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this since, while it is not known that they are being fostered by Communist, it has not been possible for the landlord group to stop their growth. The cooperatives are said to offer the quickest and most efficient means for the Chinese to regain their strength, and, further, they cannot be attacked because the people of the cooperatives are not Communists. The source reporting on the above, furnished this information in connection with Mrs. Philip Jacob Jaffe, who is interested in Indusco, Inc.

By virtue of a physical surveillance it was ascertained that Ch'ao Ting Chi, a close contact of Philip Jacob Jaffe, was in Washington, D. C., on April 17, 1945. On this date he was seen to go to 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. Ch'ao Ting Chi left the State Department shortly after noon and thereafter went to the Treasury Department Building where he entered at the 15th Street entrance and met two unidentified men with whom he had lunch.

It was learned through a microphone surveillance on Philip Jacob Jaffe on May 8, 1945, that Andrew Roth, Philip Jacob Jaffe and Theodore Cohen, of the Foreign Economic Administration, were in Jaffe's room at the Statler Hotel, at which time they discussed various people in the Government. They referred to charges brought against Michael Greenberg in FEA by the Civil Service Commission. Greenberg had been charged with Communist connections and affiliations. Jaffe, in referring to Greenberg's case, stated that Lauchlin Currie "who was the guy who could help" refused to furnish assistance.

In connection with inquiries conducted relative to Jefferson Franklin Ray, Jr., a contact of both Philip Jacob Jaffe and Kate Louise Mitchell, it was learned that Ray in his work at the Foreign Economic Administration did liaison work with Lauchlin Currie, Administrative Assistant to the late President Roosevelt in charge of Chinese matters. Ray, at least until the demise of FEA, received \$8,000 per year from the Foreign Economic Administration, being in charge of lend-lease to China (as it affected FEA).

In connection with inquiries conducted with respect to Michael Greenberg, referred to above, it was learned that Greenberg at one time was assigned to work with Lauchlin Currie at the White House on matters pertaining to Chinese affairs. In the Hatch Act investigation conducted of Greenberg a number of persons described him as being definitely a leftist if not a Communist. One source interviewed, George Taylor, Assistant Director of the Office of War Information, stated that Greenberg always advocated full and complete cooperation and support to the Chinese

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Communists. Mr. Taylor described the knowledge of the Near East and China on the part of Greenberg as being second-hand. He stated: "He (Greenberg) has never been there, and he hasn't been able to go because he is not a citizen. He should not be given a position of trust in the United States Government."

Microphone surveillance on Philip Jacob Jaffe revealed on May 29, 1945, that Andrew Roth and Philip Jacob Jaffe were discussing possible and potential contacts for Jaffe, these contacts being employed in the United States Government or being closely affiliated with persons therein. Roth referred to John Service in a vague fashion, and thereafter Jaffe made the statement, "Yeah - I know that Lauchlin Currie always used to be interested." Roth stated, "Yeah. That's right." The exact meaning behind these expressions is not clear. It is entirely possible, however, that they were referring to Currie as being interested in the Chinese Communists and their welfare.

The Bureau files further reflect that Lauchlin Currie spoke at the opening session of the International Student Assembly held in Washington, D. C., from September 2, to September 5, 1942, on "The End of Imperialism." Many known Communists and Communist sympathizers participated in the International Student Assembly.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

A physical surveillance was instituted on Lauchlin Currie on November 26, 1945, which revealed that he resided at 61 East 86th Street, New York City, and his business address was International Development Company, 19 Rector Street, New York City.

On November 30, 1945, Lauchlin Currie left New York City to spend the week end in Washington, D. C. However, physical surveillance failed to indicate that Currie had contacted any of the individuals named by Elizabeth Bentley as being engaged in Russian espionage.

On December 5, 1945, Lauchlin Currie again visited Washington, D. C., and returned to New York City the following day.

On December 7, 1945, Lauchlin Currie boarded a Northeastern Air Lines plane at LaGuardia Field on a flight to Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada, and on December 9, 1945, he returned to New York City from Bangor, Maine.

On December 9, 1945, according to a technical surveillance on the residence of Lauchlin Currie, it was ascertained that Lauchlin Currie talked to Mattie and that Currie advised Mattie that he had gotten back that evening. During the course of the conversation Currie said, "I'm dying with curiosity to know if you met with the 'Doc' today." Mattie said, "We're not going to see him until tomorrow." Currie stated, "You didn't need all that briefing then." Mattie advised Currie that he would see him the following day. *qu*

On December 12, 1945, through the technical surveillance, it was ascertained that Lauchlin Currie asked one John Lawler, 48 Sagamore Road, Bronxville, New York, to do something about the preparation of an agenda for the Italian meeting to be held in a few days. Currie also asked that consideration be given to the name and activities of the proposed organization. John Lawler told Currie that he had heard Currie may fly to Switzerland in a Martin Mars to demonstrate its air worthiness. Currie stated that he was not in favor of this and would probably get someone else to do it. He stated that he had received his passport but that it does not list Italy as one of the countries he may visit. Lawler said that he would check this for Currie and Currie suggested that an application be made for travel on the Queen Mary as well as trying for the Queen Elizabeth on December 29 or another ship for January 14. *qu*

Jack London, who is an associate of Lauchlin Currie, resides at 36 West 86th Street, New York City, and was formerly with the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

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On December 18, 1945, through the technical surveillance, it was ascertained that Lauchlin Currie conferred with Frank Coe (phonetic) of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Coe wanted to know if Currie was coming down to Washington and said there was to be a gathering of old-timers at Louie Behns (phonetic) on Thursday and that Lawler had asked Frank Coe to get in touch with Currie. Coe stated that a number of Currie's friends were to be there. However, Currie did not indicate that he would be present at the gathering. *ϕ u*

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Through the technical surveillance it was ascertained that Lauchlin Currie has stated that he plans to sail for Europe on January 14, 1946. *ϕ u*

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December 17, 1945

RE: BELA GOLD; wa, Bill Gold

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

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

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

BACKGROUND

The records of Selective Service Board #2 at Arlington, Virginia, reveal that Bela Gold registered on October 16, 1940, at Arlington, Virginia, giving his address as 3007 North Pershing Drive, Arlington, Virginia. He was born January 30, 1915, at Goloszar, Hungary. He stated that Sonia Steinman Gold of the same address would always know his address. He listed his employment as U.S. Department of Agriculture, South Building. His questionnaire revealed that he was married in New York City to Sonia Gold on July 5, 1938. His education consisted of attending New York University for four years, majoring in industrial engineering, and he took a graduate course at Columbia University, New York City, for two years studying economics. He listed as dependents his wife, Sonia, and a brother, William Gold whose age he gave as 19 in 1940 who was attending the University of Maryland Summer School and American University. He listed his parents as Leo Gold, age 51 in 1940, and Esther Gold, his mother, age 49, both residing at 1038 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, New York City.

In his questionnaire which he filled out in June, 1942, Bela Gold stated that his job at that time was a principal social science analyst and that his duties were to direct general economic and social research, carry out special administrative and research assignments for the Chief of the Bureau of Intelligence, Office of Facts and Figures, and for the head of the Division of Program Surveys, Bureau of Agriculture Economics. He stated that he was best fitted for directing research requiring knowledge of engineering, managerial and economic aspects of industrial operations. He is next best fitted as a

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director of social research. The Selective Service files further reveal that on April 16, 1945, form 42-A requesting deferment was submitted on behalf of Bela Gold by Kenneth O. Warner, Chairman of the Agency Deferment Committee, Foreign Economic Administration, which listed Bela Gold's position as adviser (Foreign Development Policy), salary \$8,000, which employment began September 18, 1944. He entered on duty in his present position as of February 1, 1945. His duties were described as follows: "Under a broad administrative direction of the Assistant Administrator in Charge of the Office of Economic Programs, Gold serves as Adviser of Foreign Economic Development Problems and Programs; specifically: arranges for the analyses of plans and projects for the reconstruction of war damaged areas and for the economic development of foreign countries and helps formulate such programs for major geographical areas of the world in conformance with the basic policies in long range interests of the United States; apprizes the relationship among industry, reconstruction, foreign development, U.S. conversion, and foreign disposal requirements, for their effective adjustment to one another; apprizes the relationship between relief and immediate rehabilitation measures on the one hand and longer run proposals so as to minimize waste and major gaps in the continuity of reconstruction program; arranges for the comparative analyses of U.S. postwar requirements for war materials and consumers' goods and the production potentials and local market potentials of alternate development program."

Bela Gold's place of employment with FEA was given as Temporary Building T located at 14th and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Room 2243, his telephone extension is 2263 on the FEA telephone number Executive-7030.

His Selective Service file further reflects that Bela Gold was rejected for the Army on March 6, 1943, October 14, 1943 and May 18, 1945, because of subminimal vision.

Information concerning Bela Gold's wife, Sonia Steinman Gold, is set out elsewhere herein inasmuch as she is also a subject in this case.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Physical surveillance was instituted on Bela Gold on November 19, 1945. This surveillance reveals that Bela Gold drives a black 1938 or 1939 Ford sedan from his residence, 3007 North Pershing Drive, Arlington, Virginia, to work each morning and parks it in the vicinity of Temporary Building T of the Foreign Economic Administration. The surveillance revealed that Bela Gold also visits the FEA Office at 22nd and Virginia Avenue, N. W.

On November 21, 1945, Bela Gold met an elderly couple at Union Station and they spent the Thanksgiving holiday with Bela Gold and his wife. They departed from Washington, D. C., on November 25, 1945, from Union Station and proceeded to New York City and entered an apartment building located at 50 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York. It is possible that this elderly couple was either Bela Gold's parents or his wife's parents. On November 24, 1945, it was noted that there was a nurse and a small baby at the Gold residence and it is recalled that Sonia Gold, wife of Bela Gold, has recently been on maternity leave from her position at the Treasury Department.

On November 26, 1945, Bela Gold left work at 5:35 P.M., and drove to Constitution Avenue and M Street, N. W., where he picked up a woman (later identified as Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly) who appeared to be waiting for him at the curb. Bela Gold then drove this woman to his residence. At 7:00 P.M. that evening Bela Gold and Elizabeth Sasuly were observed having dinner together and they spent the evening in what appeared to be a serious discussion. At 11:25 P.M., Elizabeth Sasuly left Bela Gold's residence and proceeded by bus and street car to her apartment in the Alban Towers Apartment, 3700 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. Elizabeth Sasuly is the subject of an Internal Security case in the Washington Field Office. An investigation of her reveals that in the spring of 1945, prior to the National Convention of the Communist Political Association in New York City, William Z. Foster and Earl Browder came to Washington, D. C., and were met by Elizabeth Sasuly, at which time Browder continued on to Pittsburgh and Foster was accompanied from the station by Elizabeth Sasuly to her residence in the Alban Towers Apartment. Elizabeth Sasuly is believed to be a member of the White Collar Unit of the Communist Party.

Investigation further revealed that [REDACTED]

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On December 7, 1945, Bela Gold received the following telegram from Leo Gold, New York City: "Appointment arranged." This wire also included a money order for the sum of \$100. Leo Gold, 1038 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, New York, is a brother of Bela Gold. *A u*

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Physical surveillance on Bela Gold was discontinued at 5:45 P.M. on December 8, 1945. Mail cover placed on the residence of Bela Gold reveals that he received a letter from the Royal Institute of International Affairs, 542 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York. On December 7, 1945, he received a letter from the Society for the Advancement of Managent, Post Office Box 27, Washington 4, D. C. He did not receive any other mail that would be pertinent to this investigation. However, it was noted that Bela Gold's brother, whose name is William Gold, receives mail at the same address as Bela Gold. *qu*

The Washington Field Office advised the Bureau on December 18, 1945, that it was ascertained through a technical surveillance that Bela Gold had lunch with a party referred to as Greg, which might either apply to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster or Joseph Gregg. This individual referred to as Greg indicated to Bela Gold that he was thinking about taking back his old job with the old agency with which he was previously connected. Inasmuch as it is known that Joseph Gregg is presently attempting to secure a position in view of his terminating his service with the Office of Inter-American Affairs around January 1, it is believed that the Greg was possibly Joseph Gregg, who was also named by Elizabeth Bentley as engaged in Russian espionage. *qu*

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December 18, 1945

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

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ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

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

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

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

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

BACKGROUND

The Treasury Department records reflect that Sonia Gold was formerly employed as secretary or assistant secretary to Harry White of the United States Treasury Department. Her address was indicated as 3007 North Pershing Drive, Arlington, Virginia.

On November 21, 1945, Special Agent Stanley T. Blaszak telephonically contacted the information bureau of the Treasury Department and ascertained that Sonia Gold was employed by the Treasury Department in the Monetary Research

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Branch, Room 3449 at the main Treasury building, 15th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., and that she was presently on leave. It was further ascertained that Sonia Gold was on maternity leave at the present time and had been for the past two months and the date of her return to her U.S. Treasury Department employment was not known.

Considerable information concerning Sonia Steinman Gold's husband, Bela Gold, is set out elsewhere in this case summary inasmuch as Bela Gold is also a subject.

One Sonia Gold was present on February 17, 1944, at a party sponsored by Lodge #141 (Jewish American - West Los Angeles) at 4660 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, California. The proceeds of which were to be contributed to the Morning Freiheit Association. Sonia Gold was one of the individuals present who sent greetings to the Red Army through the Morning Freiheit. Sonia Gold was also believed to be a member of the Executive Committee of Lodge #141 of International Workers Order of Los Angeles. It is not known whether this Sonia Gold is identical with the above-captioned individual or not.

One Sonia Gold of 3573 DeKalo Avenue, New York City, sent mail on July 21, 1943, to Frances Cleuman, wife of Morton Cleuman subject of a security matter (WP) investigation.

One Sonia Gold was listed as a member of the professional section of the Communist Party, USA, District 13, at San Francisco.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Investigation has revealed that Sonia Gold is at present on maternity leave from her position as secretary or assistant secretary to Harry White of the United States Treasury Department. A pretext telephone call to the Treasury Department revealed that Sonia Gold is on maternity leave at the present time and has been for the past two months. Physical surveillance instituted on November 20, 1945, revealed that Sonia Gold, wife of Bela Gold, is at present staying at her home, 3007 North Pershing Drive, Alexandria, Virginia, where it has been observed that she is apparently taking care of a young baby. In view of this fact, the physical surveillance was discontinued. A physical surveillance of Sonia S. Gold which has been handled in connection with that of her husband, Bela Gold, reveals that she spends most of her time with her husband in the evenings. The surveillance has not indicated that she has returned to work at the Treasury Department nor does it indicate that she is otherwise employed except as a housewife.

On December 7, 1945, Bela Gold drove his wife, Sonia Gold, to the Union Station in Washington, D. C. She was carrying a small satchel type suitcase, dark brown in color. She purchased a one way ticket to New York City and departed from Washington, D. C., for New York City on the 6:00 P.M. train which was scheduled to arrive in New York City at 10:00 P.M. Surveillance of Sonia Gold was taken over by Agents of the New York Field Office upon her arrival in New York City. Bela Gold returned to his residence in Arlington, Virginia, after placing his wife on the train.

The Washington Field Office by teletype dated December 15, 1945, advised the Bureau that Sonia Gold, wife of Bela Gold, will return to work at the Treasury Department shortly after January 1, 1946. On December 26, 1945, the Washington Field Office by teletype advised that it was learned through a technical surveillance on the residence of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster that on December 20, 1945, Helen Silvermaster attempted to contact Sonia Gold with negative results.

The Washington Field Office by teletype advised the Bureau on December 27, 1945, that Sonia Gold, wife of Bela Gold, had an appointment to meet Mrs. Helen Silvermaster at noon, Friday, December 28, 1945, for lunch. Through the technical surveillance it was learned that Mrs. Silvermaster was very insistent in making this appointment and that Sonia Gold was reticent in accepting the appointment.

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

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ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

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

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

BACKGROUND

Personal History

The records of the Selective Service Board Number 3, 1740 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., reveal that Irving Kaplan registered for Selective Service on January 12, 1943, at which time he stated that he was born on September 23, 1900, at Zdzenciol, Nowogrodek, Poland. At the time he registered he was residing at 3354 Martha Custis Drive, Alexandria, Virginia. He stated that he was married to Dorothy F. Kaplan at New York City, on March 31, 1929. He stated that his education consisted of one year liberal arts, City College of New York, three years liberal arts, Columbia University, and one and one half years at Fordham Law School.

On the Selective Service records Irving Kaplan listed his employment as follows:

1935 - 1938, Associate Director, National Research Project
1938 - 1940, Special Assistant to the Attorney General

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1940 - 1942, Principal Analyst

In 1943 he stated that his occupation was economist and head Program Progress Analyst of the War Production Board, Social Security Building (Specific locations of employments not listed).

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On the Voters' Registration Certificate #741528 on file with the Philadelphia Board of Registration Commissioners the name of Irving Kaplan appears and it is reflected that Kaplan stated he was born on September 23, 1900, at New York City.

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There is being set forth below in chronological order a list of the residence addresses of Irving Kaplan:

At the time Kaplan was attending Morris High School, Bronx, New York, he indicated that he resided at 522 Morris Park Avenue, New York City; from December 1926, to July, 1929, at 34 West 75th Street, New York City.

According to the Retail Credit Association records, San Francisco, California, while employed by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company from 1929 to 1934, Irving Kaplan resided at 2130 Leavenworth Street, 101 Rivoli Street,

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both in San Francisco, California, and 1110 Miller Avenue, Berkeley, California.

Records of the WPA in Washington, D. C., indicated that prior to the time Irving Kaplan was employed by this agency in July, 1935, he had resided at 883 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

The Retail Credit Bureau of Greater New York advised that on May 27, 1936, their Bureau had received a claim against Mrs. Irving Kaplan who formerly resided at 883 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, her former name being Dorothy Friedland.

In 1935, when Irving Kaplan made application for employment with the WPA in Washington, D. C., he listed his address as 1830 Phelps Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The records of the Market Street National Bank, Juniper and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, disclosed that in 1935, a joint bank account was opened by Irving Kaplan and Dorothy Friedland, then residing at 5101 North 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The Voters' Registration, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, disclosed that Irving Kaplan registered as a voter in 1935, at which time he was residing at 135 South 20th Street, Philadelphia. At the time of registration Irving Kaplan indicated that he had resided one year in the Philadelphia area and two and one half years in the state of Pennsylvania; that he had come from California in 1935.

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The files of the Credit Bureau, Washington, D. C., contained a report from the Potomac Credit Bureau, Incorporated, Arlington, Virginia, dated July 14, 1943, on one Irving Kaplan (Dorothy) of 5350 Edmonds Place, N. W. This information indicated that Kaplan had resided at 5350 Edmonds Place, N. W., since about 1940 and that prior to this residence he had resided at 1800 Connecticut Avenue, N. W. for a period of two years. This

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report further reflected that he had come to 5315 Edmond Place, N. W., from the Chatham Apartments, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he had resided for a number of years. This report indicated that he was employed by the War Production Board, Washington, D. C., in the Office of Progress Reports as Vice Chairman of production and that he had been so employed since about February, 1942. His annual income was reported at \$6,500 per year. The report indicated that his wife was unemployed.

As of March, 1945, according to J. P. Bowder, Manager, C and P Telephone Company at Alexandria, Virginia, Irving Kaplan was then residing at 3354 Matha Custis Drive, Park Fairfax, Alexandria, Virginia.

Activities and Associates

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At the time of Irving Kaplan's employment with the WPA in Washington, D. C., in a personnel status statement prepared by him dated July 10, 1935, he indicated that the following individuals were his references for employment:

1. Virgil Jordan, 247 Park Avenue, New York City. It was subsequently developed that Dr. Virgil Jordan was affiliated with the National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Avenue, New York City, where Kaplan was at one time employed.
2. S. G. Rubinow, Director of Publicity, American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 East Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.
3. Eustace Cullinane, an attorney in the Mills Tower Building, San Francisco, California.
4. Miss Frances Rice, Head of the Section on Cost of Living Indices and a statistician employed by the Department of Labor. (During 1942, Frances Rice was known as Mrs. Herbert Fuchs, an associate statistician and economist in the Cost of Living Division, Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation conducted by the Bureau. This investigation revealed that the name of Mrs. Herbert Fuchs, 5410 Cathedral Avenue, N. W., appeared on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization and the Dies Committee records indicated that Mrs. Herbert Fuchs was affiliated with the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and affiliated with the League of Women's Shoppers, and was listed as a speaker at the National Convention of the League held in New York City, May 10, 11, 1940.

At the time of Irving Kaplan's employment with the Department of Justice, he listed the following persons as his references:

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1. Corrington Gill, Assistant Administrator, WPA, Washington, D. C. Corrington Gill, according to the 1940-1941 edition of Who's Who in America, is an economist who was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, on January 17, 1898. He has been employed by the United States Government in various capacities since 1931.

2. Laughlin Curry, Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D. C. (This person is undoubtedly identical with Lauchlin Currie who was the Assistant Director of the Division of Research and Statistics for the Federal Reserve Board. Lauchlin Currie was identified by Elizabeth T. Bentley as being a member of the Communist Party underground group in Washington, D. C., and as having engaged in espionage activities for the Soviet Union.)

3. O. E. Kiessling, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

4. Harry Jerome, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

5. A. G. Silverman, the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D. C. (This individual is believed identical with Abraham George Silverman, who like Lauchlin Currie was identified by Elizabeth Bentley as a member of the Communist underground group in Washington, D. C., engaged in Soviet espionage.)

According to the report of Special Agent A. Robert Swanson, made at New York, dated August 22, 1945, in the case captioned, "Isidore Gibby Needelman, Internal Security - R."

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During the course of the above investigation it was determined that long distance telephone calls were placed from the Needelman home to telephone number Temple 0983 in Alexandria, Virginia, on December 10, 1944; January 24, 28, 1945; March 13, 17, 23, and 26, 1945. Through Mr. J. B. Bowden, Manager of the C & P Telephone Company, it was ascertained that telephone number Temple 0983 was listed to Irving Kaplan, residing at 3354 Martha Custis Drive, Alexandria, Virginia. Mr. Bowden informed that the service to Kaplan has been continuous since October 8, 1943. J. B. u

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It will be noted that Isidore Needelman was admitted to the United States citizenship on September 23, 1926, before the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. At the time of his naturalization, the two witnesses given by him were detained due to business reasons, and, therefore, there were substituted other witnesses, one of whom was Irving Kaplan, a tax clerk who resided at 1330 Morris Avenue, Bronx, New York.

Isidore Needelman, referred to above, was on March 6, 1945, a legal representative of Amtorg Trading Corporation at New York City and maintained an office in the Amtorg Building at 210 Madison Avenue, New York City. He was born in Russia on November 4, 1902, and was admitted to practice law in the state of New York in 1932. Both Needelman and his wife were described as Communists.

According to the report of Special Agent Arthur E. Dooley, made at New York, dated September 14, 1943, in the case entitled, "Sampson Milgrom, Internal Security - C," it was reflected that Milgrom, a prominent New York Communist, when he rented an apartment at 8720 12th Street, Detroit, Michigan, stated in his application for a lease that he had previously resided with G. Needelman at 43 West 93rd Street for a period of two years. It will be noted that this address is the present residence of Isidore Gibby Needelman.

The name Irving Kaplan appeared in the active indices or mailing list of the United American - Spanish Aid Committee, according to [REDACTED]

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Dorothy Friedland Kaplan JK u

The report of Special Agent R. C. Taylor, San Francisco, California, dated June 25, 1941, in the case entitled, "Paul Wright Orr, with aliases, et al, Internal Security - C," contains information to the effect that on March 25, 1935, Violet Balcomb Orr, a prominent Communist, was associated with Dorothy Friedland, and both were described as "two professional grafters." On March 28, 1935, Violet Orr received a letter from Earl Browder in New York City. It was indicated that the letter had been addressed to Dorothy Friedland at 1026 Market Street, San Francisco, California. On April 15, 1935, Violet Orr had taken the place of Dorothy Friedland as the Correspondence Secretary of the American League Against War and Fascism.

The report of Special Agent T. W. Dawsey, dated March 8, 1941, at Washington, D. C., captioned, "League of Women's Shoppers, Internal Security

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- C," Dorothy Friedland Kaplan was listed as an active member of this organization.

In the report of Special Agent Dawsey referred to above, dated March 10, 1941, Washington, D. C., in the case captioned, "National Federation for Constitutional Liberties," Dorothy Friedland Kaplan was listed as an active associate.

The personnel files at the WPA reflect that Dorothy Friedland Kaplan received a temporary appointment with this agency on September 4, 1940, and that her services were terminated on January 31, 1941.

On January 24, 1944, the Washington Field Division received information that one Dorothy Kaplan, who was employed by the War Shipping Administration, contacted an individual named Elaine at the National Maritime Committee, Washington, D. C. Dorothy Kaplan requested that Elaine round up six typists and stated to Elaine, "You'd better handle this if you want to get your seaman deferred." It is not known whether this Kaplan is identical with Dorothy Friedland Kaplan.

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b7D) The report of Special Agent R. N. Franke dated May 24, 1941, New York City, in the case captioned, "Amtorg Trading Corporation, Espionage - R," it was stated that [REDACTED] who is himself affiliated with the Amtorg Trading Corporation, identified one Morris Kaplan as an American citizen connected with Amtorg, whom he characterized as a "less important Communist Party member." This Kaplan was subsequently identified by [REDACTED] as being identical with Morris Kaplan, who was last in the state of Mississippi. It is not known whether this individual is identical with the father of Irving Kaplan or not.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

As stated previously herein on July 10, 1945, passport #176 Special was issued to Irving Kaplan for travel to the continent of Europe, the British Isles and necessary countries en route for a one year period.

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A physical surveillance was instituted at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kaplan at 3354 Martha Custis Drive, Alexandria, Virginia, on November 27, 1945. However, this surveillance was discontinued when it was learned that Irving Kaplan had transferred from the FEA to the Treasury Department and is presently in Europe on a Government mission. It was learned that he had been in Europe on this Government mission for about four months prior to December 1, 1945, and is expected back in the United States about January, 1946.

Through a technical surveillance on the residence of Irving Kaplan, it was ascertained that Dorothy Kaplan, wife of Irving Kaplan, on December 7, 1945, contacted Sara Silverman, wife of Abraham George Silverman, advising that Joey (whose identity is unknown) had contacted her at work and asked what was the name of that man who works for the Russians in New York. Dorothy Kaplan told Mrs. Silverman that she had informed Joey to ask George Silverman for this information. Mrs. Silverman then said that Joey was very unpredictable and that George Silverman is the only one who knows how to handle him. Mrs. Silverman mentioned that Joey had been attempting to reach Silverman for the last few nights, apparently with negative results. *qu*

On December 10, 1945, through a technical surveillance it was ascertained that at 8:00 p.m. Dorothy Kaplan contacted Helen Silvermaster, wife of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, and inquired for Ludwig Ullmann. She talked with Ullmann and asked him if he had a time schedule as to when her husband Irving Kaplan might be coming home from Europe, and she inquired concerning cables which had been sent by the War Department relative to Kaplan's homecoming. Ullmann told Dorothy Kaplan that he had sent a personal cable in addition to the War Department's cable informing Kaplan that the War Department had been requested by the Treasury Department to return Kaplan to this country. *qu*

On the same date it was ascertained that Dorothy Kaplan contacted Sara Silverman, wife of George Silverman to explain that she, Dorothy Kaplan, *qu*

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had received a cable from Irving Kaplan to the effect that he had not received a cable from anyone. Dorothy Kaplan advised that the Treasury Department had requested Kaplan's release so that he might return to the Treasury Department to work. George Silverman then indicated to Dorothy Kaplan that he would call up his friend Ullmann on December 11, 1945, to find out why Ullmann "doesn't do it." *du*

On December 11, 1945, it was ascertained through technical surveillance that Dorothy Kaplan received a cablegram from Irving Kaplan in Europe instructing her to tell Frank (possibly Frank Coe) that no confirming cable had been received by him as yet; that a person named Nixon had cabled one Bernstein and White (possibly Harry Dexter White) on December 11, 1945, requesting Kaplan's immediate recall on account of urgent matters. [It is believed that the Bernstein referred to is a Lieutenant Colonel Bernard Bernstein, who is a close contact of Harry Dexter White. *du* It is also believed that the Frank referred to is perhaps Frank Coe of the Treasury Department.) *du*

On December 11, 1945, through the technical surveillance it was ascertained that Dorothy Kaplan contacted Ludwig Ullmann and told him that she had been talking to Frank Coe about the time schedule for Irving Kaplan's coming back and the fact that she had received a cable from Irving Kaplan indicating that he had not received any cable from the War Department. Ullmann told Mrs. Kaplan there was nothing he could do, that the War Department was being requested by the Treasury Department to return Kaplan to the United States immediately. *du*

On December 11, 1945, Dorothy Kaplan contacted George Silverman and stated that she was emotionally upset about Ludwig Ullmann's attitude and because the cable was not sent until December 7, 1945. Dorothy Kaplan indicated that she blamed Frank Coe about sending the cable late, and she advised Silverman concerning the cable she had received from Irving Kaplan. Dorothy Kaplan told Silverman that Frank Coe was deeply concerned over Irving Kaplan and was trying to find an important job for him at the Treasury Department. George Silverman indicated to Mrs. Kaplan that he had called Frank Coe and tried to impress him as to the urgency of the situation. *du*

On December 11, 1945, it was further ascertained through the technical surveillance that Dorothy Kaplan again contacted Frank Coe regarding the cable to her husband to recall him from Europe at which time Frank Coe advised Dorothy Kaplan to send a cable telling him that they are doing everything possible and that it will take time because of the red tape involved. *du*

The Washington Field Office advised the Bureau by teletype December 15, 1945, that Dorothy Kaplan, wife of Irving Kaplan, was expected to have dinner at the Magdorfs on Wednesday evening, December 19, 1945. *du*

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Through a technical surveillance it was further learned that Ludwig Ullmann had contacted Dorothy Kaplan and advised her that the War Department had finally sent out the cable to Irving Kaplan requesting his recall to this country. Dorothy Kaplan subsequently contacted George Silverman and advised him of the information she had received from Ludwig Ullmann. George Silverman then suggested that Dorothy Kaplan send the following cable to Irving Kaplan: "Recall cable has cleared War Department and sent overseas. Suggest that you might try expediting your end." Through the technical surveillance it was ascertained that Dorothy Kaplan did send this cable to Irving Kaplan in Europe. u
X

The Washington Field Office advised the Bureau by teletype dated December 18, 1945, through technical surveillance it was ascertained that Irving Kaplan was flying home from Europe on or about December 24, 1945. X u

The Washington Field Office advised the Bureau by teletype December 26, 1945, that Mrs. Dorothy Kaplan went to New York City on Saturday, December 22, 1945, to meet her husband, Irving Kaplan, who was arriving from overseas. They had reservations at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City. Prior to Mrs. Kaplan's departure from Washington, D. C., she lunched with George Silverman. On December 23, 1945, Irving Kaplan called George Silverman and advised that he would arrive in Washington on Christmas Day. George Silverman invited Irving Kaplan and his wife, Dorothy Kaplan, to spend New Years Eve at the Silverman residence. X u

The Washington Field Office by teletype advised the Bureau on December 27, 1945, that through a technical surveillance it was ascertained that Irving Kaplan informed Harry Magdoff that he, Kaplan, was returning to work at the Treasury Department on December 26, 1945. X u

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Re: ALEXANDER KORAL (X) u

CONNECTION WITH CASE

On December 1, 1945, it was ascertained that an unknown person had contacted Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and had spent several hours with him and had departed from Washington, D. C., on Pennsylvania train number 154 which was expected to arrive at New York City at 9:00 P.M. Physical surveillance revealed that this individual was later identified as Alexander Koral and he proceeded from Pennsylvania Station to an apartment building located at 290 Empire Boulevard, Brooklyn, New York. (X) u

BACKGROUND

The records of Selective Service Board No. 183, Brooklyn, New York, reveals that Alexander Koral registered for Selective Service on February 15, 1942. He stated that he was born on April 18, 1897 at White Chapel, London, England, and that he was employed by the Board of Education at a building located at 49 Flatbush Avenue Extension. On his Selective Service questionnaire executed on August 21, 1942, Koral stated that his education consisted of two and one half years studying general science at Cooper Union and one year studying mechanical drawing at the same school. He also spent one year studying strength of materials at Polytechnic Institute. The title of Koral's present position is that of Plumbing and Training Engineer and his work is said to be planning of plumbing for public schools. He claims two years of experience in this work and presently receives a salary of \$4260 per annum. He began working with the Board of Education on January 16, 1922. Koral stated that he was married on May 19, 1923 at the Brooklyn Ethical Cultural Society and his wife's name is Helen, her age in 1942 was 38. He also set out the names of Richard Koral, age 18 in 1942, and Gilbert Koral, age 16, in 1942, as the names of his two sons.

Salvatore J. Basile, superintendent at 290 Empire Boulevard, Brooklyn, New York, advised that Alexander Koral and his family resided at apartment 6C at that address. Basile stated that Koral was "one hundred and two per cent" Communistic and that he made no secret of his Communist attachment. He also said that Koral maintained one room in his apartment which was outfitted as a laboratory in which he had chemical paraphernalia and that he had observed Koral's apartment had a considerable number of tools and supplies from the Board of Education.

Mr. Basile was recontacted and he advised that Alexander Koral and his family occupied a four room apartment and he has living with him his wife and their one son named Richard who has recently been discharged from the United States Army. They have another son who is presently in a

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sanitarium suffering from tuberculosis of the bones. Alexander Koral is described as a man who minds his own business and although he had resided at the apartment house for over five years, very little is known about him by the superintendent.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

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A physical surveillance on Nathan Gregory Silvermaster reveals that at 3:00 P.M., on December 1, 1945, Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster left their residence in their automobile and parked near the intersection of Thirtieth Street and Reno Road. Silvermaster separated from his wife and mingled with shoppers and pedestrians and shortly thereafter returned to rejoin Mrs. Silvermaster with a man subsequently identified as being one Alexander Koral. The three individuals entered the Silvermaster automobile and they proceeded north on Connecticut Avenue, turning east of Broad Branch Road, Northwest, thence to Beach Drive via Brookville Road, emerging from Rock Creek Park Way via Morrow Drive and proceeded to the Transit Company Station at Fourteenth and Colorado Avenue. Alexander Koral alighted from the Silvermaster car and proceeded to the street car stop. He was observed to cross Fourteenth Street and to board a street car proceeding south on Fourteenth Street. He proceeded to Union Station and boarded a train for New York City at 4:55 P.M., and arrived in New York City at 9:25 P.M. There he proceeded to his residence at 290 Empire Boulevard, Brooklyn, New York.

In view of the above contact with Silvermaster, an investigation was instituted concerning the activities of Alexander Koral. On December 5, 6, and 7, 1945, physical surveillance revealed that Koral left his residence at approximately 8:10 A.M., and proceeded to the Offices of the Board of Education, 49 Flatbush Avenue Extension, Brooklyn, New York, where Koral is employed.

A physical surveillance on December 8 and 9 indicated that Alexander Koral engaged in repeated maneuvers to determine the presence of a surveillance and for this reason surveillance was temporarily discontinued.

A physical surveillance from December 12 to December 14, 1945, indicated that Koral each morning proceeded to his place of employment.

His activities on Saturday, December 15, and Sunday, December 16, were likewise covered by physical surveillance and during the course of the above mentioned surveillances, Alexander Koral was not observed to make any contacts believed pertinent to instant investigation.

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

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ku

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

.....

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

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BACKGROUND

Abraham George Silverman resides at 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., telephone Adams 1044. He was born February 2, 1900, at Przasnysz, Poland. He is a graduate of Harvard University, holding the following degrees: S.B., A.M., and Ph.D. Likewise he holds an M.A. degree from Leland Stanford University. Silverman was formerly employed as a Chief Production Specialist, Material Division, Army Air Forces, with a rating of CAF-15, salary \$8,250. This employment lasted from March 26, 1942, until August 18, 1945, at which time Silverman left this employment to work for the French Supply Council, a part of the French Government, with offices at 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., telephone number Decatur 7935, Extension 445.

An anonymous letter was received in April, 1944, which purported to list certain members of the Communist underground government group. This letter was believed written by Mrs. Victor Perlo inasmuch as the anonymous writer had placed a parenthetical notation "ex-husband" after listing the name Victor Perlo. On the list of alleged members of the government underground group was "George Silverman (Railroad Retirement Board works through close friends who are indebted to him - Lauchlin Currie - Harry White, etc."

Mrs. Victor Perlo, nee Katherine Wills, alias Roberta Major, was interviewed in Fort Worth, Texas, on September 6, 1944, and confirmed that she had written the anonymous letter mentioned above regarding the Communist underground in the government. She, upon interview, indicated with reference to George Silverman that the latter had endeavored to sever his connections with the Communist Party but had been unsuccessful in this regard due to fear that he would be persecuted by that organization.

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The records of the Washington Field Office reveal that A. George Silverman, residing at 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., of the Railroad Retirement Board, was carried on the membership list of the Capitol City Forum. The records of the Capitol City Forum also indicated that Silverman was a Socialist and that his name also appeared on the indices of the League of Industrial Democracy. Silverman was also reported to have participated in the National Socialist Workers' Laidler dinner in 1940.

On February 7, 1945, Harriet Bouslog, Legislative Representative of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, who is attached to the CIO Maritime Committee in Washington, D. C., contacted a

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Mr. Silverman of the War Department, Extension 4802, to change the time of an appointment which had previously been arranged for Louis Goldblatt. Louis Goldblatt is Secretary-Treasurer of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, San Francisco, California, and is known by the San Francisco Field Office to be a member of the Special Branch of the Communist Party in that city.

The following information was developed in connection with the case entitled "Philip Jacob Jaffe, with aliases, et al; Espionage - C." During the stay of David Karr, an assistant of Drew Pearson, at the Beverly Hills Hotel, Beverly Hills, California, May 26-29, 1945, photographs of the personal papers and notebook of Karr were obtained. There appeared in the notebook an entry as follows: "George Silverman? - Adams 1044, 4802 -- ?" The notation "4802" appearing after George Silverman's name probably refers to Silverman's telephone extension at the War Department which was revealed from the telephone call made by Harriet Bouslog to the War Department, Extension 4802. The notation "Adams 1044" is probably a residence telephone number which current directories show is the number listed for A. George Silverman, 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

In June, 1944, it was determined that A. George Silverman was a civilian employee of the Army Air Forces, War Department, Washington, D. C. This individual was contacted as a source of information in connection with a Hatch Act investigation of Margaret Greenfield, Assistant Chief, Progress Reporting Branch, Division of Research, Office of Price Administration. Silverman advised that he had worked with Greenfield at the Railroad Retirement Board and praised the individual under inquiry as to both her ability and loyalty. In 1940 the name A. George Silverman, 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, was on the Washington, D. C. mailing list of "The Socialist," official publication of the Socialist Party of the United States. Inasmuch as Abraham George Silverman has been connected with both the Railroad Retirement Board and the War Department, it is believed that he is identical with the George Silverman mentioned by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement as a part of a Soviet espionage ring.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

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On November 20, 1945, a physical surveillance of Abraham George Silverman was instituted, which surveillance has disclosed that he resides at 2325 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Telephone Adams 1044, and that he is employed by the French Supply Council of the French Government, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.

On November 27, 1945, Silverman was observed to leave the French Supply Council with an unidentified man and they drove off in a 1941 Chevrolet sedan with D. C. license 83-239, which is listed to Oscar L. Altman, 502 6th Street, S. W., Washington, D. C. They drove to the Carlton Hotel where Silverman alighted from the car and went into the lobby of the hotel and visited some one at the Carlton.

On December 2 and 3, 1945, Silverman was in contact with an individual later identified as Jerome K. Ohrbach, an official of the Ohrbach department store of New York City. Bill Gurney, additional identifying data unknown, was in Washington, D. C. with Jerome K. Ohrbach. It is not known what connection there is between these two individuals and Silverman. *ku*

On December 4, 1945, through a technical surveillance on the residence of Silverman, it was ascertained that an unidentified man contacted Silverman and asked him for Dorothy Kaplan's telephone number, which was Temple 0983. (Dorothy Kaplan is the wife of Irving Kaplan who was mentioned by the informant as engaging in Russian espionage activities). The unidentified man indicated that Irving Kaplan and others would be recalled as of December 5, 1945. On the same day the technical surveillance revealed that Sarah Silverman, wife of Abraham George Silverman, contacted Dorothy Kaplan. *ku*

On December 5, 1945, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster contacted Mrs. Silverman and asked for George Silverman who was out at that time. Later the same evening, Silverman contacted the Silvermaster residence and spoke to Helen Silvermaster who advised him that "Gregg" would not be able to see Silverman on the following Sunday. *ku*

On December 7, 1945, Dorothy Kaplan, wife of Irving Kaplan, was again in contact with Mrs. Silverman. *ku*

On December 10, 1945, through technical surveillance it was ascertained that Dorothy Kaplan again contacted Mrs. Silverman to explain that she had received a cable from her husband Irving Kaplan. Dorothy Kaplan further explained to Mrs. Silverman that she had just had a conversation with William Ludwig Ullman and he had told her that one cable had come from the War Department asking for Kaplan's release and another had been sent to Kaplan direct. Later the same day Dorothy Kaplan also conversed with Abraham George Silverman and she told him that on Tuesday, December 4, 1945, Irving Kaplan had called from Paris *ku*

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and had talked with Frank Coe. She indicated that the Treasury Department had requested Kaplan's release so that he may return to work. Silverman indicated in the conversation that Frank Coe was a good friend of Kaplan's and that he, Silverman, would try to push the thing through as soon as possible. *KU*

On December 13, 1945, Dorothy Kaplan contacted Silverman, at which time she stated that she had just received a call from William Ludwig Ullman telling her that the cable to her husband had finally cleared. *KU*

On December 6, 1945, a physical surveillance revealed that Silverman had dinner at the Willard Hotel on this date with a man believed to be George A. Tesoro, who was evidently employed in Temporary Building T at 14th and Constitution Avenue, N. W.

On December 6, 1945, Silverman was again in contact with an individual believed to be Oscar Altman mentioned above. *KU*

On December 12, 1945, at 12:45 a.m., an unidentified individual was observed to leave Silverman's apartment and proceed to the Carlton Hotel. Investigation revealed that General B. E. Myers resided at the Carlton Hotel, and inasmuch as one Ben Myers was to call at Silverman's residence on the evening of December 11, 1945, it was believed that Ben Myers was General B. E. Myers. Henry Paris, Assistant Manager of the Carlton Hotel, advised that Major General Bennett Myers, Bayville, Long Island, had registered in room 306 at that hotel on December 10, 1945, and that he had stopped at the hotel on numerous occasions during the past few months. Mr. Paris stated that Myers is presently in civilian clothes.

The Washington Field Office by teletype dated December 17, 1945, advised the Bureau that George Silverman and his wife were going to meet their son Dick Silverman at 5:00 p.m. in the lobby of the Hotel New Yorker on Tuesday, December 18, 1945, and that they were scheduled to return to Washington on the 7:30 p.m. train on the same day. Inquiry at the Hotel New Yorker revealed no record of registration for the month of December for George Silverman and his wife or son Dick Silverman. *KU*

By teletype dated December 19, 1945, the Washington Field Office advised that through a technical surveillance it was ascertained that George Silverman had a conversation with an individual whose name was phonetically believed to be Sacha Donty at the Statler Hotel on December 12, 1945. Further inquiry made at the Statler Hotel reflects that this person is identical with one Cesare Sacer Doti, who is registered as being employed at the Italian Embassy and who is allegedly in the United States on an Italian mission, the nature of which is unknown. *KU*

On December 19, 1945, George Silverman was in Washington, D. C. and was observed at his office.

The Washington Field Office by teletype dated December 26, 1945,

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advised the Bureau that Mrs. Dorothy Kaplan went to New York City on Saturday, December 22, 1945, to meet her husband Irving Kaplan who was arriving from overseas and prior to Mrs. Kaplan's departure from Washington she lunched with George Silverman on December 22.

On December 23, 1945, Irving Kaplan called George Silverman and advised that he would arrive in Washington on Christmas Day. *AU*

Physical and technical surveillance has revealed that Abraham George Silverman has been in contact with numerous individuals; however, the complete activities of George Silverman are not being set out herein as they are not deemed pertinent to the instant investigation. *AU*

December 18, 1945

RE: WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

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

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

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

BACKGROUND

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reveal that William Henry Taylor was born at Revelstoke, British Columbia, on March 30, 1906. He was employed as a university professor and arrived at Honolulu, Hawaii on September 4, 1936, on the SS "Empress" of Japan residing there until December 12, 1939.

The file further reflects that he married Dorothy Gray Taylor on September 17, 1906. She was born in New York City. Taylor filed his petition for naturalization on December 12, 1939, and certificate of naturalization #472136 was issued to him in the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii at Honolulu on March 30, 1940.

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Taylor studied at the University of British Columbia and received a Ph.D. Degree from the University of California in 1953 after which he taught economics in the University of Hawaii for eight years. During 1954 he paid a visit to Russia for several months duration. Informants in Hawaii have advised that Taylor was definitely Communistic.

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Mr. A. F. Luxford, Assistant General Counsel, U.S. Treasury Department, advised that Taylor had always supported Russia and has pointed out the importance of Russia's participation in the war effort. He said that he did not believe that Taylor was a member of the Communist Party. He advised that he and Taylor have been in conferences with representatives of the Soviet Government in connection with monetary matters relating to our mutual war effort.

The records at the Friendship Heights post office, substation Washington, D.C., revealed that there was a change of address card for William Henry Taylor which was filed with that post office on June 4, 1945, which shows that Taylor's address was 3760 39th Street, N.W., and that his new address would be "c/o The American Embassy, London, England." An anonymous inquiry was made telephonically of the U.S. Treasury Department, Division of Monetary Research, and advice was received that William Henry Taylor is presently in London, England, for the Treasury Department and that mail to him should be addressed "William Henry Taylor, United States Treasury Representative, c/o American Embassy, London, England."

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Taylor was active in the International Professional Association (IPA), Honolulu, Hawaii, and according to this source is definitely Communistic in his ideas, regardless of whether he is actually a member of the Communist Party or not. This informant stated that Taylor talks about Communism constantly and is lavish in his praise of Russia. Taylor visited Russia for several months in 1934.

E. M. Bernstein, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department, advised that he had known Taylor from the time he commenced working for the Treasury Department in 1941. He stated that Taylor was first employed under his jurisdiction and that he now holds an equal position in the same division. He further advised that he knew nothing that would indicate that Taylor was disloyal to the United States but would state that Taylor was pro-Russian in that he has a great deal of admiration for the Soviet government both prior to and since the outbreak of the war between Russia and Germany.

William Henry Taylor was shown as a sponsor on a visa application for one Carlos Blanco (Aquina)

William Henry Taylor was also listed as a sponsor of a visa application of Wu Chee-hsien.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

As stated above, investigation at the Friendship Heights Post Office Substation revealed that there was a change of address card for William H. Taylor which was filed with that post office on June 4, 1945. This card showed that Taylor's address was 3760 - 39th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and that his new address would be in care of the American Embassy at London, England. An anonymous inquiry was made telephonically in November, 1945, to the Personnel Department of the United States Treasury Division of Monetary Research and advice was received that William H. Taylor is presently in London, England, for the Treasury Department and that mail to him should be addressed to William H. Taylor, United States Treasury Representative, Care American Embassy, London, England.

Inasmuch as William H. Taylor is employed in London, England, for the Treasury Department, no further investigation has been conducted by the Washington Field Office.

A technical surveillance revealed that Harry Dexter White, who is home ill, was contacted on Saturday, December 15, 1945, by William H. Taylor. The conversation indicated that Taylor would arrive in Paris, France, on December 17, 1945, and White requested Taylor to contact a Mr. Snyder of the Treasury Department upon arrival. The conversation indicated that Taylor was to be in charge of the Treasury Department project there.

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

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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"tions on the part of Ullman or the Silvermaster crowd, and if any information was attributed to Kades, it was innocently done on the part of Kades.

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

"I recall that when I was to return the enlarger that Ludwig Ullman turned over to me, Jack instructed me not to hand this to him personally, but to take this to a locker in the Greyhound Bus Terminal on 34th Street in New York City, and that when I subsequently saw him I was to turn over to him the key to this locker, and he would have someone pick this up. On other occasions, I utilized lockers in the railroad terminals, and I know this was a favorite device adopted where some bulky object had to be delivered from one person to another."

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The records of Selective Service Board #2, 3000 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., reveal that on November 26, 1940, a letter was addressed to Local Draft Board #2 from the White House, Washington, D. C., over the signature of Lauchlin Currie requesting the members of the Board to consider further deferment of William Ludwig Ullmann inasmuch as his services were presently irreplaceable and that it was difficult to find another person with Ullmann's professional competence and specialty, inasmuch as he was particularly well-informed and an expert analyst of questions regarding strategic and other economic aspects of national defense. On November 9, 1940, a communication was addressed to Local Draft Board #2 by the Treasury Department over the signature of H. D. White (Harry Dexter White), Director of Monetary Research, requesting deferment of William Ludwig Ullmann. The records of Selective Service Board #2 further reveal that William Ludwig Ullmann entered on active duty April 16, 1943 and his Army serial number was O-579514. He separated from the Army on October 14, 1945, with the rank of Major, Army Air Forces, at Fort George Meade, Maryland. The Selective Service file indicated no dependents and the person to be notified and who would always know his whereabouts was listed as N. Gregory Silvermaster, 5515 - 30th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. A telephone directory of the War Department dated September 17, 1945, lists Major William L. Ullmann, AAF, M and S, Room 4-EL20, Pentagon Building, Extension 2101. After William Ludwig Ullmann left the Army Air Forces on October 14, 1945, he returned to his civilian employment at the United States Treasury Department.

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Bureau files reflect that William Ludwig Ullmann, while an employee of the Treasury Department, was interviewed during the Hatch Act investigation of Harold Glasser, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department. At this time Ullmann stated that he could not recall Glasser ever having mentioned any interest in political activities and that he had no reason to doubt Glasser's complete loyalty and Glasser's satisfaction with the democratic processes of government.

William Ludwig Ullmann of the Monetary Research Division of the Treasury Department was interviewed in connection with the Hatch Act investigation concerning Lauren W. Cassaday, Principal Economic Analyst, Division of Monetary Research, Department of the Treasury. Ullmann stated that Cassaday had worked under his direction at the Treasury Department for a short period of time and although he was only casually acquainted with Cassaday, he stated he had no reason to doubt Cassaday's loyalty to this country and he had no information regarding the possible membership of Cassaday in any organization of any kind. The Hatch Act investigation revealed that the name of Lauren W. Cassaday appeared on the Dies Committee list as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and that two sources had reported that Cassaday allegedly had Communistic tendencies. The report further revealed that Cassaday was acquainted with Louis Bloch in California and with his assistant, Gregory Silvermaster.

William Ludwig Ullmann was one of the individuals who had been informed by William H. Taylor, Assistant Director of Monetary Research, U. S. Treasury Department, regarding a clandestine receiving set in the Stanley Internment Camp on the Stanley Peninsula, Victoria Island, Hongkong, which was able to receive broadcasts from Radio Station KGEI at San Francisco. Taylor also mentioned the existence of the aforementioned radio to Harry White, Assistant to the Under Secretary of the Treasury. William Taylor described William Ullmann as his close friend formerly with the Treasury Department and now with the United States Army as a First Lieutenant. William Taylor furnished the above information on August 6, 1943, when he was interviewed by Bureau Agents.

W. H. Taylor R. M. Miller
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