stated that he saw Miller in December, 1944, at which time he was employed in the State Department but advised that Miller never furnished him with any information from the files of the State Department. U

Background

Robert Talbot Miller, III, was born April 5, 1918, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. On August 29, 1934, he left the United States allegedly for a visit to Moscow, Russia, where he arrived September 12, 1934. While there he obtained employment as a correspondent for the Chattanooga, Tennessee "News" and remained in the Soviet Union until June, 1937. While there he was married on December 3, 1935, to Jenny (Jennie) Levy, an American born employee of the Academy of Sciences in Moscow. U

From June, 1937 to August, 1938, Miller and his wife lived in Paris, France, and he apparently was employed there as a newspaperman. From October, 1939 to September, 1941, Miller resided in New York City and was President of the Hemisphere News Service as well as editor of the weekly publication "Hemisphere" printed by that Service. U

On September 11, 1941, Miller and his family moved to Washington, D. C., and at this time he was appointed as an analyst for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Department of Commerce. He later became Director of the Division of Reports of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. In July, 1944, he was transferred to the State Department. Since then he has been assigned to the Near Eastern Division of the State Department handling confidential matters pertaining to relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. He presently resides at 1213 Northampton Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. U

The Hemisphere News Service was incorporated under the laws of New York on September 25, 1939. Miller was listed as President, Jack Bradley Faby was listed as Vice President and Treasurer, and Jennie Miller was listed as Secretary. The principal activity of the corporation was the publication of a weekly news bulletin pertaining to economic matters in Latin America, Canada and Alaska. This bulletin was known as "Hemisphere." U

In September, 1941, the Hemisphere News Service was moved to Washington, D. C., and became the Expert Information Bureau, Incorporated. This concern was managed by Joseph B. Gregg and was devoted exclusively to research work for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. At the time the U

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concern moved to Washington, Miller became a research analyst with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and subsequently the Expert Information Bureau, Incorporated, was absorbed into the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. It will be noted that Joseph B. Gregg, above-mentioned, is also a subject in this investigation. It will further be noted that Jack Bradley Fahy, former Vice President of the Hemisphere News Service, was a veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War. In the "Daily Worker" for October 17, 1938, he published an article renouncing his membership in the Socialist Party which he accused of damaging the cause of the Spanish people.

As a result of a physical surveillance it is known that in February, 1941, Miller was in contact with Jacob Golos, now deceased, a former known Soviet espionage agent.

A highly confidential and reliable source has advised that in the summer of 1944, Miller was very well acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, subjects of this case.

Results of Investigation

As a result of an investigation started in November, 1945, it was ascertained from a highly reliable and confidential source that Miller frequently contacts Joseph B. Gregg, who is also a subject in this case.

Through a physical surveillance it was ascertained on December 8, 1945, Miller and his wife visited the home of Maurice Halperin, who is also a subject in this case.

On January 17, 1946, Polagya (Polya) Ehrlich gave a talk at the Friends Meeting House of Washington, 2111 Florida Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., which was sponsored by the East-West Society. This talk was actually a propaganda lecture on behalf of Russia. It was noted that both Mr. and Mrs. Miller attended the talk. Polagya Ehrlich is a native of Russia who was at one time interned by the Russians as a political prisoner and who in 1941, was exchanged to the United States for Gail E. Ovrutinian, the head of the Soviet espionage organization in the United States from 1934 to the time of his arrest in 1941. A highly reliable and confidential source has advised that the Millers are very friendly with Polagya Ehrlich.

A highly confidential and reliable source has stated that on several occasions Robert Miller has visited with John Paul Milan Mursalka who lives at 1317 H Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Mursalka was a translator for the State Department, Foreign Service, at Moscow, USSR, from May, 1934 until August, 1939. In 1940, he was employed as a library assistant at the Library of Congress and in 1941, he was connected with the Office of Price Administration.

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tion in Washington, D. C. A very reliable source advised that in August, 1941, he was dismissed from the Office of Price Administration because of charges of being a Communist or having Communistic tendencies. In 1943, he was engaged part time as the District Manager of Russian War Relief in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and for a period in 1944, he was connected with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. A highly reliable source has advised that on [REDACTED]

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WILLARD E. PARK

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that Maurice Halperin, an individual who has figured prominently in this investigation and who was a former professor at Oklahoma University, and Willard E. Park, who also had been a professor at Oklahoma University, had moved to Washington, D. C., and became acquainted with Gregory during the latter part of 1942. Gregory related that these two individuals had indicated to Richard Branston, alias Bruce Hinton, a prominent Communist Party member, that they desired to be placed in contact with some Communist in the East. This information was transmitted by Branston to Jacob M. Golos, a former Soviet agent who died on November 27, 1943. Gregory, on the instructions of Golos, contacted Halperin and Park and collected Communist Party dues from Halperin. Gregory stated that Golos during the latter portion of 1942 made a visit to Washington, D. C., and personally met Halperin and Park at the home of Mary Price, also a prominent figure in this investigation. At that time, according to Gregory, Golos apparently made arrangements with them that on occasions he would be supplied with information to which they had access in the course of their Governmental duties. U

Subsequent to this meeting, according to Gregory, information was made available by Halperin and Park to Mary Price and was then transmitted by Gregory to Jacob M. Golos. At a later date Mary Price became ill and the information being supplied by Halperin and Park was passed directly from them to Gregory and thence by Gregory to Golos. Gregory stated that Park was able to supply only throw-away and rather inconsequential data which he obtained from the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs where he was employed. However, Halperin supplied information of apparently great value to Golos which he obtained from the Office of Strategic Services and the State Department. Gregory stated Park's activity ended early in 1943. Gregory advised that Park had made occasional contributions to the Communist Party through Gregory. U

Background

Willard E. Park was born October 14, 1906, at Bill, Colorado and received his formal college education in the United States and Germany. Park was employed from 1935 to 1938 as a professor at Northwestern University and from 1938 to 1942 at Oklahoma University as a professor of sociology and anthropology. Park was then employed by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. In November, 1945, Park was given a position with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, which position he presently holds. U

Park is married to Susanne Brandenstein who is a cousin of Louise Branston, the former wife of Richard Branston, alias Bruce Hinton, a well-

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- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
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- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

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known Communist. Louise Bransten is also a well-known Communist Party member who has had close association with USSR officials. Park also is a known associate of Minter Wood and Julia Bern Wood. Beatrice Weiman, sister of Julia Bern Wood, was formerly Secretary to Constantine Gumanaky at the time he was Russian Ambassador to the United States. Minter Wood is known to have many Communist contacts and is an employee of the United States State Department.

Results of Investigation

A confidential source that is considered reliable advised that prior to Park's departure on November 30, 1945, for Ethiopia, he was in contact with Louise Bransten and also held a conference with Max Yergan, a well-known Communist Party figure who is connected with the Council on African Affairs in New York City. At the present time, Park is serving with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in Ethiopia.

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

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**MARY WOLFE PRICE, with alias
Mary Watkins Price**

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Allegations of Gregory

Jacob M. Golos, a known Soviet espionage agent, informed Gregory that he was interested in the articles of Walter Lippman, as well as the friends he had and any information which Lippman might have in his possession. Golos also stated that he was acquainted with Mary Price, who at that time was the secretary of Walter Lippman, and he further stated that Mary Price had agreed to furnish him with all of the information she could obtain concerning the type of material Lippman was writing, as well as other information concerning Lippman's activities. Jacob Golos indicated to Gregory that he desired to introduce Mary Price to Gregory, and accordingly a meeting was arranged which was held at the 19th and 5th Avenue Schraff's Store, New York City. At the time Gregory was introduced to Mary Price, Gregory was given a code name, and it was indicated that this name would serve as a cover and the party to whom correspondence was directed would forward it to Gregory under the code name if it bore the return address of Mary Price. Arrangements were also made between Gregory and Mary Price for future meetings every two weeks, one of which would be in Washington, and the alternate meeting would be in New York City. On the occasion of the first meeting in Washington, D. C., a short time thereafter, Mary Price furnished Gregory with a large envelope which contained copies of letters of correspondence between Walter Lippman and individuals with whom he was corresponding. This envelope was given by Gregory to Jacob Golos. Approximately two weeks later Mary Price informed Gregory that she would be in New York City and Gregory arranged an appointment for her to see Jacob Golos. On the subsequent visits of Mary Price to New York, Gregory accompanied Golos, and the material in Mary Price's possession was turned directly over to Golos. This arrangement, according to Gregory, continued with little interruption until December, 1942, at which time Mary Price became quite ill and went to New York City. In April, 1943, Mary Price returned to Walter Lippman's employment and the passage of information continued as previously until June of 1943, at which time Mary Price resigned her position with Walter Lippman. U

Gregory had established contact with Maurice Halperin and Willard Park in Washington, D. C. During one of Jacob Golos' infrequent trips to Washington, D. C. he met Halperin and Park at the home of Mary Price, and at that time made arrangements with them to be supplied with certain information which they had access to. After this meeting Maurice Halperin and Willard Park began to supply Jacob Golos with various information and made it available to him by giving it to Mary Price who would in turn give it to Gregory to be delivered to Golos. This arrangement continued for several months and after the time Mary Price became ill Halperin and Park furnished their information directly to Gregory. U

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Another individual with whom Gregory became acquainted during the latter part of 1942 was Major Duncan Lee, and Gregory first became acquainted with him through a remark made by Mary Price at the time she was in New York in 1942, to the effect that she was attending a Party in New York City given by Duncan Lee, a friend of her sister, Mildred Price. Subsequently, Mary Price mentioned to Jacob Golos that Major Duncan Lee was going to Washington, D. C. with General Donovan of the Office of Strategic Services, and she inquired whether Golos would be interested in Lee. Golos replied that, of course, he would be interested and delegated Mary Price to contact Lee. Mary Price proceeded to handle Duncan Lee who had been given an Army Commission directly upon entering OSS, but his contributions were not particularly voluminous or valuable, and Jacob Golos decided that it would be better if Gregory could meet with Lee and determine exactly the nature of his duties and the type of information coming to his attention in OSS. Accordingly, Mary Price arranged a meeting, at which time Lee informed Gregory that he was in an advisory capacity to General Donovan and was cognizant of most of the material directed to General Donovan's attention. Gregory advised that it was apparent that Lee, who had been a Communist Party member in New York City, was under the impression that the information he had been giving Mary Price was being delivered to Earl Browder. However, from subsequent conversations and remarks later made by Lee, it was brought to Gregory's attention that Duncan Lee realized that such information was actually destined for Russian intelligence. U

According to Gregory, Helen Tenney, who was also an employee of OSS, and who supplied Golos with intelligence information, took over Mary Price's apartment located at 2038 I. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. U

Mary Price also had another contact which supplied her with information and which she in turn passed on to Jacob M. Golos. According to ~~Gregory~~, Michael Greenberg, who was associated in some capacity with Lanchlin Currie, was invited to give information when Mildred Price, the sister of Mary Price, suggested to Jacob Golos that Greenberg might be of some use. Thereafter appropriate arrangements were effected by Mildred Price, whereby Greenberg would relay information to Mary Price and thence to Golos. Gregory recalled that Greenberg's activities continued until approximately September, 1944, at which time Mary Price, at the suggestion of Gregory, dropped him. Mary Price had previously indicated that Greenberg was a Communist Party member in England and Mary Price occasionally attempted to collect Communist Party dues from him. However, Gregory had no specific knowledge of Greenberg's Communist Party activity in the United States. In the early portion of 1944 Gregory was introduced through Earl Browder to representatives of a group of the Communist Party Government underground in Washington, D. C., which was known as the Paris group. The first meeting by Gregory with this group was in the apartment of John J. Abt in New York City and it was arranged at this meeting that a representative of this group would collect such intelligence information as the various members were able U

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to secure and would deliver it to Gregory at the apartment of Mary Price, who at that time was residing at 207 West 11th Street, New York City. It was arranged that when a member of this group desired to meet Gregory, Mary Price would arrange the meeting and the representative of the group would write to her and give the date of the visit. If any changes were made, Mary Price was to be apprised thereof by letter and would, accordingly, inform Gregory. No particular member of the group was delegated to be the representative. In connection with these meetings, according to Gregory, between the spring of 1944 and December, 1944, Gregory met a number of members of the Perlo group in Mary Price's apartment once every two or three weeks. Victor Perlo represented the group in the meetings more often than anyone else. However, Edward Fitzgerald, Charles Bremer, Allan Rosenberg and Donald Wheeler each represented the group in Mary Price's apartment on at least one occasion.

In November, 1943, "Catherine", one of Gregory's Russian contacts, and a Soviet agent who has not as yet been identified, introduced Gregory to the person who was to replace Golos as Gregory's principal. This individual who was identified as "Bill" and who has not been further identified, instructed Gregory that all of the material collected from Mary Price should be turned over to him. Also, the individual who succeeded "Bill" as Gregory's Russian contact and who has not been identified other than as "Jack" also made efforts to have Gregory turn Mary Price over to him. These demands were rejected by Gregory. Gregory recalled that "Jack" had issued instructions for the purchase of Christmas gifts for people who were furnishing information to Gregory, and one of the individuals named by Jack was Mary Price.

Shortly after June, 1944, Earl Browder informed Gregory that he desired to meet some of the people whom Gregory had been contacting, and shortly thereafter Earl Browder was introduced to Mary Price and Joseph Gregg, at Mary Price's apartment in New York City. This was, to Gregory's knowledge, the first meeting between Mary Price and Earl Browder, and after they had conferred for a considerable time, Mary Price informed Gregory that she had indicated to Browder that she desired to get out of the whole business and that he had stated he would let her know. A few days later Earl Browder informed Gregory that he had decided to let Mary Price get out of the business and that Gregory was to inform her accordingly.

Background

Mary Wolfe Price was born March 1, 1909 at Madison, North Carolina. She received her university education from 1926 to 1930 at the University of North Carolina. Mary Price's employment includes numerous private enterprises and it is noted that she was employed from June 1939 to June 1943 by the New York Herald Tribune, and from June 1943 to January 1946 by

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the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company on the editorial staff of the publication "Business Week". It is noted that during her employment with the New York Herald Tribune she was also a stenographer for Walter Lippman who maintains a Washington contract for the New York Herald Tribune. It is further noted that Mary Price, in March, 1945, was appointed director of the Legislative and Educational Department of the United Office and Professional Workers of America.

Mary Price's sister, Mildred Price, is now Mrs. Harold Gray. Mildred Price is a known member of the Communist Party and is confidentially reported to have done research work for the Communist Party for over a period of two years. Through a confidential source it was determined that Mary Price is a known contact of Louise Brunsten who reportedly was [REDACTED] prominent NKVD agent at the West Coast of [REDACTED]. U 67C

Through a confidential source it was determined that in 1948 the names Mary and Mildred Price appeared as members of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action which organization has by previous sources been reported to be a Communist front organization. It was further determined through the same source that the name Mary Price appeared as a member of the Capital City Forum, which organization maintained its headquarters in the same office with the Socialist Party in the District of Columbia. A confidential source has indicated that Mary Price is known to be an associate of Helen Tenny, an individual who has been identified with this investigation and also with Donald Henderson of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who is National President of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America, USA, and who is reported to be closely associated with important Communists in the United States. It has also been ascertained that Brunsten Price is the brother of Mary Price and it is noted that Brunsten Price, during 1942, was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation. He has been reported by confidential sources to be a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and a Washington organizer for the Washington Peace Mobilization which organizations have from various sources, been reported to be Communist front organizations. U

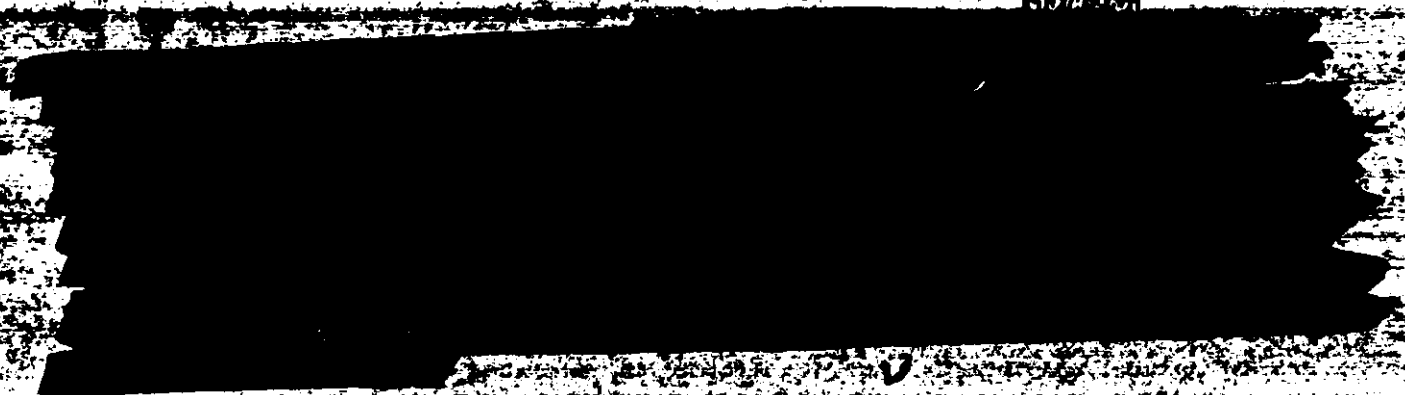
Results of Investigation

During the course of the investigation it has been determined that Mary Walford Price is presently residing in Greensboro, North Carolina, and is serving as secretary-treasurer of the North Carolina Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. U

According to a confidential source it is known that on December 10, 1945, James Hibben endeavored to contact Mary Price. This individual is believed identical with James Herbert Hibben who was associated as Chief of the Chemical Division, United States Tariff Commission and who, according to confidential sources [REDACTED]. U

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During the Christmas holidays in 1945, Mary Price visited her sister and other individuals in New York City, and on approximately January 1, 1946, returned to Greensboro, North Carolina where she remains at the present time.

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Bernard Sidney RedmontAllegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that Bernard Sidney Redmont was recruited by William Walker Huntington, who is also a subject in this case, sometime in 1942. 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 Gales of the possibilities of Redmont and Gales gave instructions that Gregory was to obtain Huntington's assistance in getting the cooperation of Redmont. It is recalled that Gales is identical with Jacob Gales, a known Soviet espionage agent, who died in November, 1941. U

Gregory stated that Redmont subsequently met Gales in New York City and at that time Gales 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. U

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. U

Background

On May 5, 1942, Bernard Sidney Redmont applied for a position as Assistant Information Publicist, Office for Emergency Management. In this application it was noted that he received an A.B. degree from the College of the City of New York in 1938; an M.S. degree from the Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University in 1939. While in college he was awarded the Pulitzer Travelling Scholarship. U

Redmont voluntarily enlisted in a private for general service in the United States Marine Corps Reserve on August 2, 1943. At that time he listed as his occupation, Chief Bay Editor, Radio News Unit, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and enumerated among his duties the supervision of the preparation of news and commentaries for broadcasts to Latin America. Redmont was married March 12, 1940 to Elias Joan Rothberg at Mexico, D. F., she having been born in Brooklyn, New York. Redmont was wounded in action on February 12, 1944, in the Marshall Islands during a Japanese air attack

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and he was discharged from the Marine Corps on September 23, 1944. U

Results of Investigation

An investigation of Redmont was started in November, 1943, and it was determined that he was then employed in the Office of Inter-American Affairs and was then head of the Foreign News Bureau with offices at Sixth and Pennsylvania Avenues, N. W., Washington, D. C. He resided at 3418 Tenth Place, N. E., Washington, D. C. U

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On January 9, 1944, as a result of a physical surveillance, it was ascertained that Redmont attended a meeting of the American Veterans Committee in a small frame building near the old District Building, Washington, D. C. Prior to attending this meeting, a highly confidential and reliable source reflected that Redmont had attempted to have William Walter Huntington attend the meeting with him. It will be recalled that Huntington is also a subject in this case. (W) U

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William Walter Remington

Allegation of Gregory

Gregory advised that he became acquainted with William Walter Remington and his wife, whom he referred to as "Ming" sometime in 1942. At this time, Gregory had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Remington and Jacob Cohen in New York City. Jacob Cohen 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 Army. During this time, Remington furnished Gregory with copies 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 was 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 Redwood, 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 21, 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. 2, Washington, D. C. reflect the following employment for Remington: November, 1940 to December, 1941, Tournament Houses, Inc. as a director on a commission basis; May, 1940 to June, 1941, National Resources Planning Board as assistant to the Assistant Director;

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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 Hess. They now have two children. U

In April, 1944, Remington was apparently drafted into the United States Navy and on August 29, 1944, he was commissioned as an ensign and was placed on duty with the Office of Naval Intelligence. In a written statement furnished to the Navy authorities apparently prior to August 19, 1944, Remington advised that a partial review of his personal history would reveal certain facts which might result in his application being rejected on the grounds that he might be too anti-Russian and also other facts which might make him appear pro-Russian. The statement then went on to explain why he, Remington, had joined certain organizations among which were: American Youth Congress, Cooperative Book Shop and American Peace Mobilization. It is noted that these organizations have been reported to be Communist Party front organizations. U

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

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

Results of Investigation

As a result of an investigation started in November, 1945, it was determined that Remington presently resides at 21 Tournament Road, R.F.D. 2, Alexandria, Virginia. At the time he was also an ensign in the United States Navy. U

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

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

Benington 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, Benington was offered a teaching position at Williams College starting on June 24, 1946. U

On January 9, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that Benington 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 Benington and that Redmont also furnished confidential information to him. U

On January 11, 1946, as a result of a physical surveillance, it was ascertained that Benington 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. U

PETER CHRISTOPHER RHODES

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in the latter part of 1942 Colas, who is identical with Jacob Colas, a known Soviet espionage agent who died in 1943, mentioned that he was acquainted with Peter Christopher Rhodes. Colas told Gregory that Rhodes had been born in the Philippine Islands and there seemed to be some question about his nationality inasmuch as his father was reportedly a German citizen. Colas also mentioned that Rhodes' mother was a British intelligence agent and had killed his father during World War I. Gregory further advised that Colas had received information from Rhodes and was definitely interested in it, but Gregory was not able to infer what type of information Rhodes had given to Colas.

In the early part of 1945 Colas ascertained through conversation had with Mrs. Peter Rhodes, that she, Mrs. Rhodes, was aware of the true identity of Colas.

Also in 1945 Gregory advised that "Jack," a Soviet espionage agent whose true identity has not yet been determined, and Anatole E. Gromov, the former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, were attempting to find out where Rhodes was at that time. Gregory stated that Gromov attached some importance to Rhodes, but Gregory was never able to determine why Rhodes was regarded as valuable to the Soviets.

Background

Peter Christopher Rhodes was born on either December 30, 1911, or December 3, 1912, in Manila, Philippine Islands, the son of Christof Bentinger and Margary C. Clair. He received an AB degree from Columbia University in 1939, and an MA degree in 1934. From 1934 to 1936 he attended Oxford University, England, on a graduate fellowship.

Rhodes entered on duty with the Federal Communications Commission on October 14, 1941, as Assistant Chief Editor of Radio Reports, Foreign Broadcasting Monitoring Service. His status was changed to Foreign Editor, National Defense Activities, Federal Communications Commission, London, England, on December 1, 1941. On March 15, 1944, Rhodes was separated from the service of the Federal Communications Commission and was employed by the Office of War Information in London, England.

Records of the State Department reflect that Rhodes was given a passport on May 7, 1934, for travel to Europe. In this application he stated he was born December 30, 1911, in Manila, Philippine Islands, and entered the United States in November, 1913, and has resided continuously since that time in New York City. He stated that his father, Christof Bentinger, was born on April 5, 1875, in Germany and died in 1916. He also stated his father was naturalized in Marion County, Indianapolis, Indiana, on December 2, 1908.

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This passport was renewed on June 23, 1936, at London, England, and at that time Rhodes gave his address as Oxial College, Oxford University, Oxford, England. On July 9, 1937, the State Department gave Rhodes permission to travel to Spain to investigate matters on refugee children. On March 14, 1939, he was issued a passport at Brussels, Belgium, for travel and newspaper work in several European countries. In his application for this passport he advised that his father was born in Indianapolis, Indiana. U

On December 12, 1939, Rhodes signed an affidavit in Paris, France, stating he had to go to several European countries on business for the United Press. His passport was validated December 18, 1939. On January 24, 1940, his passport was validated for travel to Denmark as a correspondent for United Press. On June 6, 1940, his passport was revalidated for a single journey from Sweden to the United States via Latvia, U.S.S.R., Rumania, Yugoslavia and Italy. This passport was amended on June 14, 1940, for travel from Sweden to the United States via Russia and Japan. Rhodes entered this country at San Francisco, California, on July 27, 1940. U

On November 12, 1941, a special passport was issued to Rhodes for travel to the British Isles. In his application for this passport he advised that his father was born in Indianapolis, Indiana. Because of the discrepancy regarding the birthplace of his father, an investigation was undertaken by the State Department in 1942 and on October 1, 1942, the American Embassy at London forwarded to the State Department Rhodes' affidavit and suggested that full credence be given his statements. U

During 1942, 1943 and 1944, Rhodes traveled through Europe and North Africa. On November 17, 1944, he arrived at LaGuardia Field, New York City. The files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at New York City reflect that on November 29, 1930, Margery Clare Bentinger was granted permission to change her name to Margaret Clare Rhodes. At that time it was disclosed that she was a widow and was occupied as a coal broker at 32 Broadway, New York City. This file also reflected that Peter Christopher Rhodes was born December 30, 1911 and arrived in the United States with his father and mother on August 14, 1914, at New York. U

Rhodes' parents were married in 1906, divorced in 1914 and remarried in 1915. Christel Bentinger was shot and killed in his home at Caldwell, New Jersey, on July 11, 1914. His wife was arrested and charged with the killing and maintained it was in self-defense. In the first trial the jury disagreed and in the second trial she was found not guilty. Thereafter she changed her name to Margery Rhodes, it being said that was her maiden name. One informant, believed reliable, has advised that Mrs. Bentinger's father's name was Abraham and not Rhodes and that he was Jewish. U

In February, 1941, as a result of a physical surveillance it was ascertained that Gelas, previously mentioned, met a young couple in New York City. Thereafter this young couple was observed entering Apartment CO-10, Richerbocker Village, 40 Hueres Street, Manhattan. This apartment was found

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to be occupied by Peter Rhodes and it is believed that Gold was in contact with him and his wife at this time. An informant believed to be reliable advised that in [redacted]

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Results of Investigation

As a result of a physical surveillance it was ascertained that on December 3, 4, and 5, 1945, Rhodes was in the company of Joseph B. Gregg, who is also a subject in this case. On December 6, 1945, Rhodes had lunch with Clayton Schuster, another subject in this case. On the following day, December 7, 1945, Gregg was observed entering the office of Dr. A. S. Weinstein, 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, at about 10:00 a.m. At noon on the same day Rhodes was observed entering this same office. It will be recalled that Dr. A. S. Weinstein is identical with Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, who is a prominent subject in this case. Both Gregg and Rhodes left 20 East 53rd Street together for lunch at about 2:00 p.m. Approximately one hour later Gregg re-entered Dr. Weinstein's office alone. Peter Rhodes returned to Washington, D. C., on December 20, 1945.

On December 21, 1945, information was received from a reliable source that Rhodes was leaving Washington, D. C., and intended to reside in his permanent residence in New York City and would probably shortly resign from the Office of War Information. On January 26, 1946, information was received that Rhodes was again in contact with Clayton Schuster, another subject in this case, and on January 31, 1946, it was learned that Rhodes was moving to his new address, 87E, Amenia, New York. It is understood that Rhodes is presently residing at this last-mentioned address.

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RUTH RIFKIN, with aliases
Ruth Rivkin, Ruth Reid

Allegations by Gregory

Gregory advised that in 1948, Ruth Rivkin furnished information to Helen Young, who is a subject in this case, which Young turned over to Gregory. At this time, on one or two occasions, Rivkin also furnished information direct to Gregory. Rivkin was employed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the information furnished by her consisted of brief digests of what happened at various conferences of UNRRA. Gregory advised that the information was probably not very important but helped to indicate what the policy of UNRRA was at various times. U

Background

Ruth Rifkin, who is identical with Ruth Rivkin, was born at Millersboro, Pennsylvania, on February 1, 1911. Her father was born in Moscow, Russia, and is alleged to be a naturalized citizen at this time. U

Rifkin entered on duty May 3, 1943, as a clerk-stenographer in the State Department and was transferred to the Foreign Economic Administration when the entire function was transferred to that organization. At present, she is employed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration as a secretary in the Displaced Persons Division. She resides at Hancock Hall, 2408 18th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. U

A confidential and thoroughly reliable source advised that Rifkin

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An informant, believed to be reliable,

[REDACTED]

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

Results of Investigation

Investigation to date has failed to develop any information which can be considered pertinent to this investigation. Rifkin is presently employed by UNRRA and her office is located in Room 319, 1344 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. U

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CLAYTON SCHLUTER

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Connection with the Case

During a physical surveillance on Peter Christopher Hodson, a subject in this case, on December 2, 1945, it was observed that Hodson left the Sun Trade Restaurant, 512 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., at 2:30 p.m., accompanied by an unidentified man. They had walked several blocks from the restaurant when Hodson reached in his coat pocket withdrawing a small package of paper and handed it to the unidentified man. Subsequent investigation determined that the unidentified individual's full name is Clayton Schluter. U

Background

Clayton Schluter was born on July 20, 1911, at Freeport, Long Island. He attended Columbia University, receiving A.B. and M.A. Degrees. He also attended the Sorbonne at Paris and the University of Lille. U

On July 15, 1940, Schluter requested an application blank for a position of Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In his letter requesting the application blank, he advised that he studied at the Sorbonne University of Paris from 1931 to 1932 and attended the University of Lille, France, from 1934 to 1935. He also informed that he had traveled through Austria, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Wales, Germany and England. He stated that until two weeks prior to applying for the position of Special Agent, he had been employed by the French News Service, 610 6th Avenue, New York City. An application blank was forwarded to him as requested but it was never returned. U

Results of Investigation

The investigation was started concerning this individual on December 6, 1945, and it was ascertained that he was residing at Apartment 512, Cordova Apartments, 20th and Florida Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. U

On December 10, 1945, the door to Apartment 512 was opened and a man believed to be Schluter was overheard speaking on the telephone, at which time he asked "Is Mr. Hodson there?" He then stated, "Please tell him to call Mr. Schluter at North 1806." As a result of a physical surveillance, it was ascertained that on December 12, 13, 17 and 20, Schluter visited past one at the Office of Strategic Services, Temporary Building 6. The identity of the person or persons he visited is not known. U

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The investigation indicated that Schlichter was inducted into the United States Army on February 14, 1942. He allegedly speaks and writes French, Italian, German, Spanish and Slavic languages. His military record reflects that he has been attached to GIC in various parts of the United States as well as in Europe. He was separated from the Army on November 21, 1945, at which time he held the rank of temporary captain. His military record further reflects that his father is Henry S. Schlichter, Hempstead, Long Island, New York, who was born at Hannover, Germany, and who is now a naturalized citizen.

Since November 22, 1945, no information has been received to indicate that Schlichter has been in contact with any of the subjects mentioned by Informant Gregory. It is also believed that at the present time Schlichter is residing at his home in Hempstead, Long Island, New York.

MRS. HELEN GRACE NEWICK SCOTT-KERMAN
with alias Helen Scott

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Connection with the Case

Mrs. Helen Grace Newick Scott-Kerman, who is commonly known as Helen Scott, has through the investigation conducted in this case been determined to be a contact of prominent individuals connected with the investigation.

Background

Helen Scott was born June 14, 1915, in New York City. Her mother is employed by the War Department in New York City, and her father William Newick was born at Shara, Eastannino, R., Ukraine, August 30, 1879, and was naturalized as a United States citizen in February, 1913. She was educated at Lycee and Fenelon, Paris, and also at Sorbonne University, Paris, France. She has also received business schooling in New York City and is reported to speak French, Russian, German and English.

Helen Scott has been employed by the "Four la Victoire," a French magazine published in New York City. She was employed by a French radio commentator and in 1944 by Congressman Boulton, writing a special report on foreign affairs. On June 18, 1945, Helen Scott was transferred to the Office of the United States Chief of Council for Prosecution of Axis Criminality and later went to Germany on the staff of Justice Jackson. She has reportedly returned from Germany and was still employed on Justice Jackson's staff. Her salary in the meantime has been paid by the Office of Inter-American Affairs, and it is indicated that she will return to the employ of the Office of Inter-American Affairs.

Results of Investigation

A confidential source believed reliable has reported that Helen Scott was an active member of the Communist Party from 1933 to 1936. It has also been reported that Helen Scott was a member of the Executive Committee of the Workers Alliance, an organization which has been reported by various sources to be a Communist front organization. *CDW*

Through a confidential source it has been determined that Helen Scott is friendly with and frequently contacts Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Redmont. Bernard Redmont is a principal figure in this investigation. It has also been

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Through a confidential source it has been disclosed that on

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HASEN EDWARD SISE,
Alias, HASEN SISE

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that from the late spring of 1943, until about the spring of 1944, Haseen Sise furnished him with information that was principally gossip he overheard in the Canadian and British Embassies. Gregory explained that this information could be characterized as the names of prominent British individuals who were coming to the United States, as well as matters pertaining to Canada's policy as far as the war and similar matters were concerned.

Gregory also informed that he and Cole first met Sise in New York City. It will be recalled that Cole is identical with Jacob Cole, a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1943. Gregory explained that at this time Sise was associated with the Canadian Film Board in Washington, D. C.

In the spring of 1944, Gregory explained that his Russian contact "Bill", a known Soviet espionage agent whose true identity has not yet been determined, gave orders to drop Sise. However, in the fall of 1944, Anatole S. Gromov, former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy who was also a Russian contact of Gregory, inquired as to the whereabouts of Sise and indicated that he should not be dropped. Gregory also stated that just prior to dropping Sise as an informant, he observed that Sise was suffering from nervous indigestion and was consulting a psychiatrist. Gregory stated that at the present time, as far as he knows, Sise is in Canada.

Background

Haseen Edward Sise was born in Montreal, Canada, July 25, 1908. He is a Canadian national and was notified to the State Department by the Government of Canada - National Film Board of Canada. He is presently residing in Ottawa, Canada. It is believed that he last entered the United States on March 24, 1945, at Rouses Point, New York, as a government employee of the Canadian Government. He was listed as liaison officer with regard to film production and distribution activities of the Canadian Government, representing the National Film Board of Canada, which duties he assumed on March 20, 1945.

The State Department has advised that the father of Haseen Edward Sise

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is Paul Sise, who is the President of the Northern Electric Company of Canada. Sise is married to Nancy Elizabeth Sise, who was born April 20, 1920, and is an American by birth. U

A very reliable source has informed that [REDACTED]

This source further informed that [REDACTED]

Results of Investigation

When Edward Sise is presently residing in Ottawa, Canada, and to date no information has been received regarding his activities which is considered pertinent to this investigation. U

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BOWEN SMITH

Connection with the Case

It has been determined during the investigation that Bowen Smith is extremely friendly with several of the principal subjects in this investigation, including Allan Rosenberg, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Harold Glasser, and Robert Miller. It has also been determined that Allan Rosenberg has indicated that Bowen Smith is the best man in the United States Government to place persons in Japan on behalf of the Army, and Sumner Marcus was referred to Bowen Smith by both Allan Rosenberg and Robert Miller. U

Background

Bowen Smith has been associated with the Board of Economic Warfare, the Senate Small Business Committee under Senator Murray, and the Office of Emergency Management under Leslie Roosevelt. Smith also served as Associate Chief of the Liberated Area Branch, Foreign Economic Administration, and has recently been transferred to become the Assistant to the Chief of the Research and Planning Division, United States Department of State. Bowen Smith is related to Clayton Smith and resides at 2818 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. U

A confidential source has stated that a Mr. Bowen Smith was listed as a member of the Board of Directors of the Washington Chapter, Russian War Relief. It has not been determined whether this individual and Bowen Smith are identical. U

Results of Investigation

A confidential source, deemed reliable, has revealed that on January 9, 1946, Sumner Marcus, who is a close contact of Allan Rosenberg, a principal subject in this investigation, contacted Allan Rosenberg at which time Rosenberg told him that he thought Bowen Smith was probably the best person in the entire government to get any body to Japan in civilian clothes. It was indicated at this time that Sumner Marcus was very desirous of getting out of the United States Army and into Japan in a civilian capacity. U

A further confidential source has stated that on February 8, 1946, Bowen Smith was in contact with Erna Rosenberg, the wife of Allan Rosenberg. At that time, Bowen Smith was invited to dinner on the following Sunday with the Rosenbergs, and Bowen Smith asked Erna Rosenberg if she and her husband would attend the party on that evening. Smith stated that Helen Cahagan Douglas U

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would be the auctioneer at the party. This same confidential source has indicated further that in regard to the dinner to be given by the Rosenbergs, Harold Glasser and his wife, prominent individuals connected with this investigation, as well as David Wahl, a government employee who has been reported by various sources to be closely associated with Communist members in the District of Columbia and who is known to be a close associate of Bowen Smith, would attend. It has also been ascertained through this source that on February 2, 1946, Bowen Smith held a party for the "Progressive School" at which approximately fifty people were in attendance. This party was known as a "pay party." One of the individuals in attendance at this party was a Captain Pinkerton, who was a very good friend of Bowen Smith and who, according to the informant, admitted to Emily Scharfman, the wife of Allan Rosenberg's law partner, that he was a member of the Communist Party. According to this source, Pinkerton also attended the Workers Party School. During this party, Pinkerton was also reported to have become quite intoxicated and asked the Negro maid to marry him. The maid refused. A confidential source has also revealed that on February 8, 1946, Bowen Smith also held a small party at his home and that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, Helen Silvermaster, principal subjects in this investigation, were invited to attend and indicated that they would be there at approximately 8:30 on that evening. U

Through a confidential source, it has been determined that several of the principal subjects in this investigation, including Allan Rosenberg and Harold Glasser, have mentioned that Bowen Smith was recently transferred from the Foreign Economic Administration and is now assistant to the head of the State Department's new Research and Planning Division on economic and security policy. U

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WILLIAM S. GREGORY

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that some time in 1948, Colee stated that he had been supplied with certain material to which Tenney had access in the course of her duties with a short-wave unit in New York City. It will be recalled that Colee is identical with Jacob Colee, a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1948. Colee also told Gregory that the short-wave unit, mentioned above, was disbanded later in 1948, and thereafter Tenney was employed by "Gus Maguire" in New York. Gregory stated that in the late summer of 1948, Tenney went to Washington, D. C., at the suggestion of Colee for the purpose of obtaining employment with the Office of Strategic Services. Gregory stated that in Washington Tenney took over the apartment formerly rented by Mary Price at 2039 I Street, N. W. It will be recalled that Mary Price is also a subject in this case. U

Gregory contacted Tenney in Washington, D. C. and received from her information she had been able to memorize or make notations from during the course of her employment with the Office of Strategic Services. Later on, Tenney supplied Gregory with written material in the form of Office of Strategic Services reports and memoranda. Gregory stated that some of this material was labeled "secret" and some of it "confidential." Gregory explained that prior to Colee's death in November, 1948, Tenney had given him information direct, and it was not until after his death that Tenney supplied the information to Gregory. U

Gregory stated that early in 1944, Tenney's duties began to include some work in connection with a monitoring station on Long Island, and Tenney had access to digests prepared in connection with the monitoring activities which she made available to Gregory. She was also able to supply a considerable quantity of data reflecting the activities of OSS personnel in virtually all sections and all countries of the world. U

Gregory stated that it was his opinion that Tenney did not know the true identity of Colee; however, Tenney must have at least strongly suspected that the data being supplied by her eventually went to the Russians. Gregory explained this by stating that Tenney had had considerable experience in the 1930s working with the Spanish Communists and at that time Tenney had mailed various material to Russia at the request of these Communists. Gregory also stated that in December, 1944, Tenney mentioned that she was financially embarrassed and thereafter arrangements were made to pay her \$50.00 a month. Gregory advised that these arrangements were made through his Russian contact "Jack" whose true identity has not yet been determined. U

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Background

Helen B. Tenney is presently residing at 2036 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and is employed as an editorial analyst at the Reporting Board of the Office of Strategic Services, apparently now under the jurisdiction of the Department of State. She was first employed in this capacity on May 1, 1945. ✓

She was born on June 18, 1918, at Hamaroch, New York. She has been previously married and divorced. She received an A.B. Degree from Carnegie Tech in 1930 and attended the summer session at Columbia University during July and August, 1933. ✓

With reference to the short-wave unit mentioned by Gregory, it was ascertained that at one time, the exact dates not known, Tenney was employed by Short-wave Research, Inc., 730 5th Avenue, New York, New York, which corporation is now liquidated. Prior to coming to Washington, D. C., she was also employed by the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign at 381 4th Avenue, New York City. ✓

Results of Investigation

Investigation was instituted in November, 1945, but to date it has failed to indicate that Helen Tenney has had any contacts or associations with other persons mentioned by Informant Gregory. ✓

As a result of a physical surveillance, it was ascertained that she went to New York City on December 22, 1945, for a visit over the holidays and returned to Washington, D. C., on December 26, 1945. She stayed at 150 West 92nd Street, New York City. An informant at this address, considered reliable, advised that Helen Tenney associates with "Reds" and has contributed to Red front organizations on many occasions. Another informant, believed reliable, advised that during the Spanish Civil War Tenney was very much interested in the Spanish Loyalist group and frequently visited its headquarters at 245 5th Avenue, New York City. ✓ (u)

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MISCELLANEOUS INDIVIDUALS
IN NEW YORK CITY
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GREGORY HENNING HOFFMAN

Allegations of Gregory

Some time during the latter part of 1942 or early 1943, Gregory learned that Cedric Bolfrage was contacting Gales and supplying to him certain information. Gales indicated to Gregory that Bolfrage was connected with British Intelligence in the United States and was operating out of a "cover" office in Rockefeller Center, New York City. It was also determined by Gregory that Bolfrage was introduced to Gales by either Earl Browder or V. J. Jerome.

Bolfrage is known to have supplied Gales on one occasion with a report apparently consisting of two articles, one of which was 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 elude or determine whether or not a person was being surveilled. Also contained in this article was a contribution by some prominent burglars in England who apparently had submitted certain techniques of surreptitiously opening safes, doors, locks, and other protective devices. Bolfrage apparently had extracted this report from some British file since it was in the form of a carbon copy. He also contributed information regarding British policy as it concerned the Middle East and Russia and made certain contributions of bits of information which he apparently secured from his contact with high-ranking British officials in the United States. All of this information concerning Bolfrage's activities was received by Gregory from Gales.

At no time did Gregory meet Bolfrage up to and including when Gales died. However, when Gregory was in contact with "Bill," one of the successors of Gales, he requested Gregory to contact Bolfrage and secure from him information which he had previously been supplying to Gales. When "Bill" was advised there had been no previous introduction to Bolfrage, he suggested that Gregory contact Earl Browder and through him locate Bolfrage for contact. Gregory, in fact, had a conference with Browder and the latter indicated "He is out of the racket now, let him stay out." Gregory then told "Bill" that Bolfrage could not be located.

When Gregory was in contact with "Jack," "Bill's" successor, he too requested that an attempt be made to locate Bolfrage. Although "Jack" suggested another conference with Browder, Gregory did not comply with his suggestion although pressed to do so on many occasions.

After Gregory's activities had ceased in the spring of 1945, a casual contact occurred with V. J. Jerome, an individual prominent in the national organization of the Communist Party. Jerome inquired if Gregory was still interested in seeing Bolfrage. Although Gregory was noncommittal, Jerome

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volunteered that Solfrage should be of interest inasmuch as he had returned to his employment with British Intelligence. This indicates that not only Browder but Jerome had actual knowledge of the activities carried on for the Soviets by Solfrage. Solfrage was known to the Russians as "Benjamin" and from all circumstances, it is Gregory's belief that he was not a member of the Communist Party.

Gregory recalls that considerable trouble ensued from an article published in "The Economist" some time in the fall of 1943. The subject matter of this article originated with Gertrude Solfrage, who had furnished Golos with some confidential information, the exact nature of which is not known to Gregory. Solfrage, who at that time was associated with British Intelligence in New York, happened to read the article and expressed his disapproval. After the appearance, Golos realized the leak was through Browder but felt that he could not for strategic reasons condemn Browder as a spy.

When Gregory came in contact with "Jack" in October, 1944, he posed the question why Browder had not permitted the American contacts to be turned over to the Russians more speedily and demanded specifically that Mary Price and Solfrage be immediately made available. Gregory reported this demand to Browder and the latter refused to cooperate at that time. It is believed that Browder was reluctant to release Solfrage directly to the Russians because of his connections with British Intelligence. Whether this was based on fear of a plant or because Browder was desirous of keeping the contact himself is not known.

Background

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reflect that Solfrage was born on November 2, 1904, in London, England, where he resided until 1926. From the latter date until 1927 he resided in New York City, London, England, and Los Angeles, California. On July 6, 1927, he filed an application for a nonquota immigration visa at the American Consulate at Ensenada, Mexico, stating that his final destination would be Hollywood, California. He listed as his wife Mary Beatrice Figue Solfrage, then residing in Hollywood. It was his desire to remain in the United States permanently. On November 15, 1927, Solfrage filed a Declaration of Intention to become a citizen of the United States at Los Angeles, California, along with his wife, also a British subject.

In 1928 Solfrage made a trip to England, the ostensible purpose of which was business. However, he continued to reside in Los Angeles, California, and vicinity until some time in late 1931. In December 2, 1941, a Foreign Official Status Notification in the name of Solfrage was forwarded to the Department of State indicating that he was employed with British Security Coordination in New York City (British Intelligence). There is no indication that Solfrage prior to this time was in any way associated with British Intelligence, as his ostensible occupation was that of an author and journalist in Los Angeles, California.

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While with British Security Coordination, Belfrage traveled to the United Kingdom in late May, 1943, returning to the United States on July 16, 1943, on official British Government business. In May of 1944, he again proceeded to the United Kingdom where he remained until his re-entry into this country on a nonquota immigration visa on October 28, 1945, and since that date has been residing with his wife at Greten-on-Hudson, New York. U

Information available prior to the charges made by Gregory indicate the "New Masses," Communist Party line publication dated December 28, 1937, contained an article written by Belfrage entitled "Politics Catches Up with the Writer." On April 9, 1938, an article appeared in the "Daily Worker" under the title "Appeal for Lifting of Arms Embargo on Spanish Government, American Friends of Spanish Democracy Send President Petition Signed by 92 Leading Clergymen, Journalists, and Union Leaders." The name of Cedric Belfrage appeared in the list of individuals signing this statement. According to "People's World," in a West Coast Communist newspaper dated December 13, 1938, a meeting was mentioned sponsored for the defense of democracy by the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League. The article revealed that Belfrage, an English author, was one of the speakers, and he told the audience the English Government no longer represented the people of Great Britain who had let slip away their freedom of speech, press, and radio. He warned "Democracy died before our eyes in England without our knowing until it was too late. The same thing is happening here." U

Among the organizations and publications with which Belfrage has been associated the following are listed: "The Clipper," the official organ of the Hollywood Chapter of the League of American Writers; the North California Civil Rights Council and the Southern California Branch of the Federation for Constitutional Liberties; the League of American Writers; the National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners, also known as the National Committee for Peoples Rights; the North American Spanish Aid Committee; Russian War Relief; Screen Writers Guild; and Peoples Institute of Applied Religion. Without exception, there is voluminous material available that each and every one of these publications or organizations were subject to Communist control. U

Results of Investigation

Information was received through a highly confidential source on January 3, 1946, that one Claude contacted Belfrage at his residence, stating that he had received a telegram from "Don" advising that the meeting with their mutual friend had been arranged for 2:00 PM the following day at 55 West 42nd Street, New York City. Belfrage indicated that he thought he could keep this appointment which was on the seventh floor of the building at this address. It was previously known that Earl Browder had established himself in Room 702 at 55 West 42nd Street, where he has busied himself with a new publication entitled "Distributor's Guide." U

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Because of Belfrage's previous known contact with Browder, a physical surveillance was installed and at 8:10 PM on January 6, 1945, Belfrage entered the building at 22 West 44th Street and proceeded directly to Room 702. It had previously been determined there were several people in this room, the exact identities of which could not be ascertained. Belfrage remained at this apartment for about one hour and a quarter and then left the building accompanied by Earl Browder and an unknown man and woman. The woman may have been Browder's wife. The unknown man accompanying Browder was determined to have proceeded to Donald Hall on the Columbia University campus.

On January 7, 1945, a source, a highly confidential source advised on January 7, 1945, that Nally Belfrage, wife of Cedric Belfrage, was in contact with an unknown man. During this confidential reference was made to the increasing activities of the West Coast group for which the unidentified woman appeared to be arranging a program. Nally Belfrage stated that West is an excellent leader from a school in Georgia. He was described as having a Georgia background and presently attending Teachers College at Columbia University preliminary to his return to Georgia to run for Congress against the present incumbent, Congressman Nease of the reorganized State Board of Education.

Nally Belfrage on another occasion is known to have discussed what appears to be the meeting between Belfrage and Browder with an unknown man. She indicated this meeting concerned the establishment of a news service, the purpose of which was the analysis of the international business situation. Nally indicated that she was aware of the identity of the man holding the meeting and added he was going into the business with a brother. This obviously refers to Earl Browder and his enterprise in publishing "Distributors' Bulletin" which he is edited by his brother, William Browder.

West referred to herebefore was subsequently identified as Donald Lee West, who is presently registered as a student at Teachers College, Columbia University, where he has been since September, 1945. West has been known as a Communist sympathizer and actively engaged in Communist activities in Georgia and other Southern states for a considerable period. West is known also to have been in contact on January 31, 1945, with Dr. Abraham Benedict Wintzels who has tentatively been identified as "Charlie" to whom Louis Fischer has furnished the information collected by Browder from the various regions serving the parallel of Soviet espionage. Dr. Wintzels is well known as a small time newspaper publisher in this country.

Nally Belfrage is known to have been in frequent contact with Louis Fischer, whom she keeps advised as to the activities of her husband. It is known that she supplied Fischer with the details of the meeting between Earl Browder, Belfrage, and others in considerable detail without identifying her husband's specific interest in being present at this meeting. Louis Fischer is an author and writer presently residing in New York City who is a former Moscow press representative for various U. S. newspapers and publications, including "The Nation." He has written two books, "The Soviet in World

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Affairs" and "Why Recognize Russia." He resided abroad from 1918 to 1939, the major portion of which time was spent in Russia, although probably closely associated with the Communists. He made an ideological break with them following the Moscow Purgé Trials in 1937 and 1938. Although Fisher can be considered a left wing Socialist, he is ideologically anti-Stalin and anti present Soviet policy. From all indications, Fisher and Molly Belfrage are presently in the relationship of pastor and mistress without the knowledge of the latter's husband.

Through a highly confidential source, it was determined on January 14, 1945, that Belfrage was in contact with an individual named Viartal and arrangements were made to meet the following evening for dinner at 7:00 PM at Tony's Restaurant in New York City. A physical surveillance determined that Belfrage kept this appointment, arriving at 7:00 PM and having dinner and drinking and talking until 11:45 PM. The individual referred to only as Viartal left the restaurant alone under circumstances which appeared to be an attempt to avoid surveillance. He proceeded to 345 West 54th Street, New York City, where it was determined that his full name is Berthold Viartal. JDB

Virtal was born June 20, 1902, in Vienna, Austria, and, according to the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, became a naturalized American citizen in 1942. He is known as previously having been a notorious active German Communist. With his wife Salka Viartal, who resides in Santa Monica, California, he has associated with numerous Communists in the United States. During the war, he was employed for a short time by the Office of the Coordinator of Information in New York City. Viartal has been living in New York City separate from his wife, presently in California, since the summer of 1944 and has participated in forums at "Festhaus Germany", which are held under the auspices of the "German-American." He is known in the summer of 1943 to have been one of the individuals signing a petition supporting the Free German Committee in Moscow. Viartal is known to Gregory Kheifets, former Soviet Vice Consul, San Francisco, California, and the Viartal home in California is reported to be a gathering place of German refugees and known Communists.

Through a highly confidential source, it was determined on January 14, 1945, that Molly Belfrage, when in contact with Louis Fisher, had advised him that her husband had lunch the previous day with W. J. Jerome, during which time they discussed a controversy concerning East Prussia. It will be recalled that Gregory mentioned W. J. Jerome as an individual who was aware of the activities of Belfrage for the Soviets during the time he was serving Selco. Molly indicated that her husband had told Jerome that he had two Communists, a Leftist and a Rightist, in his outfit in Germany who were always complaining about each other. Belfrage was attempting to impress them of the necessity of working together. Jerome seemed interested with this view and decided to have a conference between Joe North, editor of "New Masses," Mr. and Mrs. Belfrage, and several other individuals. JDB

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On January 23, 1946, Belfrage was contacted by Leo Haberman, at which time a meeting was arranged on January 29, 1946, at 8 West 40th Street, 21st floor, New York City, which is the firm of Reynal and Hitchcock, Incorporated, publishers. Haberman is currently the director of the "Pamphlet Press," located at 8 West 40th Street, New York City, and maintains the same telephone listing as Reynal and Hitchcock, Incorporated. Information not previously available that

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Haberman was formerly employed by the U. S. District National Book Association, New York City, and has associated with leading figures of the National Maritime Union as well as with prominent leaders of the Communist Party in the New York area.

On January 25, 1946, it was determined that Belfrage contacted Mrs. Frank Belmont, at which time he indicated he would meet her on the following Tuesday at Grand Central Station.

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It was determined that Belfrage spent the evening of January 29, 1946, in the company of Mrs. Frank Belmont. Physical surveillance was conducted on January 29, 1946, at the home of Mrs. Frank Belmont.

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ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, with alias

A. Brothman

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Allegations of Gregory

In approximately May of 1940, Gales introduced Gregory to Abraham Brothman, who at that time resided in Nassau County, New York, and was employed in the Republic Steel Company, New York City, as an engineer. After Gregory met Brothman, he indicated that he had some blue prints to be copied and the copies delivered to Gales. All in all, Gregory met Brothman approximately ten times until some time in the fall of 1940. Sometimes Gales would meet Brothman to obtain these blue prints direct, but whenever these appointments could not be handled personally, Gregory would arrange them. Gregory is unable to state how many separate blue prints were actually delivered since they were supplied in an envelope. On some occasions copies of the blue prints were delivered to Gregory by Abe; however, on other occasions, it was necessary for Gregory to take the originals and have copies made which were delivered to Gales. The originals would be returned to Brothman at a later time. Brothman impressed upon Gregory that all originals had to be returned to him immediately.

Some time during these happenings, Gregory learned that these blue prints were of commercial kettles which were understood to be some type of commercial vat. In the fall of 1940, Gales indicated to Gregory that he was somewhat discouraged with his dealings with Brothman and indicated that he was going to turn him over for handling to someone else. Gregory did not learn from Gales or anyone else to whom Brothman was then directed.

Background

Abraham Brothman was born August 15, 1903, in New York City. He is married and has one child. He has educated at John Winthrop Elementary School, Dwight Clament High School, and Columbia University, specializing in accountancy and chemical engineering. He is presently actively engaged in the consulting engineering firm of A. Brothman and Associates with offices in New York, 214 East 124th Street, New York City. He is Chief Engineer of this firm, which during the war were consulting engineers for several industrial concerns engaged in war work, one of which was the Chemical Warfare Agency of the Republic of China.

Julian Korchiak, one of the partners of the firm of A. Brothman and Associates, is the International Vice President of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, and Technicians, an alleged Communist dominated union. In 1945 he was a delegate to the Greater New York CIO Industrial Union Council and a member of the Architect Committee for the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

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Oscar J. Vago is known to be a member of the Communist Party in Queens, New York City, and Gerhart Wollan is a member of the Communist Party in Brooklyn, New York. Both Vago and Wollan are also partners in the firm of L. Brothman and Associates. Brothman himself is known to have been a signer of the Communist Party Nominating Petition in New York City in 1943.

Results of Investigation

Gregory has definitely identified Abraham Brothman from a photograph exhibited to him as the individual from whom blue prints were received and delivered to Helms and thence to the Soviet Government.

Investigation has determined that Brothman over a period of the past month has continued at his place of employment with the exception of one week in January when he was absent at the home of Fred Briehl, Kingston, New York. Briehl is a well known Communist in the New York area. He is known to have indicated to an official associated with the Jewon Engineering Company, Garwood, New Jersey, that he was developing radios in connection with his business for the Chinese Government.

On January 16, 1946, it was determined from a highly confidential source that William Broder, brother of Earl Browder, former National Chairman of the Communist Party - USA, had been in contact with Brothman's office in an attempt to interest them in his new pamphlet "Distributor's Guide."

On January 22, 1946, this same source advised that Willy, not otherwise identified, conferred with Miriam Markowitz, Secretary to A. Brothman, and asked her if she were doing anything to better herself as a Communist Party member, stating that she had removed herself from the struggle. Continuing, Willy indicated that Miriam had no excuse now inasmuch as she did not have to worry about her boss, apparently referring to Brothman. Willy also indicated to Miriam that she should arrange her work so that she could go to the group and help out on the picket lines and also do something in her community to let people know what is going on and combat the Christian Frontists. Miriam agreed with Willy, and she promised that she would shortly be back in the field.

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RAY ELSON, with alias
Mrs. Joseph Elson

Allegations of Gregory

Another individual whom Gregory knew in connection with the activities of Soviet espionage was Ray Elson, who is married to Joseph Elson, who was recently released from the United States Army. Ray Elson was born in the United States of Polish-Jewish parentage and attended educational institutions somewhere in the Midwest. The exact date that she came to New York City was not known by Gregory but she was employed for a considerable period in charge of a Department of the Civil Rights Committee, 160 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This organization is reportedly a Communist front organization. Ray Elson is a dues paying member of the Communist Party and has been active in Communist circles for at least the past ten years. Her husband is not known by Gregory to be a Communist Party member.

Gregory became acquainted with Ray Elson more or less as a result of a mutual agreement with "Jack" when the latter decided that Gregory was to be disassociated from the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. "Jack" indicated to Gregory that he was attempting to secure a suitable person for replacement and in February, 1945, informed Gregory of some of the background of the person selected. He named Ray Elson as this individual whom he described as a good loyal Communist, adequately qualified for the position with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. Gregory was introduced to Ray Elson by "Jack" when a discussion was had concerning the handling of the business of this corporation. Elson was instructed by "Jack" to look to Gregory for guidance in grooming herself for this position.

For approximately one month discussions continued with respect to Elson going with this corporation, the financial circumstances involved, and a plan to purchase stock certificates held in the corporation by Colonel John H. Reynolds and his wife with money supplied by "Jack." It was agreed that Gregory would remain with the corporation until Elson had sufficiently familiarized herself with the workings of the firm. Elson actually entered upon employment with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation some time in March, 1945, assuming the official position formerly held by Gregory.

The project concerning the transfer of stock to Elson, however, was not so easily concluded. A conference was held in the home of Frederick V. Field, attended by Browder, Colonel Reynolds, Ray Elson, and Gregory. On this occasion, Browder had a conversation with Reynolds concerning the transfer of stock, and it was the latter's reaction that if Browder felt he should dispose of his interest to Ray Elson, that, of course, was acceptable to him. Conversations continued with a view to Ray Elson acquiring the Reynolds' interest in the firm; however, no conclusion was reached up to May 8, 1945, when Gregory more or less became disassociated from the corporation.

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With respect to Russian contacts had by Ray Eison, Gregory knew an introduction to her that she had been seeing "Jack" prior, though not as often as Gregory. "Jack" also mentioned to Gregory that Eison had formerly done some sort of courier work among members of the Communist Party underground. After "Jack's" disappearance from the scene in about May, 1945, Gregory learned that Eison had another Russian contact, presumably as a result of arrangements made by "Jack". The identity of this individual is not known. It will be recalled that "Jack" reported directly to "Bill", who has been identified as Colonel Raymond D. C.

Gregory left New York City in June 19, 1945, for a period but was encouraged to return in approximately two weeks by Colonel Reynolds, who was desirous of a conference because "Bill" (Gracey) had not been in touch with her. The business generally was confused because Ray Eison's financial participation had been stalemated and he was not favorably inclined toward Eison. Gregory did return to New York City for a conference with Colonel Reynolds, but nothing of significance transpired.

Approximately two weeks later, when Gregory was in New York again, contact was made with Ray Eison at the office of the corporation. Eison requested that certain stocks held by Gregory in the corporation be transferred to her, which request would not be complied with since they had previously been transferred to Colonel Reynolds. This angered Eison considerably and she remarked that she had been given \$500 by a Russian contact for the purpose of acquiring some of the stock of Colonel Reynolds and had been given to understand by this same contact that the stock held by Gregory was to be transferred to Eison gratis.

During August of 1945, Gregory was in New York on two or three occasions at which time contact was had with Colonel Reynolds, Ray Eison, and "Bill" (Gracey), the latter only on one occasion. The corporation's business seemed to be dragging and the prospective new arrangements not materializing. In September, 1945, Colonel Reynolds indicated to Gregory that he was desirous of re-establishing Gregory on a full-time basis with the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. This request was made since Ray Eison had not been able to acquire any stock in the firm and was disliked by Reynolds. Gregory did, in fact, return to the firm on a full-time basis and Ray Eison remained there until the first week of October, 1945, at which time she resigned, stating that her reasons were based on dissatisfaction with the type of work and the fact that her husband was being released from the United States Army in the immediate future. Eison indicated she had not told her Russian contact of her plans but was going to move on her own initiative. Gregory cautioned her that such a move might have serious repercussions but this did not alter her intention.

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In May of 1945, when "Jack" was contemplating dropping out of the picture with Gregory, he indicated that further contacts would be had with "Al" in Washington. "Jack" then actually disappeared and these contacts did not develop. This fact was indicated to Elson by Gregory with the comment that meetings had not been effected for some time. A few days later after Elson had passed this information to her contact, Elson directed Gregory in the details as to how future meetings would be arranged. Elson had actually arranged through her contact a meeting with "Al" (Gronow) in a theater in Washington, D. C., which actually transpired with Gregory. This meeting was in early June, 1945, and a subsequent meeting was arranged for Gregory in two months, also in Washington. At the subsequent meeting, no contact was made by "Al". However, "Al" contacted Gregory telephonically at a later time and apologized for failing to appear and suggesting that they meet in New York. Gregory did proceed to New York and was advised by Elson to go on to Washington for a contact, which Gregory refused to do. Elson later communicated with Gregory and advised a meeting had been arranged in New York City which actually transpired.

A subsequent meeting was set for November 4, 1945. However, prior to that date, Elson informed Gregory this appointment had been changed to October 17, 1945, at a restaurant in New York City. This meeting with "Al" was kept by Gregory as arranged by Elson. After this meeting, it was necessary for Gregory to see "Al" in connection with \$15,000 which a representative of the Communist Party Headquarters in New York City was attempting to obtain. It was necessary that Gregory see "Al" prior to November 21, 1945, the date set for the next appointment. Consequently Gregory contacted Elson and asked that arrangements be made for an earlier meeting. Elson did arrange this meeting for November 9, 1945, but "Al" did not appear. The ultimate scheduled meeting for November 21, 1945, however, was consummated, and it was apparent that "Al" most of the previous appointment requested by Gregory since he apologized profusely for his failure to appear, indicating that he was on the West Coast at that time.

Ray Elson was born on May 4, 1916, in Chicago, Illinois. She received her elementary education there and attended DePaul University for a period. In Chicago, Illinois, Elson was employed from December, 1928, to December, 1930, as a legal stenographer by Jolliffe and Stuchlik. On leaving this employment in Chicago, Illinois, Elson came to New York City and accepted employment with L. Elson as a stenographer. This employment was sometime between 1930 and 1932. The exact dates are not available.

In 1936 Elson was first admitted to Hunter College, New York City. At irregular intervals thereafter, including continuous day sessions during 1940 to 1942, she attended this college, ultimately receiving her AB Degree on September 1, 1942.

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Her employment record in New York City during her years of residence there has not been developed in detail to date. With reference to information previously available concerning Kless prior to the charges by Gregory, it is noted that her name appears in the membership records of the Greenwich Village Club of the Communist Political Association as of June 15, 1945. At that time Kless was employed as a stenographer with the Constitutional Liberties Committee and was a member of a CIO Union and Office of a Legislative Liaison in the Greenwich Village Club of the Communist Party. She was also a member of the Committee of Inquiry and Investigation Committee called by the New York Council of Religious and Civic Organizations in 1945, N.Y.C. as a delegate from the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties, New York City. The latter organization is well known as a Communist front group. The purpose of this committee was to investigate the National Labor Relations Board, which included appropriations for the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

Joseph Kless, the husband of Kay Kless, was born on January 21, 1909, in Chicago, Illinois. He registered under the Selective Service Act in New York City indicating that he was married to Kay Kless in Chicago, Illinois, on September 21, 1936. In 1940 he enrolled at New York University and on January 4, 1943, he was inducted into the United States Army being finally discharged on October 20, 1945. The Kless's presently reside at 441 West 15th Street, New York City.

Results of Investigation

On November 29, 1945, Kless had lunch with Gregory. During the conversation which ensued, Kless indicated she had not seen her Russian husband since some time before November 3, 1945, and had no plans to meet him. She also indicated to Gregory that she was considering securing employment of some kind which Gregory believed would be on orders of her associates.

Also during the investigation, it was ascertained that Barney Lamm and Lucy Josephson are presently residing at Apartment 9E in the same building occupied by the Klesses. Lucy Josephson is on the membership list of the Greenwich Village Club of the Communist Party. Lucy Josephson is an attorney who has been previously reported as an OCPA (now NYCP) agent. He was arrested with Barney Lamm in September, 1945, on charges with espionage. Although released, Josephson has been described by Lamm as a "security" man and a "close associate" of Lamm. It was noted that Lamm and Josephson were determined to have been in company with individuals in the national office of Colonel John H. Winters, President of the W. W. Winters and Company Corporation. Gregory later advised that a dinner was given that evening with employees of this corporation.

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During the week of December 3, 1945, Kison obtained employment with the Office of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, New York City.

Through a highly confidential source, on December 7, 1945, it was ascertained that Kison contacted Murray Kane and set a social engagement for that evening. After dinner, they agreed to proceed to the Jefferson School where there would be a lecture on Engels. Kane, with his wife, resides in the same apartment building with the Kisons. He is a member of the Greenwich Village Club of the Communist Party, carrying membership book number 5693. The Kanes are also associated with the Josephson mentioned elsewhere. On one occasion, Josephine, the wife of Murray Kane, was diverted by the apartment management distributing Communist Party literature to the other tenants in the building.

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

Through December, 1945, Kison was in regular attendance at her place of employment at the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and had several social contacts with individuals reportedly closely associated with, if not actual members of the Communist Party. These individuals included Morris Davis, a reported member of the League of American Writers and a student of the Writers School in 1942. In the past he has been employed by the American Institute of Color Standards in personnel, administrative, and financial work.

Through highly confidential sources, between January 3 and January 7, 1946, it was learned that Kison in contact with Ethel Kifton mentioned a mutual friend who was believed to be Mrs. Sarge Etlinger. Kison is known to have been in contact with Mrs. Sarge Etlinger on previous occasions. Mrs. Sarge Etlinger is the widow of Harold Etlinger, a former foreign correspondent of the United Press in Spain during the Spanish Revolution. Mrs. Etlinger has been in frequent contact with the Midwest Director of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and has written many articles publicizing this organization. She also served as chairman of the Women's Division of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee at a testimonial luncheon given on October 3, 1944, at the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

On January 8, 1946, Kison got in contact with the office of Abraham Benedict Weinstein, 20 West 13th Street, New York City. Dr. Weinstein's secretary advised this contact and inquired if the Central Appointment was for a "checkup". Kison replied that Kison had been taken approximately two weeks previously. The secretary referred to Kison as an old patient and stated that an appointment was desired for a "checkup, consultation, and to find out where to go." The appointment was set for January 10, 1946. Dr. Weinstein is prominently mentioned elsewhere in this memorandum.

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On January 15, 1946, a highly confidential source advised of a conference between Milton Kenzits and Elson. Previous contacts had been noted between an individual identified only as "Wilt", who is probably identical with Kenzits. After the usual social pleasantries, Kenzits asked whether Elson was busy the following Saturday night and Mrs. Elson accepted the invitation to go to the Kenzits' home with her husband. *W.K.*

Although Elson had been employed presumably on a full-time basis with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Kenzits asked her whether she was making any immediate plans about taking a job. Elson answered in the negative. Kenzits then indicated they would discuss it Saturday night but the general idea was that when Elson was ready to go to work, she was to go to Kenzits first. Reference was made to the Soviet Consul and some other organizations in Washington, D. C., along with a full-page ad which he was attempting to insert into the New York Times and Washington Post on the question of the Rankin Committee on January 22. Kenzits added that it would require a quick expenditure of \$2,500 which he did not have. When it was indicated that funds were not available, Elson asked Kenzits if he meant she should do something about getting money in her own circle. Kenzits said that the money was needed and Elson should see what she could do in this regard. Whether it was Elson's intention to attempt to secure money from the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties or her Soviet contacts is not known. Further discussions were had concerning the receipt of contributions, and it was concluded that if the money collected was for the general campaign against the Rankin Committee, it could then go into the Federation's Treasury and used for pamphlets and other activities. However, if one organization made the money available for the advertisement, then the contributions would necessarily have to be returned to that organization. Kenzits indicated that he had some correspondence which might be useful to Elson which he had received from the Rankin Committee which was "pretty hair raising" and also a copy of a communication to the National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism. He indicated he would have mimeographed copies made and make them available. *W.K.*

Milton Kenzits was born on March 31, 1911, at Detroit, Michigan. He attended the University of Michigan and received an AB Degree therefrom. He has been an outstanding figure in the Communist Party and in Communist front organizations for a considerable period and is associated with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. He was the Executive Secretary of this organization prior to going to sea in the Maritime Service. *U*

On January 15, 1946, Elson was also in contact with Lena Datto at the Office of the International Workers Order, the insurance organization active in foreign-language groups and dominated and controlled by the Communist Party. A social engagement was set. *W.K. 41*

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On January 19, 1946, an individual known only as Yanke or Janke was in contact with Joseph Elson. The latter inquired whether Yanke had been at the Lenin Memorial Meeting. They discussed the meeting and agreed that the speeches were dull. It was concluded that William Z. Foster had presented his speech effectively but that Gene Dennis' was ineffective. William Z. Foster is the present National Chairman of the Communist Party - USA and Dennis is one of the National officers.

A physical surveillance on January 10, 1946, determined that Elson on that date entered the premises occupied by Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein mentioned hereinbefore with whom she had an appointment at 4:00 P.M. She was unaccompanied by her husband; however, both she and her husband left this address approximately one hour later.

On January 18, 1946, Gregory informed that Kay Elson had kept her appointment on that date for approximately one-half hour. Elson had been the instigator of this appointment, and it was Gregory's opinion that she had a definite purpose in making the appointment. It was learned casually from Elson that she had visited a dentist recently for dental treatment, (Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein) and that her husband had also had some dental work done. Elson went out of her way to impress upon Gregory that the purpose of her visit to Dr. Weinstein was actually for dental treatment. Gregory also discussed certain business proposals under consideration by the Harriman family with reference to clubs to be organized for carrying on business between the United States and the USSR, particularly as they affected the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. Elson was particularly interested in this situation and volunteered the opinion that this was a good move. Gregory desired advice as to whether some "guidance" should not be secured and further that the matter should be "checked." Elson readily agreed that such procedure was desirable. Immediately thereafter, Gregory remarked that he was due to have a meeting with his contact in a few days and this would be a good time to discuss the Harriman proposals. In connection with this statement, Gregory asked Elson if she desired "to see anyone" to which Elson replied in the negative and to merely remark that she was "still alive."

Elson in the course of the conversation indicated that she and her husband were getting along satisfactorily financially in spite of the fact that her husband was attending school full time. Gregory is of the opinion this might have some significance inasmuch as during the few months of Elson's employment in the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation she was constantly drawing her salary checks several days in advance. Elson at the conclusion of the conference invited Gregory to lunch on January 23, 1946. Gregory considered this very significant since this date was in close proximity to a date of a scheduled meeting with the Russian contact on January 21, 1946, by Gregory. This meeting with the Russian contact, however, was not consummated.

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