



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**NATHAN G. SILVERMASTER**

**(SUMMARY)**

**PART 2 OF 7**

**BUFILE: 65-56402**

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

2/24/46

WILLIAM SILVERMASTER

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

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent in Charge [Name] dated [Date] and to the report of Special Agent in Charge [Name] dated [Date]. The report of Special Agent in Charge [Name] dated [Date] contains information regarding the activities of individuals mentioned in the report of Special Agent in Charge [Name] dated [Date].

The objective of this investigation is to determine the truth of the statements contained in the report of Special Agent in Charge [Name] dated [Date]. Investigation is continuing in this case and it is possible that other subjects or who have been proven to be closely related to any of the subjects and who possibly may develop into the picture at a later date.

The special agents which were sent to New York and the [Name] Field Office to handle this investigation have all been released. This case, however, being handled as a special assignment in both offices, utilizing agents assigned to those respective offices. It would be my recommendation that this case be taken out of the special category and handled by the [Name] Field and the New York Field Division in the same manner that they are now handling the other Communist cases in the Communist Desk, as regular assignment in the field offices.

MAR 27 1946

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*



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2/14/80  
Classified by SP5 RJA  
Declassify on: OADR

2042 PWT/BJC  
2/10/88

RE: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, with aliases  
N. Silvermaster  
Nathan Gregory Masters  
Nathan Masters  
Serge Kozov, et al  
REF ID: A6 - 2

January 3, 1946

*Latta's copy in  
Director's Office  
destroyed in T-5-3  
operation. PWT  
9/16/74*

*Dot*  
*[Signature]*

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ANATOLE BORISOVICH GROMOV ]

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APPENDIX I

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

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

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

ORIGIN OF CASE AND SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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BACKGROUND OF ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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### SOVIET SYSTEM

As a result of the contacts of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley with various individuals ostensibly operating as Soviet agents, considerable information was secured from her concerning the system used in this underground espionage work. Although these methods are set forth under the caption of Soviet System, it should be noted that they differ little from the methods used by any country engaged in secret intelligence. In general there is a definite showing of operations under cover companies such as World Tourist, Inc., and the United States Service and Shipping Corporation in this instance. Information is collected by the use of cover addresses and couriers. Intermediaries, both primary and secondary are apparent. There is an obvious absence of advanced technical methods such as the use of secret inks, microdots or other highly technical means of communication. There is, however, as actually existed in the case, a resort to the use of the copying camera.

Soviet espionage has one clear cut advantage over that practiced by any other country in the United States as occurred with the Germans in recruiting from members of the Nazi Party and its sympathizers. The Soviet espionage system obviously does its recruiting from members of the Communist Party. However, they are at a distinct advantage in that a large majority of the members of the Communist Party are native born Americans or individuals not native born but sufficiently familiar with the American way of life to avoid detection. This was not always true of the Germans who relatively easily could be separated from the native Americans.

Jacob Golos, in a discussion with Bentley on one occasion indicated that Soviet intelligence was broken down into three branches, namely military-naval, political and general. He did not indicate, however, which branch he represented. Bentley is convinced that she in fact was working for the NKVD and all factors point to a substantiation of this conclusion.

On another occasion while in contact with "Jack" who has not yet been positively identified, he described what he referred to as the "pole" method of establishing a ring of individuals for the gathering of information. The term "pole" in reality, was the designation of the individual at the apex of the organization. This organization was described as a single unit. For example there would be six individuals who were obtaining information for the Russians. No one of these six individuals would know the identity of the other five. Each individual would have a courier or messenger and/or a mail drop by which means they could dispose of the material which they gathered. None of the six individuals in the unit would know the identity of their courier or messenger or the identity of the person collecting the material from the mail drop.

The next step up the ladder would be an individual responsible for receiving the information from three messengers and/or mail drops. He would correlate this material and in turn would have a courier or a mail drop to which he delivered the edited information. The other three in the unit

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would also have an individual who received their material through a courier and/or mail drop and correlated it for final consumption. The edited material from the two individuals each handling three gatherers of information, in turn would not know the identity of the courier or the person collecting their edited material from a mail drop if this was used. In this manner a single individual unknown to anyone else in the group would eventually come into the possession of all of the information obtained by the original six individuals. This individual or "pole" would know all the original gatherers of the information, couriers, mail drops, and editors in the unit. The last named individual designated the "pole" would, according to "Jack" normally be a Russian who in turn would pass the information on to the proper authority.

The purpose of this system has its foundation in the security of the organization. If any one member of the group with the exception of the "pole" becomes compromised he cannot directly compromise any other individual in the unit. As can be seen, this is what is commonly referred to in intelligence parlance as a double cut-out system. It would be possible, however, under this same system to extend it to a triple or quadruple cut-out system without much difficulty.

Bentley herself never actually participated in a unit such as is described above, and can be considered the ultimate in espionage efficiency. In her instance she collected the material directly from the information gatherers and delivered it to Golos or her other contacts. As regards Golos and Bentley's early experience with Soviet espionage, it is apparent that the former then had the responsibility of passing the information on to a Russian or a further cut-out which channelized the material to the proper Soviet authorities. Later in her experiences following the death of Golos, she undoubtedly was in direct contact with Russians [one at least, who has been identified, namely Anatole Gromov, First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.] (S) u

Those individuals selected to work for Soviet espionage were required to immediately divorce themselves from any Communist Party membership or membership in any fringe group dominated by the Party. This was a rule from which basically there could be made no exception.

As near as can be concluded the NKVD for which Bentley was working, was interested in securing all types of information, namely economic, political, social, industrial, technical and military. This is readily observed from the type of information which she gathered from the various individuals whose activities are described in more detail elsewhere in this memorandum. From her statement it is difficult for her to remember exact instructions as to the type of information desired, although she states that her various contacts, beginning with Golos, made certain specific requests from time to time. It is the normal conclusion from the type of information gathered that the NKVD is operating more or less as a sponge, taking every type of information in that is available from any source that can be established. Without correlation on a higher level and without an almost complete absence of jealousy between the various agencies involved in Soviet intelligence, it is highly unlikely if a full benefit is secured from the material collected.

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It is, of course, impossible to ascertain the real effectiveness of this system without having access to the results presented to the officials of the Soviet Government on a very high level. It is interesting to note, however, that Bentley's managers were apparently well schooled in the operation of a secret intelligence system. As an example in Bentley's association with Golos and those who followed him, she received certain instructions on how to avoid being detected in her activities. Repeated warnings were given regarding caution necessary to detect a surveillance. Golos instructed Bentley that it would be advisable for her to make a tour of the city of New York and to ascertain certain locations where it would be very easy to elude a surveillance in the event that she detected she was being followed.

As an example, he gave drug stores with two exits, ladies rest rooms with more than one exit, movie theaters, and other places that could be entered and left quickly, thereby eluding the surveillance. Golos also had standing instructions that in the event both he and Bentley were leaving the same premises to meet someone, one or the other would leave the premises first. Shortly thereafter the second party would proceed to the designated rendezvous in such a manner that any surveillance on the first individual could be detected by the second. By pre-arranged signal the two individuals would know of any surveillance.

Surveillances from automobiles were also mentioned. Any automobile suspected of surveilling activities was to be noted and the last two numbers of the license plate memorized. In the event the car was surveilling a contact, the individual being surveilled was to take a subway, to go down one or several one-way streets in the opposite direction to the regular vehicle traffic.

In the event of an ambulatory surveillance crossing and re-crossing the street was recommended, in such a manner that it was never necessary to turn directly around to view the person surveilling. As a last resort in the event of a surveillance it was recommended that the person being surveilled should turn upon the person surveilling and follow him. Prearranged signals were always available at the place of a contact for the individual who arrived first. If he found after arrival at the rendezvous that he was being surveilled, on the approach of the second individual he was to light a cigarette. In the setting of appointments it was not uncommon and more often in actual practice to set a rendezvous for 4, 6, or 8 o'clock on a certain date. In this way, the scene of the contact could be surveilled on at least the first set time and even more if considered necessary. The system could be varied from three set appointments in one day to three days in a week.

Bentley was also cautioned concerning the maintenance of material in her apartment. It was suggested that she place a book behind the door when she left the apartment in such a manner that when she returned, if the door had been opened the book necessarily would have been moved. The old method of placing a thin black thread across the lock of a trunk if material was being maintained therein was also suggested.

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Security was exercised to the nth degree, even to the point of instructing that all trash be burned or flushed down the toilet. When traveling between New York and Washington, Bentley was instructed to remove all identification marks from her clothing, as well as her purse. Meeting places were always held in public places such as restaurants, theaters, and similar establishments. Bentley was cautioned to avoid hotels, private homes, and low class bars. If objects of bulk were to be transported, it was suggested that they be placed in a locker in a railroad or bus terminal and the key delivered to the individual that was to receive the object. Bentley was also cautioned concerning the use of the telephone and the possible existence of microphones in hotels and residences. Outside telephones, rather than lines that pass through a switchboard were also to be used. Single telephone booths were considered more desirable than telephone booths of a series. Bentley at one time mentioned that she had never been trained in the use of any secret writing or reagents, codes or ciphers to Golos, who advised her that she should not concern herself with such matters.

As regards finances, Bentley states that during her collaboration with Golos, funds were not readily forthcoming. She received payment for her traveling expenses only after considerable wrangling and waiting. She at no time received a salary from him or any of his successors and was only reimbursed for her travel and other incidentals necessary to the execution of the task required of her. She itemized her expenses at the beginning, attaching sales slips where presents were bought for contacts. It is Bentley's opinion that Golos received between \$2,000 and \$3,000 every two months for the operation of his Soviet espionage activities. This money in some instances came to Golos through Bentley, who received it from unidentified individuals who she believed to be connected with the Soviet Consulate in New York City. Denominations of money were never in larger amounts than \$20. Bentley's own expenses did not exceed \$100 per month, consequently it is apparent that Golos was supplying, either in the form of salary or other reimbursement for expenses, etc., money to a large number of people. While dealing with the successors to Golos, Bentley states that restrictions on finances appeared to be somewhat relaxed. Delays of securing reimbursement for expenses were infrequent, and one of these successors commented to Bentley that money was no object as long as it was going for a worthwhile purpose.

It is interesting to note that one of the duties of Bentley was to buy Christmas presents for the people who she contacted, as well as the members of their family each year, for which she secured reimbursement. The value of the gift bore a direct relationship to the usefulness which the particular individual had demonstrated to the Russians, and some of the gifts were of a very substantial nature, costing perhaps from \$90 to \$100.

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While Bentley was being handled by other than Golos, she received substantial sums of money, and it can be assumed that this is partly attributable in at least some instances, to the fact that she was dealing directly with the Russians rather than with an intermediary such as Golos.

As can be seen from the above methods, instructions, and handling of finances, the Soviets are not in any sense of the word, novices at conducting espionage. All of the factors mentioned by Bentley, which can be considered as methods of operation, are known methods which in the past have been used by the Germans, the British, French, Poles, and any other nation engaged in secret intelligence where diplomatic relations exist between the two countries involved. It has been proven in this case the information eventually filters into the Soviet Embassy, where it in turn can be forwarded to Moscow by coded cable or diplomatic bag. There are probably other systems of forwarding information to Moscow, but this is the most efficient, during the existence of diplomatic relations, and the other systems are probably only maintained as an alternate method in the event of the breaking of these relations.

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SCOPE OF INVESTIGATION

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

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

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

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

- |                                  |                    |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Cedric Henning Belfrage <i>u</i> | Abe Brothman       |
| Laughlin Currie <i>u</i>         | Ray Elson <i>u</i> |

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

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

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J  
E4

Technical surveillances have also been authorized on the ABA Laboratories operated by Abe Brothman, and on the offices of Laughlin Currie. An additional technical surveillance has been authorized on Michael Greenberg. It should be noted that in the making of the instant investigation, no coverage whatsoever has been made or will be attempted at any time in the Government offices occupied by any of the persons under investigation or on telephones within these offices. E4

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THE SILVERMASTER GROUP

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

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

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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.

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

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

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

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

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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. I recall that Currie was a social guest on occasion at the Silvermaster's home, although never when I was present as I have never met him, and the only significant information concerning him I presently recall is that after Golos' death there was a discussion between Silvermaster and 'Bill' as to the advisability of introducing Currie and Harry White directly to the Russian contact. Silvermaster mentioned this matter to me, and indicated he was not in favor of it and as far as I know such meetings were never arranged.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"With respect to my previous knowledge of any of the persons mentioned above, I can state that I had heard 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. . . . .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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BACKGROUND

Personal History, Activities and Associates of  
Nathan Gregory Silvermaster

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster was born in Odessa, Russia, November 27, 1898. He was naturalized as a United States citizen at San Francisco, California in 1926. He received a Bachelor of Arts Degree from the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington in 1920; attended Stanford University in California, 1926 to 1927; attended the University of California, Berkeley, California, 1929 to 1932, receiving a Doctor of Philosophy Degree in Economics. In 1932, he was associate economist with the California State Unemployment Commission. In 1933 until March, 1934, he was employed as a statistician for the California State Department of Labor. From March, 1934 to 1935, he was an economist for the California State Emergency Relief Administration. In August, 1935, he became a senior labor economist with the Resettlement Administration. He transferred to the Maritime Labor Board as principal economist in November, 1938. In July, 1940, he returned to the Department of Agriculture in the Farm Security Administration as a principal labor economist. He was so employed through 1944. As of June 16, 1945, he was employed by the Procurement Division of the United States Treasury Department.

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster registered for Selective Service on February 16, 1942, with Local Draft Board #2, 3000 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. On his registration Silvermaster stated he was born November 27, 1898, at Odessa, Russia. Silvermaster identified his wife as Helen P. Silvermaster whom he married in 1930 at Huntington Park, Los Angeles, California. According to Selective Service records in 1942 Silvermaster was a Director of the Labor Division of the Farm Security Administration, Department of Agriculture, at a salary of \$5,800 per annum. He indicated he had formerly been employed as a senior labor economist for the United States Government from 1935 to 1938 and from 1938 to 1940 was chief economist for the United States Maritime Board engaged in preparing recommendations on labor to the Congress of the United States. A supplemental questionnaire submitted by Silvermaster under date of May 15, 1942 indicated he was serving as chief economist with the Board of Economic Warfare and was in charge of European and African Division of this work. As of November, 1945, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster was residing with his wife at 5515 - 30th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

A Hatch Act investigation was instituted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in January, 1942, predicated upon reports that Silvermaster was a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy, and a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. The Hatch Act investigation was completed and reports submitted to the United States Department of Agriculture in November, 1942.

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On July 14, 1943, the Director of Personnel of the Department of Agriculture advised that the Interdepartmental Committee on Employee Investigations had suggested that additional interviews be had with Mr. John M. Comody of the United States Maritime Commission, Mr. Wayne Morse, then a member of the National War Labor Board and now Senator from Oregon, and Archlin Currie, Administrative Assistant to the President. The three interviews were conducted and a report submitted to the Interdepartmental Committee on Employee Investigations in September, 1943. On June 15, 1944, Mr. T. Roy Hall, Director of Personnel and Chairman of the Departmental Committee, United States Department of Agriculture, advised the Interdepartmental Committee on Employee Investigations that the record in the Silvermaster investigation did not contain evidence sufficient to warrant charges that Silvermaster was a member of an organization which advocated the overthrow of the Government of the United States. Accordingly, no action was taken.

The earliest reference to Silvermaster in the Bureau files is a report from Seattle dated April 11, 1922, to the effect that Nathan Silvermaster, a young Communist of the University District, Seattle, together with one Perline and one Chudlack, students at the University of Washington had left April 9, 1922, for San Francisco. Silvermaster was stated to be a known Communist and to have contact of Anna Falkoff, 3731 Fourteenth Avenue, N. E., Seattle. Perline was indicated to be a Communist and of Russian-Jewish descent. Silvermaster was described as born on November 15, 1898 at Odessa, Russia, and had been in attendance at the University of Washington at irregular intervals since September, 1918. An alias of Silvermaster was shown to be Nut Zilbermeister.

In October, 1923, an investigation was made regarding a reference furnished by one Jacob Trachtengerts, a Russian who had applied for entrance to the United States. This reference was Nathan Silvermaster, 2314 Dwight Way, Berkeley, California. No one named Nathan Silvermaster was found at 2314 Dwight Way.

Information was developed in San Francisco that Silvermaster was an instructor of economics at St. Mary's College from 1926 to 1931, and advanced theories which caused certain persons to consider him a Communist. He was registered in San Francisco County as a Democrat and reportedly associated with known Communist, among whom were Sam Kagel and Isaac Folkoff.

The files of the Department of Agriculture contain a report which states that Silvermaster in 1935 contacted Sam Darcy, head of the Communist Party in California. This report further states, "By virtue of his associations and affiliations and particularly by virtue of his thesis, it can be concluded that Silvermaster is an active radical." A confidential informant advised that Silvermaster is an active radical.

A confidential informant advised that Silvermaster was a member of the Communist Party from 1932 to 1937.

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Gregory Silvermaster was stated to be an acquaintance of Lauren W. Casaday, a reported member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and it was stated by Miss Dorothy M. Sells, Director of Research of the United States Maritime Labor Board, that Casaday appeared to be a protegee of Gregory Silvermaster and Louis Bloch of California. It is noted that Casaday was reported by the same source to be a contact of both Harry Bridges and Thomas Ray. Casaday was an analyst in the Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department, and in February, 1942, was assigned to the United States Embassy, London, England.

Mrs. Gregory Silvermaster accompanied Robert Alexander Brady, head social economist of the Office of Price Administration, a reported member of the Communist Party, when Brady rented his Washington residence at 6266 29th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., according to Mrs. Edith M. Jones of Washington, D. C. Will Allen advised that Dr. Brady was consulted by Gregory Silvermaster when the latter was preparing his thesis entitled, "Lenin's Economic Thought Prior to the October Revolution." Allen further stated that Brady was given as reference when Silvermaster applied for his position with the Department of Agriculture.

In a letter to Private Isadore Salkind, Pfc, ASN 33133849, dated June 27, 1942, Jean Hinton, 2222 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., advised Salkind that her boss (Silvermaster) had come back. Salkind is a reported Communist and was a member of numerous front organizations in Washington, D. C., prior to his induction into the Army.

N. Gregory Silvermaster, 3630 Jocelyn Street, N. W., was the registered owner of an automobile which participated in a parade staged by the Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy in Washington, D. C., on February 26, 1938.

In connection with the Hatch Act investigation of M. H. Naigles, with aliases, economist, Postwar Labor Problems Division, Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, it was noted that Naigles, a member of various front groups in Washington, D. C., was apparently acquainted with Gregory Silvermaster, who was reported by Davis Sapos, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, to be probably a member of the Soviet Secret Police.

During the investigation of Walter Sassman, Associate Soil Science Analyst, Department of Agriculture, a member of various front groups, who denied he was a member of the Communist Party, it was alleged by Mr. R. C. Jacobson of the WPA that Sassman was friendly with Silvermaster and had worked for him. Jacobson claimed that Silvermaster was also an alleged Communist.

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During the course of an investigation of the activities of Edwin S. Smith, now National Head of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, it was reported that Mary Van Kleeck, member of numerous Communist front groups and representative of the Russell Sage Foundation of New York City, was reputedly a leader in the Communist Party and that on Thursdays she regularly came to Washington from New York and conferred with Edwin S. Smith, then on the National Labor Relations Board, with Alice Barrows and with N. Gregory Silvermaster.

It was reported that shortly after the United Federal Workers of America was chartered by the CIO, locals in Washington, D. C., established a Federal Workers School. In September, 1939, the "Federal Record," official organ of the union, announced that the teachers would include Dr. Gregory Silvermaster.

In December, 1943, the names of Helen and Greg Silvermaster, 5515 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., appeared on a list of names and addresses in the possession of Haakon Chevalier, reported Soviet espionage agent of Berkeley, California.

On January 4, 1944, Louise Bransten of San Francisco, California, ~~████████████████████~~ NKVD agent attached to the Soviet Consulate, San Francisco, called at the office of Gregory Silvermaster in the Department of Agriculture Building, Washington, D. C., shortly after noon. After having lunch with him at the New England Raw Bar on 12th Street, S. W., they returned to the Agriculture Building, where Louise Bransten remained for over an hour.

Dr. David Hersh of Seattle, Washington, entertained Gregori Kheifets, NKVD agent of the Soviet Consulate, San Francisco, in his home on December 24, 1943. Dr. Hersh was a friend of Gregory Silvermaster.

In the investigation of Dr. Louis Bloch, with aliases, an associate of leading Communists in the San Francisco area, ~~████████████████████~~

~~████████████████████~~, stated that during the maritime difficulties of 1934, he met Dr. Bloch at a meeting which included other Communists, Sam Darcy, Dr. Silvermaster and Joseph Gaer. Darcy was at that time District Director of District #13, Communist Party, USA.

~~████████████████████~~ Washington, in 1944, advised an agent of this Bureau that she had visited Silvermaster in California when she was en route to Europe in the early 30's.

Gregory Silvermaster, 5515 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., was a sponsor in May, 1944, of the visa applicant Hugo Richard Woog. Woog was a Swiss married to a Russian-born woman in Harbin, Manchuria, who was residing in Mexico City at the time the visa application was filed. His brothers resided in Mexico City and Zurich, Switzerland. Woog was a graduate in dentistry ~~████████████████████~~

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at the University of Tomsk. Gregory Silvermaster, in acting as his sponsor, stated that he had arrived in the United States at San Francisco aboard the Tenyo Maru in August, 1915, and was acting as sponsor because Mrs. Woog was his, Silvermaster's, sister. Woog's case came before the Primary Committee on Visas and received an unfavorable opinion unanimously, August 10, 1944. The Review Committee likewise rendered an unanimously unfavorable opinion September 27, 1944. The Board of Appeals, however, on October 25, 1944, granted them admission to the United States.

[REDACTED]

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The Washington Field Office ascertained that on August 26, 1944, [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] of the CIO Maritime Committee, Washington, D. C., that Greg Silvermaster had urged him to take a job in the Procurement Division on Surplus Property Disposal. [REDACTED] wanted to discuss the matter with [REDACTED] from two points of view, that is, what Greg wanted and, "the other point" of view. [REDACTED] stated that Silvermaster is an "interesting guy."

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[REDACTED] California State Federation of Labor, advised in the latter part of 1944, that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], was definitely under Communist Party influence and takes orders from Louis Bloch, who is closely associated with Gregory Silvermaster, who [REDACTED] characterized as another Communist in Government service.

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During the course of the investigation of Herbert Resner of San Francisco, California, attorney for the Communist Party, and a member of the Professional Club of the Party in San Francisco, it was believed that Gregory Silvermaster was identical with the individual known as "Greg." Resner was contacted by an unidentified person regarding the appointment of "Greg" as Director of the Disposal Board in the Treasury Department. Resner was quoted as saying to Louise Bransten, mentioned heretofore, that he would write a letter to Senator Sheriden Downey, and that he would have Bartley Crum, President of the National Lawyers Guild in San Francisco, take the matter of "Greg's" appointment up with the White House.

Additional aliases of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, appear in the files of the United States Civil Service Commission as E. Silvermaster, Nathan Gregory Masters, Nathan Masters and Serge Komov.

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Personal History, Activities and Associates  
of Helen P. Silvermaster

Helen P. Silvermaster was born in White Russia, the daughter of a Baltic Baron known as Baron Peter Witte. She is about 42 or 43 years old. Her father was a counselor to the Czar and once headed a large Russian scientific expedition to Mongolia. He also acted as an advisor to the Mongolian Government and after the October Revolution he was arrested and subsequently released, thereafter becoming the head of Rice Institute in the South Ukraine where he engaged in scientific work.

After the revolution she went to China where she married a White Russian whose last name was Volkov. About 1923, he came to California as an advisor to the Manchurian Prince and presumably she accompanied him. He was allegedly sent here by the Russian Government and it is said that he finally became an O.G.P.U. agent, according to Charles Malamuth, who is a teacher of Russian at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, and formerly with Military Intelligence. Will Allen, a labor writer for the Washington Daily News, stated that she was supposed to have been the common-law wife of one Wolkoff, who was an OGPU agent. He was stricken with tuberculosis and asked Silvermaster to look after his wife. As a result of this marriage a son, Anatole Boris Volkov, was born in San Francisco, October 29, 1924. Shortly thereafter, she separated from her husband and lived with Silvermaster whom she married three or four years later, after securing a divorce from Volkov. Her marriage to Silvermaster is believed to have occurred in 1928 or 1929.

Since August of 1935, Helen P. Silvermaster and her husband have lived in Washington, D. C., their address since 1939 being 5515 30th Street, N. W., and prior to that, 2620 Jocelyn Street, N. W. She is not known to have been gainfully employed in Washington but it has been reported that she has done considerable voluntary work such as engaging in Red Cross activities. She is said to still have relatives in Russia and, according to Benjamin Mandel, 3101 Pennsylvania Avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C., she has a brother-in-law by the name of Shcherbackoff, a Soviet agricultural expert, who was in the United States for a while.

According to the records of the Registrar's office at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, her son, Anatole Boris Volkov, entered the university in June, 1942, after having attended Woodrow Wilson High School in Washington, D. C. He withdrew from the university, May 10, 1944, to be inducted into the United States Navy. These records listed his mother as Helen P. Silvermaster, a graduate of the University of Moscow, Russia, and his stepfather as N. Gregory Silvermaster. It was reported that Anatole sometimes went to New York to deliver material for the Silvermasters. A picture of Anatole, obtained from the university records, is available in the file of the Charlotte, North Carolina Field Division. Another photograph of

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him taken as he was leaving the convention hall of Communist Party District #16 on April 30, 1944, at Richmond, Virginia, is available in Bureau files. He was reportedly assigned to a naval training station near Chicago, Illinois, probably the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

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[REDACTED] and she is the divorced wife of Richard Bransten. Both she and her husband have been prominent in the Comrap investigation. (X) u

The names of Helen and Greg Silvermaster, 5515 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., appeared on a list of names, apparently a 1943 Christmas card list, prepared by Haakon Maurice Chevalier, a professor in the French Department of the University of California, frequently mentioned in the Comrap and Cinrad investigations.

It has been reported that Mrs. N. Gregory Silvermaster accompanied Robert Alexander Brady when he rented a home on 29th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mr. Brady, at that time, was the head Social Economist in the Office of Price Administration and the subject of a Hatch Act investigation. He was reported to be a member of the Communist Party and of several front organizations.

David Saposs, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, stated that Helen Silvermaster was one of the leaders in the Washington Book Shop, the American League for Peace and Democracy, the Washington Committee for Aid to China, and probably the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. He added that he had heard that her husband represented the O.G.P.U. in the United States.

The name, Helen Silvermaster, appeared on a list of members of the Washington Committee for Aid to China. This list was furnished by [REDACTED] b7c b2D  
[REDACTED] an employee of the General Accounting Office, who described Helen Silvermaster as being one of the most outspoken and radical members of this organization. The organization is no longer in existence.

The names of Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster appeared in the indices of the United American Spanish Aid Committee, according to [REDACTED] b7c b2D  
[REDACTED] They were also listed as having donated \$45.00 to this organization, which is reported to be Communist controlled.

On March 18, 1938, Mrs. Silvermaster and her husband attended a reception in honor of Dr. Gustav Regler by the Women's Committee of the Friends of Spanish Democracy. Dr. Regler, for many years, was a leading Communist writer in Germany

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and later became a political commissar in one of the International Brigades in the Spanish Revolution. He is presently residing in Mexico where he has ostensibly departed from the Communist Party line.

In 1941, Mrs. Gregory Silvermaster, 5515 Thirtieth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., was carried on the active indices of the League of Women Shoppers, Washington, D. C.

The name of Helen Silvermaster, 5515 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., appeared on the membership list of the Washington Committee for Aid to China in 1941.

The name of Mrs. Helen Silvermaster, 5515 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., appeared on the list of alleged members of the Washington Bookshop Association at sometime prior to 1941.

The name of Mrs. Gregory Silvermaster, with indication of membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, appeared on the list of the members of the Washington League of Women Shoppers as of 1940.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

A physical surveillance was instituted on Nathan Gregory Silvermaster on November 17, 1945. This surveillance revealed that he resides at 5515 - 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., with his wife, Helen P. Silvermaster. William Ludwig Ullmann also resides with them at that address.

On November 29, 1945, under a suitable confidential pretext, a detailed observation of the basement of the Nathan Gregory Silvermaster residence at 5515 - 30th Street, N. W., was made. It was ascertained that a laundry room approximately 12 x 15 feet, opening off the furnace room, has been converted into a dark room. It was also ascertained that two photo flood bulbs with attachments for attaching to holder or frame were found on a shelf beneath the work bench. In a work drawer in this room the bellows of a camera was found. This is similar to the bellows appearing in the photo record camera used by the Bureau. Several light reflectors were found on top of the rafters in this room. The laundry room, which had been converted into a dark room and which is located on the north side of the basement, contained a standard enlarger. Adjacent to this enlarger was a photographic time clock. Shelving and work benches in this dark room contained miscellaneous photographic equipment such as frames for drying prints, a cutting knife and board and an assortment of new and used printing paper.

Drawers and cupboards had been built under the work bench and contained photographic developing equipment. A good stock of commercial developing fluids and so forth was noted. Pans and developing fluid holders were also stored in these cupboards as was a substantial supply of printing paper in various sizes ranging from 2½ to 3½ on up to 8 x 10. The dark room gave the appearance of having been recently used as the waste paper basket contained blank negatives, some film which was still wet, wrapping paper from film packs, empty film pack cartons and trimmings from photographs indicating that a large number of photographs had recently been trimmed. One of the drawers under the work bench contained a large quantity of negatives in strips 2½ inches wide and 18 inches long. These negative strips were filed in a loose-leaf booklet. A casual examination of these indicated that they were photographs of individuals, scenery and homes. No documents were found in this group of negatives. No camera was found in the dark room but it was observed that on the south, top shelf of this room was a stand and holder which was similar to the type of stand and holder used on a photo record camera.

In the rumpus room of the basement were found two wooden tripods similar to the type used with the speed graphic camera equipment furnished by the Bureau. There were two large photo flood bulbs with reflectors and boxes containing approximately eight new photo flood bulbs. On a desk in one corner of the rumpus room was a large pasteboard box which contained a lamp very similar

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to the lamp used on the Bureau's photo record camera for focusing. This lamp appeared to be practically new. A box on this desk also contained two electric dryers.

On November 27, 1945, through a technical surveillance on the Silvermaster residence, it was ascertained that individuals by the name of Marjory and Charlotte Young conversed with Helen Silvermaster in such a manner as to indicate that they were all mutual friends. It was also noted that Eddie Young was a friend of Helen Silvermaster and that he had stayed with the Silvermasters in the past. The Washington Field Office file reflects that Charlotte Young is a key figure Communist, having been director of the white collar or undercover Communists of the Communist Political Association in Washington, D. C. until January 16, 1945. Thereafter she was elected to the City Executive Committee of the Communist Party. Eddie Young (Edward Sidney Young), husband of Charlotte Young, has also been active in the Communist Party and is believed to be on the West Coast at the present time, having been recently discharged from the Army Air Corps.

On December 1, 1945, physical surveillance revealed that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster met Alexander Koral of Brooklyn, New York, and spent some time in his company. Information concerning Koral, who is employed by the Board of Education, Brooklyn, New York, and who is alleged to be a Communist, is being set out elsewhere in this case summary in view of his contact with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster.

On December 4, 1945, the technical surveillance on the residence of the Silvermasters revealed that Rose Gregg, wife of subject Joseph Gregg who was also named by Elizabeth Bentley as being engaged in Russian espionage, contacted Helen Silvermaster and they made an engagement to have lunch together on this date. Physical surveillance revealed that Helen Silvermaster and Rose Gregg had lunch together at the Georgia Avenue Hot Shoppe.

The physical surveillance revealed on December 6, 1945, that Phillip O. Keeney, who is employed at the Library of Congress and who resides at 215 B Street, N. E., Washington, D. C., was a visitor at the Silvermaster residence. Investigation has revealed that Phillip O. Keeney is the subject of a closed Hatch Act investigation.

On December 2, 1945, Helen Silvermaster attempted to contact Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly but was unsuccessful, according to the technical surveillance. Elizabeth Sasuly is the subject of a pending Internal Security - R investigation in the Washington Field Office and is alleged to be a member of the undercover white collar group of the Communist Party.

On December 2, 1945, the technical surveillance revealed that Helen Silvermaster engaged in a conversation with an individual identified as Ann White who advised that her husband, Harry, is working again today on the British

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loan matter. (It is believed that Ann White, the wife of Harry Dexter White who was also named by Elizabeth Bentley as a member of the group in Washington, D. C., engaging in Russian espionage.)

On December 3, 1945, Jeannie Steinberg, wife of Morton Haskell Steinberg, an attorney in the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice, was in contact with Mrs. Silvermaster and thanked her for the concert tickets.

On December 8, 1945, according to the technical surveillance, Helen Silvermaster engaged in conversation of a personal nature with Herman Klotz who is employed in the United States Treasury Department. Later the same date Henrietta Klotz, wife of Herman Klotz, engaged in conversation with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. She indicated that she and her husband would visit the Silvermaster residence that evening. On December 12, 1945, Henrietta Klotz engaged in conversation with Helen Silvermaster and advised that she was leaving her employment in the Treasury Department and would work for Mr. Morgenthau again at the request of Mrs. Morgenthau, which would necessitate her moving to New York. She then discussed at length her previous employment with Morgenthau.

Ruth Gruber, on December 10, 1945, conversed with Helen Silvermaster and invited her, her husband, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, and the "star boarder", William Ludwig Ullmann, over to her house for the evening. Ruth Gruber said that a friend of hers was in Washington from Chicago who was doing some interesting work on democracy in education.

On December 13, 1945, Mrs. Steinberg, mentioned above, conversed with Helen Silvermaster and asked her to go to the concert at Constitution Hall with them. Helen stated that she had some clothes to send to the Russian War Relief, winter clothes that her brother had on an expedition into China and Tibet.

It was ascertained that on December 14, 1945, Silvermaster and his wife discussed obtaining plane reservations out of Washington via Eastern Air Lines for January 4. The conversation indicated that reservations were being made for someone other than the Silvermasters. Silvermaster, an employee of the Surplus Properties Division of the RFC has moved his office from the Commerce Building to the Railroad Retirement Building. Through the technical surveillance it was ascertained that the Whites (possibly Harry Dexter White) had invited the Silvermasters over to their residence that evening.

Constant physical surveillance was discontinued on Nathan Gregory Silvermaster on December 14, 1945.

On December 17, 1945, the technical surveillance revealed that a party named Izzy, identity unknown, talked with Helen Silvermaster at which time he advised that his father-in-law, identity unknown, is proceeding to Philadelphia to attend a dinner given by the American-Soviet Friendship. Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that she was familiar with the organization and that a good friend of

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hers runs the organization and that she receives communications about this group which has for its purpose "the fostering of cultural relations between these great countries."

On December 19, 1945, the Washington Field Office advised by teletype that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster had moved his office from the Commerce Building to Room 4050-52 in the Railroad Retirement Building. His title is given as Chief of Division of Economic Analysis of the War Assets Board. Information secured indicates that the following persons are sharing office space with him at this place: Alexander Korn, Curtis E. Anderson and Gilda DeFrank.

On December 20, 1945, Helen Silvermaster, wife of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, attempted to contact Sonia Gold with negative results.

On December 23, 1945, the physical surveillance revealed that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife left their residence and drove to the home of Harry Dexter White where they spent the evening. It had previously been reported that the Silvermasters had invited Joseph Gregg and his wife to their residence for Christmas dinner; however, physical surveillance and technical coverage on Joseph Gregg and his wife on Christmas Day indicated that the Gregg family did not visit the Silvermaster residence. (Sonia Gold, Joseph Gregg and Harry Dexter White were all named by Elizabeth Bentley as participating in Russian espionage, along with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster.)

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

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ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

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

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

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

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

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BACKGROUND

Personal History

"Who's Who in America 1944-45" reveals that Lauchlin Currie was born in West Dublin, Nova Scotia, October 8, 1902, the son of Lauchlin and Alice (Eisenhauer) Currie. He attended the London School of Economics and received a B.S. Degree in 1925. In 1931 he received a Ph.D. Degree from Harvard. He married Dorothy York Bacon in 1927, and has two children, Lauchlin Morgan Currie and Roderich Bornish Currie. Currie first came to the United States in 1925, and was naturalized in 1934. He was an instructor and a tutor at Harvard University from 1927 to 1934, and a professor of international economics at Fletcher Graduate School of Law and Diplomacy, West Medford, Massachusetts, from 1933 to 1934. During this same period of time he was employed as a consultant by the Kendall Company, a cotton products concern in Boston.

During the latter part of 1934 he was appointed an analyst for the United States Treasury Department and later made Assistant Director of Research and Statistics for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, which position he retained until 1939. He became Administrative Assistant to the President in July of 1939, and in 1941, was named head of the Economic Mission to China. In 1942, he went to China as the President's personal representative on a diplomatic mission. He is listed as a trustee of the William Alanson White Psychiatric Foundation, a member of the American Economic Association, and the author of a book entitled "The Supply and Control of Money in the United States" published in 1934. His residence address was listed as 4863 Potomac Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., and his summer address at Hancock, New Hampshire.

"Current Biography," Volume 2, No. 5, for May, 1941, states that Currie is 'one of President Roosevelt's six Administrative Assistants and probably the most anonymous of these men who are chosen, according to the President, because of "their passion for anonymity." His job is stated to keep "ideas flowing smoothly back and forth between Roosevelt and Administrative officials, big and little," and he is described as "polite, diplomatic, and unassuming." In the beginning of 1941, his duties were extended when he was sent to China on a special mission similar to that of Harry Hopkins' mission to England. He returned to the United States in March of that year to make his report. It was stated that although his report has not been made public, most commentators agree that he studied China's economic

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structure in general and its special problems of currency and transportation in order to determine the best way for the United States to help the Chungking government. This interpretation of his mission was reportedly given weight by Currie's remarks while in China. He spoke of China as "an outpost of the world's present struggle for democracy," and spoke of the United States' responsibility to aid it.

"Time" magazine for April 14, 1941, stated that one of the strongest influences in the reforms of the Kuomintang during April was the United States, represented by the bespectacled face of Lauchlin Currie. It was further stated that Currie helped clear up the Communist problem by suggesting that Chiang Kai-shek's government "raise needed revenue and undercut Communist influence by taxing the landlords while feeding and pleasing the peasants." The article in "Current Biography" states that Currie's reputation while an instructor at Harvard spread far beyond Boston, and that his book "The Supply and Control of Money in the United States" became a standard work on the subject. His appointment as Senior Analyst in the Treasury Department by Secretary Morgenthau in 1934 was allegedly no surprise, and his subsequent promotion to the position of Assistant Director of Research and Statistics for the Federal Reserve Board also reportedly won enthusiastic recognition.

In 1938 he began to give evidence of his growing importance. In that year he put forward a plan to solve railroad troubles by a lease-lend procedure through which the railroads would get equipment in much the same way that Britain gets war goods under the Lease-Lend Bill. In that same year, he wrote an "influential memorandum" on the causes of the recession in which he discussed, among other things, Social Security taxes, and pointed out that compensatory Federal spending to stimulate heavy industry might be more flexible if concentrated outside the regular budget.

In May of 1939, Currie gave testimony before the Temporary National Economic Committee. He reportedly showed that investments follow production, and since 1932 State and local governments have been piling up savings so that the net Federal investment must be at least one billion dollars to provide equivalent purchasing power. In July of that year he was named President Roosevelt's personal Economic Advisor and Administrative Assistant.

A review of the "New York Times" morgue clippings revealed the following background information concerning Currie: During the latter part of 1934, Currie was appointed analyst for the United States Treasury Department

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and was later made Assistant Director of Research and Statistics for the Board of Governors for the Federal Reserve System, which position he retained until 1939. He became Administrative Assistant to the President in July, 1939, and in 1941 he was named Head of the Economic Mission to China as personal envoy of the President in the early part of February, 1941, and returned to the United States on March 10, 1941. It is reported that while in China, Currie conferred with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and other leading executives of the Chinese Government. Currie also found time to study Chinese arsenals, military training schools, and industrial cooperatives. In 1942, Currie went to China as the President's personal representative on a diplomatic mission to confer with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. During this same trip Currie also spent a few days in Neu Delhi, India, and returned to the United States on August 20, 1942.

Currie was listed as one of the individuals who attended the Institute of Pacific Relations Conference held at Mont Tremblant, Canada, from December 4, to 194, 1942. In the early part of September, 1943, Currie was appointed as Acting Deputy Administrator where he remained until the early part of 1945. He then resumed his former White House duties.

In February, 1945, Currie went to London as Head of the American Mission conferring with British officials. At this time he was also reported as heading a mission to Switzerland for the purpose of curtailing Swiss exports to Germany. On February 11, 1945, Currie was reported to be in Berne, Switzerland, and returned to the United States on March 19, 1945.

The records of Stone's Mercantile Agency, Washington, D. C., revealed a report dated January 6, 1942. According to this report Lauchlin Currie from December 1, 1934, to July, 1939, was Assistant Director of the Division of Research and Statistics, Federal Reserve Board. From June 20, 1934, to November 10, 1934, he was Economic Analyst with the United States Treasury at \$6 per annum. From 1927 to 1933 he taught money and banking at Harvard University. From July 12, 1939 to January, 1942, Currie was employed at the White House as an Administrative Assistant to the President of the United States at a salary of \$10,000 per annum.

Currie purchased the property at 4863 Potomac Avenue, N. W. on September 11, 1941, valued at \$12,500. He previously resided, according to this report, at 25 Everett Street, Kensington, Maryland; Chevy Chase, Maryland; 3132 P Street, N. W., and the Roosevelt Hotel, Washington, D. C. On August 25, 1945, Lauchlin B. Currie left a forwarding address from 4863 Potomac Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., to 19 Rector Street, New York 6,

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New York, which is the office of the International Development Company.  
(Information concerning which will be set out later herein.)

The records of the Credit Bureau of Washington, D. C. reveal in a report dated August 24, 1942, that Dorothy Currie, wife of Lauchlin Currie, formerly operated an art studio at 3132 P Street, N. W.

In July, 1945, it was reported that the International Development Company, headed by Lauchlin Currie, opened offices at 19 Rector Street, New York City.

Through the records of Dun and Bradstreet, New York City, it was ascertained that the International Development Industrial Corporation, 19 Rector Street, Room 1902, has as its president and principle Lauchlin Currie. The company will engage in industrial advisory engineering and management export business with representation in various points abroad. The services supplied by the company includes the planning of new plants or the remodeling of old ones to actual engineering production management and the developing of the international industrial field. The International Industrial Corporation intends to open offices in key cities throughout the world to show the American "know how" methods of manufacturing and processing. The following individuals were listed as officers for the International Industrial Development Corporation:

David E. Scoll, Executive Vice President  
Jack I. London, Vice President and Treasurer  
Arnold M. Grant, Secretary  
Daniel Bertrand, Assistant Secretary

Directors and Officers - Lauchlin Currie

Lauchlin Currie presently resides at 61 East 86th Street, New York City, and subscribes to telephone, Atwater 9-8367.

#### General Activities, Associates, and Comments

During the Hatch Act investigation of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, an employee of the Department of Agriculture, Lauchlin Currie was interviewed. When asked to comment upon Silvermaster's political philosophy, Currie stated that in his mind conclusive evidence of whether or not a person is Communistically inclined was the individual's attitude up to June 23, 1941, when Germany invaded the Soviet Union. Inasmuch as Silvermaster, according to Currie, was an advocate of war prior to that time, Currie did not regard him as Communistic and stated that he was a "liberal" and "New Dealer in his

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political leanings." It is interesting to note that during the course of the investigation, the Office of Naval Intelligence furnished information indicating that Currie and Silvermaster were associates and friendly.

Lauchlin Currie is listed as an officer of China Defense Supplies Corporation in Washington, D. C. During the investigation of Frederick Heizer Wright who was tried and acquitted upon a charge of failure to register as a propaganda agent of the Japanese government, Currie was interviewed. Currie described his contacts with Wright as a purely business nature and stated that during the year 1941 he was handling all lend lease aid to China at the specific request of President Roosevelt.

Lauchlin Currie was listed as a sponsor for the visa application of Karl Borromaeus Josef Frank, better known as Paul Hagen. Hagen, the subject of a pending Internal Security - R investigation at the present time, has been alleged on numerous occasions to be a secret agent of the Soviet government. Hagen is an Austrian-German refugee who, since his arrival in the United States, has been active in the American Friends of German Freedom movement, a Communist inspired and infiltrated organization, and has also carried on the work of his group known as the "New Beginning." Hagen, at the time he was questioned in connection with his visa application, admitted being a member of the Communist Party in Europe from 1919 to 1929. He further admitted being a leader in this movement, but stated he had no contacts with Communists since his arrival in the United States. Investigation to date has indicated this statement is false as he has contacted numerous known Communists.

Currie appeared as a witness in behalf of Paul Hagen's visa application on April 30, 1942. A copy of his testimony is available in Bureau files, and it is to be noted it was given under oath. He gave his official position as Administrative Assistant to the President, and explained his interest in Paul Hagen through the fact that he was introduced to him at an international conference by Mr. E. C. Carter, Secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations and of the International Postwar Conference held in Maine. Since that introduction he has met and talked with Paul Hagen, and he has communicated with him in reference to several German refugees and "matters relating to moral and other inner facts of Germany."

Currie stated that he knew Paul Hagen was a member of the Communist Party at one time; however, he did not feel that there would be any danger to the country through the admission of Paul Hagen. Currie was asked if he would advocate the policy of granting a visa to an individual who admittedly is of the opinion that if there happens to be a conflict between his decisions

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and the government to which he owes allegiance that he should follow his own decision. Currie stated he was not altogether in favor of such a policy, but indicated that it would depend upon the specific case. He stated that Paul Hagen advocated a democratic regime in Germany.

Currie was asked the question: "Suppose you were to decide whether or not in your judgment of socialism or communism, would you advocate such policies for our Government?" His answer was: "I can't see how that bears on this case. What I can tell you is that I was introduced to him. I think he is working against our enemies as far as I see." Following this question was a series of questions as to whether or not Currie believed that an alien such as Hagen should be admitted to the United States inasmuch as he might advocate a change in our form of government. The question was specifically raised as to whether there would be a difference if Communism came to the United States, and Currie stated there would. He was then asked the question: "The difference between Communism and Socialism...Communism as well as Socialism is the nationalization of private property. Communism is based on revolutionary means while Socialism, I would suppose, would be the evolution of that legal method rather (than) by revolution." Currie answered: "That could be defined as a distinction. One is dictatorship, and the other is Socialism. The dictator would be the communistic, and democratic procedure would be the socialistic." He was then asked: "It would be democratic so far as the method of accomplishing the end but the harm would be the same as Communism." To which he replied: "The aim is political means because in the Constitution itself we wouldn't protect democratic principles."

Lauchlin Currie was one of the Federal employees listed as an affiliate of subversive organizations by the Dies Committee in a memorandum submitted to the Attorney General. It was stated he was a member of the Washington Committee to Aid China. He received a salary of \$10,000 as Executive Assistant in the Office of the President, and resided at 3132 P Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

An article appeared in the October 31, 1944, New York Daily Mirror reporting a speech by Governor Bricker stating that he declared Lauchlin Currie was a Federal employee with a subversive record. Currie was one of seven individuals named in Bricker's speech to "conclusively prove Roosevelt and the New Deal are in the hands of the radicals and the Communists."

One Dr. and Mrs. Lauchlin Currie are listed on the active mailing list of the Washington Committee for Spanish Refugee Aid, a branch of the United American Sapanish Aid Committee inspired and dominated by the Communist

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Party, U.S.A.

Lauchlin Currie spoke at the opening session of the International Student Assembly held in Washington, D. C., September 2-5, 1942, on "The End of Imperialism." He was introduced as an Assistant to the President, and it is interesting to note that the chairman of this session was Edward Carter of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Many known Communists or Communist sympathizers participated in the International Student Assembly.

Lauchlin Currie was one of the individuals given as a reference by Abba Ptachya Lerner at the time he applied for a position with the War Production Board. Currie was interviewed and stated he regarded Lerner as a distinguished economist and a liberal New Dealer. The Bureau file shows that Lerner was closely associated with Communists and was subject to considerable Communist influence. Lerner did not receive an appointment, and subsequently in 1944 was charged in a Commissioner's complaint with conspiracy to violate the Selective Training and Service Act for assisting one Adolf Korlits, an alleged Communist, to depart from the United States for Mexico to evade the requirements of the Selective Training and Service Act.

*Referred*

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Whittaker Chambers, a former affiliate of the Soviet Secret Intelligence Service in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of developing a government underground, stated that Lauchlin Currie was a "fellow Traveler" who helped various Communists but never went the whole way. This statement was made to a representative of the State Department when Chambers was questioned relative to individuals in the Government who were allegedly active in behalf of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union.

Owen Lattimore wrote a letter of introduction for Haakon Chevalier to Lauchlin Currie, Room 228, Department of State, Washington, D. C. It is to be noted that Chevalier was attempting to obtain a Government job during this period of time. Chevalier is a known Soviet Secret Intelligence Service (NKVD) contact, and has been associated with numerous members of the Communist Party on the West Coast and is allegedly a Party member himself.

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During December of 1944, when the Russian War Relief Children's Clothing Campaign was opposed by the President's War Relief Control Board, Edward C. Carter, the President of Russian War Relief, sent two telegrams to Lauchlin Currie on December 2, 1944. One was addressed to Currie in care of the Foreign Economic Administration, Temporary T Building, Washington, D. C., and the second was addressed to his home at 4863 Potomac Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Both telegrams stated Carter would like to see Currie in New York City on Sunday or Monday and requested a reply to be sent to 331 East 71st Street, New York City, Carter's home. & u

Information was obtained through a [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

It is further to be noted that Lauchlin Currie, an official from the White House, according to an informant traveled to Chicago, Illinois, by plane to interview Oskar R. Lange shortly after his return from the Soviet Union.

A list of the individuals appointed to positions with the Foreign Economic Administration, dated October 26, 1943, issued by Leo T. Crowley, includes Lauchlin Currie as Acting Deputy Administrator. John Carter Vincent is also listed as an Acting Special Assistant to the Administrator.

A memorandum appearing in Bureau files, dated in November, 1943, indicated that Lauchlin Currie, the President's Far Eastern Advisor, was interviewed relative to the San Min Chu I Youth Corps, a Chinese youth group sponsored by the Kuomintang to combat Communist influence among Chinese youth. This organization has several active branches in the United States.

Information was received from Ugo Carusi during the period of time he was with the Department of Justice stating that Lauchlin Currie had received a request from President Roosevelt to study Chinese propaganda in the United States. Currie was interviewed on June 1, 1943, by Special Agent Frederick

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G. Tillman, and at that time he indicated an interest in Chinese agents in the United States as well as Chinese propaganda activities. He referred to the recent ship desertions upon the part of Chinese seamen, stating that there was some indication this might be an attempt to embarrass the British. He remarked that the White House and the State Department were both deeply interested in the passage of legislation to grant citizenship to Chinese and to place them on the same basis as other nationalities. He was furnished material appearing in Bureau files, including several copies of the Monthly and Quarterly Intelligence Reports. This memorandum bears the pen notation: "See that he is furnished all pertinent material."

It might be noted that an article appeared in the June 1, 1943, issue of "New Masses" advocating the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act. This article followed the same outline as the discussion with Currie.

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An article appearing in the Washington Post, June 22, 1942, consisting of a full page ad in behalf of Russian War Relief lists Mrs. Lauchlin Currie as a member of the Board of Directors of the Washington Chapter of Russian War Relief.

Through a technical surveillance on the CIO Maritime Committee, a conversation between Bjorn Halling, the ILWU representative, and David Skol, of the Maritime Commission, was obtained on March 6, 1943. Halling stated he had spoken to Lauchlin Currie who told him that Skol would probably like to see the material they (apparently the CIO Maritime Committee) were compiling on maritime operations.

The New York Times for July 13, 1945, carried the following article:

"The International Development Company, headed by Lauchlin Currie, formerly an administrative assistant to President Roosevelt in Washington, has opened offices at 19 Rector Street, it was announced yesterday. The company will engage in an industrial advisory, engineering and management export business and plans to open offices in key cities throughout the world. One of its principal activities will be to make available American manufacturing methods to industries in foreign countries, according to Dr. Currie."

In April, 1944, an anonymous letter was received by the FBI, the writer of which was subsequently identified as Mrs. Victor Perlo presently of Fort Worth, Texas. This letter, directed to the White House, listed the names of approximately twenty-five persons whom the writer designated as members of the Communist group in Washington or contacts thereof. Among those names listed was that of George Silverman with the following parenthetical

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notation along side this name: "Railroad Retirement Brd. - works thru close friends who are indebted to him - Lauchlin Curry - Harry White, etc. -"

The following information concerning Lauchlin Currie was developed in connection with the investigation of the case entitled, "Philip Jacob Jaffe, with aliases, et al, Espionage - C:"

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" In this regard, a review of the issues of "Amerasia" fails to indicate that Currie authored any articles. It is entirely possible, however, that he submitted unsigned articles, since there are a number of these appearing in the issues of "Amerasia."

Lauchlin Currie is an Honorary Vice Chairman of Indusco, Inc., which is otherwise known as the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives. This was formed in 1940 and has for its stated purpose the function of acquainting Americans with the work of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives in China as well as raising funds in the United States to assist these cooperatives. They are small industries or work-shops located throughout China, manufacturing supplies particularly in the past few years for the armed forces. There are a number of prominent people whose names are identified with this organization, including persons in the Government.

Among the members of the Advisory Board of Indusco, Inc., is Philip Jacob Jaffe. It has been alleged that Indusco sends funds to one Rewi Alley in China, or to him through Madame Sun Yat Sen. Alley is described as a New Zealander who adopted China as his native land shortly after World War I. After the original Japanese victories, Alley, with others, is related to have realized the necessity of establishing industries in the interior of China and spent full time thereafter in assisting the Chinese to set up cooperatives. The same source, reporting on this, stated that by inference Alley is said to be a Communist and that his organization, "Chinese Industrial Cooperatives," is a Communist "bore from within" set-up. It was explained by the source that the political connection is this - that the traditional Chinese landlord system must be replaced by bourgeois democracy before a proletariat will exist to give rise to ultimate Communism. Cooperatives are thus a perfect set-up for

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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.

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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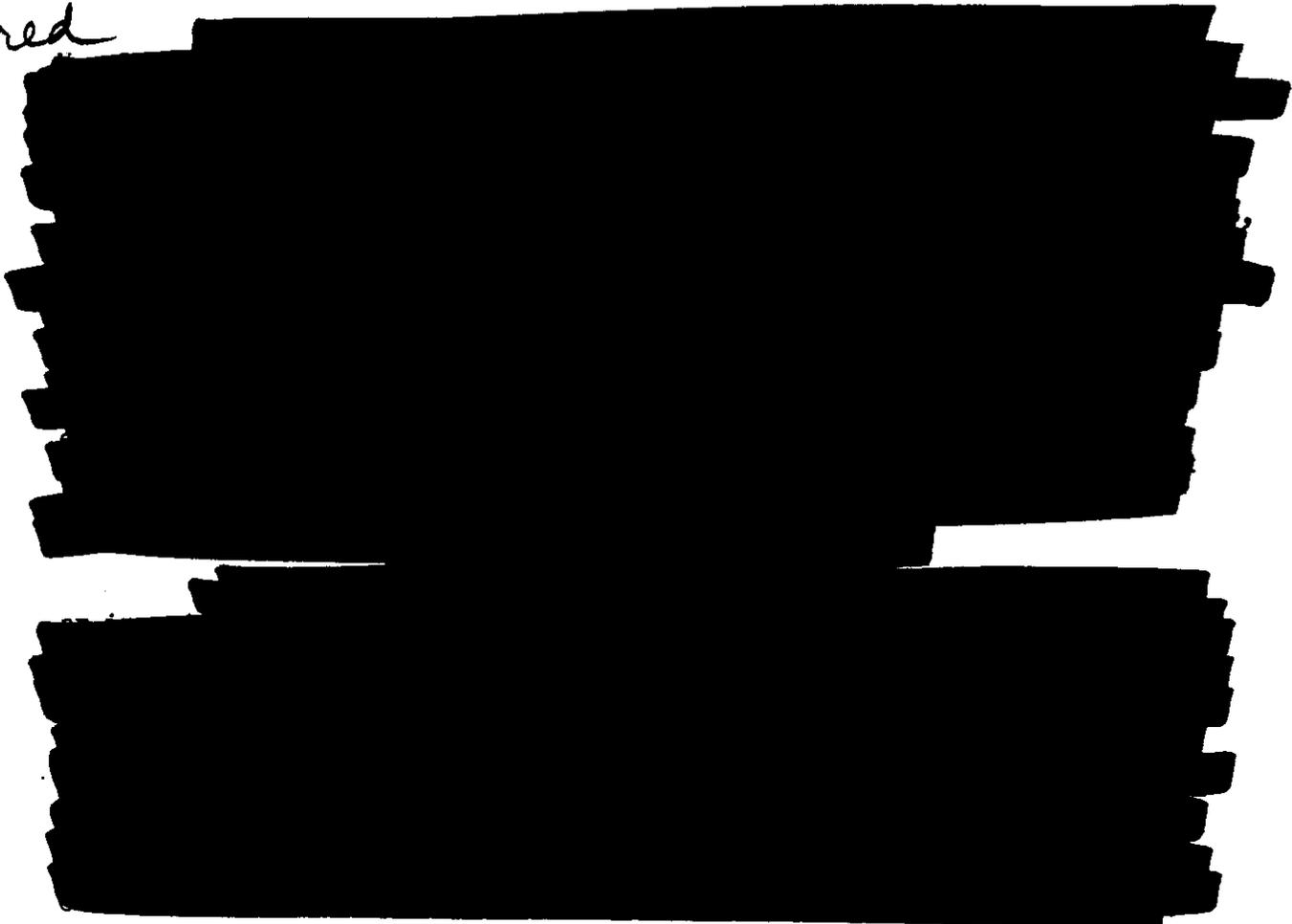
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report further reflected that he had come to 5315 Edmond Place, N. W., from the Chatham Apartments, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he had resided for a number of years. This report indicated that he was employed by the War Production Board, Washington, 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.

*Referred*

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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.

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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.

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.

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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.

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Re: ALEXANDER KORAL *ku*

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. *(ku)*

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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