

**FEDERAL BUREAU  
OF INVESTIGATION**

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS  
RELEASE**

**SUBJECT:** LAUHLIN CURRIE

**FILE:** FBIHQ 101-3616 (INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS)

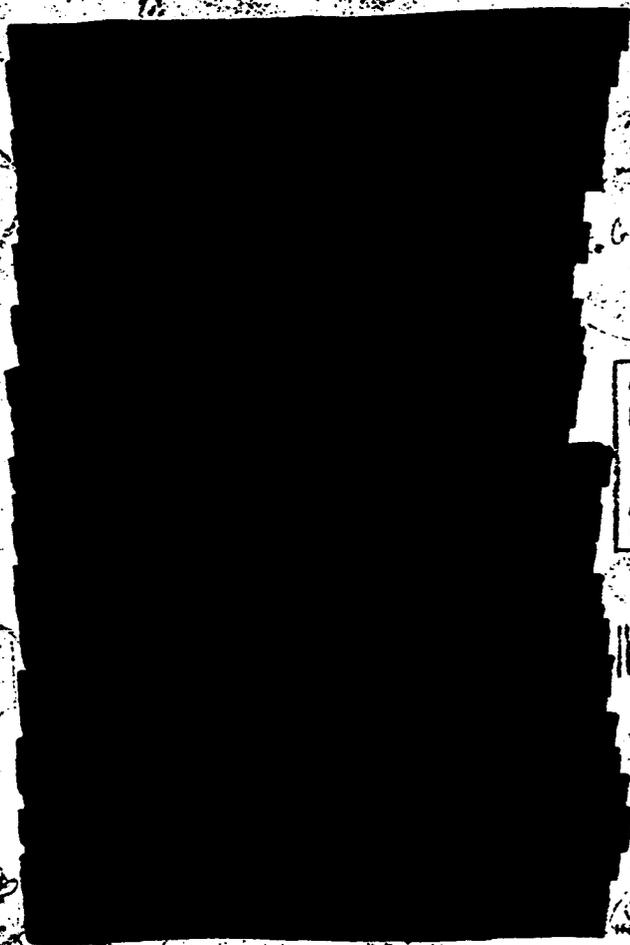
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. **100-95067** **EE**

REPORT MADE AT: <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE: <b>10/23/49</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: <b>9/12-16; 10/17-21/49</b>	REPORT MADE BY: <b>[REDACTED]</b>
TITLE: <b>LAUCHLIN BERNARD CURRIE, was. Lochlin Currie, "Loch"</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE: <b>SECURITY MATTER - C</b>	
<b>Investigative SUMMARY REPORT</b>			

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:



SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION

CC TO: **6514-12-4422**  
 REQ. REC'D... **5/25/49**  
**APR 9 1954**  
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 ASS. & EXT. BY **[Signature]**  
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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <b>[Signature]</b> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	<b>101-3616-4</b>	RECORDED AND INDEXED
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 5 Bureau (Encs. 2) 2 Washington Field (info.) 3 New York (1 NY 65-14603)	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	CHECKED <b>[Signature]</b>
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REFERENCES:

Bureau letter, 3/11/49 in the matter entitled, "NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS., ET AL, ESPIONAGE - R".

DETAILS:

Background and Personal History

LAUHLIN CURRIE was born in West Dublin, Nova Scotia on October 8, 1902, the son of LAUHLIN and ALICE (EISENHAUER) CURRIE. He attended the London School of Economics and received a B.S. degree in 1925. In 1931 he received a Ph.D. from Harvard. He married DOROTHY YORK BACON in 1927 and has two children, LAUHLIN MORGAN CURRIE and RODERICH BORNISH CURRIE. He first came to the United States in 1925 and was naturalized in 1934. CURRIE was an instructor and tutor at Harvard University from 1927 to 1934 and a professor of International Economics at Fletcher Graduate School of Law and Diplomacy, West Medford, Massachusetts, from 1933 to 1934. During this same period he was employed as a Consultant by the Kendall Company, a cotton products concern in Boston, Massachusetts. During the latter part of 1934 he was appointed as an analyst for the United States Treasury Department, later becoming Assistant Director of Research and Statistics for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, which position he held until 1939. In July of 1939 he became Administrative Assistant to the President of the United States and in 1941 was named head of the Economic Mission to China. CURRIE was the President's personal

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representative on a Diplomatic Mission to China in 1942.

CURRIE is listed as a Trustee of the William Alanson White Psychiatric Foundation, a member of the American Economic Association and the author of a book entitled, "The Supply and Control of Money in the United States", published in 1934.

In September of 1942 CURRIE was appointed Acting Deputy Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration. In February of 1945 CURRIE went to London as the head of an American Mission conferring with British officials. At that time he also consulted with officials of Switzerland concerning the curtailment of Swiss exports to Germany.

In July of 1945 CURRIE opened offices at 19 Rector Street, New York City, under the firm name of the International Development Company. This company was engaged in an industrial, advisory, engineering and management export business. Its principal activities were to make available American manufacturing methods to industries in foreign countries.

CURRIE, at the present time, conducts an import, export business under the name of Lauchlin Currie and Company, Inc. with offices at 565 Fifth Avenue, New York, Telephone Number Murray Hill 8-2840. LAUCHLIN CURRIE is presently residing at 165 Gaylor Road, Scarsdale, New York, Telephone Number Scarsdale 3-6708.

"Current Biography", Volume 2, Number 5, states that CURRIE is one of President Roosevelt's six administrative assistants and possibly the most anonymous of these men. His job is stated to keep "ideas flowing smoothly back and forth between Roosevelt and administrative officials big and little". In the beginning of 1941 his duties were extended when he was sent to China on a Special Mission similar to that of HARRY HOPKINS' Mission to England. He returned to the United States in March of that year to make his report, which has not been made public. However, it is agreed that he studied China's economic structure in general and its special problems of currency and transportation to determine the best way for the United States to help the Chungking Government. CURRIE has stated that China is "an outpost of the world's present struggle for democracy".

It is also stated that in 1938 CURRIE put forward a plan to solve railroad troubles by a lend lease procedure which would give

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railroads equipment in a similar manner as the British obtained goods under the "Lend Lease Bill."

In "Time" Magazine for April 14, 1941, it is stated that one of the strongest influences in the reforms of Kuomintang during April, was the United States represented by the bespeckled face of LAUCHLIN CURRIE. It was further stated that CURRIE helped clear up the Communist problem by suggesting that Chiang Kaishek's Government "raise needed revenue and undercut Communist influence by taxing the landlords while feeding and pleasing the peasants."

Basis of Investigation

ELIZABETH BENTLEY has alleged that LAUCHLIN CURRIE orally furnished GEORGE SILVERMAN information on various matters. (It is noted that SILVERMAN was formerly employed as Chief Production Specialist, Material Division, Army Air Force, from March of 1942 until August of 1945 and was alleged by BENTLEY to be a member of a Communist underground espionage network).

BENTLEY stated also that JACOB GOLOS, a known Soviet Agent, stated that LAUCHLIN CURRIE was one of the Washington group that supplied varied and sundry types of information to him which he in turn would pass on to an unidentified Agent of Russia. BENTLEY stated CURRIE is just a liberal and may be on the leftist side.

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BENTLEY has stated that after the death of JACOB GOLOS, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, also alleged by BENTLEY to be a Communist Underground Agent, discussed with "BILL", a Soviet Agent whose true identity has not yet been established, the advisability of introducing CURRIE directly to the Russian contact. BENTLEY does not know if such an arrangement was made. BENTLEY also believes that CURRIE had something to do with SILVERMASTER securing the position he held with the Board of Economic Welfare in 1942.

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WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in the course of an interview advised that in September of 1939 he related to ADOLPH BERLE of the State Department, his knowledge of persons in the United States Government who were Communists or had Communist leanings. At that time CHAMBERS advised he gave the name of LAUCHLIN CURRIE and described him as a "fellow traveler who helped Communists, however, never went the whole way".

Results of Investigation

LAUCHLIN CURRIE was interviewed concerning NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, who was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation when employed by the Department of Agriculture. At that time CURRIE stated that in his mind conclusive evidence of whether or not a person is Communistically inclined was the individual's attitude up to June 23, 1941 when Germany invaded the Soviet Union. Inasmuch as SILVERMASTER, according to CURRIE, was an advocate of war prior to that time, CURRIE did not regard him as Communistic and stated he was a "liberal" and "New Dealer in his political mind".

It will be noted that SILVERMASTER, mentioned above, was also mentioned by ELIZABETH BENTLEY as the leader of a group of individuals in Washington, D. C. engaged in Communist underground activities.

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advised that CURRIE was listed as a sponsor for the visa application of KARL BORROMAEUS JOSEF FRANK, better known as PAUL HAGEN. HAGEN has been alleged on numerous occasions to be a Secret Agent of the Soviet Government.

Upon HAGEN'S arrival in the United States he became active in the American Friends of German Freedom movement, a Communist infiltrated organization. HAGEN when questioned concerning his visa application admitted being a member of the Communist Party in Europe from 1919 to 1929. He also admitted being a leader in this movement, but stated he had no contacts with Communists in the United States.

CURRIE appeared as a witness in behalf of FRANK'S visa application on April 30, 1942. At that time he testified under oath and gave his official position as Administrative Assistant to the President. CURRIE stated that his interest in FRANK arose through the fact that he was introduced to him at a national conference by Mr. E. C. CARTER, Secretary

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of the Institute of Pacific Relations of the International Postwar Conference held in Maine. Since that time he has communicated with FRANK concerning German refugees and matters relating to inner facts of Germany.

CURRIE stated that he knew FRANK was a Communist Party member at one time. However, he did not feel that there would be any danger to the country through the admission of FRANK. CURRIE was asked if he would advocate the policy of granting a visa to an individual who admittedly is of the opinion that if there happens to be a conflict between his decisions to the Government which he owes allegiance, that he would follow his own decision. CURRIE stated he was not altogether in favor of such a policy, but indicated that it would depend upon the specific case. He stated that FRANK advocated a democratic regime in Germany.

CURRIE stated that he believed FRANK was working against our enemies as far as he could see. CURRIE was asked the question, "Suppose you were to decide whether or not in your judgment of Socialism or Communism, would you advocate such policies for your Government?" CURRIE answered, "I can't see how that bears in this case. What I can tell you is that I was introduced to him".

Following this question was a series of questions as to whether or not CURRIE believed that an alien such as FRANK should be admitted to the United States inasmuch as he might advocate a change in our form of Government. The question was specifically raised as to whether there would be a difference if Communism came to the United States and CURRIE stated there would. He was then asked, "The difference between Communism and Socialism...Communism as well as Socialism is the nationalization of private property. Communism is based on revolutionary means while Socialism, I would suppose, would be the evolution of that legal method by revolution".

CURRIE answered, "That would be defined as a distinction. One is a dictatorship and the other is Socialism. The dictator would be the Communist and the democratic procedure would be the Socialist".

LAUCHLIN CURRIE was stated to be a member of the Washington Committee to Aid China. He is listed by the Dies Committee as an affiliate of subversive organizations. At that time he was Executive Assistant in the Office of the President and resided at 3132 P Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

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The "New York Daily Mirror" dated October 31, 1944 stated that Governor BRICKER in a speech declared LAUHLIN CURRIE was a Federal employee with a subversive record. CURRIE was one of seven individuals named by BRICKER in a speech to "conclusively prove Roosevelt and the New Deal are in the hands of the radicals and the Communists".

(C) [REDACTED] advised that LAUHLIN CURRIE spoke at the opening session of the International Student Assembly held in Washington, D.C., September 2 to 5, 1942 on "The End of Imperialism". He was introduced as an Assistant to the President. The Chairman of this session was EDWARD CARTER of the Institute of Pacific Relations. This informant advised that many known Communists or Communist sympathizers participated in the International Student Assembly. b1

(C) [REDACTED] advised that LAUHLIN CURRIE was given as a reference by ABBA PTACHYA LERNER when the latter applied for a position with the War Production Board. CURRIE was interviewed concerning LERNER and stated he regarded him as a distinguished economist and a liberal New Dealer. b1

(C) [REDACTED] b7c

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(C) [REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] that OSKAR R. LANGE, a Professor at the University of Chicago who had recently returned from the Soviet Union as a guest of that Government and has since been active in pro-Soviet propaganda among Polish groups in the United States, was in contact with HENRY SIMON BLOCH, an instructor at the University of Chicago and a close friend of LANGE. It was stated by the informant that BLOCH intended to offer his services to go to Germany as a representative of the United States, after the occupation of that country by United States Armed Forces, and he suggested that LANGE join him. BLOCH stated they might be able to go as Special Assistants to LAUHLIN CURRIE, Aid of the President.

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[REDACTED] that LAUHLIN CURRIE, an official from the White House, went to Chicago, Illinois to interview OSKAR R. LANGE shortly after his return from the Soviet Union.

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On June 1, 1943, SA [REDACTED] interviewed LAUHLIN CURRIE concerning a study of Chinese propaganda in the United States. At that time CURRIE indicated an interest in Chinese Agents in the United States as well as Chinese propaganda activities. CURRIE referred to the recent ship desertions upon the part of Chinese seamen stating that there was some indication that this might be an attempt to embarrass the British. He remarked that the White House and the State Department were both deeply interested in the passage of legislation to grant citizenship to Chinese and to place them on the same basis as other nationalities.

In the June 22, 1942 issue of the "Washington Post", Mrs. LAUHLIN CURRIE'S name appeared as a member of the Board of Directors of the Washington Chapter of Russian War Relief.

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[REDACTED] (S)

The records of Local Board Number 47, Boston, Massachusetts, reflected upon examination a letter dated February 16, 1943 received from [REDACTED] which enclosed copies of letters signed by LAUHLIN CURRIE and MILO PERKINS requesting a six month deferment in 2B Classification for MICHAEL GREENBERG. Mr. CURRIE'S letter was addressed to MILO PERKINS under date of January 28, 1943 and requested that Mr. PERKINS secure from President Franklin Delano Roosevelt a letter on White House stationery addressed to

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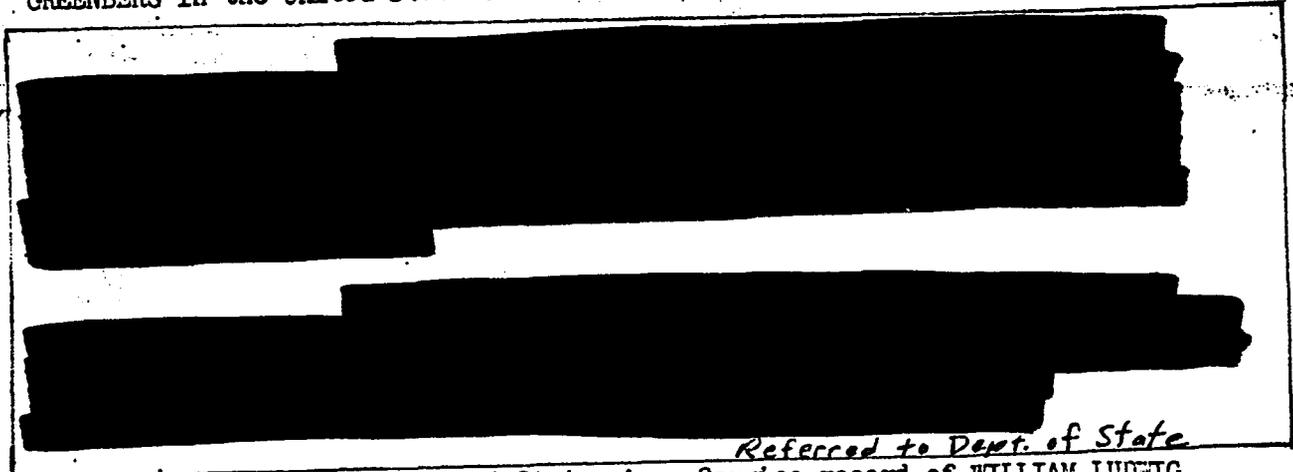
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Local Board 47 requesting a deferment for GREENBERG because of "the nature of his work and his highly specialized qualifications".

GREENBERG is described as the liaison between CURRIE'S office and PERKINS' office on "all Chinese matters" and was described as being "well along on a complete study of all Chinese resources, an estimate of Chinese steady power and economic reconstruction in the postwar world". CURRIE described GREENBERG'S qualifications and it was noted that CURRIE was not aware where he could find an individual with similar qualifications to replace him in the event he was drafted. CURRIE signed his letter as Administrative Assistant to the President in charge of Chinese matters.

It will be noted here that ELIZABETH BENTLEY has alleged that MICHAEL GREENBERG was a member of a Communist underground group and supplied information which was passed on and eventually came into the hands of JACOB GOLOS, a known Soviet Espionage Agent.

ELIZABETH BENTLEY alleged that MARY PRICE, another member of this group, mentioned to her that GREENBERG was a Communist in England. However, BENTLEY did not know of any Communist activities on the part of GREENBERG in the United States.



*Referred to Dept. of State*

The United States Army Service record of WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN bears the name of LAUHLIN CURRIE, White House, Washington, D. C., as a character reference.

It will be noted here that ULLMAN has also been alleged by ELIZABETH BENTLEY to be a member of a Communist underground apparatus in Washington, D. C.

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[REDACTED]

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was interviewed on [REDACTED] by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at which time she stated that she was acquainted with LAUCHLIN CURRIE, but had not seen him for approximately four years. She characterized this acquaintance as purely social.

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On [REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the Washington Field Office [REDACTED] advised that he was well acquainted with LAUCHLIN CURRIE, but that he had not seen CURRIE for about 1½ years. He first met

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CURRIE in 1938 or 1939 when CURRIE was with the Federal Reserve Board as an Assistant Chief Economist and subsequently CURRIE became adviser to President Roosevelt. [redacted] CURRIE as one of the five or six anonymous assistants to the President, but he could give no specific information about CURRIE'S activities. b7C b7D

On [redacted] was interviewed by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] of the Washington Field Office. [redacted] b7C b7D

[redacted] stated that in approximately 1936, [redacted] he became acquainted with LAUCHLIN CURRIE. He recalled that CURRIE was employed by the Federal Reserve Board and they had conferences regarding monetary matters.

[redacted] had the opportunity to read several books written by CURRIE prior to their meeting. He stated he admired CURRIE for his ability as a financier. [redacted]

In April of 1944 an anonymous letter was received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the writer of which was subsequently identified as [redacted] who has admitted being a former member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. This letter listed the names of numerous individuals whom the writer designated as members of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. or contacts thereof. Among those listed was that of GEORGE SILVERMAN with the following biographical notation beside his name: b7C

"Railroad Retirement Board - Works through close friends who are indebted to him - LAUCHLIN CURRIE - HARRY WHITE".

[redacted] b1

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[REDACTED]

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It will be noted here that HENRY HILL COLLINS is alleged to have been a Communist Party member by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

[REDACTED] was interviewed by the writer and SA [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] and recalled receiving phone calls for SILVERMAN from VICTOR PERLO, HARRY DEXTER WHITE and LAUCHLIN CURRIE.

[REDACTED] was interviewed by SA [REDACTED] concerning ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] was of the opinion that General BENNETT MEYERS was instrumental in securing SILVERMAN'S services with the Air Force and undoubtedly this came through the White House connection of LAUCHLIN CURRIE. [REDACTED] believed that SILVERMAN was a very close friend of CURRIE and often heard him make social engagements with CURRIE over the telephone.

The following persons were interviewed in connection with the investigation of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and verified the fact that a close relationship existed between SILVERMAN and LAUCHLIN CURRIE:

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

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She stated that SILVERMAN'S close friends who visited at his home were, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, LAUHLIN CURRIE, FRANK COE, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, in addition to others.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] advised that the International Industrial Development Corporation, 19 Rector Street, Room 1902, New York City, has as its President and Principal, LAUHLIN CURRIE. The informant advised that this company will engage in industrial, advisory engineering with research at various points abroad. This service includes the planning of new plants and the remodeling of old ones to actual engineering production management and the development of the international industrial field.

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The following individuals were listed as being active in the company affairs.

DAVID E. SCOLL, a graduate of Harvard University and Law School and a member of the Massachusetts Bar since 1932. He was formerly employed by the RFC at Washington, D. C. from 1937 to 1944 and Assistant to the Administrator of the Maritime Commission, Washington, D. C. He was also an Executive until January, 1945 at the Henry Kaiser Ship Building Company, Oakland, California. He left that former position and established International Enterprises, Inc., exporters and importers, 19 Rector Street.

ARNOLD H. GRANT, Economist and Legal Counsel.

This informant advised that the International Industrial Development Corporation intends to open offices in given cities throughout the world to show the American "know-how" methods of manufacturing. This Corporation is closely associated with the International Commercial Trading Company, which is also part of the plan to develop the international industrial field.

The following officers are listed for the latter company:

DAVID E. SCOLL, Executive Vice President  
JACK I. LONDON, Vice President and Treasurer  
ARNOLD N. GRANT, Secretary  
DANIEL BERTRAND, Assistant Secretary

LAUHLIN CURRIE is listed as a Director and Officer.

Investigation has determined that LAUHLIN CURRIE later moved his place of business from 19 Rector Street to 487 Park Avenue, New York City, and that he is presently operating Lauchlin Currie and Company, Inc. at 565 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

In the magazine "Newsweek" dated January 21, 1946, the following information concerning CURRIE appeared on Page 37:

"A Washington Office, a block from the Export-Import Bank, and a New York Office just off Wall Street, put CURRIE close to the taproots of American finance. A Detroit engineering firm contracted to furnish

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technical skills to his clients, last week, with employment contracts in hand for \$15,000,000.00 in foreign construction, he incorporated Lauchlin Currie and Company.

"CURRIE will shortly gain a guiser partner, ROBERT NATHAN, recently Deputy Reconversion Chief. Through his own firm NATHAN will provide sales representation for American firms abroad and from firms here, exchanging business opportunities with CURRIE. Other ex-New Dealers now in the Armed Forces, will join them.

"CURRIE finds private and Government business alike in presenting the same fundamental problem of dealing with people and analyzing problems, but different in one respect - payrolls.

"'In Government', he explains, 'it is enough if an employee is reasonably efficient and interested in his job. In business, you've got to pick those who earn more than their pay'".

In the "New York Daily News" of January 23, 1947, in a United Press dispatch from Buenos Aires titled, "United States Experts to Gear Peron's Five Year Plan", it was stated that a 13 man private mission of United States technical experts had been placed under contract by the Argentine Government to assist President JUAN D. PERON in carrying out his ambitious five year plan. This mission is headed by Major General ROYALL B. LORD and Rear Admiral HOWARD I. FLANIGAN. Dr. LAUCHLIN CURRIE, International Economist and former Assistant to President Roosevelt, is a member of this mission. Other members are GRIFFITH JOHNSON, Vice President of Robert E. Nathan Associates, research specialists, in addition to others.

The following interview was conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] at CURRIE'S office, 487 Park Avenue, New York City, July 31, 1947. The interview was conducted for approximately 3½ hours. b7c

CURRIE confirmed the background information concerning himself. This information has been set out in previous reports in instant case.

A picture of JACOB GOLOS was shown to CURRIE. He strongly stated that he did not know anybody resembling the picture or

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anybody bearing the name of JACOB GOLOS, "TIMMY" or JACOB RAISIN. He stated that no one bearing a likeness to the picture or with any similar name was ever introduced to him at any time.

CURRIE admitted knowing NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER. He stated that he first met SILVERMASTER in Washington, D. C. in 1940. He stated that he visited him at his house on several occasions. CURRIE continued that they interchanged their visits back and forth between SILVERMASTER'S house and his house.

CURRIE said on one occasion while visiting at SILVERMASTER'S house, he met LUDWIG ULLMAN. He said that ULLMAN, who at that time was residing with the SILVERMASTERS, took him to the basement of the SILVERMASTER house and showed him the photographic work shop which was in the basement. CURRIE stated that ULLMAN on another occasion took pictures of his two sons.

CURRIE stated that he felt that SILVERMASTER was a loyal, patriotic American, and that on one occasion during an investigation, he openly recommended SILVERMASTER as to his loyalty. He stated that in his opinion, he did not believe that SILVERMASTER or any of his associates were Communists or associated with any Communist organizations. He said that so far as he knew, SILVERMASTER and ULLMAN were not engaged in any espionage activities, and he does not believe that either SILVERMASTER or ULLMAN would provide copies of confidential documents to any unauthorized sources.

CURRIE stated that he considered SILVERMASTER an intellectual radical. He said that he was present at SILVERMASTER'S house on several occasions at various social gatherings. He stated at these times, there were never any discussions as to furnishing confidential information to the Russians or to any other foreign power. He stated the meetings were strictly social and most of the conversation was that of ordinary social gatherings.

CURRIE stated that he first met GEORGE SILVERMAN, he believes, in 1927 at Harvard University. He said that they both had been rather friendly since that time, and their friendship developed while both were working for the Government in Washington, D. C. CURRIE stated that he has seen SILVERMAN and been with SILVERMAN many times during the last 20 years.

CURRIE stated that he faintly remembers meeting VICTOR PERLOW at one of the gatherings of young economists in Washington, D.C. He stated that during these gatherings, he met many young economists in Washington, D. C. He stated that he could not recall all of the young economists he met, but he met very many of them during this period.

He stated that MICHAEL GREENBERG at one time was associated with him in his official capacity at the White House. He stated that an unknown individual informed him GREENBERG had considerable knowledge of the Far East, and for that reason, it was recommended that GREENBERG be employed as his assistant at the White House. He said GREENBERG was not a particularly capable individual.

[REDACTED]

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CURRIE advised that he first met ANATOLI GROMOV sometime in 1944 through an introduction by LUTHER GULICK. CURRIE advised that he had met GULICK on several occasions through social contacts, but he did not know him socially. He stated that GULICK on one of these official contacts stated that ANATOLI GROMOV was a very interesting Russian who spoke rather openly, and he thought it would be a good idea for CURRIE to meet him. He continued as a result, the introduction to GROMOV was arranged through LUTHER GULICK.

CURRIE stated that he visited GROMOV'S house once in 1945, and that the visit was subsequently returned. He continued that he also saw GROMOV on at least two other occasions after he left the Government service in June, 1945.

CURRIE stated in his opinion, GROMOV was the type of man that might be engaged in espionage for his Government. CURRIE stated that he based this opinion on the fact that GROMOV had such a comprehensive knowledge of American affairs generally and various newspapers and periodicals published in this country.

[REDACTED]

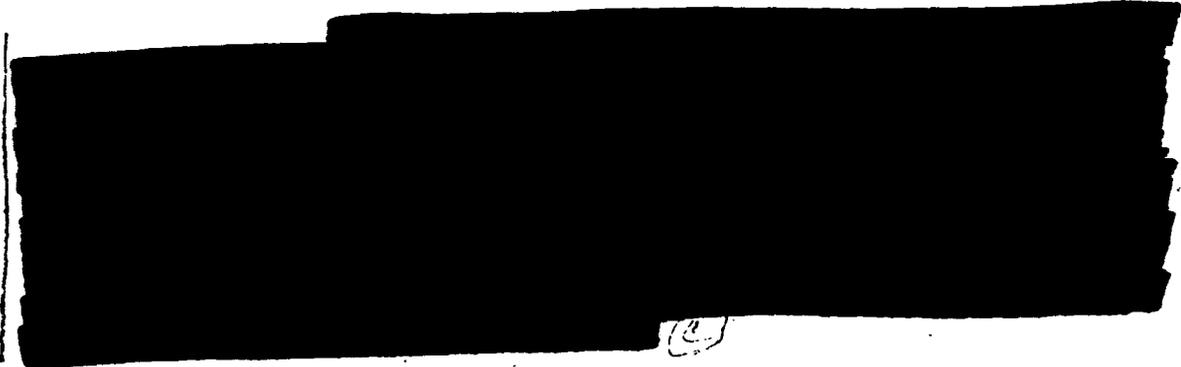
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CURRIE explained his two subsequent contacts with GROMOV after his termination of Government service, as an attempt by him to initiate film contacts with the Russian Government for some of his clients.

CURRIE was questioned concerning his sponsoring of Communists during his service with the Government. He stated that he now feels that he was rather indiscreet in sponsoring the visa application of CARL BORROMEUS JOSEV FRANK, better known as PAUL HAGEN. He stated that he was first introduced to HAGEN by RHEINHOLD NEIBHOR, and that HAGEN visited him two or three times leaving literature on the Free German Movement. He said that he sponsored HAGEN because latter was a friend of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

CURRIE recalled meeting PHILLIP JAFFE and MILDRED PRICE when he was active in the Institute of Pacific Relations. CURRIE advised his contacts with these people were strictly on a social basis and because of their mutual interest in Far East affairs.



CURRIE was questioned further about various other contacts and associates.

He stated that he visited OSCAR LANGE shortly after LANGE'S return from Russia. He continued, this visit was in a semi-official capacity, as he was the "eyes and ears of the President".

CURRIE stated in his official position with Lend-Lease, he had many contacts with the Russians and Soviet Government Purchasing Commission. CURRIE denied furnishing any information knowingly or otherwise to the Russians or anyone remotely connected with them.

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CURRIE stated that he had no knowledge of any espionage activities either inside or outside the Government service. He stated that he neither knew nor was associated with any members of the Communist Party. He stated that he himself was not a Communist.

He stated to the best of his knowledge, he was never associated with any Communist front organizations. He said that the following is a list of organizations to which he either belonged or permitted his name to be used:

AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION  
UNITED CHINA RELIEF (honorary director)  
WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE PSYCHIATRIC FOUNDATION  
WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY  
COUNCIL FOR AMERICAN-ITALIAN AFFAIRS  
INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS  
COUNCIL OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
NATIONAL PLANNING ASSOCIATION

He stated that he also permitted the use of his name and was honorary vice chairman for INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES.

CURRIE stated that he had been expecting to be interviewed by the FBI, as he heard from FRANK COE. He said that COE told him he had received a subpoena, and it would be necessary for him to mention knowing CURRIE.

He said that he had also been in contact with GEORGE SILVERMAN, whom he considered a brilliant economist, and the SILVERMAN mentioned something about an investigation, and advised him that he was not discussing the matter, as he was so advised by his attorney.

CURRIE indicated that he was fully aware that there was an investigation presently being conducted into the infiltration of Communists into Government service.

LAUCHLIN CURRIE on August 13, 1948 testified at the Hearing of the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. This Committee was conducting hearings regarding Communist espionage in the United States Government. At the time

*Smyth, Bates, J. Sullivan, & Philbert requested to change date from 45 to 48 at RAB, AEC, G-2, INS by [unclear] slip on 12/1/53 - HS.*

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of his testimony, CURRIE advised that he was residing at 165 Gaylor Road, Scarsdale, New York, and was at that time in the export, import business in New York City.

CURRIE read a prepared statement to the Committee at his own request. This statement is set out below:

"I appreciate this opportunity afforded me by the committee to appear at my request and to answer false statements and misleading suggestions which have been made concerning me in prior testimony before this committee.

"First, some facts concerning my background and history. I was born in 1902 in Nova Scotia, Canada. My father, a Canadian citizen, was of Scottish descent. My mother, nee Alice Eisenhower, also a Canadian citizen, is of German descent. In 1911 and again in 1918 my family spent the year in the United States where I attended school. I took my undergraduate university work at London University and then came to Harvard in 1925 where I did my graduate work and received my Ph.D. and remained as a teacher of economics. Shortly after coming to Harvard I took out my first papers applying for United States citizenship. My naturalization was completed in 1934. While at Harvard I was offered a position in the Treasury Department. In 1934 I accepted it and came to Washington, where I worked under Mr. Marriner Eccles until he was made Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board later in that year. I went with him to the Board as assistant director of research.

"In 1939 I was appointed by President Roosevelt as Administrative Assistant to the President with special duties in the field of economics. I retained that position until 1945, during which time I was sent twice to China to confer with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. During part of this period, in 1943-44, I concurrently held the office of Deputy Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration. In early 1945, on behalf of the Secretary of State, I headed a wartime trade and financial mission to Switzerland.

"In 1945 I resigned from Government service to enter private business and I am now president of Lauchlin Currie & Co., engaged in the export-import business, with offices at 565 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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"My name has been brought into the proceedings before this committee through the testimony of Miss Elizabeth Bentley and Mr. N. Gregory Silvermaster. Miss Bentley admitted to you that she had never met me and had never seen me and had never had any communication with me. The statements made by her about me were, as noted by Congressman Rankin, hearsay three times removed. I, on my part, wish to assert unequivocally that I never met, saw, nor had any communication with Miss Bentley. The first time I ever heard her name was when I learned of the testimony which she gave the committee.

"I understand that there is no accusation that I am or ever have been a Communist. Nevertheless, I welcome this opportunity to state again under oath, as I did before the Federal grand jury, convened in the Eastern District of New York to investigate the charges similar to those before this committee, that I am not and never have been a Communist, a member of the Communist Party, a believer in the tenets or doctrines of communism and that I have never been affiliated with any organization or group sympathetic with the doctrines of communism or engaged in furthering that cause. I have never had any reason to believe that any friends of mine or even acquaintances or associates were Communists.

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"I have stated that I knew both Silverman and Silvermaster. My work as Administrative Assistant to the President was in the field of economics. In the course of this work I not only came in contact with all, or practically all, the economists in the Government, but was called upon to work with them, to give them advice, to express opinions regarding their competence, and to deal with such interdepartmental matters as came into the White House involving economic matters and economic personnel. Other assistants to the President had similar duties in connection with legal matters, with political appointments, and with civil servants, and all of us found that we were continually given as references by the persons with whom we came in contact. During my tenure in the Foreign Economic Administration I had several hundred economists working under me. I mention this to make clear that, while I knew some of the persons mentioned in the testimony before you, I also knew literally hundreds of economists throughout the Government.

"I first met N. Gregory Silvermaster in 1940. At the direction of the President I was looking into a reported mutiny aboard ship. The Maritime Labor Board designated N. Gregory Silvermaster, of whom I had never heard previously, to supply the required information. My work with him was quickly concluded and my only remaining impression of it was that he was entirely competent. No question of loyalty arose or entered my mind. I had no further official contact with Mr. Silvermaster, but between 1940 and 1945 saw him several times at social gatherings at which there were always several people present.

"In June 1945, an official of the Board of Economic Warfare telephoned me to say that Mr. Silvermaster was working for the Board on loan from the Department of Agriculture and that the Board had received from Army Intelligence a copy of a report which, if substantiated by the facts, made his employment undesirable. They asked me to inquire whether this report constituted the Army's final opinion. I understand that Mr. Silvermaster states that he saw and talked with me about this matter. I have no recollection of such a conversation, although it may have occurred.

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"In accordance with the White House customary procedure in such matters, I referred this inquiry to the War Department. I did this by telephoning the Under Secretary of War, Judge Robert P. Patterson, told him of the situation, and asked him to have the matter reviewed to make sure that the report represented the considered judgment of the Department. I, myself, made no recommendations or any investigations. I did not see the report or know of its contents since it was not my duty or function to do any of these things.

"I am also informed that it has been stated before this committee that there were at that time adverse reports on Mr. Silvermaster in the files of the Civil Service Commission, the FBI, and in those of the Naval Intelligence. I did not know at that time, nor did I know until the testimony before this committee, of the existence of any such reports, or of any reports other than the War Department report.

"Judge Patterson subsequently telephoned to me to say that the matter had been reviewed and that in the judgment of the Department the statements made in the report were not substantiated and that the report was being withdrawn. According to the letter from Judge Patterson to Mr. Milo Perkins which has been inserted in the record of these hearings, Judge Patterson stated:

"I have personally made an examination of the case and have discussed it with Maj. Gen. G. V. Strong, G-2. I am fully satisfied that the facts do not show anything derogatory to Mr. Silvermaster's character or loyalty to the United States and that the charges in the report of June 3 are unfounded'.

"These are the facts of the case. Upon the basis of these facts the charge is made before this committee that I 'interceded' for Mr. Silvermaster and that this intercession resulted in an improper disposition of the case. Such a charge is false on the facts and a calumny both upon me and Judge Patterson as well as the officer who was the Chief of Army Intelligence. While statements from me as to my own character would be unfitting, I can state emphatically that any person who knows Judge Patterson or General Strong knows the absurdity of the suggestion that they would permit, much less yield to, political or other pressure in a matter concerning the security of the United States.

"I recall one further fact in connection with Mr. Silvermaster which should be mentioned. At one time I was asked by an

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"investigator, I believe from the Civil Service Commission, regarding my opinion of Mr. Silvermaster's loyalty to the United States. I replied that, so far as I knew, he was a loyal public servant. I do not recall having recommended him for any post.

"I first met A. G. Silverman when I was a graduate student at Harvard and he was an instructor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. I was familiar with his work as a scholar and a teacher and believed that his technical competence was outstanding. We renewed our acquaintance after I came to Washington when he was an official of the Railroad Retirement Board. Except for a brief period in 1940, when I was working at the President's direction on legislation to be proposed to Congress on old-age and retirement-benefit plans for maritime workers similar to those in effect for railroad labor, I had little official contact with him, but I always respected his high technical ability and had no reason at any time to question his loyalty nor had any grounds to suspect any Communist affiliation. His reputation was that of one of the top-ranking statisticians of Washington. I had no occasion to discuss with him any matters of public importance and certainly none of a confidential nature; I have no recollection of ever having done so.

"Miss Bentley further states to this committee that I was the source of inside information regarding China and our relations with China which was relayed to her via Silverman and Silvermaster, and that she suspected that I knew that what I said was destined for the Soviet Government.

"Taking the latter statement first, I emphatically deny that I ever knew, believed, or suspected that any statement of mine was repeated to any person acting under cover for the Soviet Government or any foreign government. I have never lent, and would never lend, myself to such disloyal action. I have frequently met and carried on negotiations with accredited representatives of foreign governments, including the Soviet, in the discharge of my official duties, and in all such have been concerned only with the interests of the United States. Among the thousands of loyal Americans who have been my colleagues during my 11 years of Government service, I challenge anyone to find one person who ever doubted my loyalty to this country.

"Coming to the charge that I disclosed inside information about China to Silverman, Silvermaster, or any unauthorized person, this I absolutely deny.

"I assume that 'inside information' means information which is confidential either because it is not generally known or because it relates to the economic or military position of the Chinese Government, or to the plans, intentions, or proposals of either the Chinese or the United States Governments. I was deeply conscious of the responsibility imposed upon me and the confidence placed in me by President Roosevelt and never discussed matters of the type mentioned with any of the persons mentioned. In fact, I never discussed these matters with anyone other than officials of the Government officially charged with responsibility in connection with China. The persons mentioned above, of course, did not fall within this category.

"I have, of course, talked with a great many people about China. I do not recall any such conversations with Silverman or Silvermaster, but it is not impossible that the subject of China was discussed in gatherings at which one of them may have been present. Many persons knew of my special interest in China. It was frequently mentioned in the newspapers. It was generally known that I knew the Generalissimo, Madam Chiang Kai-shek, and members of the Chinese Government. I admired the Chinese and was deeply sympathetic with their struggle against Japanese aggression and with their sufferings as a result of it. It was my official duty to assist the Chinese Government in all ways possible and compatible with our own military effort. Consequently, upon innumerable occasions people raised with me the subject of China, and I talked about the subject as freely as was compatible with my official responsibilities. I did this privately and with representatives of the press, but I wish to stress again that I was at all times conscious of the fact that my words had to be carefully considered, both from the point of view of not disclosing what should be kept secret and from the point of view that what I said might be twisted and given an official character. This is a position which is familiar to all Government officials and is, of course, not unknown to members of this committee.

"In conclusion, let me state that I have spent 11 years serving the Government of the United States in positions of considerable responsibility and clothed with a most confidential character, in the Treasury, in the Federal Reserve Board, in the White House, in the Foreign Economic Administration, and on loan to the State Department. During this time a mass of the most confidential information went across my desk and through

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"my hands. Never until the present statement of Miss Bentley have I been suspected or accused of betraying any of it despite the publicity that surrounds the White House. Now I am accused of disclosing one matter about which I had no information of any sort whatever and of disclosing what is frequently described as 'inside information' about China, although no one has said, and I am sure no one can say, what its specific content was.

"I have looked back upon my 11 years of service to the Government of the United States as a privilege and as a duty to which I gave all that I had. I realized, of course, that public service is a rough and tumble affair in which one cannot be thin-skinned about the give and take of public controversy. But charges which involve one in the activities of an alleged espionage ring are another matter. I, therefore, invite the most searching examination by the committee and respectfully request that it find, as I know that it will, that these charges are wholly untrue".

CURRIE was questioned at length at this Hearing concerning his acquaintance and association with various individuals who were alleged by ELIZABETH BENTLEY to be members of a Communist underground espionage apparatus operating in Washington, D. C.

Photostats of the testimony of LAUCHLIN CURRIE as it appears on Pages 857 through 877 of the Hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, are being submitted as enclosures to this report.

ENCLOSURES TO THE BUREAU (2)

Two copies of the testimony of LAUCHLIN CURRIE at the Hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Reference is made to the interview conducted by SA [REDACTED] on June 1, 1943 of LAUHLIN CURRIE set out in the details. It is noted that at that time CURRIE was furnished material appearing in Bureau files including several copies of the monthly and quarterly intelligence reports. b7C

[REDACTED] advised that LAUHLIN CURRIE was the contact man for the Communist Party with President Roosevelt and the State Department. The exact source of this information has not been determined. b1

[REDACTED] advised that ILONA RALE SUES, also known as Ralf Sues, a pro-Communist author reported to be an authority on the Far East and formerly with the Chinese Government, was the author of the book "Sharks, Fins and Millets In the Rise and Fall of the Soong Dynasty". LAUHLIN CURRIE'S name appeared on a list of individuals who could aid in the solicitation of sales. (C)

[REDACTED] (C)

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LEADS

NEW YORK

Will report activities of LAUCHLIN CURRIE.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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101-3616-4 pages 29 and 30

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Mr. STRIPLING. On pages 5<sup>a</sup> and 6 of your statement, at the bottom of page 5 you state:

I had no further official contact with Mr. Silvermaster, but between 1940 and 1945 saw him several times at social gatherings at which there were always several people present.

Did you ever visit Mr. Silvermaster at his home at 5515 Thirtieth Street NW.?

Mr. CURRIE. Yes; I was entertained at his home several times. There were always other people present and the occasion was entirely social.

Mr. STRIPLING. Could you name the other people present, please?

Mr. CURRIE. I don't remember at this time all the people present. I do remember he had his immediate superiors, people more or less of my rank in Government, who were present, in the Farm Security Administration and his former superiors in the Maritime Labor Board.

Mr. STRIPLING. Would you name them, please?

Mr. CURRIE. There was Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Will Alexander, I recall specifically; also Mr. Louis Bloch.

Mr. STRIPLING. You say you were there several times, three or four times?

Mr. CURRIE. Three or four times I should say.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you know William Ludwig Ullmann?

Mr. CURRIE. Yes; I knew him as an economist in the Treasury, and I met him at these occasions at the Silvermasters.

Mr. STRIPLING. Did you ever go down into Silvermaster's basement?

Mr. CURRIE. There was one occasion on which I went to the basement.

Mr. STRIPLING. Who took you down there?

Mr. CURRIE. Mr. Ullmann.

Mr. STRIPLING. Did he show you any photographic equipment?

Mr. CURRIE. No, sir.

Mr. STRIPLING. Did you see any photographic equipment?

Mr. CURRIE. No, sir.

Mr. STRIPLING. Did you see what could be termed a photo-room or photographic room, a special room for that purpose?

Mr. CURRIE. I don't recall. I would like to explain to the committee the circumstances of the occasion.

At one of these occasions when I was at the Silvermasters we were admiring a victrola that had been made by Mr. Ullmann, and he said he had done it in his own workshop. My boy had his own workshop with his own power tools and was very much interested in power tools. So one Sunday morning I took him over to see the workshop and Mr. Ullmann's power tools. That is the only occasion I remember.

Mr. STRIPLING. Did you ever meet Anatole Gromov of the Russian Embassy?

Mr. CURRIE. I met him at a social occasion and was entertained at his house on one occasion.

Mr. STRIPLING. You met him at a social occasion. Where was that?

Mr. CURRIE. As I recall, it was in the latter part of 1944, when I was introduced to him at a luncheon in the Hay-Adams in Washington.

<sup>a</sup> Pp. 5 and 6 denote typed statement of witness. See p. 854, this publication.

Mr. STRIPLING. Who gave the luncheon?

Mr. CURRIE. Mr. Luther Gulick.

Mr. STRIPLING. Could you identify him, please?

Mr. CURRIE. He was an official at the War Production Board and what his official position was at that time, I cannot recall.

Mr. STRIPLING. Would you spell Mr. Gulick's name?

Mr. CURRIE. Yes; G-u-l-i-c-k.

Mr. STRIPLING. And where did Mr. Gromov entertain you? Where was his home located?

Mr. CURRIE. I do not recall.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you recall the year or the date?

Mr. CURRIE. I think it was shortly after this luncheon he invited my wife and me to dinner and we accepted. He was introduced to me as the first secretary of the Russian Embassy in charge of cultural relations. There was nothing in the conversation, as I recall, that would be inconsistent with that description. He made no efforts to draw me out; there were no leading questions, as I recall. The conversation generally was on cultural matters, on which he was a very well-informed person.

Mr. STRIPLING. I believe you stated in your statement you knew George Silverman.

Mr. CURRIE. That is right.

Mr. STRIPLING. Did Mr. Silverman ever ask you to recommend William Ludwig Ullmann for a commission in the Army?

Mr. CURRIE. I do not recall, Mr. Stripling. I believe, according to the records of this committee, that Mr. Ullmann listed me as a reference one or two times. He may very well have, I am sure he did have, and he may very well have asked me, I do not recall. If he had asked me, I probably would have given him permission because I knew nothing at all derogatory to Mr. Ullmann at that time.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you know whether or not you recommended Irving Kaplan for a position in the Government?

Mr. CURRIE. There again I would prefer if you would consult the official records. I cannot trust my recollection after this lapse of time as to who I recommended.

The CHAIRMAN. Right at that point will you help us consult the official records?

Mr. CURRIE. I don't know, sir. I assume they are available in the case of Mr. Ullmann. I notice in the testimony it was stated that I had given my name as a reference.

The CHAIRMAN. If we call upon you for a little assistance to get some of these records, will you help us?

Mr. CURRIE. I am only a private citizen now, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. You have some influence.

Mr. CURRIE. I hope so.

The CHAIRMAN. Go ahead.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you know Helen Silvermaster, the wife of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster?

Mr. CURRIE. I met her at these same occasions I mentioned previously.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you also know her son, Anatol Volkov?

Mr. CURRIE. Slightly. I think he was present one of these times.

Mr. STRIPLING. Did you recommend him or help him to get in the Coast Guard?

Mr. CURRIE. Not that I recollect.

Mr. STRUPLING. You don't recall Mrs. Silvermaster or Mr. Silvermaster getting in touch with you regarding Anatol Volkov?

Mr. CURRIE. I do not recall, Mr. Stripling, but I wouldn't want to be too dogmatic because my name is used frequently in matters of reference. I think it is a perfectly natural and human thing—I think we perhaps have all done it—to give as references the most prominent people we know and many times I happened to be that person, and it may be. I cannot emphatically deny it, but I have no recollection.

Mr. STRUPLING. Did you ever make any inquiry regarding Mr. Silvermaster's background?

Mr. CURRIE. No; I never did. I never felt it was my duty or my job to make any investigation on my own. Whatever doubts had arisen in my mind from this G-2 report would have been dispelled by Judge Patterson's disposal of the case.

Mr. STRUPLING. You were the individual who brought it to Judge Patterson's attention?

Mr. CURRIE. That is correct.

Mr. STRUPLING. Now, Mr. Silvermaster's secretary, Miss Burke, told the committee she delivered an envelope to you from Mr. Silvermaster, and I believe she said she took it to you on the second floor of the State Department Building. Do you recall receiving an envelope from Mr. Silvermaster?

Mr. CURRIE. No, sir. My office was on the second floor of the State Department Building and I have no doubt that the lady is correct, but I received economic material from hundreds of people in the Government and I can't possibly remember this particular occasion.

Mr. STRUPLING. Mr. Currie, in your statement on page 3<sup>1</sup> in the second paragraph, next to the last sentence, you say:

I have never been affiliated with any organization or group sympathetic with the doctrines of communism or engaged in furthering that cause.

Have you never belonged to any organizations which might be classified as Communist front organizations?

Mr. CURRIE. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. STRUPLING. Weren't you identified or affiliated with the Washington Committee to Aid China in 1940?

Mr. CURRIE. The only connection I had there was that I was once solicited for a contribution to the Washington Committee to Aid China, and I think I gave them \$2.50. I was informed subsequently that that meant my name was enrolled, but that was my only contact with the organization.

Mr. STRUPLING. Do you know an individual by the name of Mildred Price?

Mr. CURRIE. I believe there was a Mildred Price in connection with China; yes.

Mr. STRUPLING. In connection with China or the Washington Committee To Aid China?

Mr. CURRIE. I don't know. The man who solicited my contribution was an employee of mine in the Federal Reserve Board at that time.

Mr. STRUPLING. As a matter of fact, didn't you get in touch with Mrs. Gifford Pinchot and ask her not to withdraw her support for a concert which was being held at Uline Arena and in which Paul Rob-

<sup>1</sup> P. 2 denotes 1941 statement of witness. See p. 853 this publication.

son was to be featured, and this meeting was co-sponsored by the National Negro Congress and the Washington Committee To Aid China, and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, upon finding Communist inspiration behind it, threatened to withdraw—didn't you and Mildred Price get in touch with Mrs. Gifford Pinchot?

Mr. CURRIE. I have absolutely no recollection of that at all. This is the first time to my recollection I ever heard of that.

Mr. STRIPLING. You gave no public statement regarding this matter?

Mr. CURRIE. Not to the best of my knowledge; no.

Mr. STRIPLING. Did you in 1942 arrange a conference between Earl Browder and certain officials of the Government of the United States?

Mr. CURRIE. No, sir.

Mr. STRIPLING. Have you ever met Earl Browder?

Mr. CURRIE. I met Earl Browder on one occasion at the request of Mr. Sumner Welles.

Mr. STRIPLING. Would you explain the circumstances?

Mr. CURRIE. I don't recall the occasion very well, Mr. Stripling. Mr. Welles once called me and said there was some statement about China in the Daily Worker which he thought it was important to have retracted. I have to search my memory, because it was a long time ago.

This statement, I believe, had something to do with the alleged American intervention in China. He asked if I might be present at the interview in case he wanted to call on me to refute some statement made by Mr. Browder. Mr. Browder, I believe, was accompanied by Mr. Minor. The upshot of the conference—I took no part in the conference—the upshot of the conference was that I believe Mr. Browder withdrew whatever statement it was he had made previously.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you know Frank Coe?

Mr. CURRIE. Yes, sir.

Mr. STRIPLING. How well do you know Mr. Coe?

Mr. CURRIE. I know Mr. Coe quite well. He was director of research at the Foreign Economic Administration when I was Deputy Administrator there.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you know John Abt?

Mr. CURRIE. No, sir.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you know Solomon Adler?

Mr. CURRIE. Yes.

Mr. STRIPLING. How well do you know Mr. Adler?

Mr. CURRIE. Not very well. He was an economist at the Treasury, and he was particularly concerned with Chinese matters so that I met him several times in connection with Chinese matters.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you know Norman Bursler?

Mr. CURRIE. I believe I have met him; yes.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you know Edward J. Fitzgerald?

Mr. CURRIE. No.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you know Harold Glasser?

Mr. CURRIE. Yes.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you know Sonia S. Gold?

Mr. CURRIE. I don't believe so.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you know William J. Gold or Bela Gold?

Mr. CURRIE. There was a Gold at the Foreign Economic Administration. That may have been the same man, I am not sure.

Mr. STRIPLING. Did you know Jacob Golos?

Mr. CURRIE. No.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you know Joseph B. Gregg?

Mr. CURRIE. No.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you know Michael Greenberg?

Mr. CURRIE. Yes.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you know Maurice Halperin?

Mr. CURRIE. No.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you know Alger Hiss?

Mr. CURRIE. Yes.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you know Julius J. Joseph?

Mr. CURRIE. No.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you know Charles Kramer?

Mr. CURRIE. No.

Mr. STRIPLING. Irving Kaplan?

Mr. CURRIE. Yes.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you know Duncan C. Lee?

Mr. CURRIE. No.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you know Solomon Lischinsky?

Mr. CURRIE. No.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you know Harry Magdoff?

Mr. CURRIE. No.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you know Robert T. Miller III?

Mr. CURRIE. Yes.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you know Willard Z. Park?

Mr. CURRIE. No.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you know Victor Perlo?

Mr. CURRIE. Yes.

Mr. STRIPLING. How well do you know Mr. Perlo?

Mr. CURRIE. Very slightly. When I knew him he was an economist at the Department of Commerce and I believe he went later with either the War Production Board or the OPA, as you would know by your records.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you know William W. Remington?

Mr. CURRIE. No.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you know Allan R. Rosenberg?

Mr. CURRIE. Yes; he was an economist at the Foreign Economic Administration.

Mr. STRIPLING. You testified you knew Mr. Silverman.

Mr. CURRIE. That is right.

Mr. STRIPLING. Mr. Silvermaster?

Mr. CURRIE. That is right.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you know William H. Taylor?

Mr. CURRIE. Yes.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you know Helen B. Tenney?

Mr. CURRIE. I don't believe so.

Mr. STRIPLING. You testified you knew William L. Ullmann.

Mr. CURRIE. That is right.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you know Donald Niven Wheeler?

Mr. CURRIE. I am not sure, Mr. Counsel. The name is familiar but I cannot place him.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you know Harry Dexter White?

Mr. CURRIE. Yes.

Mr. SHARPLEG. Mr. Currie, did you testify before the New York grand jury which has been investigating alleged Government espionage activities for the past 13 months?

Mr. CURRIE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHARPLEG. How many times did you appear before the grand jury?

Mr. CURRIE. Once.

Mr. SHARPLEG. Would you be willing for your testimony before the grand jury to be made public?

Mr. CURRIE. If that is the customary thing. I have no feeling about it. I ask for no privilege.

Mr. SHARPLEG. Were you ever interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation?

Mr. CURRIE. Yes, prior to my appearance before the grand jury.

Mr. SHARPLEG. Did they question you regarding the alleged statement that you made to Silverman regarding the breaking of the Russian code?

Mr. CURRIE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHARPLEG. Did you give them a statement at that time?

Mr. CURRIE. I did.

Mr. SHARPLEG. Do you have any objection to that statement being made public?

Mr. CURRIE. No.

Mr. SHARPLEG. You have no objection?

Mr. CURRIE. No.

Mr. SHARPLEG. That is all the questions I have at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Mundt.

Mr. MEXOR. I have a few questions.

First of all, I would like to commend Mr. Currie on his attitude before the committee, which is certainly refreshing following the series of witnesses to whom we have been compelled to listen over the past week. We are trying to get at the truth of this matter, which is pretty difficult to do with witnesses who consistently conceal pertinent information from the committee.

I don't think the question was asked—and I think the record should show—you are a witness here this morning as a result of your own request?

Mr. CURRIE. That is right, sir.

Mr. MEXOR. Now, as to some of the matters on which I would like to ask questions, you are the first man we have had before us who has admitted he has been in the basement of the Silvermaster home. We are a little bit curious about that basement. The man who owned the home advertised it for sale with the description that it included a well-equipped photographic laboratory.

As you recall the basement of that home, was it divided up into different rooms or was it a great big basement where, if you walked into it, you saw the whole room as you came in, or what is your recollection of the general architecture of the basement of the Silvermaster home?

Mr. CURRIE. I have only the vaguest impression, Mr. Mundt. I personally had very little interest in this.

Mr. MEXOR. I understand you went down to look at the workshop.

Mr. CURRIE. The conversation was almost entirely between Mr. Ullmann and my son and was entirely concerned with the power tools

he had and I just stood by and paid very little attention to it. So it may very well have been equipped as you describe. I didn't notice or it didn't register.

Mr. MEXNER. Naturally you wouldn't be looking for it.

Mr. CUNNE. No.

Mr. MEXNER. You wouldn't be able to testify to your own knowledge either yes or no as to the photographic equipment?

Mr. CUNNE. No, sir.

Mr. MEXNER. You understand, too, of course, that none of the witnesses before this committee has accused you of being a Communist or disloyal.

Mr. CUNNE. That is right, sir.

Mr. MEXNER. Your name entered the picture as a result first, I believe, of the testimony of Miss Bentley that men like Silvermaster and Silverman, who were contacting her, had given your name as the source of some of their information, not that she had contacted you, not that your name was attached to it, but that they had used you as a contact in the White House, which they claim had done two things: (1) Given them information, and (2) helped them in the general over-all program that Silvermaster and Perlo had worked out of pushing their people forward in government by using reputable references to get them in key spots.

Now, you are not clear in your own mind, of course, as to just how many of these you have given references to or how many have used your name as references. I suppose an administrative assistant in the White House is guilty at times of the same kind of laxity as Members of Congress. There are a lot of people who use your name as reference. It is a little bit difficult sometimes to check completely on the people and the temptation is great to give them a sort of general over-all reference which isn't too specific and pass it off in that way.

Is it possible that you may in the course of your official duties have been guilty of that kind of laxity, which I say is something to which Congressmen are sometimes guilty themselves?

Mr. CUNNE. I was constantly consulted, Mr. Congressman, on economists and on positions. My recommendations were always given on grounds of technical competence. The question of loyalty never came up. I always assumed that if a person is occupying a responsible position in the Government it wasn't up to me to question his loyalty. I have made a lot of recommendations and a lot of appointments in my day. Some of them are men that would be familiar to you all. Those I happen to remember because they stand out.

Mr. MEXNER. You would not be able to testify under oath of your own knowledge that you had never unintentionally recommended a man who did have a Communist affiliation because you assumed that if they were in the Government they were loyal?

Mr. CUNNE. That is right.

Mr. MEXNER. You would not be able to testify under oath that you had never recommended somebody who did turn out to be a Communist or who was a Communist using your good name?

Mr. CUNNE. No. All I could testify to under oath is that I never wittingly recommended anybody who was a Communist.

Mr. MEXNER. I think a lot of Americans have been under the same illusions that if a person has a job in the Federal Government that he is loyal. We all know now to our chagrin and regret that it is

not true, that no test of loyalty, no check on membership in the Communist Party is made of an employee very frequently before he secures his position. Were that not true the State Department would not have had to discharge 131 people for disloyalty reasons. We wouldn't have a case like Carl Aldo Marzani in the courts today, an admitted Communist.

Out of this hearing we hope will come, if nothing else, a tightening of the employment methods of the Federal Government, some kind of screening which will stop at the entry door people who are Communists and who are disloyal.

Now, I would like to ask you this question, Mr. Currie, as a high Government official, as a man in whose Americanism I believe: You have heard or read about the testimony, I presume, of Mr. Silverman and Mr. Silvermaster, with whom you have been acquainted, in whose home you have been entertained, who, when asked the question, "Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?" said, "I refuse to answer under the fifth amendment for fear of self-incrimination"; would you knowingly employ in the Federal Government a man who gives that kind of answer to that type of question?

Mr. Currie. I would not employ in the Federal Government any person whom I had reason to feel or suspect might be a Communist in any post where there could be any conflict of loyalties that might be detrimental to the United States.

Mr. McSnr. Any conflict of loyalty anywhere in Government detrimental to the United States.

Mr. Currie. That is perfectly possible, but I would like to make my statement more general. There may be positions in which that might not enter. I don't know what they would be at the moment.

Mr. McSnr. So that I am sure I understand your position, if a man seeking employment from you or through you in the Federal Government gave that answer to the question from you to him, "Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?" would you be inclined to answer you would not employ him if it were a position of any importance?

Mr. Currie. That is correct, sir; yes.

Mr. McSnr. How well did you know Mr. Robert Miller 3d?

Mr. Currie. I barely knew him. I think I met him once.

Mr. McSnr. You didn't know him well?

Mr. Currie. No.

Mr. McSnr. I would just like to say this in conclusion, Mr. Chairman: Without in any way casting any reflections on the testimony of Mr. Currie, it is interesting to me how thoroughly this whole chain of events corroborates the testimony of Miss Bentley. Somehow or other, she knew who Mr. Currie knew, she knew about the fact that Silvermaster and Silverman had ingratiated themselves into the confidence of Mr. Currie, she knew of the relationship of Mr. Currie to the information in the civil-service files, she knew he had called them at one time to the attention of Judge Patterson, she knew that Judge Patterson had sent back a letter saying that in his opinion the person in question was not guilty of the charges. That doesn't reflect on the testimony at all of Mr. Currie, but it certainly does corroborate the fact that Miss Bentley had an uncanny access to official information in the Government, which I am prepared to believe she did not get

from Mr. Currie but she got from the direct contacts, probably without any knowledge—I think without any knowledge of Mr. Currie at all; they were using him as they would use anybody to further their own nefarious purposes. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. McDowell.

Mr. McDOWELL. No questions, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Mundt has covered those facts that I had on the matter very well.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Nixon.

Mr. NIXON. Mr. Currie, you indicated that you do not feel that a man should be employed in government in a position in which there might be a conflict of loyalties if he were a Communist. Would you say that the positions held by Mr. Silvermaster, Mr. Silverman, and Mr. Ullmann at the time that you knew them were positions of that type?

Mr. CURRIE. They were.

Mr. NIXON. They were positions in which members of the Communist Party should not be employed, in other words?

Mr. CURRIE. That is correct.

Mr. NIXON. You testified that you knew Mr. Silvermaster quite well, that is, you had been at his home on 3 or 4 occasions, and also you knew Mr. Silverman quite well; yet, during the time that you knew them, you never had any reason to believe that they might be members of the Communist Party, or in any way have Communist sympathies.

Mr. CURRIE. I would like to repeat again, Mr. Nixon, the remark that I made before to Mr. Stripling, that the only time that question had ever come to my mind was in 1942 over the G-2 report on Mr. Silvermaster, and the fact that Judge Patterson, in whom I had complete confidence, should have reviewed that personally, and found that unsubstantiated, and that removed whatever doubt there would have been in my mind as a result of that charge. Unfortunately, I did not know of any report or any other investigation or any other material in the Government files.

Mr. NIXON. I am not referring, Mr. Currie, to Government files. I know your testimony is very clear on that point, but you have testified that you knew these men quite well, that is, socially—

Mr. CURRIE. Socially.

Mr. NIXON. And otherwise you had met them and, obviously, it is to be understood that you had spoken to them from time to time about various matters, and yet, during the time that you knew them, you never had any suspicion that they might be members of the Communist Party.

Mr. CURRIE. That is correct.

Mr. NIXON. You never had any suspicion that their sympathies might be on the Communist line?

Mr. CURRIE. That is correct.

Mr. NIXON. You never discussed politics with them?

Mr. CURRIE. Not that I recall.

Mr. NIXON. What did you discuss at the time that you met them during these several occasions, socially and otherwise, that you had conversations with them? You never discussed politics. What else did you discuss with them, and what else do you discuss in Washington? I am just curious.

Mr. CURRIE. It is awfully difficult to remember after 6 years what was discussed.

Mr. NIXON. I understand.

Mr. CURRIE. It was purely on social occasions, and I attached no particular significance to them. I was entertained a great deal at that time. I went out a great many times, and I do not remember these occasions from others.

Mr. NIXON. If you had any suspicion that they had been members of the Communist Party, you would not have recommended Mr. Silvermaster?

Mr. CURRIE. I most certainly would not.

Mr. NIXON. Now, you also testified that, although you knew Mr. Silvermaster socially and otherwise reasonably well, you cannot recall whether he ever discussed with you the matter of his loyalty investigation.

Mr. CURRIE. No; I have read it in the testimony of this committee that he had seen me at that time, and he probably did. I do not remember. This meant a great deal to him; it meant very very little to me. I was quite indifferent as to the outcome. If the report had been upheld, I would not have lifted my finger about it. I did not intercede; I did not intervene. I referred the matter. That was my position.

Mr. NIXON. And you cannot recall whether this man, Silvermaster, in whose home you visited on four occasions—you cannot recall specifically whether he did or did not discuss this matter of his loyalty with you?

Mr. CURRIE. No, he was very grateful for my having had this report referred to the War Department. I do remember that.

Mr. NIXON. You do remember that.

Mr. CURRIE. But I did no more than I would have done for any employee of the Government or any agency of the Government. It was a routine procedure, as far as I was concerned, and I gave it very little thought.

Mr. NIXON. When you sent the report over to Mr. Patterson, as you indicated, you sent it without—

Mr. CURRIE. Excuse me, Mr. Congressman, I did not send the report to Mr. Patterson. I called Judge Patterson.

Mr. NIXON. I meant, when you asked Mr. Patterson for the report, was that on the occasion—

Mr. CURRIE. No; I never saw the report. I asked Mr. Patterson if he would review this report and make sure that it was the considered judgment of the Department, and he said he would be very happy to do so, and then he communicated directly with Mr. Perkins later. I did not.

Mr. NIXON. At that time or at no other time, have you ever given a favorable recommendation to any person in Government for Mr. Silvermaster; is that correct?

Mr. CURRIE. I do not recall, Mr. Nixon, ever having recommended him for any position, but there again I have to rely upon the official records. I do not remember having recommended him for any post. I only recall being interviewed at one time by the Civil Service. I believe it was, under the Hatch Act provision. I am not sure. Those interviews very frequently happened, and I always felt that I know

of no reason to question a man's loyalty unless I had a specific reason, which I did not have in this case.

Mr. NIXON. Now, in answer to Mr. Stripling's question in regard to the letter which Mr. Silvermaster's secretary is supposed to have delivered to your office, you testified that you received economic materials from a number of Government officials.

Mr. CURRIE. Yes.

Mr. NIXON. Have you received economic materials previously from Mr. Silvermaster, delivered by his secretary?

Mr. CURRIE. The only occasion I remember was the one I mentioned in my testimony of 1940, when I was checking into a thing, a matter, at the President's direction. But there was a constant flow of material that came into me on all economic matters.

Mr. NIXON. I understand that. That is easily understandable. But my question is, Did Mr. Silvermaster constantly send you economic material?

Mr. CURRIE. No. There would be no occasion. He was a labor economist, and that was a field in which I never got into very much.

Mr. NIXON. In fact, you cannot recall that he did send you any economic materials, then?

Mr. CURRIE. No.

Mr. NIXON. At all?

Mr. CURRIE. No. No; I would not impugn the testimony of his secretary; I just do not remember.

Mr. NIXON. Then, as far as this particular material is concerned, you do not know whether that was economic material or not?

Mr. CURRIE. I have no recollection of it at all.

Mr. NIXON. Mr. Currie, when the White House gets in touch with a department, just as does a Member of Congress—when a Member of Congress gets in touch with a department—in regard to a case, even though you indicate no recommendation one way or the other, the department is pretty likely, at least, to get that particular matter from the bottom of the pile to the top of the pile and give it special consideration; isn't that the case?

Mr. CURRIE. Give it consideration from the point of view of treating the matter, not necessarily of giving one reply or another reply. It is a routine thing of the thousands of suggestions and inquiries and complaints that flow into the White House all the time, which are referred all the time to the various departments for handling.

Mr. NIXON. Then, in other words, the fact that you would indicate an interest in a man would not have any effect upon the disposition of a case.

Mr. CURRIE. I am quite certain in this case it would not.

Mr. NIXON. I see. In other words, the White House secretary forwards a case to the War Department, indicates that you know the man, but you do not recommend him, and he gets the same treatment as if it came up through channels and any other way.

Mr. CURRIE. Yes; I do not even know, remember, whether I said I knew the man.

Mr. NIXON. In other words, there is no reason at all to go through the White House, is there, in these cases?

Mr. CURRIE. I was trying to remember back to the circumstances, since this has come up, and the only reason I can recall why it was not

taken up directly from the BEW to the War Department was the peculiar position that BEW was in vis-à-vis the War Department then. It was wartime, and they were receiving things—they were in a rather weak bargaining position vis-à-vis the War Department, and I do not think they could afford to raise any questions about anything that the War Department was interested in. This is kind of reconstructing the circumstances.

Mr. NIXON. I understand, Mr. Currie, but I mean if the influence of the White House was nil in the War Department, what would it help for the BEW to refer the matter through you?

Mr. CURRIE. Just to make sure that this report was well-founded, was substantiated, that it was the considered opinion of the War Department. It was a very serious charge at that time. It reflected on the agency against whom these charges could be made, and I think they felt that they would like to have a little review, but were reluctant to ask for it.

Mr. NIXON. One thing we have certainly learned here, Mr. Currie, is that—and this is quite novel and interesting as far as I am concerned, that is—that going through the White House has no influence on a department.

Thank you.

The CHAEMAN. Mr. Hébert.

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Currie, Mr. Silverman, Mr. Ullmann, and Mr. Silvermaster refused to state whether they knew you or not on the grounds that it might incriminate them. Do you know any reason why knowing you would incriminate anybody?

Mr. CURRIE. I can imagine no reason why knowing me should incriminate anybody.

Mr. HÉBERT. You say that with respect to Mr. Silvermaster's coming to see you about this loyalty problem, you do not recall that.

Mr. CURRIE. I do not recall that he did. He says that he did, and I think he may have; I do not remember.

Mr. HÉBERT. What makes you so definite that somebody telephoned you from the Bureau of Economic Warfare, and what makes you so definite that you called Judge Patterson? Why do you remember those points, those minute details, and do not remember the man involved—what he said?

Mr. CURRIE. I cannot account for my memory, Mr. Hébert. I do remember that somebody called me. I thought it was Mr. Perkins. I checked with him, and he said he did not call me; he said it was Mr. Stone. I do not remember who it was. Somebody called me from the BEW.

Mr. HÉBERT. You do remember it was a telephone call?

Mr. CURRIE. It was a telephone call, and I passed it on.

Mr. HÉBERT. Now, you mentioned to Mr. Nixon that the reason they went through you was that they wanted to be absolutely certain that it would be reviewed, since this was a very serious charge with respect to loyalty toward the Government, especially in the Bureau of Economic Warfare.

Mr. CURRIE. That is not my recollection; that is my reconstruction. I was trying to explain what that was.

Mr. HÉBERT. It was a very serious charge?

Mr. CURRIE. Yes; that is right.

Mr. HENRICH. And yet, it had no effect on you that a friend of yours was charged with disloyalty, and you dismissed it?

Mr. CURRIE. He was no more a friend of mine than were dozens of people scattered throughout the Government. Matters affecting economists usually came my way.

Mr. HENRICH. The fact that you had been entertained in his home, the fact that you took your son over to his house to see the Ullmann tool shop—

Mr. CURRIE. That, I assure you, would not affect me in a matter affecting the security of the United States.

Mr. HENRICH. But it did not leave any lasting impression on you.

Mr. CURRIE. It left the impression—

Mr. HENRICH. I mean, it just left a passing fancy with you: That man "is being charged with being disloyal. They will clear him. So what? So I will forget about it."

Mr. CURRIE. No, the fact that he was subsequently cleared of the charge reassured me that any questions that arose in my mind as a result of this charge were disposed of.

Mr. HENRICH. And you never discussed that with him?

Mr. CURRIE. As I said, I testified that he said he was very grateful to me, and I never told anybody, and there was no reason for him to be grateful, but he persisted in being grateful.

Mr. HENRICH. You say this was a routine matter?

Mr. CURRIE. Yes, sir.

Mr. HENRICH. Do you recall any other incidents of anybody else's loyalty being questioned and being referred to you?

Mr. CURRIE. Offhand, no; I do not recall.

Mr. HENRICH. Then it could not have been a routine matter. This was a single case.

Mr. CURRIE. Not the charge, Mr. Congressman. The fact is that there were things referred to the White House which were in turn referred to the departments; that was the routine aspect of the case.

Mr. HENRICH. In only one case was there a charge of suspected disloyalty, a charge of suspected disloyalty in the Bureau of Economic Warfare that was referred to you?

Mr. CURRIE. I do not remember now.

Mr. HENRICH. To the best of your recollection there would be only one case?

Mr. CURRIE. That is right.

Mr. HENRICH. And that one case turns out to be Silvermaster, whom you know?

Mr. CURRIE. That is right.

Mr. HENRICH. Nobody else?

Mr. CURRIE. Not that I can recall.

Mr. HENRICH. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Currie, how many times were you at the Silvermaster home?

Mr. CURRIE. I think in the whole period, three or four or five times; I do not really recall exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. And what were the approximate dates?

Mr. CURRIE. I do not remember, Mr. Congressman—Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, did they start in 1943 or 1944?

Mr. CURRIE. No; I think it came—I was invited after my first official contact with them, which must have been in 1940, but I only imagine that. I cannot recall from my knowledge.

The CHAIRMAN. When was the last time you were there; what year?

Mr. CURRIE. That again I cannot recall.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, do you think it was in 1944?

Mr. CURRIE. I left the Government in 1945, and I assume it was probably within a year of that time, but I really must say that that is only guessing.

The CHAIRMAN. Within a year of 1945?

Mr. CURRIE. Yes. But that is, as I say, only guessing again; I do not have certain knowledge of my own recollection.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you again tell the committee, as best you can recall, the names of the persons who were present at the Silvermasters' home when you were there?

Mr. CURRIE. The person I definitely recall would be Mr. C. B. Baldwin, who was Mr. Silvermaster's boss at the Farm Security Administration; and I believe Mr. Will Alexander, who also followed Mr. Baldwin in the Farm Security Administration, and Mr. Louis Bloch, who was chairman of the Maritime Labor Board, who was the previous superior of Mr. Silvermaster, and their wives. I believe that is right. I am not quite sure of my recollection.

The CHAIRMAN. You were there possibly five times, you say?

Mr. CURRIE. I do not remember; several times.

The CHAIRMAN. Were there not any other people present?

Mr. CURRIE. Mrs. Silvermaster, Mr. Ullmann; I met Mrs. Silvermaster's brother there; that is all I can remember.

The CHAIRMAN. What was Silvermaster's brother's name?

Mr. CURRIE. I believe it was Boris. I am not sure.

The CHAIRMAN. What was his business?

Mr. CURRIE. I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. But you think that the last time you were there—the first time was in 1940, and the last time was within a year of 1945?

Mr. CURRIE. That should be—

The CHAIRMAN. It must have been 1944—it might have been 1946.

Mr. CURRIE. That is my best informed guess.

The CHAIRMAN. It may have been 1944 or 1946.

Mr. CURRIE. No; I left the Government in 1945.

The CHAIRMAN. So it would be either 1944 or 1945?

Mr. CURRIE. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the date when you received word on this Army Intelligence report?

Mr. CURRIE. It has been brought out in the testimony that was in June 1942.

The CHAIRMAN. June 1942. So you had been at the Silvermasters' home prior to that time and after that time.

Mr. CURRIE. I should imagine so, but I cannot fix the dates definitely.

The CHAIRMAN. And in reply to one of Mr. Mundi's questions you said that you never questioned the loyalty of a person when that person was making application for a position; is that correct?

Mr. CURRIE. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you never questioned the loyalty of a person either when they were in the Government; is that correct?

Mr. CURRIE. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Then if you never questioned the loyalty of the person one way or the other, why did you take an interest, such an interest, in the Army Intelligence report on Mr. Silvermaster?

Mr. CURRIE. I did not take an interest in the Army Intelligence report of Mr. Silvermaster. I never saw the report. I did not read the report. I did not intercede. I referred it to the appropriate official of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. In a routine manner?

Mr. CURRIE. That is correct. If it had been a Naval Intelligence report, I would have referred it to Mr. Forrestal.

The CHAIRMAN. But it was a routine matter, so it would just go—you would refer it through channels?

Mr. CURRIE. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Isn't it a little odd that you should call the Under Secretary of War, the next highest official in the War Department, if it was just a routine matter?

Mr. CURRIE. I think not. I knew Judge Patterson, and he was the civilian in the War Department charged—who would be charged with military intelligence matters. He would be the logical person for me, I think, to refer anything to.

The CHAIRMAN. Did Mr. Silvermaster ever talk to you about this Army Intelligence report?

Mr. CURRIE. I do not remember that, Mr. Chairman. He has stated before this committee that he came to see me, but I do not remember.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not recall whether he talked to you about it or not?

Mr. CURRIE. No. To the best of my recollection, I did not at that time see the report at all, and I certainly would take no position on its findings, because that was not my business. It would have been quite improper for me to take any stand at all on the conclusions or recommendations or evidence or findings of that report.

The CHAIRMAN. Did the FBI question you on that Army Intelligence report?

Mr. CURRIE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any idea what was in the Army Intelligence report about Mr. Silvermaster?

Mr. CURRIE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no idea at all of what was in it?

Mr. CURRIE. The only thing I recall having been told was the conclusion, the statement that he was not a proper person to be handling military documents or having access to military secrets, or something like that.

The CHAIRMAN. Who told you that conclusion?

Mr. CURRIE. Whoever it was who called from BEW, whose name, unfortunately, I cannot now recall.

The CHAIRMAN. How long did it take, after you got word of the Army Intelligence report, how long did it take to get word back that Silvermaster was cleared?

Mr. CURRIE. I do not remember.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it was a short time?

Mr. CURRIE. Probably within a month, but I am not sure. I am not at all certain on this.

The CHAIRMAN. The person from BEW, the first person from BEW, you have no idea who that person might be?

Mr. CURRIE. No, sir; I thought it was Mr. Perkins, but I checked recently with Mr. Perkins, and he does not recall that he called me.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I will just suspend my questions until there are a couple of questions from Mr. Strippling.

Mr. STRIPLING. Just one month, I want to tell you.

The CHAIRMAN. He said about one month, about a month later.

Mr. STRIPLING. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Strippling, if you have not already done so, the Chair would like to instruct you to get this Army Intelligence report on Mr. Silvermaster.

Mr. H'HAIR. You mean if the Army will give it to us, with the permission of the White House.

The CHAIRMAN. At least we will try to get it anyway.

I will just read your testimony in regard to that:

Judge Patterson subsequently telephoned to me to say that the matter had been reviewed and that in the judgment of the Department the statements made in the report were not substantiated, and that the report was being withdrawn.

Did Judge Patterson tell you anything that was in the report?

Mr. CURRIE. No, sir, not to my recollection.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, you go on to say:

According to the letter from Judge Patterson to Mr. Milo Perkins which has been inserted in the record of these hearings, Judge Patterson stated, "I have personally made an examination of the case, and have discussed it with Maj. Gen. G. V. Strong, G. 2."

Did General Strong discuss this matter with you?

Mr. CURRIE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you at any time discuss this matter with either the civil service or Naval Intelligence?

Mr. CURRIE. Not to my recollection, no.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that there is a report on Mr. Silvermaster in Civil Service or Naval Intelligence?

Mr. CURRIE. I believe that in the transcript before this committee there is a statement that there is. I did not know of any.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, were you not asked some questions by the Civil Service Commission in connection with Mr. Silvermaster?

Mr. CURRIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You were?

Mr. CURRIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What were those questions?

Mr. CURRIE. The only question I can recall which was asked me was whether I had any reason to question the loyalty of Mr. Silvermaster.

The CHAIRMAN. What was your answer?

Mr. CURRIE. My answer was that I had not of my own knowledge any reason to question the loyalty of Mr. Silvermaster.

The CHAIRMAN. Did the Civil Service question you before or after you knew of the Army Intelligence report?

Mr. CURRIE. I do not know, but I am sure the committee must know.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, that is important. Just think a little bit about it. Did the Civil Service question you before someone in the BEW got in touch with you concerning Mr. Silvermaster, and you heard of the Army Intelligence report, or did they question you after?

Mr. CURRIE. I have just stated to you, Mr. Chairman, that I do not know whether it was before or after. I believe Mr. Russell appeared before this committee, and stated that he had interviewed me in the

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know whether any file exists there?

Mr. CURRIE. No, sir. I assume there must be, because I was senior analyst at the Treasury at one time.

The CHAIRMAN. You were what?

Mr. CURRIE. I assume there must be, because I had the rank of senior analyst at the Treasury for some months in 1931.

The CHAIRMAN. When was that?

Mr. CURRIE. For some months in 1931.

The CHAIRMAN. Did the FBI question you before you appeared before the Federal grand jury?

Mr. CURRIE. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Did they question you concerning your knowledge of Mr. Silvermaster?

Mr. CURRIE. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Did they question you concerning Victor Perlo?

Mr. CURRIE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. They did not question you concerning him?

Mr. CURRIE. Not to my recollection. They may have; I do not recall the name.

The CHAIRMAN. Did they question you concerning Mr. Silverman?

Mr. CURRIE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Did they question you concerning Miss Bentley?

Mr. CURRIE. They never mentioned Miss Bentley by name. They asked me if I knew a woman by the name of Mary, and I said I never had. I recognize now that that is probably who was being referred to. But I never heard of Miss Bentley or Miss Bentley's name until the testimony spoken before this committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are the only questions I have.

Mr. Mundt.

Mr. MUNDT. In connection with your work in China, which resulted in your having several missions to China, and talked with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his wife, were you at that time one of those who were helping to formulate our American policy vis-à-vis China?

Mr. CURRIE. I think I might be characterized as one of those.

Mr. MUNDT. Would you care to tell the committee whether it was your recommendation that we permit Communists—that we urge, that we insist, I guess the recommendation was, that we insist that the Chinese Nationalists accept Communists as part of the coalition government in China?

Mr. CURRIE. No; that question never arose in the time in which I was concerned with China. I was concerned with China from 1911 through 1912, those 2 years. The policy of the Government at that time was as complete a support of Chiang Kai-shek and the National Government as was compatible with our own military necessities, and I was specifically charged with being the person to get as much material and to assist and help the Chinese as much as possible in that policy.

Mr. MUNDT. The time, then, that we launched on what is commonly referred to as the "Chinese appeasement policy," you were no longer recommending Chinese policy?

Mr. CURRIE. That is correct; yes.

Mr. MUNDT. When did you first learn, Mr. Currie, that the Civil Service Commission had reported officially that Nathan Gregory Sil-

Silvermaster was such a bad security risk that he should be removed from the Government?

Mr. CURRIE. As far as I recall, the first word I ever heard of that was in testimony before this committee.

Mr. Mc NEE. It had never come to your knowledge before that time?

Mr. CURRIE. No.

Mr. Mc NEE. What were the circumstances under which Mr. Silvermaster expressed his gratitude to you for having relayed the report to Judge Patterson?

Mr. CURRIE. What were the circumstances?

Mr. Mc NEE. Yes.

Mr. CURRIE. I do not recall the occasion or the time. I just remember that he expressed himself as very grateful, and I said that there was nothing that I would not have done for anybody else. There was nothing personal in it.

Mr. Mc NEE. I think you said that he persisted in expressing his gratitude.

Mr. CURRIE. I believe so.

Mr. Mc NEE. It could be that perhaps Shakespeare was right when he said, "Methinks my lord protests too much." His gratitude was pressed upon you, there might have been some good reason why he felt that gratitude.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we had better leave Shakespeare out of the hearing.

[Laughter.]

Mr. Mc NEE. When did you first learn, Mr. Currie, that General Strong had cleared Mr. Silvermaster? Was that when you read —

Mr. CURRIE. I did not learn that until I read this letter that I believe was put in as an exhibit or part of the testimony before this committee.

Mr. Mc NEE. I think that is all, Mr. Chairman, although I would like to have the record show that Mr. Currie, in addition to having answered questions in a forthright manner, came here without benefit of counsel to whisper in his ear the answers he should give to the committee. I think that is very commendable.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Nixon.

Mr. NIXON. Mr. Currie, just so the record will be clear on this point, as I understand this matter of referring the Silvermaster case to the War Department, it was just a routine matter, as far as you were concerned.

Mr. CURRIE. That is correct.

Mr. NIXON. You had a considerable number of routine matters that you did refer to the War Department from time to time?

Mr. CURRIE. That is correct; yes, sir.

Mr. NIXON. Well, would you say about how many it would run? Would you say it would run in the hundreds a month, I suppose, matters you might have to refer, or would it run —

Mr. CURRIE. Not very many matters came to me which I would refer to the War Department, because, you see, I was an economist at the White House, and most of my work had to do with economists and economists, except for the period when I was handling the lend lease program for China, when I had a good deal to do with the War Department. Apart from that, I had very little contact with them.

Mr. NIXON. But you had a number of referrals to the War Department from your department.

Mr. CURRIE. To other departments. The routine thing, I would like to stress, is that we try to get things from off our desk as quickly as possible, and try to pass them on to the proper people.

Mr. NIXON. Now, this referral to Judge Patterson was in June of 1942, as I understand it.

Mr. CURRIE. Yes.

Mr. NIXON. As you recall, that was right at the height of the war effort.

Mr. CURRIE. That is right.

Mr. NIXON. And was it always your practice on a referral to call Judge Patterson on the telephone and take him away from the business of planning the war effort just to turn over routine referrals that you had on a man? Did you always call him on the telephone?

Mr. CURRIE. I can only imagine, Mr. Nixon, that I was frightfully busy at the time, and disposed of it in that way. As I recall, from the dates presented to the committee, I must have been just on the point of leaving for China, and I was tremendously busy at that time. That is one reason, perhaps, why I do not recall the whole thing very well.

Mr. NIXON. So, on these referrals it was your practice to call the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or the Under Secretary of War, Under Secretary of Navy, on the telephone so that—

Mr. CURRIE. You either called or referred by letter. But in any case, I was supposed to refer to the top of the Department. I was not supposed to communicate with an officer down along the line, you see, on a matter of this sort.

Mr. NIXON. I understand.

Mr. CURRIE. And I assumed it was always referred down, but the channels were always through the top of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. May I interrupt there at that point?

Mr. NIXON. Just a minute, Mr. Chairman. When you made a call like that on Secretary Patterson or you made a call to him or to one of the other individuals, they always made it a practice to call you back and tell you what they said or had done; is that correct, even though you indicated no interest in the case, except as a referral?

Mr. CURRIE. I do not remember, Mr. Nixon, whether they always called me back or not.

Mr. NIXON. Well, Judge Patterson did in this case.

Mr. CURRIE. In this case I recall that he did.

Mr. NIXON. And you called him and you indicated no particular interest in the case?

Mr. CURRIE. That is right.

Mr. NIXON. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Stripling.

Mr. STRIPLING. I would like to ask Mr. Currie if he knows Henry Collins.

Mr. CURRIE. No, sir.

Mr. STRIPLING. Do you know Carl Aldo Marzani?

Mr. CURRIE. No, sir.

Mr. STRIPLING. How many times did you go to China officially for the Government?

Mr. CURRIE. Twice.

Mr. STRUPLING. Were you accompanied at one time by Emile Despres?

Mr. CURRIE. I was accompanied the first mission to China by Mr. Despres.

Mr. STRUPLING. Where was he employed?

Mr. CURRIE. He was an employee of the Federal Reserve Board at that time.

Mr. STRUPLING. Who else accompanied you on that trip to China except for Mr. Despres?

Mr. CURRIE. He was the only person. I should explain, Mr. Stripling, that that first mission to China was not a political or a military mission; it was an economic mission. I was sent out there to advise the Chinese on the problem that is still with them, the problem of inflation and, therefore, I took with me an economist from the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. STRUPLING. I see. Those are all the questions I have, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any more questions?

Mr. HEWLER. I want to ask Mr. Currie just one thing. Mr. Currie, are you satisfied that we have accepted your invitation for a searching examination this morning?

Mr. CURRIE. I am very much indeed.

Mr. HEWLER. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. You are excused. The next witness, Mr. Stripling.

Mr. STRUPLING. Harry Dexter White.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. White, will you raise your right hand, please? Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. WHITE. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. White, in reply to your request, I doubt if you will be on that long anyway. If, however, you should get tired, you just let me know, and we will give you a recess.

Mr. WHITE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. All right, Mr. Stripling.

#### TESTIMONY OF HARRY DEXTER WHITE

Mr. STRUPLING. Will you please state your full name, Mr. White?

Mr. WHITE. Harry Dexter White.

Mr. STRUPLING. Have you always been known by that name?

Mr. WHITE. Yes.

Mr. STRUPLING. When and where were you born?

Mr. WHITE. Boston, Mass., October 29, 1892.

Mr. STRUPLING. Will you give the committee a résumé of your educational background?

Mr. WHITE. I studied at Columbia, Stanford, Harvard. I got an A. B. and an A. M. at Stanford, a Ph. D. at Harvard; I taught at Harvard for some 6 years, I think, and subsequently at the St. Lawrence University.

Mr. STRUPLING. What subject did you teach at Harvard?

Mr. WHITE. Economics—international economics—at Harvard.

Mr. STRUPLING. Where do you presently reside?

Mr. WHITE. 334 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York City.

Civil Service and so there must be a record somewhere, but I do not of my own knowledge know.

The CHAIRMAN. In regard to Mr. Silverman, you say that his reputation was that of one of the top ranking statisticians of Washington. How well did you know Mr. Silverman?

Mr. CURRIE. I knew him over a long period of years, not particularly intimately, but for a long period. The only time I worked very closely, intimately with him, was in 1940 on the proposed legislation which was designated by the Railroad Retirement Board, and he worked with me at that time, but we did prepare this legislation, and that was the only official contact I had with him, I believe.

The CHAIRMAN. Didn't he contact you after 1940?

Mr. CURRIE. I saw him from time to time, but we were not particularly intimate.

The CHAIRMAN. When you saw him from time to time, did you see him in your offices, or did you see him at social affairs or where?

Mr. CURRIE. I do not recall the circumstances now. I remember seeing him occasionally, but I do not remember where or how or when, what the occasions were now.

The CHAIRMAN. Can't you recall seeing him at some social affair?

Mr. CURRIE. It is very possible, or at various committee meetings in the Government; I do not know. You see, at that time, Mr. Thomas, I was meeting constantly with the economists in the Government, and it is very difficult for me to say now when and under what circumstances I met any particular person.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 10 of your statement, you are referring to "inside information." You say:

In fact, I never discussed these matters with anyone other than officials of the Government.

Wasn't Mr. Silvermaster an official of the Government?

Mr. CURRIE. I added "officially charged with responsibility in connection with China."

The CHAIRMAN. Well, did you discuss this matter with any of the persons who have been named in connection with these hearings?

Mr. CURRIE. I had occasion to discuss some elements of the China program with Mr. White of the Treasury, particularly the financial aspects of this China program. We had various meetings on that.

The CHAIRMAN. What Mr. White is that?

Mr. CURRIE. That is Mr. Harry D. White.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you discuss the same matters with any officials in BEW?

Mr. CURRIE. No; at the time when I was in BEW I was no longer very intimately connected or concerned with the Chinese policy. There were a great number, I may say, there were a great number of confidential things that I handled in BEW which, apparently, have not been talked about in these hearings.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in conclusion, you say:

I have spent 11 years serving the Government of the United States in positions of considerable responsibility, and clothed with a most confidential character, in the Treasury, Federal Reserve -

And so on.

Have you seen the file on you in the Treasury Department?

Mr. CURRIE. No, sir.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 100-95069 MOM

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE 2/2/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/23, 24, 25/50	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] <b>b7c</b> <b>CONFIDENTIAL</b>
TITLE <b>LAUCHLIN BERNARD CURRIE, was, Lochlin Currie, "Loch"</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>SECURITY MATTER - C</b>

**ADMINISTRATIVE**

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

*No 1 - [unclear] [unclear]*

- C -

**REFERENCE:**

100-9686  
123-211 1/2/53

Report of SA [REDACTED] New York, 11/23/49.  
Bureau letter to New York, 3/11/49, in the matter entitled, "NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ET AL, ESPIONAGE - R."

**DETAILS:**

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK:

[REDACTED] advised that he had received information from an undisclosed source that LAUCHLIN CURRIE, Administrative Assistant to the late President ROOSEVELT, who had gone to China with OWEN SATTIMORE, Special Representative of the late President, had close connections with the magazine "Amerasia" and had written several articles published in that magazine.

In this connection a review of various issues of "Amerasia" fails to indicate that CURRIE authored any articles. It is possible, however, that he may have submitted unsigned articles since there are a number of these

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NY 100-95069

appearing in this publication.

[REDACTED]

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advised that LAUCHLIN CURRIE is an Honorary Vice-Chairman of Indusco, Inc., otherwise known as the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives. This organization was formed in 1940 and functions as a fund-raising organization in the United States to assist industrial cooperatives in China and to acquaint Americans with the work of this Committee. These cooperatives are small industries or workshops located throughout China manufacturing supplies for the armed forces. There are a number of prominent individuals whose names are identified with this organization, including people in the Government.

[REDACTED]

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It has been alleged that Indusco sends funds to REMI ALLEY in China or through Madam SUN YAT SEN. ALLEY is described as a New Zealander who adopted China as his native land after World War I. He was the principal behind the establishment of these cooperatives. It is reported that by inference ALLEY is said to be a Communist and that his organization "Chinese Industrial Cooperatives" is a Communist "bore from within" setup. It is explained that the traditional Chinese landlord system must be replaced by bourgeois democracy before a proletariat will exist to give rise to ultimate Communism. Cooperatives are thus a very good means for accomplishing this purpose. While it is not known that they are being fostered by the Communists, it has not been possible for the landlord group to stop their growth. This means is said to offer the characteristic and most efficient method for the Chinese to regain their strength and they are not subject to attack because the people of the Cooperatives are not Communists.

On April 17, 1945, in the course of a physical surveillance, by SA's [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the Washington Division on CH-AO TING CHI, a close contact of PHILIP JACOB JAFFE, it was reflected that CH-AO TING CHI visited Room 234 in the State Department Building, which is the office occupied by LAUCHLIN CURRIE while he was Administrative Assistant in the executive office of the late President ROOSEVELT.

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JEFFERSON FRANKLIN PAY, JR., a contact of PHILIP JACOB JAFFE, and an employee of the Foreign Economic Administration, in his capacity with FEA did liaison work with LAUGHLIN CURRIE as Administrative Assistant to the late President ROOSEVELT in charge of Chinese matters. RAY was in charge of Lend-Lease to China in the Foreign Economic Administration.

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In the "New York Times" dated October 30, 1949, there appeared an article dated October 29 at Bogota, Colombia, bearing the heading, "Colombia Warned by CURRIE on Aid". This article reflected that CURRIE was the head of a Mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development which had just completed an economic survey throughout Colombia. At a farewell luncheon in honor of Mr. CURRIE and his staff, which had spent almost four months conducting the survey in connection with Point 4 of the TRUMAN Program, CURRIE remarked that, "Political stability within the law was a requisite for foreign loans." At this luncheon Mr. CURRIE outlined the information obtained as a result of the survey. This report is to serve as the basis of discussion of loans to Colombia by the World Bank. This article reported that the Mission returned to Washington on November 4, 1949.

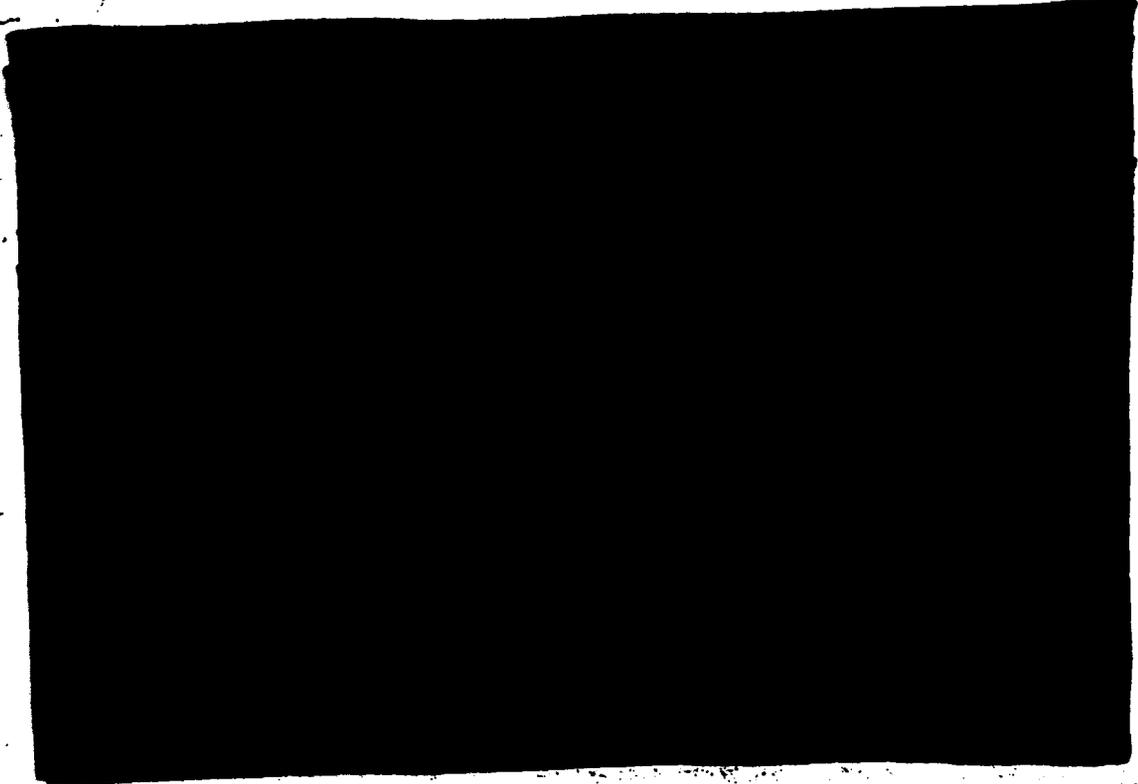
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The information obtained from the above informants was set forth in Bureau letter of November 16, 1945 to New York City, in case of "GREGORY; ESPIONAGE-R", [REDACTED]



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reporting on a meeting in Washington, D.C., which was sponsored by the American Council of the IPR, called it "a notorious Communist front".

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[REDACTED]

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"Who's Who" for 1948 reflected that CARTER was formerly editor of "Pacific Affairs", Secretary General of IPR, 1933 - 1946, and Executive Vice Chairman of IPR, 1946 - 1948.

LOUIS BUDENZ, former editor of the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, and at present teaching at Fordham University, advised that JACK STACHEL told him to treat OWEN LATTIMORE as a Communist.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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LOUIS BUDENZ advised he felt sure that BARNES was a member of the Communist Party and had been so for many years, but he could not prove this fact.

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JOHN FAIRBANK is a professor of history at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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**REFERENCE:**

Report of SA [redacted] New York, 2/2/50. b7c  
New York letter to Bureau, 4/6/50.

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Commission which would prepare applications for loans from the World Bank.

On August 4, 1950, Mr. JAMES M. MC INERNEY, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, advised that on May 11, 1950, during LAUHLIN CURRIE'S visit to the Foreign Agents Registration Section, he discussed his possible obligations under the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

During the course of a conference held between CURRIE and WILLIAM E. FOLEY, Chief of the Foreign Agents Registration Section, subject stated that all of his activities pursuant to his contract with the Colombian Government, would be performed in Colombia and that no activity would be performed within the United States.

He stated that he was being paid a flat fee by the Colombian Government to perform reorganization work along the lines recommended by the Hoover Commission. He also advised that there would be no contact with American Government authorities, no speeches made and that no publications would be issued in the United States.

CURRIE'S only activity within this country would be to engage four or five assistants to serve as staff members, all of whom, like CURRIE himself, would do all their work in Bogota.

Espionage Activity

ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, at hearings before the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 80th Congress, Second Session, held during the period of July 31 to September 9, 1948, identified two Communist espionage groups composed of Government employees and Government officials in Washington, D.C.

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On August 13, 1948, LAUCHLIN CURRIE testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities at which time he denied charges made by BENTLEY concerning him. He admitted knowing the SILVERMASTERS, ULLMAN and GEORGE SILVERMAN. He admitted visiting the SILVERMASTERS residence on several occasions which he said were purely social visits.

He also admitted knowing FRANK COE, SOLOMON ADLER, NORMAN BURSNER, HAROLD GLASSER, MICHAEL GREENBERG, ALGER HISS, IRVING KAPLAN, ROBERT T. MILLER, III, VICTOR PERLO, ALLAN R. ROSENBERG, WILLIAM H. TAYLOR and HARRY DEXTER WHITE, all of whom were named by BENTLEY in her testimony as being engaged in espionage activities.

While testifying before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, he admitted knowing ANATOLE GROMOV, former First Secretary of the Russian Embassy and stated he once was invited to dinner by GROMOV. He said GROMOV, on this occasion, made no attempt to secure any information from him and that the conversation generally concerned cultural matters.

On June 5, 1951 BENTLEY was interviewed by SAS [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. She pointed out the conflicts existing with regard to individuals such as CURRIE and other important Government officials who were connected with the espionage apparatus inasmuch as efforts were being made to shorten the lines of communications between these people and the Russians and to place them in direct contact with separate Russian principals. b7c

She stated this had been accomplished in CURRIE'S case inasmuch as he had admitted in testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities that he had dinner with ANATOLI GROMOV on a couple of occasions.

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Contact With Reported Espionage Agents

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[REDACTED] advised she was acquainted with HAROLD GLASSER from [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] and that CURRIE and GLASSER were well-acquainted professional ally. [REDACTED] 670

BENTLEY further advised that during the Spring of 1944 GLASSER was a member of the VICTOR PERLO group which consisted of a number of individuals employed in various Government agencies in Washington, D.C., who were furnishing information obtained by virtue of the employment to her for transmittal to the Soviet Union.

Communist Sympathies

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[REDACTED] (C) stated he had ascertained from a reliable source that LAUHLIN CURRIE, Administrative Assistant to President ROOSEVELT, was the contact man for the Communist Party with the State Department.

An article appeared in the "New York Times" August 24, 1951 entitled "CURRIE Is Linked to Reds' Smearing". This article reflected that LOUIS BUDENZ, former editor of the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist daily newspaper, testified that LAUHLIN CURRIE, a top White House aide during World War II, fostered a Communist campaign to "smoke out anti-Soviet elements" in the State Department. BUDENZ stated that he got the story from EARL BROWDER, former head of the American Communist Party.

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BUDENZ swore that it was through "arrangements" with CURRIE, one of President ROOSEVELT'S closest advisors, that Communists opened their attack on anti-Red officials in the State Department in 1942.

The article further stated that CURRIE, who has repeatedly denied any Communist connections, is now an economic advisor to the Government of Colombia.

Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR)

In the "New York Journal American" issue of May 9, 1947, an article under the by-line of RAY RICHARDS, refers to the IPR as a "high-tone, super-duper intellectual front of the American Leftist movement. It publishes high-brow Communist propaganda in expensively bound books and slick paper magazines".

DAVID SENTNER, in the same paper, on May 8, 1947, reporting on a meeting in Washington, D.C. which was sponsored by the American Council of the IPR, called it a "notorious Communist front".

The California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report of 1948, page 168, cites the American Council of the IPR as a Communist front.

A review of the records of the IPR maintained at Sunset Farm, Lee, Massachusetts, was conducted by Special Agents of the New York and Boston Offices from May 10, 1950 to June 2, 1950.

Sunset Farm is owned by EDWARD C. CARTER, former Secretary General of the International Secretariat IPR and also former Executive Secretary of the American IPR, Inc.

These documents were reviewed with the express consent and cooperation of CARTER in whose custody they were being maintained. CLAYTON LANE, Executive Secretary of the American IPR also voluntarily authorized the review of these documents.

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The records contained numerous letters reflecting correspondence between LAUHLIN CURRIE, Administrative Assistant to the President of the United States, EDWARD C. CARTER and WILLIAM W. LOCKWOOD of the IPR during 1941, 1942 and 1943.

Among the records was a letter dated July 27, 1941 at Kunming, China, which discusses in part the appointment of OWEN LATTIMORE as Advisor to General CHIANG KAI SHEK. It notes that while LATTIMORE was, according to the newspapers, on the recommendation of President ROOSEVELT, very few people understood why he was recommended not that LATTIMORE was disliked personally but because he was neither known to be close to ROOSEVELT or the Administration nor was he regarded as a man of the type of technical ability needed in Chungking.

It then stated "on the contrary there was rumor that the choice was made by that Left intelligentsia through LAUHLIN CURRIE".

Among the records examined were the following letters:

"9/2/41  
White House, Washington

"Dear CARTER:

"I will be glad to get the letters you mentioned to LATTIMORE uncensored. Since it will not be official business I will have to ask you for air mail postage so far as Hongkong.

"Sincerely,  
/s/ LAUHLIN CURRIE"

"3/13/42  
White House, Washington

"Dear Mr. CARTER:

"I am happy to express my interests in the continuation

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"of the work of the Institute of Pacific Relations which I believe is more necessary than ever before. Several of the volumes of the 'Inquiry Series' have been of distinct use to the office and there have been a number of articles in Pacific Affairs and in the Far Eastern Survey which have helped us in the analysis of problems upon which we have been working.

"It would be a distinct loss if these publications had to be shut down or even curtailed. I hope that in the interests of our war effort in the Pacific they may be actually expanded. I do not know of any agency inside the Government or out of it which is in a position to do work which the Institute has been doing.

"Sincerely,  
/s/ LAUCHLIN CURRIE  
Administrative Assistant  
to President"

The following is a letter written to JOSEPH BARNES,  
430 West 32nd Street, New York:

"10/27/42

"Dear Joe:

"Recently in Washington, LAUCHLIN CURRIE expressed today the hope that some day soon when you are in Washington you would give him the privilege of a private talk. As you know he is an intimate friend and admirer of OWEN LATTIMORE and has himself made two visits to Chungking. You and he would find a great deal in common not only in matters Chinese but in affairs elsewhere. I do hope that you can see him soon.

"His office is in the State Department building but you reach him through the White House exchange.

"Sincerely yours  
/s/ EDWARD C. CARTER."

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On July 17, 1950 the United States Senate Foreign Relations Sub-Committee released a statement by LOUIS BUDENZ that JOSEPH BARNES was "known to me personally to be a Communist", which was published in the "New York Times", July 18, 1950.

The IPR records reflect that LAUHLIN CURRIE, Administrative Assistant to the President, was listed among individuals to attend an IPR luncheon at the Hotel Mayflower, April 7, 1943, on "War and Peace in the Pacific".

The IPR records contain a letter dated May 18, 1943 which states in part,

"Dear CURRIE,

"I hope at the earliest possible moment you will send me extracts of paraphrases of the letters from China bearing on the subject of our common interests, also a copy of the memorandum that you showed us yesterday afternoon regarding a special institute and any other pertinent matter.

"Sincerely yours,  
/s/ EDWARD C. CARTER."

A letter dated May 22, 1943 stated as follows:

"Dear CARTER,

"I am enclosing some material on the plight of the intellectuals in China mainly from the personal correspondence of JOHN FAIRBANK. I am afraid that I cannot let you have more official stuff, but I will be glad to show it to you if and when you come to the office. I know that you will use this material discreetly and protect JOHN in such a way that his views cannot be possibly carried back to the Chinese.

"Sincerely yours,  
/s/ LAUHLIN CURRIE"

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-95069

~~SECRET~~

The records reflected that on January 17, 1944 CARTER sent the following telegram to LAUHLIN CURRIE, Foreign Economic Administration, Washington, D.C.:

"My friend VLADIMIR ROGOFF, Tass correspondent, enroute Moscow to London, will be Washington Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. Knows Chinese language. Been China five years. Was in Shanghai, China following Pearl Harbor until last March. Perhaps you would enjoy meeting him. If so, please communicate Tass, Washington."

It is to be noted that Tass is the Russian news agency.

A review of the files of the International Secretariat, IPR and the American Institute of Pacific Relations, Inc., 1 East 54th Street, New York City, was conducted by Special Agents of the New York Office from April 17 through May 29, 1950.

The files contained information that on January 20, 1944 ROSE YARDUMIAN of the IPR, Washington, sent a letter to EDWARD C. CARTER in which she stated that LAUHLIN CURRIE had made arrangements to see ROGOFF on that date.

Mr. CLAYTON LANE, Executive Secretary of the American Institute of Pacific Relations, Inc., 1 East 54th Street, New York City, upon being interviewed on April 17, 18, 25, 1950 by Special Agents of the New York Office, advised that LAUHLIN CURRIE, LAUHLIN CURRIE and Company, New York City, former head of the International Development Company, New York City, was special emissary to China for President ROOSEVELT in 1941. He was on the Board of Trustees of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Inc., during 1946, 1947 and 1948.

#### Miscellaneous

A review of the "Far Eastern Survey" issue of November 16, 1942, reflects an article entitled "Welles States United States Policy on China Unity".

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-95069

This article was unsigned. It summarized a statement on United States policy on the question of unity of the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists. The statement was issued as a result of a conference between SUMNER WELLES and LAUCHLIN CURRIE on one hand and EARL BROWDER, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, on the other hand.

The records of [redacted] reflected that when VLADIMIR VOLDEMAR ARCHOWSKI was employed at the Federal Economic Administration, Washington, D.C., that LAUCHLIN CURRIE was the one that recommended him as an employee. b1

The records of [redacted] reflected that ARCHOWSKI, a French citizen of Polish origin, entered the United States in July, 1941 and was reportedly active in offering his services to various United States Government agencies since the United States occupation of North Africa. (c) b1

The records of [redacted] further reflect that ARCHOWSKI was intelligent and capable but "utterly unreliable politically". It was indicated that he was potentially subversive and his patriotism for France or the United States was entirely superficial; that his business ethics were of a very low order and any transaction which he recommended should be checked with the greatest caution. b1

An article appeared in the "New York Journal American" written by DAVID SENTER on June 12, 1946 which stated that the Political Action Committee School in Washington, D.C. was labeled a Communist fraud. This article listed the Communist members of the faculty, among them being JOSEPH GAER.

According to information supplied by [redacted] stated that GAER was sent to him by LAUCHLIN CURRIE, formerly Personal Assistant to the late President ROOSEVELT. b7c b7D