



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**SILVERMASTER
(JULIUS ROSENBERG)
SUMMARY**

PART 4 OF 7

BUFILE: 65-56402

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HQ

FILE

SUBJECT SILVERMASTER

FILE NO. 65-56402.

VOLUME NO. 82.

SERIALS

1862-

1865

File No: 65-56402
SECTION 83

Re: SILVERMASTER

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1862	10/21/46	Strickland memo ladd report	1/369	1/318	b1, b2, b7c, b7D, 42004 b6, b7C, b7D
1863	12/11/46	HQ let NY	1	1	
1864	12/23/46	DI rept	2	2	b7C
1865	12/16/46	SL rept	1/1	1	3 n. for

397 303 9 45
2.1 Donu Rolu

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED~~

TO : ~~THE DIRECTOR~~ D.M. Ladd
FROM : ~~Mr. Tolson~~ J.C. Strychind
SUBJECT: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 10-21-46

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

There is attached hereto for your approval an up-to-date summary entitled "UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE ORGANIZATION (NKVD) IN AGENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT," concerning the allegations furnished by informant Gregory and the activities of the individuals who are presently government employees or former government employees.

For your information, the following compilation has been made concerning the subjects of this investigation:

1. Number of government employees named originally by informant Gregory -- 27.
2. Number of non-government employees named originally by informant Gregory -- 31.
3. Number of originally named government employees who have left the government -- 15.
4. Number of new subjects developed through investigation -- 9.
5. Number of new subjects developed through investigation who are presently employed by government -- 1.

If you approve, this summary will be multi-lithed and copies will be furnished to Mr. George Allen for the attention of the President, Secretary of State Byrnes, Mr. Fred Lyon of the State Department, and Major General Stephen J. Chamberlin of G-2, as well as any other government officials whom you feel should be furnished copies of this summary.

Attachment

ENCLOSURE

Multi-lithed first per Mr. Ladd's instructions
zhj.

RECORDED
INDEXED

65-56402
65-304200-101
OCT 27 1946
CAP 77 CIV 99 (CIB)

~~SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED~~

1862
1-81
1000
over
previous

16494

~~SECRET~~

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

(U)

DECLASSIFIED BY *36/107/AC*
DECLASSIFY ON *DATE*
PLEASE TO [unclear] Library
4-27-83

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF *CLASS*
DATE *5-16-70/PTA*

(S)

CLASSIFIED BY *PK3 AD/TAK*
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY *3*
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
5-16-78

SECRET

October 21, 1946

Classified by *QUAD*
Declassify on: OADR
SP/A

CAF
77C II 999 (C14) *4-7-81*
CLASS. & EXT. BY *SP/AD*
REASON *1.3*
DATE OF REVIEW *4-9-83*
65-56402-1862

*not mailed to
Congress with enclosure
Previous Release XXI*

~~SECRET~~

TABLE OF CONTENTS

16495

<u>Predication</u>	1
Background of Current Presentations	1
Background of Gregory	1
Method of Operation of Soviet Espionage System	7
<u>The Silvermaster Group</u>	11
Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, was	12
Helen Witte Silvermaster, was	12
Schlomer Adler, was	13
Norman Chandler Bursler	15
Virginus Frank Coe	18
Lauchlin Bernard Currie	52
Bela Gold, was	55
Sonia Steinman Gold, was	58
Irving Kaplan	61
Abraham George Silverman, was	65
William Henry Taylor	69
William Ludwig Ullmann, was	71
Anatole Boris Volkov	76
Harry Dexter White	78
<u>The Perlo Group</u>	97
Victor Perlo, was	98
Edward Joseph Fitzgerald	101
Harold Glasser	105
Alger Hiss	108
Charles Kramer, was	111
Solomon Aaron Lischinsky, was	118
Harry Samuel Magdoff, was	121
George N. Perasich	126
Allan Robert Rosenberg	129
Donald Niven Wheeler	132
<u>Miscellaneous Individuals in Washington D. C.</u>	139
Michael Greenberg, was	140
Joseph B. Gregg, wa	143
Maurice Halperin	152
Julius Joseph Joseph	160
Eunson Chaplin Lee	163
Robert Talbott Miller, III	166
Willard Z. Park	174
Mary Wolfe Price	176
Bernard Sidney Redmont	181
William Walter Remington	185
Peter Christopher Rhodes	188

XXI

(4)

SECRET

16496

Page

Ruth Rifkin, was
Hansen Edward Sisco
Bowen Smith
Helen B. Tenney

191
192
194
196

Miscellaneous Individuals in New York City and Vicinity

199

John J. Abt
Cedric Henning Polfrage
Abraham Brotzman, was
Ray Wilson, wa
Michael Edelstein, was
Mildred Fries
Lt. Col. John Hazard Reynolds
Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein

200
209
218
221
233
235
239
246

Miscellaneous Individuals in New York and Washington D. C.
Developed Through Investigation

255

Joseph Gaor
Mary Jane Keeney
P. Bernard Sorbasa
Leon Pressman
Elizabeth Samsly
Ursula Irene Wasserman

276
259
265
267
270
278

Soviet Representatives

284

Fedor Alexeevich Garenin (u)
Anatoli Borisovich Gromov, was
Olga Borisovna Fregdina

285
288
295

SECRET

XI

~~SECRET~~

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

PREDICATION

BACKGROUND OF CURRENT PRESENTATION

The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth certain charges against officials and employees of the Federal Government. These charges will be dealt with in detail and information arising from other sources and investigation will be coordinated in an effort to give an over-all view of the situation concerning underground Soviet espionage activities in the United States Government at the present time.

A time element exists in making a factual approach to the material set forth. Although the majority of the basic charges against the individuals mentioned herein concern activities dating back several years, these charges must be viewed from the fact that they only became available in November of 1945. Consequently the reader must consider the difficulty of actually proving these activities by investigation at this late date. The facts are strong in many instances and circumstantial in others primarily because of the disparity in time between the date of the activities and the actual report of these activities to the authorities. A determined effort has been made to produce as much actual and circumstantial evidence as possible, either to prove or disprove the basic charges. At the outset it is considered proper to make a statement concerning the source of the basic charges which will be outlined hereinafter. This source who became available and cooperative in November, 1945, for protective purposes in view of continued assistance being received therefrom, is being given the cover name of Gregory. All material originating with Gregory will be so designated and will be set forth as nearly as possible in the very words used by Gregory in reporting the material submitted.

Background of Gregory

Gregory is an individual of American origin and descent, and was educated in both American and foreign educational institutions. Gregory possesses far above the average of academic learning. As far as political affiliations are concerned Gregory first came in contact indirectly with the Communist Party while attending one of the leading educational institutions of New York City. Gregory's first activity was as a speaker for the American

League Against War and Fascism in late 1934 or early 1935. The American League Against War and Fascism was succeeded by the American League for Peace and Democracy, both of which have been reported from numerous sources to be and generally accepted as Communist front organizations. From contacts made while appearing as a speaker for the American League Against War and Fascism, Gregory was introduced to and became a member of the Communist Party in 1935 in New York City. Following this affiliation Gregory held numerous temporary positions having no relationship to Communist Party activities but at the same time in an extra-curricular manner participated in many of the activities of the Party and its fringe groups. As an example, Gregory, during the summer of 1936, served as an assistant at the Amtorg Camp in Napanoch, New York, a summer camp for the Children of Soviet Nationals, attended by children ranging in age from 2 to 15. In June of 1938 through an employment bureau of the educational institution attended by Gregory, contact was made with the Italian Library of Information, an adjunct of the Italian Propaganda Ministry situated at 595 Madison Avenue, New York City. Gregory there came in contact with information which was thought of interest to the Communist Party. In a then sincere effort to assist the Communist Party, Gregory approached Ferruccio Marini and offered to make available to him what information was learned as a result of employment with the Italian Library of Information. Marini is a former member of the Communist Party of Italy, a former student of the Lenin School, Moscow, USSR; and an individual who since his arrival in the United States in 1928 has been active in the National Administration of the Communist Party. Gregory remained with the Italian Library of Information until March, 1939. In the meanwhile Marini had introduced Gregory to an individual originally known only as "Tim." "Tim" was later identified by Gregory as Jacob M. Golos of World Tourist, Inc. After the introduction to Golos, Gregory delivered all information which was gathered dealing with the Italian Library of Information to him rather than to Marini. The activities of Golos will be set forth in detail hereinafter.

In September, 1939, at the instigation of Golos, Gregory secured a position as secretary to Richard H. Waldo, the President and owner of McClure's Syndicate which published and distributed the "Whirligig." Golos explained to Gregory that Waldo was suspected of being affiliated in some way with the Germans and the Communist Party was seeking information concerning his activities. Gregory, in fact, was successful in securing considerable information regarding Waldo between September, 1939 and February, 1940, but no facts significant in proving what the Communist Party desired were forthcoming. In April, 1941, the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, 212 - 5th Avenue, New York City, was organized, and Gregory became an official of this organization. This company was established with money belonging to the Communist Party - USA, or to the Soviet Union, made available by Earl Browder, then National Chairman of the Communist Party. According to Gregory, Browder made available \$15,000 and John Hazard Reynolds, the original President, who was personally selected by Browder for this position, submitted another \$5,000 to augment the capital. While it has been claimed by Communist Party functionaries that the funds supplied by Browder in this connection were funds of the Party, Gregory's superiors in the Soviet Intelligence Service described the funds as "Russian Funds." The United States Service and Shipping Corporation, Gregory states, is a cover firm for Soviet espionage, in the same category with World Tourist, Inc., with which Golos

was associated up to the time of his death on November 27, 1943. The ostensible business purpose of United States Service and Shipping Corporation is to engage in the shipping of parcels and merchandise to Soviet Russia.

Synopsis of Gregory's Courier Activities

As outlined above, Gregory's first contact with the Soviet Intelligence Service was with an individual known only as "Tim" who, in view of definite identification at a later date will hereinafter be referred to as Jacob M. Golos, Secretary of World Tourist, Inc. World Tourist, Inc., was a New York corporation chartered on June 10, 1927. It is interesting to note that Golos pleaded guilty to an indictment along with World Tourist, Inc., charging failure to register as agents of the Soviet Government in March, 1940. He received a fine of \$500 and a jail sentence of four months to one year which was later changed to probation.

After the passage of an initial probationary period, when Gregory was supplying Golos with material secured from the Italian Library of Information, Golos began to use Gregory 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 or had sources therein. During early activities as a courier, Gregory became definitely aware of the connection of Golos with the Soviet Intelligence Service, namely the NKVD as distinguished from the Red Army Intelligence. Regular service as a courier began during the summer of 1941 when Gregory came in contact with a parallel of Soviet espionage headed by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster who has held several positions in the United States Government in past years and is now Chief of the Division of Economic Analysis of the War Assets Administration. Silvermaster and his wife, Helen Witte Silvermaster, according to Gregory, were in turn in contact with many other individuals in the United States Government from whom they secured material and made it available to Gregory for transmittal to Golos. This material was delivered to Gregory in the form of written reports, actual documents, exposed but undeveloped film and verbally requiring its recording in shorthand which Gregory later transcribed. Gregory was eventually placed in contact with another parallel of Soviet espionage, headed by Victor Perlo, who was formerly employed with the War Production Board and later by the Foreign Economic Administration. Gregory met Perlo with others at the apartment of John Abt in New York City who was then and is now General Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO. Abt is married to Jessica Smith, the President of the S.R.T. Publications, Incorporated, and editor of its magazine "Soviet Russia Today," Communist and pre-Soviet propaganda organ. Gregory acted as a courier for the collection of information of interest to the Soviet Government from this group and delivered it in the same manner to Golos. Gregory's activities as a courier for both the Silvermaster and Perlo groups continued for Golos until his death on November 27, 1943. Collaterally, while serving Golos, Gregory also served others in a small way. Gregory mentioned specifically that while working with Golos,

~~SECRET~~

certain material was delivered to one "John" who has not been further identified to date. "John" was introduced to Gregory by Golos and after having made several contacts he introduced Gregory to an individual known only as "Margaret." Gregory's meeting with Margaret occurred in the latter part of 1941 or the early part of 1942. Subsequent to the introduction Gregory met Margaret five or six times over a period of approximately four months. Margaret did not receive material collected by Gregory but merely arranged for contacts between Golos and "Charlie" who Gregory never saw but is convinced was Golos' superior, to whom the material which Golos received was delivered. Just prior to the death of Golos he instructed Gregory to meet Margaret who would make an introduction to a new person who was to receive the material obtained from the Silvermaster group. This contact was made and Margaret introduced Gregory to an individual known only as "Catherine." Material from the Silvermaster group was only delivered to "Catherine" on one or two occasions when these arrangements were apparently upset by the death of Golos. Taking stock for the moment, the only individual who has been definitely identified in this "John," "Margaret" and "Catherine" series of contacts is "Margaret," who is Olga Borisovna Pravdina, a former employee of Amtorg Trading Corporation, a Soviet purchasing agency. Her husband, Vladimir Sergeevich Pravdin, was the head of TASS News Agency, the official news organ of Russia, in New York City. They both returned to Russia in March, 1946.

Immediately following the death of Golos, "Catherine" introduced Gregory to "Bill" who has not been further identified. "Bill" received all of the material collected by Gregory from November, 1943, until September, 1944. In October, 1944, "Bill" turned the operation of Gregory as a courier over to an individual known only as "Jack." Cooperation with Jack continued until December, 1944, when Gregory was removed from duties as a courier for this espionage group. However, during the period of service with "Jack" he introduced Gregory to an individual known only as "Al." Through ordinary investigative procedures it was learned that "Al" contacted Gregory in November, 1945. As a result of this contact he was identified as Anatoli Borisovich Gromov, then First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. Gromov had been under suspicion for a considerable period as a successor to Vassili Zubilin, reported head of the NKVD in North America until the late summer of 1944 when he returned to Moscow, USSR, following the inspection of espionage facilities of the Soviet Government in North America by representatives of the NKVD and the Red Army Intelligence. Gromov departed from the United States for Moscow, USSR, on December 7, 1945. It is suspected that his position has been assumed by Fedor Alexeevich Garenin, an official of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. (SCL)

Gregory is unable to state specifically in any instance to whom Golos, "Bill," "Jack," or "Al" (Gromov) delivered the material which was collected for them. However, Gregory does state that during the period of associations with Golos he selected those items of a political, economic or social intelligence character and made them available to Earl Browder,

~~SECRET~~

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 material of this type. It is significant to note, however, that Gregory is definite in stating that Browder was cognizant of the activities of Golos and his use of Gregory as a courier. It is Gregory's opinion that Golos violated his directives in making information available to Browder. This presumably was done on a personal friendship basis. From information submitted by Gregory, "Charlie" whom Gregory never personally observed has been tentatively identified as Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, a practicing dentist at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City. During the course of instant inquiries, Dr. Weinstein has been in contact with several of the individuals prominent in this case and dealt with in full detail hereinafter in addition to other individuals known to be Soviet agents.

It is significant to observe that while working with Golos and his successors, Gregory had specific instructions to have no associations whatsoever with the Communist Party or any of its fringe groups. Gregory's true name had never figured prominently in any of the activities of the Party or its fringe groups until the advent of the current inquiries. It was through Golos that Gregory became associated with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, New York City, mentioned hereinbefore, and he assisted Gregory from time to time with grants of money plus all traveling and incidental expenses.

As will be seen hereinafter, through the groups previously mentioned as headed by Silvermaster and Browder, as well as various miscellaneous individuals, it is apparent that the Soviet Intelligence Service was successful in securing material from the Department of State, Office of Strategic Services, the Treasury Department, the War Department, the Department of Justice, the Foreign Economic Administration and numerous other agencies of the Federal Government. In numerous instances the documents themselves were made available from these agencies for copying verbatim or for photographing in the basement of the Silvermaster home where investigation has determined a fully equipped photographic laboratory was located.

As pointed out hereinbefore investigation in this case has only extended over the period November 8, 1945, to the present time. Consequently it has not been possible to show that each and every one of the individuals mentioned by Gregory is interrelated in their activity. The normal practice of espionage would not permit contacts between each and every individual during that period. However, it will be observed numerous contacts between the subjects of instant inquiries have transpired and in some instances under very suspicious circumstances. A studied attempt has been made to establish the basic truth or falsity of Gregory's information and certain observations are apropos in this connection. Gregory has mentioned over 150 names and in no instance has investigation indicated that a non-existent person was mentioned.

Only in those instances where only a first name was given and no identifying data was available has it been impossible to identify the person to whom Gregory was referring. In addition, the methods by which the passage of information was effected are those which by experience have been tried, tested and used by all effective intelligence services, including particularly the Russian. It is also significant that Gregory, by actual observation, has identified Olga Borisovna Pravdina of Antorg as "Margaret" and Anatoli Borisovich Gromov of the Soviet Embassy as "Al." Gregory has reported with a high degree of accuracy situations of the United States Government policy which were only known within the Government itself as examples of material which was passed through Gregory to Golos and his successors for use of the Soviet Government. Also reported by Gregory was the existence of a photographic laboratory in the basement of the Silvermaster home during the time Gregory was acting as a courier. This laboratory was used for the reproduction of documents brought to the Silvermaster home by various component elements of that particular espionage group. Investigation determined that such a photographic laboratory sufficiently well equipped for the copying of documents was located in the basement of the Silvermaster home. In few instances has Gregory reported information which could not either directly or circumstantially be verified. A high degree of accuracy has prevailed throughout the revelations made by Gregory. In conclusion, it should be carefully borne in mind that in no instance has the information furnished by Gregory proved false, unfounded, or materially inaccurate despite intensive and searching investigation thereof.

Set out hereinafter is a summary of the information submitted by Gregory, gathered from other sources and established by investigation concerning the Russians identified to date in this espionage group, the Soviet system of espionage, the espionage agents comprising the Silvermaster and Perlo groups and the miscellaneous personalities serving the Soviet espionage system independent of association with any organized group as far as is known.

~~SECRET~~

METHOD OF OPERATION OF SOVIET ESPIONAGE SYSTEM

As a result of the revelations made by Gregory, considerable information concerning the modus operandi of the present Soviet underground espionage organization was obtained. [Although these methods are related as pertaining to espionage activities of the USSR, it should be noted they differ little from the method used by any country engaged in effective secret intelligence. As an example, their clandestine activities are cloaked with cover companies such as World Tourist, Inc., and the United States Service and Shipping Corporation in this instance. Pertinent material from numerous sources is collected by the use of couriers and cover addresses. Intermediaries of a primary, secondary and tertiary character are apparent. There is a certain but not necessarily significant absence of advanced technical methods, either in the transmittal of communications or the gathering of information itself. The only technical device apparent in the operations of these espionage parallels was the use of the copying camera.] (S) (U)

Soviet espionage has one clear cut advantage over that practiced by any other country within the borders of the United States. This advantage centers in the existence of an open and active Communist Party whose members are available for recruitment for any phase of activity desired. As will be seen hereinafter, in almost every instance Soviet espionage agents, particularly sub-agents, are recruited from among individuals closely associated with the Communist Party, or at least strongly pro-Communist and pro-Soviet, who in the main are native born Americans or individuals not native born but sufficiently familiar with the American way of life to avoid detection. Even the Germans with the large German minority in the United States were not so advantageously placed nor does the fanaticism of the most ardent National Socialist exceed that of the militant members of the Communist Party selected for cooperation directly with the USSR. (S) (U)

Briefly, Soviet intelligence is broken into three branches, namely Military-Naval, Political and General. The first, namely Military-Naval, is handled by Red Army Intelligence. The gathering of political and general information is left in the main to the NKVD, not the MGB, or Ministry of State Security, with which this case deals. (S) (U)

Gregory has described what is referred to as the "pole" method of establishing a ring of individuals for the gathering of information. The term "pole" in reality is the designation of the individual at the apex of the organization which is a self-contained unit. For example, six individuals would be active in the obtaining of information for the Russians. No one of these six individuals would know the identity of the other five. Each individual would have a courier whose identity he did not know and/or a mail drop by which he would dispose of the material which he gathered. None of the six individuals in this self-contained unit would know the identity of their

~~SECRET~~

courier 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 couriers and/or mail drops. He would correlate this material and in turn would have a courier and/or mail drop to which he delivered the edited information. The other three in the unit would operate similarly. The two individuals each handling three sources of information in turn would not know the identity of their 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 in the possession of all the information obtained by the original six sources. This individual or "pole" at the apex of the triangle usually knows all the original sources of information, couriers, mail drops and editors in the unit. According to Gregory, the individual designated the "pole" would normally be a Russian who in turn would pass the information on to the proper authorities for transmittal to Moscow by diplomatic coded cable or diplomatic pouch. [As will be seen, this system has as its purpose the security of the espionage organization. Any one member of the group with the exception of the "pole" who becomes compromised will be able to directly compromise the minimum of other individuals in the unit. This in intelligence parlance is generally known as the double cutout system. It is possible to vary it, however, by extensions to a triple or quadruple cutout system with little difficulty.] (S) (4)

As will be seen hereinafter, the NKVD was interested in securing all types of information including economic, political, social, industrial, technical and military. Instructions were often given to the courier to relate to the Silvermaster or Perlo group directing them to attempt to secure information on specific matters. Requests for specific material, however, were comparatively limited, resulting in the conclusion that this particular parallel of Soviet espionage was operating more or less as a sponge accepting any type of material that might become available from any source that could be recruited. To gain the full benefit of this type of operation, it is absolutely necessary that effective correlation be made on a higher level. It is not possible to learn whether this actually occurred. It is quite obvious, however, that Gregory's handlers were well schooled in the operation of a secret intelligence service. In this regard some of the cautions expressed to Gregory to avoid detection or compromise are of interest. (S) (4)

Gregory was issued repeated warnings to take every precaution possible to detect a surveillance. This included a tour of New York City in order that a prior knowledge would be available of the location of drug stores with two exits, rest rooms with two exits, movie theaters and other establishments that could be entered and left quickly eluding a surveillance.

~~SECRET~~

Gregory never departed from any premises at the same time with any individual with whom contact was made for Soviet intelligence. Further, with respect to surveillances the instructions were issued to observe automobiles, and their occupants. When on foot, crossing and recrossing the street was recommended and walking the opposite direction on one-way streets when an automobile surveillance was suspected. All contacts were made very cautiously and multiple appointments were the order of the day. For example a rendezvous would be set for 4:00, 6:00 and 8:00 o'clock on a certain date and the contact ultimately consummated at any one of these three times. (u)

Precautionary measures were taken concerning the maintenance of incriminating material on the premises of the courier and other units in the system. Methods were described whereby subsequent detection of the entrance of these premises clandestinely by outsiders could be determined. All incriminating material following its use was to be burned or flushed down the toilet. Couriers traveled with no marks of identification in their persons or on their clothing. Meeting places in general were such public establishments as restaurants and theaters. Hotels, private homes and bars were avoided. When bulky material was transported it was left in a locker in a railroad or bus terminal and the key delivered to the individual who was ultimately to receive it. Repeated cautions were given to all participants in this group to avoid discussing anything pertinent over the telephone. (u)

Another interesting factor is the manner in which finances were handled. Couriers and persons serving in other capacities requiring reimbursement did not receive a regular salary but did receive payment for traveling expenses and other incidentals. At least until the fall of 1943 the whole service was operated on a very frugal basis. At least during the probationary period reimbursement for traveling and incidental expenses had to be supported in detail by receipts or sales slips. It is estimated by Gregory that Golos received between \$2,000 and \$3,000 every two months for the operation of his particular parallel. When considering that he only paid traveling expenses and incidentals, it is quite obvious that he was operating other parallels than the one with which Gregory is familiar. Money in some instances came to Golos through Gregory who received it from unidentified individuals believed to have been officially connected with the Soviet Consulate in New York City. Denominations of money were never in larger amounts than \$20 and Gregory's own expenses did not exceed \$100 per month. After the death of Golos, finances seemed to be more readily available and requirements concerning receipts and sales slips were somewhat relaxed. Delays in payments were infrequent and one of Golos' successors commented to Gregory that money was no object as long as it was being used for a worthwhile purpose. (u)

It is interesting to note that one of the duties exercised by Gregory was to buy Christmas presents for the individuals supplying information, as well as for the members of their family each year. These presents, for

SECRET

which Gregory received reimbursement, bore a direct relationship to the usefulness the particular individual had demonstrated to the Russians, and some were of a substantial value, costing approximately \$100. With the exception of one instance, Gregory did not pay for any of the information gathered from Golos' contacts. In this instance payment was made on a regular basis to an individual temporarily in financial straits. While Gregory was dealing with other than Golos, substantial sums of money were received personally as remuneration for services rendered. This may be attributable, at least in some instances, to the fact that Gregory was dealing directly with the Russians rather than with an intermediary such as Golos.

As can be seen from the above methods and instructions and handling of finances, the Soviets are not in any sense of the word novices at conducting secret intelligence. The modus operandi, however, is not novel or different from that of any other country where diplomatic relations exist. It is obvious that all of the information gathered eventually filters into the Soviet Embassy or one of its Consulates where it in turn can be forwarded to Moscow by coded cable or diplomatic bag. It is logical to assume that other parallels of Soviet espionage are in operation whereby material can be forwarded to Moscow outside the above indicated methods of transmittal. The present methods of filtering this material through diplomatic establishment is the most efficient during the existence of diplomatic relations and the other systems, although they may be dormant now, will only be used as an alternate means of communication in the event of the breaking of these relations. (S) (U)

The Soviet organization mentioned by Gregory based upon the "pole" principal was stated to have been the type of organization being put into effect by the Soviets at the time Gregory ceased active handling of the groups discussed in detail in this memorandum. During the period that Gregory was active as a courier and intermediary the personnel of the Silvermaster group, the Perlo group and the miscellaneous group in Washington, D. C., mentioned by Gregory and discussed hereinafter, operated on a fairly informal basis, channelling the material to Gregory through the leaders of the groups and occasionally holding group meetings. The gradual elimination of Gregory from active participation as a courier was indicated to have been a part of the Soviet design to place espionage activities in the departments of the United States Government on a more businesslike basis under direct Soviet control.

~~SECRET~~

THE SILVERMASTER GROUP

~~SECRET~~

THE SILVERMASTER GROUP

SECRET

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, with aliases
E. Silvermaster, Nathan Gregory Masters,
Nathan Masters and Serge Komov

HELEN WITTE SILVERMASTER, with aliases
Helen Petrovna Silvermaster, Mrs. Nathan
Gregory Silvermaster, Helen Witte, Helen
Volkoff and Helen Volkov

Allegations of Gregory

To insure clarity in dealing with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Helen Witte Silvermaster, his wife, they are both being included in the same subsection of this memorandum.

Sometime in August, 1941, Jacob Golos, known Soviet agent, informed Gregory that he had had several meetings with a representative of a Russian group in Washington, D. C. Due to his health, he was desirous of having Gregory proceed to Washington, D. C. and meet Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster of this group at her home. Gregory executed the desire of Golos after arrangements for this meeting had been made by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Golos, while the former was in New York conferring with Golos. Silvermaster subsequently told Gregory that upon Germany's invasion of Russia he was desirous of lending active aid to Russia and for this purpose made a trip to New York City, conferred with Earl Browder, then National Chairman of the Communist Party - USA, and requested the latter to place him in contact with someone who might transmit information he obtained to Russia.

On Gregory's first visit to the Silvermaster home, Mrs. Silvermaster was very circumspect and exhibited what appeared to be a certain distrust of her visitor. The conversation was almost wholly of a personal and social nature and included no remarks by her of contemplated activities on behalf of Russia. However, she did mention to Gregory that she and her husband had known Earl Browder for some time. No definite arrangements were made for subsequent meetings, and it is the recollection of Gregory that subsequent contacts were to be arranged between Silvermaster and Golos. After the contact with Mrs. Silvermaster, Gregory returned to New York City and conferred with Golos. After approximately two weeks Gregory made another trip to Washington for the purpose of visiting the Silvermasters. Golos indicated to Gregory that certain material was to be received from the Silvermasters and brought to Golos in New York. Gregory recollects that Silvermaster was

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

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

employed at that time in the Farm Security Administration, United States Department of Agriculture. His wife was unemployed and William Ludwig Ullmann, another prominent subject in this investigation, was then and is now employed in the United States Treasury Department. Ullmann was residing with the Silvermasters and it was through them that contact was had with him. Gregory did not know of the exact nature of the material being received from the Silvermasters other than it came from United States Government sources.

With reference to background information which Gregory obtained as a result of contacts in the Silvermaster home, it was recollected that Ullmann originally came from the State of Missouri, later worked in New York City and finally secured a clerical position in a Government agency in Washington, D.C. During the latter period he made the acquaintance of the Silvermaster family who recognized his potentialities and facilitated his obtaining a position in the United States Treasury Department.

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, according to Gregory, is of Russian-Jewish extraction, born in the Ukraine. At an early age his family migrated to China where he remained until he was about twenty years of age. He then came to the United States and settled in California, attending one of the larger universities and receiving a Ph.D. degree. After graduation he taught for a period of about ten years for a Catholic College in California, and was employed with the State of California in connection with their Division of Labor on the California State Labor Relations Board. Further, Gregory advised during Silvermaster's early years in China he received education at British schools and now speaks English perfectly with a British accent. As a young boy he 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 Earl Browder was being sought by the Vigilantes, he was given haven in the Silvermasters' home. Gregory does not know whether the Silvermasters were previously acquainted with Browder but after this they became close friends.

In 1935 Silvermaster and his wife moved from California to Washington, D. C., where he took the position in the Farm Security Administration and remained, according to Gregory, until 1942 when he transferred to the Board of Economic Warfare. Silvermaster was only with the Board of Economic Warfare for a few months when he 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. The last named position, according to Gregory, was secured for Silvermaster by Harry Dexter White, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and a prominent subject of inquiry in this investigation. It is the impression of Gregory that Lanchlin Currie, who also appears elsewhere in this memorandum, probably had something to do with Silvermaster's securing his position with the Board of Economic Warfare.

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

Gregory advised Helen Silvermaster 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. Anatole Volkov, who also figures

~~SECRET~~
13

SECRET

in the present inquiries, was the son of this union. Helen Silvermaster came to the United States with her previous husband and established residence in California, where shortly thereafter she separated from him. She then became acquainted with Silvermaster, with whom she subsequently lived as man and wife. He was desirous of marrying her, and after she secured a divorce, a matter of three or four years, they were formally married.

In connection with the disposition of material Gregory received from the Silvermasters and delivered to Golos, the latter indicated it was delivered to a Russian contact. Previous to Gregory's association with the Silvermaster group, Golos, according to his own statement, had been meeting a Russian. He informed Gregory that he had observed an individual's photograph in a newspaper, and Gregory recalled that the name ended in "ian." Gregory added the photograph of this individual had appeared in the press in connection with a story of his apprehension on a charge of bribing a Standard Oil Company official. Golos informed Gregory this was the individual he had been meeting, but whose identity he had not known until observing the newspaper photograph. The individual referred to by Golos as his former Russian contact is Gaik Badalovich Ovakinian, an important NKVD agent, who was arrested on May 5, 1941, and charged with being an unregistered agent of the Soviet Government. Following the German invasion of Russia and by agreement of the Department of State, these charges were dismissed and Ovakinian was permitted to return to the USSR, on an exchange agreement for six individuals, all of whom were alleged by the Soviet Government to be citizens of the United States. In this regard, only one American citizen arrived in the United States under the terms of this exchange. However, Pelagya Habicht and Neonila Magidoff, both Soviet nationals, entered the United States pursuant to the exchange. Both of these women are strongly suspected of being Soviet agents, and have been in contact with numerous figures in this investigation. During the investigation of Ovakinian, later leading to his arrest, he was observed meeting Golos on numerous occasions in public places and exchanging correspondence with him in a furtive manner. Obviously the material collected by Gregory in Washington and delivered to Golos did not pass into the hands of Ovakinian since he had already departed from the United States prior to Gregory's first contact with the Silvermasters in August, 1941.

Gregory advised that Golos paid all traveling expenses necessary for the collection of the material from the Silvermasters in Washington, and its delivery to him in New York City merely by the execution of a simple receipt. Gregory also collected Communist Party dues from persons, both in the New York area and Washington, D. C., and remitted these collections to Golos, who indicated they were delivered to Communist Party headquarters where receipts were received. Gregory eventually received these receipts from Golos and delivered them to the interested parties. This procedure is in accordance with the current policy of the Communist Party - USA and the Soviet Union to have any Party members involved in the collection of information for the USSR ~~active~~ active or apparent affiliations with the Party, with the exception of high Party functionaries. (S) (U)

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

Gregory states that for a period of approximately six months subsequent to August, 1941, the only individuals known to be actually engaged in securing data for Golos were the Silvermasters and Ullmann. Sometime in early 1942,

SECRET

Gregory realized from remarks made by Silvermaster and Ullmann, that other individuals were involved in a similar manner. The volume of material delivered to Gregory continued to increase. As a result of the illness of Golos he requested Gregory to begin reading this material. It was Gregory's recollection that during this period the material submitted was in the form of typewritten notations made by Ullmann and Helen Silvermaster. The data collected was of an extremely varied nature and appeared to be secured by these individuals, both from discussions with other Government officials, and direct from documents of an official character. As an example, material indicating the policy of the United States, both domestic and foreign, and other information representing a hodgepodge of intelligence was being collected. Golos characterized this information to Gregory as "political." Gregory learned from Silvermaster that at the outset of his service for Golos he secured some information on his own initiative and Golos attempted to guide him in collecting material that would be of the most interest to the Soviet Government. At no time was it apparent, according to Gregory, that either Silvermaster or Ullmann were receiving any compensation for their services.

Sometime in 1942 Golos began to give Gregory verbal instructions for the guidance of the Silvermaster group as to the nature of the information desired. It was not, however, until late 1942 that Golos delivered to Gregory typewritten instructions furnished him by "Charlie" to be delivered to Silvermaster. Gregory's knowledge of the Russian language was insufficient to gain an accurate evaluation of the type of information requested. It will be noted that both Golos and Silvermaster spoke Russian fluently. In the fall of 1942 Silvermaster and Ullmann began to bring to the Silvermaster residence documents which they apparently had secured from Government files to which they had access. Gregory advised that Ullmann provided himself with a camera of the 35 mm. type and became proficient in document photography. Silvermaster, at this time, also began to dictate to Gregory various types of information. This dictation was made by Silvermaster after refreshing his recollection from small pieces of paper which he had on his person. Ullmann photographed the documents brought to the Silvermaster home and Gregory delivered the developed negatives to Golos. On one occasion only, sometime in 1944, did Gregory personally witness the photographing of documents at the Silvermaster residence. From conversations, however, on many previous occasions, it was apparent that this photographic work was carried on in the basement of the Silvermaster residence where a more or less permanent photographic laboratory had been established.

After securing the developed negatives of Governmental documents from Silvermaster, they were taken to New York City in lots of two to three rolls and Golos would make an appointment to collect them from Gregory. The negative would be passed through a viewer at Gregory's residence before they were taken by Golos for delivery to his Russian contact. Golos apparently did this in order to keep himself currently apprised of the information being gathered by the Silvermaster group.

SECRET

SECRET

In addition Gregory also delivered to Golos from Silvermaster carbon copies of documents consisting usually of letters from Governmental employees, usually Treasury employees outside the United States reporting on conditions where they were stationed. The dictation given to Gregory by Ullmann and Silvermaster was subsequently transcribed in New York City and delivered to Golos.

Gregory recalls specifically that during Silvermaster's employment with the Board of Economic Warfare he occasionally brought to his residence what appeared to be complete files where they were reviewed and a decision made by him and Ullmann as to the exact correspondence to be photographed.

Sometime in the fall of 1942 Ullmann's induction to the United States Army seemed imminent. According to Gregory, a discussion was had between Silvermaster and Ullmann at that time as to which branch of the service would be most advantageous. It was finally concluded that it would be most desirable for Ullmann to wait for induction in the usual course and then attempt to be assigned to the Air Corps. Gregory recalls that Ullmann did enter the Army as a private, was subsequently promoted to a sergeant and then recommended for Officers Candidate School, ultimately receiving a commission as second lieutenant in the United States Army Air Force. He received certain promotions subsequent thereto. In view of Silvermaster's desire that he be assigned to the Pentagon Building this was ultimately effected through the influence of George Silverman, another prominent figure in this investigation. After Ullmann's assignment in the Pentagon Building he resumed his residence with the Silvermaster family.

Briefly, with respect to George Silverman, Gregory advised he is approximately 45 years of age, Jewish, a graduate of Harvard University and an acknowledged brilliant mathematician and statistician. He came to Washington in the early 1930's and was employed with the Railroad Retirement Board. Gregory is unable to state how he became acquainted with the Silvermasters and Ullmann except that they met later as the result of being members of the same Communist Party unit there. Gregory recalls specifically that Silverman became friendly with the Silvermasters, was at their home often and after being assigned to the Pentagon Building as a civilian specialist began to bring documents to the Silvermaster home for copying. Gregory states that Silverman did not know these documents were photographed but was under the impression that Silvermaster simply read the documents and from memory later transmitted their contents verbally to Karl Browder.

During the latter part of 1942 or early 1943, Gregory became aware of remarks made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullmann, that Harry Dexter White, employed in the United States Treasury Department as Assistant Secretary, was supplying them with information consisting of documents obtained during the course of his employment. Gregory definitely recalls

seeing some documents at the Silvermaster residence delivered there by Ullmann or Silverman, both of whom were receiving material from White for this specific purpose. As regards the nature of this written material supplied by White, Gregory states it consisted 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 were made available through this same source. These documents were usually reduced to photographs by the time they were observed by Gregory. On occasions the original documents themselves were seen. According to Gregory, Harry White was considered by the Silvermasters as one of the most valuable assets to their group in view of his ability to place in the Treasury Department those individuals whom the group was anxious to assign there. Among individuals in this category Gregory mentions specifically Ullmann, William Taylor and Sonia Gold. Gregory never actually observed White, but gained all of the above information from conversations with the Silvermasters and Ullmann. White was also considered valuable because of his close relationship with former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and was in a position to secure favorable consideration for the USSR in financial matters, according to Gregory.

During this same period Gregory became aware of the fact that Lauchlin Currie was friendly with the Silvermasters and particularly George Silverman. Currie, according to Gregory, did not supply Silverman or the Silvermasters with any documents, but did inform Silverman orally on various matters. As an example Currie, on one occasion informed Silverman the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code. Currie is also known by Gregory to have visited the Silvermaster home as a social guest. After the death of Golos on November 27, 1943, there was a discussion between Silvermaster and "Bill" who is yet unidentified, as to the advisability of introducing Currie and White directly to the Russian contact. Silvermaster was not in favor of this and it is not known if the meeting was ever arranged.

Also during the same period Gregory became aware of the activities of Sol Adler (Schlemer Adler), a United States Treasury representative in Chungking, China. Gregory observed in the Silvermaster home official letters written by Adler from Chungking to the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. It is Gregory's opinion these letters found their way to the Silvermasters through Harry White. Adler, according to Gregory, was a member of the Communist Party whose dues were collected by Silvermaster and delivered to Gregory.

Another individual mentioned by Gregory during this period was William Taylor who secured his employment in the United States Treasury Department through Harry White. Gregory recalls that Taylor was sent by the Treasury Department to China and later to Lisbon, Portugal, for the Foreign Economic Administration. He was described as a member of the Communist Party who paid his dues to the Silvermasters. During the interim

9 between his return from China and his departure for Portugal, he worked in the Treasury Department and supplied Silvermaster with written and oral information secured by him in that Department. He also made available to Silverman or possibly Silvermaster a report on conditions in China, which was passed on through Silvermaster and Gregory to the Russians.

Further, it was learned by Gregory that through Silverman, Silvermaster was receiving information from the War Production Board made available by Irving Kaplan. Kaplan, according to Gregory, is a dues paying member of the Communist Party.

During the late summer of 1943 Gregory states a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by the Silvermaster group which was subsequently photographed for delivery to Golos in New York City. At about this time Ullmann ceased developing the photographs he took and supplied to Gregory the undeveloped negatives which were delivered to Golos. The apparent reason for this was the increased volume of productiveness of this particular parallel of Soviet espionage. In fact, the volume was so large that Ullmann did not have the time to both photograph and develop the material. Although Gregory could not actually observe the completed photographs, from conversations with Ullmann and Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, it was learned that Ullmann and Silverman, both of whom were stationed in the Pentagon Building and assigned to the United States Army Air Force, were obtaining data of the following nature: 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 scheduled date of D-Day, copies of directives issued by General Marshall, and information concerning the production, allocation and development of tanks, guns and motorized equipment. Gregory states a considerable volume of this material was brought to the Silvermaster home in its original form, namely official United States Army Air Force documents. On some matters, however, Ullmann would copy figures and make notations necessary to record the desired data. Gregory is unable to segregate the information supplied by Ullmann and Silverman. The above situation prevails from the time of Ullmann's original assignment to the Pentagon Building until Gregory ceased contacts with the Silvermaster group in September, 1944, the volume consistently increasing throughout this period.

Sometimes 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. At that time Gregory advised that Helen Silvermaster approached one of the Communist functionaries in

~~SECRET~~

Washington and was supplied with the name of Sonia Gold. Eventually Sonia Gold, through arrangements with White, obtained a position as one of the secretaries in the Treasury Department. As a result thereof, Sonia Gold obtained documents from White's office which she copied and delivered the notes thereof to Helen Silvermaster. It is Gregory's general recollection that the information secured by Sonia Gold consisted principally of United States Treasury Department opinions and recommendations, and particularly recommendations concerning applications for loans from the United States made by the Chinese and French Governments. Some of the material that came through Gold concerned political information regarding General DeGaulle, which apparently found its way into White's office. In the spring of 1944 Gregory alleges that Bill Gold (Bela Gold), the husband of Sonia Gold, entered into the Silvermaster group. He had obtained a position in the Foreign Economic Administration and from conversations with the Silvermasters and Ullmann, Gregory determined that he was supplying excellent material concerning the internal workings of the FEA. During one of the conversations overheard in the Silvermaster home, Silvermaster or Ullmann 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 photography.

With reference to Anatole Volkov, the son of Mrs. Silvermaster by her first marriage, Gregory advised that he was reared as a good Communist. On occasions he would proceed to New York City from Washington and deliver Gregory material originating with the Silvermasters. Anatole was drafted into the United States Navy sometime in 1944, and it is Gregory's recollection that he was assigned to a Naval Training Station near Chicago, Illinois.

During the period of Gregory's association with Golos, many occasions arose when contacts were had with Barney Schuster (Bernard Schuster). At that time Schuster was associated with the Finance Division of the National Organization of the Communist Party - USA, using the Party name "Chester." He was a social acquaintance of Golos. Late in the spring of 1944 Gregory came into casual contact with Schuster, when the latter inquired concerning the health of Gregory Silvermaster. When Gregory evidenced ignorance of acquaintanceship with Silvermaster, Schuster indicated he was familiar with Silvermaster and other persons engaged in the same type of work. As a matter of fact, Schuster told Gregory that he was irritated over the manner in which some of the Communist Party members have been taken away from the Party and subsequently returned in an extremely nervous state. [It is interesting to note that Bernard Schuster, from other sources, was reported in 1938 as Membership Director of the Communist Party for New York State and in 1939 was President of the Fifth Assembly District Club of the Communist Party, Bronx, New York City. In 1943 Schuster was stated to be a member of the Communist Party and Treasurer of the New York State Committee of the Party. Under the name of "Chester" he was employed at Communist Party headquarters in the same office as Charles Krunbain, National Treasurer of the Communist Political Association, the name used by the Communist Party - USA during 1944-1945.] (u)

~~SECRET~~

Gregory mentioned a number of individuals whose activities were apparent from conversations with Silvermaster. These individuals will be dealt with specifically under other sub-captions in this memorandum.

Approximately six months prior to the death of Golos he indicated to Gregory that pressure was being placed on him by the Russians to turn over certain of his American contacts directly to them. Specific requests had been made in this regard to make available Mary Price, the Silvermasters and Gregory. This Golos refused to do up to the time of his death. Gregory states the only concession Golos made in this regard was the delivery of material collected from the Silvermaster group, which was delivered directly to "Catherine" who has not been otherwise identified, thereby theoretically circumventing Golos. Gregory, however, surreptitiously allowed Golos to inspect this material before passing it to "Catherine."

In June, 1944 Gregory met Karl Browder who indicated that it would be agreeable if "Bill", Gregory's contact at that time, met Silvermaster not oftener than once a month with the condition that this meeting be held in New York City and not Washington, D. C. At a later meeting with Gregory in June, 1944, Browder agreed that the entire Silvermaster group was to be turned over to the Russians without restrictions of any kind. At one time it came to Gregory's attention from Silvermaster prior to the death of Golos that J. Peters (Alexander Stevens, a known Soviet agent, at one time in charge of the Communist underground in New York City, and Washington, D. C.), had been in Washington attempting to infiltrate into the Silvermaster group. This was brought to the attention of Golos by Gregory and the former made a protest to the New York headquarters of the Communist Party.

In September, 1944, at the time that "Bill", one of Gregory's handlers, subsequent to Golos' death, indicated that he was moving from New York City to Baltimore, Maryland, or Washington, D. C., he told Gregory that he intended to handle the Silvermaster group personally, and Gregory was no longer to come in contact with any member of the group. These instructions were abided by and Gregory did not see "Bill" subsequent to that time. Gregory's only further knowledge of "Bill" came from questions asked by "Al" (Anatoli Borisovich Gromov, First Secretary, Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. until December 7, 1945), who in the fall of 1945 asked Gregory if any contact had been made with "Bill." In addition, Gregory, on one occasion came in casual contact with Silvermaster in New York City during August, 1945, when Silvermaster was asked whether he had seen "Bill" lately. Silvermaster indicated that he had not seen "Bill" for about two weeks, but that he was still around.

Background of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster was born in Odessa, Russia on November 27, 1898. He became a naturalized United States citizen at San Francisco, California in 1926. He attended various educational institutions in Seattle,

Washington, and Berkeley, California, receiving a Ph.D. Degree in 1932. He then became Associate Economist with the California State Unemployment Commission and later worked for the California State Department of Labor. His first employment with the Federal Government was as Senior Labor Economist with the Resettlement Administration in August, 1935. Subsequently, he worked with the Maritime Labor Board; the Farm Security Administration; United States Treasury Department Procurement Division; and the Board of Economic Warfare. He was Director of the Economic and Market Analysis Division, War Assets Administration until his resignation on December 1, 1946.

An investigation of Silvermaster was made in January, 1942, under the provisions of the Hatch Act predicated upon reports that he was a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, both organizations having been declared subversive by the Attorney General. The reports of the completed investigation were made available to the United States Department of Agriculture in November, 1942, where Silvermaster was then employed. On July 14, 1943, the Director of Personnel of the Department of Agriculture suggested certain additional interviews, including Lauchlin Currie, then Administrative Assistant to the President. This request was complied with and a final decision made by the Director of Personnel of the United States Agricultural Department, 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.

Information is available to the effect that Nathan Silvermaster, a young Communist of the University District, Seattle, Washington, had departed with one Perlina and one Gundlack, students at the University of Washington on April 9, 1922, for San Francisco. Silvermaster was stated to be a known Communist and an intimate contact of Anna Falkoff, Seattle. It may be significant to note that Silvermaster received a Bachelor of Arts Degree from the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, in 1920. In October, 1923, Nathan Silvermaster, 2314 Dwight Way, Berkeley, California, was a reference of an individual then in Russia, desiring a visa to the United States. Inquiries determined that Silvermaster did not reside at the recited address.

The files of the Department of Agriculture contain the report which reflects that Silvermaster, in 1935, was in contact with Sam Darcy, Head of the Communist Party in California. This report states "By virtue of his associations, his affiliations and particularly by virtue of his thesis, it can be easily concluded that Silvermaster is an active radical."

refer

[redacted] / who was described by a *refer*
confidential informant as a member of the Communist Party from 1932 to 1937. Silvermaster was further reported as an underground member of the Communist Party in Seattle, Washington in the early 1920's and editor of the Seattle Union Record. Through ~~CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE~~ it is alleged that Silvermaster became friendly with Louis Bloch in California in about 1930 when he reentered the Communist Party, and another source had heard that Silvermaster was a representative of the CPUSA which has now been succeeded by the NCP in the United States. Although Silvermaster, when interviewed under the provisions of the Hatch Act, during the investigation in 1942, denied membership in the Communist Party, it was developed that while a student at the University of Washington, in Seattle, from 1918 to 1920 he was associated with Garrard Ethel who, from 1935 to 1938 was a member of the Communist Party Professional Unit. He also associated with Herbert J. Phillips, also a member of the Communist Party Professional Unit, and Dr. David Hersh, whose home in Seattle, Washington in 1936 was a meeting place of the Young Communist League. In 1932 Garrard Ethel, mentioned above, in discussing the number of Communist Party members securing employment in the United States Government, mentioned Silvermaster who had formerly been at the University of Washington in Seattle.

According to [redacted]

[redacted], Silvermaster was enrolled *b7c b7D*
in the Professional Section of the Party in that city during the year 1936. Also in 1936 Silvermaster is reported to have attended a meeting of a women's group at which he spoke as an avowed member of the Communist Party in San Francisco. During the course of his speech Silvermaster made reference to the overthrow of the United States Government and supported Communism. Further, Silvermaster has been reported to be an acquaintance of Lauren W. Casaday an alleged member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, one of the organizations declared subversive by the Attorney General under the provisions of the Hatch Act. Casaday, according to a fellow employee of Silvermaster, with the United States Maritime Labor Board, was a protege of Gregory Silvermaster and Louis Bloch of California. Bloch is known to have been associated with the Professional Section of the Communist Party in San Francisco as early as 1936. Casaday was formerly an analyst in the Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department, which Division was headed by Harry White. In 1942 he was assigned to the United States Embassy, London, England. The Silvermasters are also closely associated with Professor Robert Alexander Brady, mentioned heretofore, Head, Social Economist of the Office of Price Administration, a reported member of the Communist Party. Brady allegedly consulted with Silvermaster when the latter was preparing his thesis for his M.A. Degree entitled "Lenin's Economic Thought Prior to the October Revolution." Brady was also given as a reference when Silvermaster applied for his position with the Department of Agriculture. Silvermaster has appeared as an acquaintance of several individuals investigated under the provisions of the Hatch Act. In each instance these

individuals have been charged with being closely associated with Communist front groups, Communists or otherwise active in various phases of the Communist Party program. As an example, 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 ascertained that Mary Van Kleeck, a member of numerous alleged Communist front groups, and reported leader in the Communist Party, regularly came to Washington and conferred with Smith and others, including Silvermaster. Silvermaster, in September, 1939, was reported in the "Federal Record," the publication of the United Federal Workers of America, CIO, as a teacher in the Federal Workers School. Both Silvermaster and his wife are believed known to Haakon Chevalier, a suspected Soviet espionage agent of Berkeley, California, who recently acted as a translator at the War Crimes Trials in Nuremberg, Germany. In January, 1944, Louise Bransten of San Francisco, California, ██████████ NKVD agent, formerly attached to the Soviet Consulate, San Francisco, while in Washington, got in contact with Silvermaster at his office in the Department of Agriculture Building. In connection with inquiries being made concerning Dr. Louis Bloch.

██████████ stated that during the Maritime difficulties in that port city, during 1934, he met Dr. Bloch at a meeting including other Communists, namely Sam Darcy, Silvermaster and Joseph Gaer. Darcy, at that time, was District Director of District 13, Communist Party - USA. During the investigation of Richard Bransten, estranged husband of Louise Bransten mentioned hereinbefore, and a member of the Communist Party, it was determined that he was a friend of Gregory Silvermaster. Silvermaster transferred December 29, 1944, from the Farm Security Administration to a position at the Treasury Department at a salary of \$8,000 per annum.

Background of Helen Witte Silvermaster

Helen Witte Silvermaster was born in White Russia, the daughter of Baron Peter Witte. She is approximately 43 years of age at the present time. Her father was counsellor to the Czar and acted as an adviser to the Mongolian Government. After the October Revolution he was released and later became the head of the Rice Institute in the Southern Ukraine. Following the Revolution, Helen Silvermaster traveled to China where she married a Russian named Volkov and in about 1923, emigrated with her husband to California. There are some allegations, rather nebulous, that Volkov eventually became an OSS agent in the United States. Her only son, Anatole Boris Volkov is the only child of this union. He was born in San Francisco on October 29, 1924. Shortly thereafter Helen Silvermaster separated from her husband and lived with Silvermaster whom she married three or four years later after securing

~~SECRET~~

a divorce. This marriage was consummated in 1928 or 1929. She came to Washington with her husband and since 1939 has been residing at 5515 - 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mrs. Silvermaster is known to be acquainted with Louise Brunsten, Hankon Chevalier and Dr. Robert A. Brady, all mentioned hereinbefore. 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; all these organizations are reported from numerous sources not without reason as Communist front organizations. Both Mrs. Silvermaster and her husband appeared in the indices of the United American Spanish Aid Committee, making a donation of \$45 to this organization on one occasion. They also, on March 18, 1938, attended a reception in honor of Dr. Gustav Regler given by the Women's Committee of the Friends of Spanish Democracy. Both of these Spanish groups are described by many sources as being Communist controlled.

Results of Investigation

Investigation to date has verified the fact that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, his wife and William Ludwig Ullmann reside as a family unit at 5515 - 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

It has also been positively determined that a laundry room approximately 12 by 15 feet in the basement of the Silvermaster home has been converted into a photographic dark room. This room contained all of the necessary equipment for document photography with the exception of the camera, which could be easily supplied. This includes light reflectors, standard enlarger, photographic time clock, cutting boards, and photographic chemicals and supplies. This would seem to bear out the allegations of Gregory that documents purloined from the official files of various United States Government Departments were photographed here.

Through a highly confidential source it was determined on November 27, 1945, that Marjorie and Charlotte Young were in contact with Helen Silvermaster in such a manner as to indicate they were all mutual friends. Previously it had been determined that Edward Young was a friend of Helen Silvermaster and had stayed at their residence in the past. Charlotte Young, through other inquiries, has been determined to be closely associated with the Communist Party, having been director of the White Collar or undercover group of the Communist Political Association (Communist Party - USA) in Washington, D. C. until January 16, 1945. At or about that time she was elected to the City Executive Committee of the Communist Party, Washington, D. C. Edward Sidney Young, husband of Charlotte Young, has also reportedly been active in the Communist Party. Through a physical surveillance it was determined that

SECRET

Silvermaster, on December 1, 1945, met Alexander Koral in a rather clandestine manner. Silvermaster, at the time, was accompanied by his wife. After the Silvermasters had picked up Koral, in a busy shopping district, the three individuals took an extended ride in the Silvermaster automobile and Koral was finally dropped on a public thoroughfare where he proceeded on his way by streetcar. This ride did not have any apparent purpose or destination. After this contact, Koral returned to New York City where he is employed with the Board of Education. Although inquiries have continued, no specific questionable activities of merit have been developed on Koral to the present time. Also, according to a highly confidential source, Helen Silvermaster, on December 2, 1945, attempted to contact Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly, an alleged member of the undercover white collar group of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., who has also reportedly assisted in many of the alleged Communist front activities. On the same day this source advised that Helen Silvermaster contacted Anne White who indicated that her husband, Harry White, was working on that day on the British Loan matter. Anne White is the wife of Harry Dexter White, former Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department, named by Gregory as one of the primary elements of this particular Soviet espionage parallel.

On December 4, 1945, a highly confidential source reported that Rose Gregg, wife of Joseph Gregg, who was also named by Gregory as being engaged in Russian espionage, was in contact with Helen Silvermaster, and made a luncheon engagement which was subsequently kept. Investigation determined on December 6, 1945, that Phillip O. Keeney, then employed in the Library of Congress, was a visitor at the Silvermaster residence.

On December 10, 1945, a highly confidential source advised that Ruth Gruber contacted Helen Silvermaster and invited her and her husband and the "star boarder" (William Ludwig Ullmann) to her home for the evening. Gruber commented that a friend of hers then in Washington from Chicago was doing some interesting work on Democracy in Education. On December 13, 1945, Mrs. Jeannie Steinberg, wife of Morton Haskell Steinberg, an attorney in the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice, was reported by a highly confidential source to have contacted Helen Silvermaster, with reference to a concert at Constitution Hall. Mrs. Silvermaster gratuitously commented 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. This may very well have some subsequent significance, in view of information also received from this same source on December 15, 1945, when Helen Silvermaster furnished the address of her brother as Box 2366, Anchorage, Alaska.

On December 14, 1945, the Silvermasters were invited to the home of Harry Dexter White for the evening. This and other contacts of similar nature show a close personal relationship existing between the Silvermasters and the Whites.

SECRET

SECRET

On December 17, 1945, a highly confidential source reported that Helen Silvermaster was in contact with an individual known only as "Iasy." "Iasy" indicated that his father-in-law, identity unknown, was proceeding to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to attend a dinner given by American Soviet Friendship. Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that she was familiar with this organization as a good friend of hers runs the organization. She added that she receives communications from this group which has as its purpose "the fostering of cultural relations between these two great countries." On December 20, 1945, it was also ascertained confidentially that Helen Silvermaster attempted to contact Sonia Gold with negative results. It will be recalled that Sonia Gold, according to Gregory, was placed in the office of Harry Dexter White during the time he was an Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, for the purpose of facilitating the purchase of documents from that source.

Silvermaster and his wife, according to a physical surveillance on December 23, 1945, drove to the home of Harry Dexter White where they spent the evening. Information was received that Joseph Gregg and his wife were invited to come to the Silvermaster home for Christmas dinner. However, for reasons unknown, they did not proceed thereto that day. Gregg was one of those prominently mentioned by Gregory as one of the sources of information for Soviet Intelligence. Just before Christmas in 1945, a highly confidential source referred to contacts between Roger Lewis and Helen Silvermaster. In discussing Anatole Volkov, Mrs. Silvermaster's son by a prior marriage, Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that he was in school in North Carolina, commenting that he is always in trouble about the racial question, Franco and the atomic bomb. In a contact with Barbara Lichtenstein, who is not otherwise identified, Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that her son, Anatole, was returning home for Christmas. Barbara Lichtenstein had invited Anatole to a party to raise money for the Veterans Citizens Committee to elect Senator Bilbo.

On December 22, 1945, a highly confidential source reported that a Mrs. Fineres (phonetic) was in contact with Anatole Volkov, then residing at the Silvermasters' residence. She advised that her son, Allen, who had over fifty points, and who had only recently had his furlough, which he intended to use to go to Switzerland, cancelled, could not get out of the Army. She requested Anatole to intercede with William Ludwig Ullmann to determine if the latter could assist Allen in being demobilized. Anatole indicated he would do the best he could. On December 28, 1945, this same source reported that an individual known only as Angus, subsequently identified as Mr. Phillip C. Keeney, contacted Helen Silvermaster to bid her goodbye, stating that he was leaving the following day by air. Angus gave her Mary Jane's address, which was given as Mary Jane Keeney, civilian, Angel, Michigan, Office of Political Affairs, Office of Military Government, United States APO 742, c/o Postmaster, New York City. Angus stated he would write and expressed appreciation for having had the Silvermaster home as a rendezvous. He added that his secretary, a negro girl, had given him a beautiful farewell present and at Christmas time he had had a telephone call from Mary Jane from Switzerland.

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

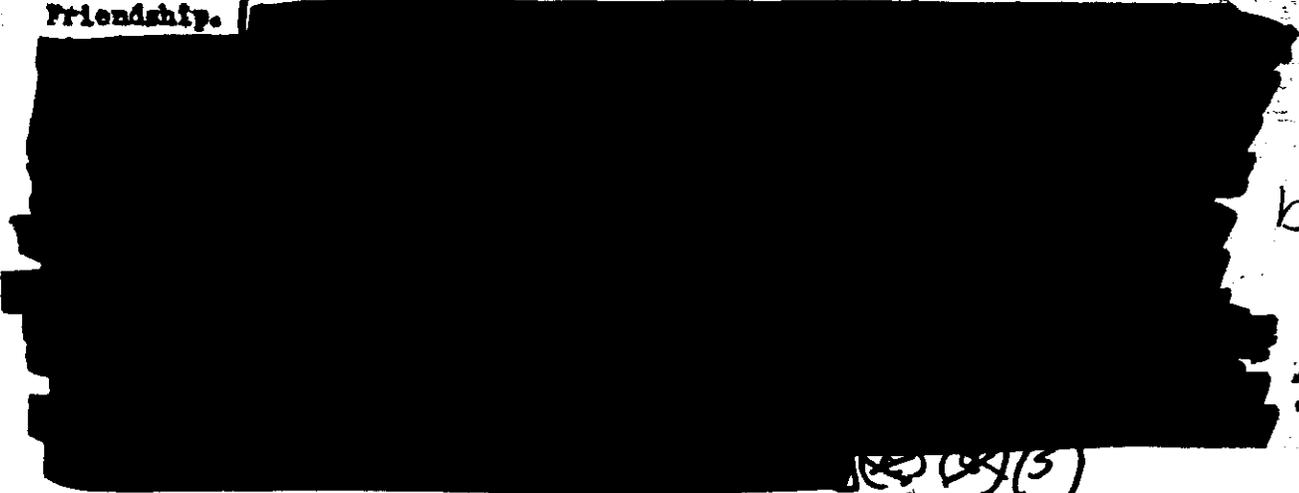
On January 8, 1946, Richard Sasuly was reported by a highly confidential source as having contacted Helen Silvermaster and advised that he was then out of the Army and free. Sasuly then contacted Gregory Silvermaster advising that he would be in to see him at his office the following day. Silvermaster indicated that he had recently seen Elizabeth Sasuly, Richard's wife. Elizabeth Sasuly has been mentioned hereinbefore as a prominent functionary of the Communist Party for the District of Columbia. On the same date an individual known only as Margaret contacted Helen Silvermaster and inquired about Boris. Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that she had not heard from him, even though they had all sent him Christmas presents. Helen Silvermaster then advised that Ruth Gruber, Ickes' (Harold L. Ickes, then Secretary of the Interior) Assistant in Charge of Alaska, had been there, saw Boris and brought back some very fine pictures. Boris apparently intended to establish a furniture factory in Alaska. This contact apparently refers to the brother of Helen Silvermaster, Boris Witte, who made an expedition into China and Tibet and who until recently resided in Anchorage, Alaska. At the same time Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that Ullmann was proceeding to Germany for the War and Treasury Departments. On the following day Elizabeth Sasuly, mentioned hereinbefore, contacted Silvermaster and referred to a conference which he had with her husband, Richard. Elizabeth then indicated that they were not going to California, since Richard was remaining with the Treasury Department for the present moment to work on some current matter.

On January 14, 1946, this source again reported that Helen Silvermaster had been contacted by Reba Lewis who advised that she was leaving for Boston and New York. Her husband, Roger, intended to find an apartment in Boston while she, Reba, remained in New York. Reba mentioned that Roger gave her a set of Russian Linguaphone records for Christmas, that she would communicate with Mrs. Silvermaster as soon as she was permanently located. On January 15, 1946, Helen Silvermaster received an invitation from the Washington Committee for Russian War Relief, inviting her to attend a dinner at the Mayflower Hotel on February 4, 1946. This dinner was given in honor of Mrs. Harriman, wife of the American Ambassador to Moscow. Speakers included Joseph E. Davies, former American Ambassador to Moscow; Senator Claude Pepper; Secretary of Commerce, Henry A. Wallace and Edward G. Carter. The physical surveillance on the Silvermasters determined that on the evening of February 4, 1946, he and his wife attended the Harriman dinner for Russian Relief. Silvermaster and his wife left their home and proceeded to the residence of Dr. Edward U. Condon and there picked up Mrs. Emily Condon who accompanied them to this dinner. Dr. Edward U. Condon is Technical Adviser to the Senate's Special Committee established October 22, 1945, to study the developments, use and control of atomic energy under the Chairmanship of Senator Brian McMahon, Democrat of Connecticut. He was appointed Director

~~SECRET~~

mod

of the National Bureau of Standards in November, 1945. He is a native born American, former professor at Columbia, Princeton, and the University of Minnesota and later in charge of Research of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Research Laboratories, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He served as a consultant at the Atomic Bomb Project at the Manhattan Engineer District. His wife since 1943 has been the Correspondence Secretary to the Pittsburgh Council of American Soviet Friendship, and Dr. Condon himself has been a member of the Board of the Pittsburgh Council of American Soviet Friendship.



Through investigation it has been determined that an individual named V. Witte, Detroit, Michigan, was in correspondence with Mrs. Helen Silvermaster. This individual has been identified as Vera Ivonovna Witte, nee Vera Lavrov, who sought the issuance of a United States passport on June 21, 1940. Vera Witte was born on April 20, 1898, at Ekaternineslav, Russia, and emigrated to the United States in June, 1927. Her husband was stated to be Boris Witte, born in Russia on June 19, 1899, emigrated to the United States in 1927 and was naturalized in Detroit, Michigan, on January 9, 1933. This marriage was consummated on June 17, 1921. In making application for this passport, the Silvermaster residence was given as the permanent address of Vera Witte and the identifying witness was listed as William L. Ullmann. The purpose for which the passport was requested was to visit her father in China. It would appear that Vera Witte is the sister-in-law of Mrs. Silvermaster and that Boris Witte is the brother of Mrs. Silvermaster, who is mentioned hereinbefore as the individual who is apparently contemplating the establishment of a furniture factory in Anchorage, Alaska. Boris Witte and wife have left Alaska and are presently residing at Center Sandwich New Hampshire. On January 24, 1940, a highly confidential source advised that Seth Gaer, previously referred to hereinbefore as Joseph Gaer, contacted Silvermaster, stating he had just arrived in town and requesting that Silvermaster lodge him for the night. Silvermaster indicated that this would be satisfactory but that they, the Silvermasters, were going to the Lee Pressmans that evening and wanted to know if Gaer could come with them. Gaer indicated that if it would not inconvenience the Silvermasters he would accept. Subsequently Lee Pressman was contacted and told that Gaer was in town and wanted to know if it would be satisfactory for Gaer to accompany them in

order that they would not have to postpone "it" again. Pressman agreed to the acceptance of the additional guest. Lee Pressman is General Counsel of the CIO, Washington, D. C. Joseph Gaer is presently working with the CIO Political Action Committee in New York City and is connected with the publishing house Boni and Gaer, Inc. In 1944 he was a subject of an investigation for employment in the Office of Emergency Management, which disclosed he was reported as a Communist or a former Communist by several individuals contacted. (u)

Joseph Gaer was born on March 16, 1897 in Bessarabia, Rumania, (now USSR). He emigrated to the United States at an early age and was educated in American collegiate institutions. He was finally naturalized in 1926 or 1927. He has been variously reported as a registered member of the Socialist Party in 1930 and 1932 in California, member of the Hammer and Sickle Club, Chairman of the John Reed Club and allegedly a member of the Communist Party in the State of California. He was described by one individual as being adept in "covering up" his membership in the Communist Party. When making an application for employment in the Treasury Department, prior to May, 1942, that Department developed information to the effect that Gaer was a Communist, propaganda chief for the Communist Party, while employed in the Federal Writers Project in New York City. Gaer was actually employed by the United States Treasury Department for a considerable period preceding May 17, 1944, when his resignation took effect. He had attempted a transfer to the Office of War Information which was cancelled for reasons not apparent. It is also interesting to note that while Gaer was staying with the Silvermasters, Richard and Elizabeth Sasuly and "Izzy" Salkind visited the Silvermasters. (u)

On January 25, Otto Saul contacted Mrs. Silvermaster, according to a highly confidential source, stating that he had been in Moscow, USSR and Potsdam, Germany, where he had made some nice connections. Saul indicated that he had received a request from the War Department inquiring for a Public Relations Man to be assigned to the Civil Affairs Committee in Germany. It was required that he speak Russian. Saul indicated he had in mind Jack Marsalka, and they then discussed difficulties Marsalka had previously had, agreeing he was a victim of a miscarriage of justice. (u)

John Paul Milan Marsalka was born on June 23, 1906 in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the United States and at the University of Prague, Prague, Czechoslovakia in the early 1930's. From May, 1934 to August 1939 he was a clerk in the American Embassy in Moscow, USSR. He was finally discharged for inefficiency, and because his associates had suspected Communist tendencies he could not be trusted with confidential matters. He is married to Milada Friedel who was born in Brunn, Czechoslovakia on October 7, 1904. Their marriage was consummated on March 3, 1930, and in her naturalization record Milada Friedel indicated that her last residence abroad was Moscow, Russia. Marsalka's father, George Marsalka, was also born in Czechoslovakia. Information from many sources reflects strong pro-Soviet tendencies and possible affiliations with the Communist Party.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] refer
(u)

On January 26, 1946, Elizabeth Sasuly was again in contact with Mrs. Silvermaster, at which time she advised that she had had a party the previous night for Congressmen which was strictly business. She indicated that Congressmen John M. Coffee, Democrat of Washington; Charles R. Savage, Democrat of Washington; and James P. Geelan, Democrat of Connecticut, as well as Bowen of Chicago, Land of Ohio and Webb of Michigan, not otherwise identified who were in Washington with R. J. Thomas, President of the UAW, CIO, were present. Both Sasuly and Mrs. Silvermaster agreed Coffee was "nice." (u)

On January 30, 1946, the Silvermasters were invited to the home of Elizabeth Sasuly for dinner on the following evening. A physical surveillance on January 31, determined that the Silvermasters proceeded to the Sasuly apartment, 436 Alban Towers, Washington, D. C., and at 12:35 a.m., on February 1, 1946, left this apartment in the company with Congressman Vito Marcantonio and an unidentified woman. Congressman Marcantonio was taken to the Ambassador Hotel where he left the group. A highly confidential source advised on February 2, 1946, that Elizabeth Sasuly was again in contact with Helen Silvermaster, at which time the latter indicated that her husband had not proceeded to New York since he could not get reservations. Mrs. Silvermaster stated that the Joseph Gaers were out of New York City and her husband preferred the hotels in any event. She also mentioned that when Louise Fransten, mentioned hereinbefore, had her big house in New York they used to stay with her when visiting that city. Louise Fransten, as previously indicated, has been closely associated with official representatives of the Soviet Government and in contact with suspected Soviet Agents and numerous individuals prominent in national and local Communist Party activities. It was determined through investigation that Silvermaster received a communication on or about January 30, 1946, from the National Citizens Political Action Committee, 205 East 42nd Street, New York City. Mrs. Silvermaster received a communication at about the same time from the American Society for Russian Relief, Incorporated, Washington, D. C. (u)

A highly reliable source advised that on or about February 11, 1946, Mrs. Silvermaster received a communication from Boris P. Witte, Box 2366, Anchorage, Alaska, in which it was indicated that the Wittes had decided to return to the United States. It will be recalled that Boris P. Witte is a brother of Mrs. Silvermaster. Mrs. Witte advised that Alaska was all right in many respects, but that nothing much could be gained by their remaining there. They stated that the main opposition to Alaska is the terrible reactionary people and that they both feel that they are almost suffocating in that atmosphere. They stated that they would explain in great detail their reaction to this situation when they next would see the Silvermasters. They indicated that they would return to the United States after selling all of their possessions in Alaska. (u)

~~SECRET~~

On February 20, 1946, a confidential source advised that an individual identified as Bob, who is believed to be identical with Robert A. Brady, was in contact with Mrs. Helen Silvermaster and he advised that he had arrived in town the previous night. He stated that since he had not been in Washington for a long time he was very anxious to see the Sazulys. This individual stated that he intended to leave Washington shortly for Knoxville, Tennessee. He stated that he was looking for material for some of his writings and was also discussing politics while in Washington. Bob stated that he is going to take his sabbatical year of leave in 1947 and 1948 and intends to take his family to England.

Robert A. Brady mentioned above is believed to be identical with an individual of the same name who is employed as an Associate Professor of Economics at the University of California at Berkeley. Brady is a member of various organizations that have been described as Communist front organizations. On the basis of charges made by the Dies Committee on December 30, 1941, Leon Henderson, then Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, requested Dr. Robert A. Brady's immediate resignation from his position in the Consumers Digest in the Office of Price Administration.

A physical surveillance on February 23, 1946, in the vicinity of the Silvermaster residence at 5515 Thirtieth Street, Northwest, revealed that a Chevrolet coupe bearing diplomatic license plates, #375, was observed parked in front of their residence. This car was identified as being registered to Charles A. Luguet. Major General Charles A. Luguet was attached to the French Embassy and died in the District of Columbia on December 17, 1945. Madame Luguet, the General's widow, was observed leaving the Silvermaster residence at 10:45 P.M. on that date. Later in the evening a 1941 Buick sedan bearing Maryland license plates 548-944 issued to Milton C. Lachenbruch was observed leaving the Silvermaster residence. The occupants were a young unidentified couple who drove this car to 2711 Rosedale, Bethesda, Maryland, which was subsequently identified as the residence of Milton C. Lachenbruch.

On February 28, 1946, a reliable source advised that one Louis Block, whose identity is unknown, was in contact with Mrs. Helen Silvermaster and he advised that he had heard a rumor in San Francisco that Bruce Minton had issued a statement recently saying that he has abandoned his former ideas. Mrs. Silvermaster stated that she had not heard of this. Block advised that there is an indication that Minton's family difficulties have been settled out of court, that he now has custody of the children and is living in the East. Louis then suggested that Mrs. Silvermaster tell her husband of the rumor he had heard concerning Minton and that the statement Minton allegedly made was similar to Earl Browder's statement.

Bruce Minton is the pen name used by Richard Bransten, the divorced husband of Louise Rosenberg Bransten of New York City, who is a strongly suspected Soviet espionage agent who formerly resided on the West Coast.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

On March 1, 1946, a highly reliable source informed that Norman Chandler Bursler was at the Silvermaster residence on that date and contacted the Railway Express Agency indicating that he would like a trunk shipped to Chicago, Illinois, and that the trunk could be picked up from the rear porch of the Silvermaster home. It was subsequently learned that this trunk was the property of Bursler and it was shipped under his name to the law school at Chicago University, Chicago, Illinois. Bursler is a principal subject in this matter and he will be dealt with in more detail in another portion of this memorandum.

On the same date, according to a reliable informant, information was received that an individual identified as Herbert Resner was in contact with Mrs. Helen Silvermaster and advised that he was leaving for New York on the following morning. He invited the Silvermasters to come to room #1441 at the Statler Hotel and mentioned that he had just completed a case in the Supreme Court here. Apparently the Resners and the Silvermasters had been in contact with one another for the past five years. It was subsequently determined that Herbert Resner is an attorney from San Francisco, California, and is active in Communist endeavors in that locality.

This same reliable informant advised that on March 3, 1946, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., former Secretary of the Treasury, who was in New York City, was in contact with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Morgenthau indicated that he is about to produce or edit a weekly radio program and is endeavoring to secure some Washington contacts. Morgenthau stated that Charles Malcolmson is now working for him in Washington. Malcolmson was recommended to Morgenthau by one Bob Allen. Morgenthau regards Malcolmson as an excellent man and thoroughly reliable. Morgenthau had previously asked Malcolmson to check with Silvermaster if he wants any information concerning what is going on regarding the sale of surplus property, particularly if the property affects the veterans. Silvermaster agreed to assist Morgenthau on this matter.

Mr. Morgenthau also advised that he needed a little scandal in order to make his program interesting. Morgenthau also asked Silvermaster to tell Ullmann what he is interested in and stated that they would like to think of him as an outlet and a crusader for them. Morgenthau requested Silvermaster and Ullmann to keep him advised if there is any indication of something going wrong and where a little publicity might straighten things out. Morgenthau said the only individual who has access to his mail is an old friend of Silvermaster, Henrietta Klotz, who was the one who suggested that Morgenthau recontact Silvermaster and Ullmann.

Henrietta Klotz is a close contact of Silvermaster and was Morgenthau's personal secretary while he was Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Morgenthau advised that he received figures from Anna Rosenberg that 600,000 veterans have applied for loans and that only 3,000 were successful.

~~SECRET~~

Silvermaster and Morgenthau discussed prices of farms for veterans at some length and Morgenthau stated that the Government could purchase large tracts of property in the Central Dairies and Poultry Houses such as the one in operation in Florence, Arizona. Silvermaster had worked on that project and in fact initiated it, and Morgenthau indicated that they would call it Communistic but he believes it to be the right answer.

Morgenthau advised that he would be visiting Washington several times a month and that he wants to keep in contact with Silvermaster. Silvermaster assured Morgenthau that he should consider him as an outlet and a crusader. He also said that he would be glad to use any of the information that Ullmann brought back with him from Germany.

page 145 states that Anna Rosenberg is Allan's wife
Anna Rosenberg, mentioned in a preceding paragraph, is the wife of Allan Rosenberg, who is a main subject in this case and he will be dealt with more fully in another portion of this memorandum.

On March 9, 1946, a confidential source advised that Morgenthau again was in contact with Mr. Silvermaster, and Morgenthau stated that his experience in farm credits leads him to believe that he has a good solution to the wheat problem suggesting that the Government tell the farmers how much wheat to plant and the Government would take it all at a fixed good price, that is, all over the average consumption of wheat in the United States in the next five years. A source regarded as highly reliable informed that on March 11, 1946, an individual identified as Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney was in contact with Mrs. Silvermaster and they discussed Mary Jane's recent return from abroad and Mrs. Keeney had seen Lud over there, referring to William Ludwig Ullmann who had just recently returned from Frankfurt, Germany, and they agreed to visit each other the following week.

Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney is the wife of Phillip Glin Keeney, who is presently in Japan on a mission for the United States Government. He is on loan from the Library of Congress. Mrs. Keeney until July, 1946, was employed by the State Department. Both Mr. and Mrs. Keeney are strongly suspected Soviet espionage agents.

On March 15, 1946, it was determined through a reliable source that Mrs. Silvermaster received a communication which bore the return address 908 Clinton Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which is the known residence of Alexander Portneff, the Philadelphia representative of the American-Russian Institute, a propaganda channel of the Soviet Government. As will be set out hereinafter the Silvermasters are close friends of the Portneffs and have rented their summer cottage at Harvey Cedars, New Jersey.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

A highly reliable source stated that on March 17, 1946, Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney contacted Mr. Silvermaster and indicated that she would like to see the Silvermasters sometime that day. A dinner invitation was extended to her and it was arranged that they would dine at about four o'clock that evening. Mrs. Keeney accepted the invitation but advised that it would be necessary for her to leave at about 7:00 P.M.

This source advised that on the same date an individual identified only as Mrs. Gordon, believed to be identical with the wife of Dr. Edward W. Gordon, Director of the Bureau of Standards and adviser to the Senate Committee on Atomic Energy, attempted to contact Mr. Silvermaster with negative results. Ludwig Ullmann subsequently advised her that the Silvermasters were expected to return at about 9:30 P.M. that evening and that Mrs. Gordon would be able to reach them at that time.

A source regarded as highly reliable has advised that on March 21, 1946, Elizabeth Sasuly contacted Helen Silvermaster and inquired if her husband, Richard Sasuly, was at the Silvermaster residence. Mrs. Silvermaster stated that he was and thereafter Mrs. Sasuly stated that Slim Connolly was in town and referred to himself as "Young Tom Mooney." He was sentenced to three years for being in a picket line and now considers himself a labor martyr, according to Sasuly. Richard Sasuly stated that he was developing pictures with Ludwig Ullmann and he would return home as soon as he had completed them.

Through a source regarded as completely reliable it was learned that on March 26, 1946, Mr. Silvermaster received an announcement from Bernard Bernstein to the effect that he was recently the financial advisor to General Eisenhower for Civil Affairs and Military Government, Caribbean and Mediterranean Theaters, and Director of the Division of Investigation of Cartels and External Assets, Office of Military Government, Germany, and formerly Assistant General Counsel of the United States Treasury Department; that he announced his resumption of the general practice of law, specializing in matters before the United States Government and in international property and financial problems, with offices at 165 Broadway, New York City. He further announced that he had a Washington Office which would be maintained in the Tower Building.

It should be noted that Bernard Bernstein is a known contact of Harry Dexter White, Jr., former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and worked under White while they were both employed at the Treasury Department. This same source revealed that on March 31, 1946, Helen Silvermaster contacted Henrietta Klots and they agreed to meet at nine o'clock that evening.

According to a source regarded as completely reliable on April 1, 1946, Mrs. Jenny Miller, wife of Robert Talbott Miller, another subject in this case,

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

contacted Helen Silvermaster and extended an invitation to the Silvermasters to attend a birthday dinner for her husband on Friday, April 5, 1946. Mrs. Silvermaster accepted on behalf of herself and her husband.

The informant stated that on the same date Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney was in contact with Helen Silvermaster and she indicated that she is making plans for a "gathering of the clan" and extended an invitation to the Silvermasters to attend this gathering on Saturday, April 6, 1946 at her apartment, however, the date at this time was indefinite and subsequent arrangements would be made. On the following day Mrs. Keeney told Mrs. Silvermaster that the party would be held on Sunday evening, April 7, 1946.

On April 7, 1946, Mr. Robert F. Miller contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and inquired as to how he could reach Mr. Lud Ullmann. He was advised that Lud was at home and Miller indicated that he would call upon him shortly.

A physical surveillance reflected that Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullmann left their residence at approximately 7:15 P.M. and arrived at the apartment of Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney at 215 B Street, Northeast, at approximately 7:35 P.M. on the night of April 7, 1946.

Information has been received from a reliable informant that on April 17, 1946, Mrs. Helga Wolski Dodman, who has recently returned from an assignment in Germany, contacted Mrs. Helen Silvermaster and advised that she was still living at her same apartment at 2001 Second Street, Northeast. She mentioned that she had enjoyed her visit to the West Coast from which she recently returned. Helga stated that she was seriously thinking of going back to Germany inasmuch as she could now take her husband with her and stated that she had enjoyed her last visit to Germany very much. Helga stated that her office is now in the Dupont Central Building of UNRRA where she is afforded the opportunity of seeing lots of interesting cables and memoranda from abroad, but she doesn't like it nearly as much as being in Germany where she felt she was accomplishing something.

A surveillance at the residence of Robert Talbot Miller, III, on the night of April 23, 1946, reflected that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, Helen, and William Ludwig Ullmann were all guests of the Millers on that evening. A reliable source stated that on May 1, 1946, Mrs. Cynthia Dierkes discussed with Helen Silvermaster the latter's trip to Chapel Hill, North Carolina, where Mrs. Silvermaster visited her son Anatole Volkov, a student at the University of North Carolina. There was some indication that Cynthia and John Dierkes together with Ludwig Ullmann and the Silvermasters would arrange to meet sometime the following week.

Concerning Cynthia and John Dierkes it is of interest to note that their names appeared in an address book located among the personal effects of

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Ursula Wasserman, a strongly suspected Soviet espionage agent upon her departure from the United States for Buenos Aires in March, 1946. Cynthia Dierkes until recently was employed by the National Committee for Atomic Information in Washington, D. C. John Dierkes is presently employed by the Treasury Department, Foreign Funds Division, as a commercial specialist.

Also, according to the informant, on the evening of May 1, 1946, an individual named Joseph Gaer contacted Helen Silvermaster from the airport and advised that he had just arrived in town and thereafter he was invited to come to the Silvermasters to have dinner with them.

On the same evening an individual believed to be William Green contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and indicated that he would like to visit with William Ludwig Ullmann that evening for the purpose of using some of Ullmann's equipment to prepare a lock for his automobile. It was not indicated to Green that Joseph Gaer was at the Silvermasters.

A reliable informant advised that on May 6, 1946, an unidentified woman contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and they had a lengthy discussion of the place in New Jersey that the Silvermasters were interested in buying about forty miles above Atlantic City. Mrs. Silvermaster is trying to interest her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Boris P. Witte, in buying a neighboring home in that vicinity and thought it would be a splendid financial investment for him. On the same evening Boris P. Witte contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullmann and they discussed the advisability of his purchasing this home. Witte stated that he would be in New Hampshire for some time as he had some individuals to visit there, but he might consider coming down to New Jersey and might be interested in the property that they had mentioned.

This same reliable source related that on May 8, 1946, Mrs. Edna Friedman was in contact with Mrs. Silvermaster and advised that she and her husband, Irving, may be interested in a summer place for a while and they discussed the possibility of visiting Helen Silvermaster in the event the Silvermasters kept their arrangements for obtaining a summer home. Irving Friedman is a known acquaintance of Harry Dexter White having worked under White in the Division of Monetary Research while White was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

This same source stated that on May 11, 1946, Helen Silvermaster was in contact with Mrs. Polya Habicht and the informant advised that they spoke in Russian and discussed the inability of the Silvermasters to attend the Habicht party on the following Saturday night.

~~SECRET~~

b1

[REDACTED]

(S)

A highly reliable source of information stated that on May 12, 1946, Mrs. Dorothy Taylor, the wife of William H. Taylor who is an employee of the Treasury Department, was in contact with Helen Silvermaster and Mrs. Taylor advised that she and her husband and their children had arrived in Washington and were stopping at the Washington Hotel. They had been in England and they hoped to enjoy a brief vacation in the United States, if possible, travelling to California and probably returning to Washington shortly thereafter. They discussed their mutual friends, the Robert Bradys, mentioned hereinbefore and Mrs. Silvermaster advised that the Bradys had recently been in Washington. Subsequently, William Taylor contacted Ludwig Ullmann and they arranged to meet on the following day in Ullmann's office at the Treasury Department.

The same informant advised that on the same date Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney contacted Helen Silvermaster and advised that she was in New York City the preceding week and that she had driven up there with two friends from the Red Cross. Mrs. Keeney requested Mrs. Silvermaster to advise William Ludwig Ullmann that she had a letter from Herman Zapp, who is in Paris at the present time, but who expects to return to Germany shortly.

On May 13, 1946, the informant stated that Mrs. Cynthia Dierkes and her husband, John, were visitors at the Silvermaster residence where they were guests for dinner.

The same source advised that on that date one Oliver Kissock advised Gregory Silvermaster that Lauchlin Currie had told him to be sure and get in touch with Silvermaster when he came to Washington, he regretted that he had been unable to contact Silvermaster at his office and further indicated that he had some information on activities in Mexico which might be of interest to him and also one or two other items. Kissock stated that Currie is enjoying better health now, but he was very ill while he was in Switzerland. Lauchlin Currie is a subject in this case who will be mentioned more fully in another portion of this memorandum.

A highly reliable informant stated that on May 15, 1946, Mrs. Silvermaster received a confirmation for a reservation that had been made for her for a dinner sponsored by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare on Saturday, May 22, 1946, at the Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C. The Southern Conference for Human Welfare is an organization subject to a considerable amount of Communist control. On May 20, 1946, according to a reliable source of information, Mrs. Cynthia Dierkes contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and accepted an invitation for herself and her husband to dine at the Silvermasters that evening, but mentioned that her husband would have to leave early in order to catch a plane at 10:30 P.M.

~~SECRET~~

The informant stated that on the same date an individual identified as Larry News told Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster that he had been in New York but had come east from Seattle, Washington. He stated that he was staying in Room 643 at the Burlington Hotel. This individual was subsequently determined to be Lawrence I. News, Jr. from Palo Alto, California. He is believed to be connected with a Russian relief project.

On May 21, 1946, a reliable informant advised that Mrs. Dorothy Taylor, wife of William H. Taylor, advised Mrs. Silvermaster that they were leaving Washington on the following Thursday night and regretted that they had not been able to see each other again. Mrs. Taylor said that they were going to Vancouver, British Columbia, and expected to be back in Washington later on in the summer.

A physical surveillance reflects that the Silvermasters visited the home of Alexander Portnoff at Harvey Cedars, New Jersey, on May 24, 1946.

The informant stated that on May 26, 1946, he had learned that Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Miller had contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and later it was learned that Miller was at the Silvermaster home on that date assisting Silvermaster in painting a portion of the interior of their house.

An individual identified by the same informant as Anna Berenson on May 29, 1946, contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and desired to reach Gregory Silvermaster as soon as possible. She was advised that he would not be back in Washington until the following Sunday night. Anna Berenson desired to discuss the housing situation with Mr. Silvermaster as she had occasion to talk to Wilson Wyatt, the National Housing Administrator, on that date and she was very anxious to discuss the matter with Mr. Silvermaster. She said she was going away for a few days and was afraid that Wyatt might do some checking around to talk to some people, so she wished to advise Silvermaster and also ask his advice on some other matters. She said she was proceeding on the premises that she did not know Silvermaster very well because she did not want him to be identified with the CIO since in that group one has to work with the AFL so much. She said she just told Mr. Wyatt that she had only met Silvermaster on one or two occasions, but that she knew several people who worked with him and could recommend him for the type of work he does. Anna Berenson mentioned Harry Dexter White's name to Wyatt as well as an individual named Beary Baldwin and Jack Bryan. Mrs. Silvermaster mentioned that her husband had very good contacts in the AFL and his relations there were very friendly particularly with the building trades.

This conversation apparently pertained to a job which was open at the National Housing Administration and which Anna Berenson was attempting to

34
obtain for Mr. Silvermaster. Anna Berenson insisted that the job was still open.

Anna Berenson is a suspected Communist who has been interested in housing matters having formerly been employed by the National Housing Administration. She is presently employed by the United Automobile Workers in Washington, D. C., and is a representative of the Washington Housing Committee for the United Automobile Workers. She is also a known contact of Jules Kerschler, an intimate of Ursula Kasserman, a suspected Soviet espionage agent in New York City. She is also a close contact of Richard and Elizabeth Sasuly, friends of the Silvermasters in Washington.

On June 2, 1946, according to a reliable source of information, Bernie Foneroff contacted Helen Silvermaster and advised her that the Foneroffs had just returned to Washington from New Jersey. Mr. Foneroff invited the Silvermasters to dinner on the following Friday night at their residence. He described the dinner as a Russian dinner that his mother wanted to prepare for them. Subsequently, the Silvermasters accepted this invitation. It was indicated that Ludwig Ullmann and the Silvermasters' son, Anatole Volkov, would also attend. The Foneroffs reside at 1427 West Virginia Avenue, Northwest.

Bernard Foneroff was born March 26, 1919, in Washington, D. C. He was at one time on the Executive Committee of the Washington Youth Congress and his name appeared on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization, an organization which has been declared subversive by the Attorney General. Foneroff when interviewed under the provisions of the Hatch Act refused to answer questions propounded to him regarding the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and declined to sign a transcribed statement of the interview made in connection with the Hatch Act investigation. Foneroff's name was also included on a list of active members of the Washington Cooperative Book Shop Association, which has among its members many known and suspected Communist Party members.

A reliable source of information stated that on June 4, 1946, William Ludwig Ullmann contacted Helen Silvermaster and Mrs. Silvermaster advised that she had invited Isadore Salkind, Bruce Waybur, and his wife, and Richard and Elizabeth Sasuly out to the Silvermaster's house that night. Later she also invited Helga Wolaki Dukman. When Helga was advised that Isadore Salkind would be there she indicated that she would be glad to see him as she hadn't seen him for some time.

Concerning Isadore Salkind, it has been reported that he has been affiliated with and has been a member of various Communist front organizations in Washington, D. C., while employed by the Government prior to his entrance

SECRET

into the Armed Forces of the United States. He has recently been released from the Army and has resumed his frequent contacts with the Silvermasters whenever in Washington, D. C.

A reliable source stated that on June 5, 1946, an individual referred to as Seth Gaer, who is probably identical with Joseph Gaer, was in contact with Helen Silvermaster and he stated that he would be at the Gaerly residence at about 9:00 P.M. on that date. He was advised that Mr. Silvermaster was out of town and that he would be gone about a month. Gaer expressed his regrets at not being able to see Mr. Silvermaster because there was so much he wanted to tell him, but he would make a point to contact him at the first available opportunity.

Joseph Gaer is a suspected Communist Party member who is connected with a firm known as Boni and Gaer, a publishing house in New York City. Further detail concerning Gaer is set out elsewhere in this memorandum.

On June 6, 1946, Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney told Mrs. Helen Silvermaster that she had spent the preceding weekend at Cape Cod and indicated that her trip to Japan was still indefinite it being recalled that her husband Phillip Olin Keeney is presently in Japan on a mission for the United States Government. She stated that her husband will remain in Japan until the end of September, but that he feels that he is not accomplishing enough there and that there is much more to be done in the United States.

On June 7, 1946, Henrietta Klots, mentioned hereinbefore, contacted Helen Silvermaster and Mrs. Silvermaster extended an invitation to Henrietta to spend the following weekend at the beach with them. Mrs. Silvermaster told Henrietta that she hoped that Ludwig Ullmann would be able to spend some time with them at the beach, but at the present time there are changes being made in his place, probably referring to the Treasury Department.

According to a highly reliable source of information, it was learned that in a letter of recommendation to the Commanding General, Third Service Command, Baltimore, Maryland, dated February 9, 1943, signed by Lauchlin Currie, Administrative Assistant to the President, recommending Anatole Volkov for aviation cadet training at the School of Meteorology, Currie indicated that he had known Volkov for the preceding five years and recommended him highly in all respects. It is recalled that Anatole Volkov was in the United States Navy during World War II. On June 26, 1946, Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney again contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and said that she was unable to call upon her that evening as had been previously arranged. It was agreed that they would arrange to see each other at an early date.

On June 28, 1946, Mrs. Silvermaster contacted Mrs. Cynthia Dierkes and arrangements were completed for Cynthia and her husband, John, to spend some time at the Silvermasters' beach home at Harvey Cedars, New Jersey. Subsequently on July 1, 1946, Ludwig Ullmann was in contact with Mrs. Silvermaster and told her that he had talked to John and Cynthia Dierkes about their contemplated visit to the beach and it was not definitely established whether they would spend the following week end with them, but if not they would do so in the near future. It was determined later from the same source that the Dierkes did in fact spend considerable time at the Silvermaster beach home during the summer of 1946. The highly reliable source advised that on July 8, 1946, Anna Berenson, mentioned before, contacted Helen Silvermaster and advised her that she would be over to the Silvermasters' residence that evening in order to talk with Mr. Silvermaster. The nature of this appointment is not known.

A highly reliable source stated that on July 9, 1946, Mrs. Silvermaster contacted Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly and discussed the number of guests that the Silvermasters had been having during the summer at their beach home in New Jersey. Mrs. Sasuly stated that she and her husband, Richard, intended to visit the Bernsteins in Connecticut and some other friends in New Hampshire later on in the summer. The Bernsteins are apparently Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Bernstein mentioned previously in this portion of the memorandum.

On July 16, 1946, according to a highly reliable source, Mrs. Helen Silvermaster was in contact with Henrietta Klots in New York City and extended an invitation to Henrietta and her husband, Herman, to spend the following week end at the Silvermasters' beach cottage. Helen at that time indicated that Alexander Fortnoff is very anxious to see Henrietta inasmuch as he has not visited with her for some time.

On July 24, 1946, according to an informant, Joseph Gaer contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and said that there were several things coming up that he was doing and that he wanted to see Gregory Silvermaster about them and to let him know that he was doing them. Helen then suggested that Gaer contact Greg at his office and arrange to meet him there. Helen then told Gaer that she would welcome him at their beach cottage anytime at his convenience.

On July 30, 1946, a reliable informant stated that an individual identified only as Dotty Black Brink contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and requested Ruth's address saying that she went to college with her and has several of her books, which Ruth autographed for her at the book shop at Nineteenth and H Streets, Northwest. Dotty said that Ruth's name is Mrs. Ruth Bransten and that the last time she saw her was at the Silvermaster home. Helen said that Ruth had

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

moved to Westport, Connecticut, three years ago and that she had not heard from her or seen her for some time. Helen said she would make some inquiries and that if she learned Ruth's present address she would advise Dotty. It was determined that Dotty Bwing resides at 212 Wilson Lane, Bethesda, Maryland.

On October 26, 1946, a highly reliable source advised that Dorothy Taylor, wife of William H. Taylor of the Treasury Department, a subject of this investigation, was in contact with Helen Silvermaster. She advised that she had just returned from Sacramento, California; that she and her husband and two children are presently staying at the Kazarek home at 6905 Beverly Road, where they are remaining for three weeks. Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that she would visit them sometime during the week. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 9/17/46, page 195)

In a pamphlet published by the New Council of American Business, Incorporated, covering their First Washington Conference - 1946, there appears a section devoted to views of various Government officials on the business outlook. Among these Government officials were the photographs and comments of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Harry Magdoff, and Victor Perlo. Magdoff is listed as a Special Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce (Program Planning) and Victor Perlo is listed as an Economist, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department. Silvermaster is listed as "Chief Economist, War Assets Administration." (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 11/5/46, page 100)

On October 10, 1946, a reliable source of information advised that Joseph Gaer, previously mentioned, contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and advised that his plane had been grounded in Washington and he would like Mrs. Silvermaster to accommodate him for the night since he was on his way back to New York City. Mrs. Silvermaster extended an invitation to Gaer to spend the night with them. Other contacts with Gaer have been noted whenever he is in Washington. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 11/5/46, page 135)

The same source stated that on October 11, 1946, Elizabeth Sasuly was in contact with Mrs. Silvermaster, and Sasuly mentioned that Sonia and Bela Gold had not found a place to live but they were staying temporarily with Henry H. Collins, Jr. The Golds, it will be recalled, are subjects of this memorandum and Henry H. Collins, Jr., has been mentioned previously herein as a known contact of numerous subjects of this memorandum. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 11/5/46, page 135)

On November 14, 1946, a reliable and confidential source advised that Helen Silvermaster stated that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster had resigned his position with the War Assets Administration; that he has no definite plans for the immediate future; however, he is conferring with some engineers from an unidentified airplane factory and these individuals are attempting to interest him in their project. She stated that William Ludwig Ullmann is extending Silvermaster moral support in the matter. On this occasion, Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that Ullmann is anxious to sever his relations with the Treasury Department and added that it was her impression that everyone is trying to get out of the Treasury Department at this time. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 12/6/46, page 126)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

With further respect to Silvermaster's resignation from the War Assets Administration, a highly confidential source advised that on November 25, 1946, Mrs. Silvermaster stated that her husband had submitted his resignation and would leave War Assets on December 1, 1946. (Memo to Mr. Ladd from Strickland dated 11/26/46)

A physical surveillance on December 11, 1946, reflects that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, while in New York City on that date, consummated a pre-arranged meeting with Sava H. Kosanovic, the Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States. This meeting was held in the lobby of the Hotel New Yorker at 34th Street and 8th Avenue, New York City. Another individual present during the meeting was Palmer Weber, who arranged the meeting between Silvermaster and Kosanovic. Weber is known to be active on behalf of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare which has been described as being subject to Communist influence.

[REDACTED]

b1

12/26/46, page 63)

(S)

(C) Report of SA John T. Hilsboss, NYC.

~~SECRET~~

SCHLOMER ADLER, with aliases
Solomon Adler, Sol Adler

~~SECRET~~

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory related that during the latter part of 1942 and through the early part of 1943 mention was made by individuals connected with this investigation of Sol Adler, who was a United States Treasury Department representative in Chungking, China. Gregory further related that Gregory had seen at the Silvermaster home official letters written by Sol Adler from Chungking, China, to the United States Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. Gregory stated that presumably these official documents had found their way to the Silvermaster home through Harry Dexter White, an official in the Treasury Department and a prominent figure in this investigation. Gregory stated that Silvermaster had characterized Sol Adler as an opportunist but further indicated that they would like to place him in some strategic location in the United States Government. Gregory also stated that Sol Adler was a member of the Communist Party and that his dues were collected by Silvermaster and turned over to Gregory.

Background

The records of Selective Service Board No. 9, Washington, D. C., reflect that Schlomer Adler was born on August 6, 1909, at Leeds, England, and that he immigrated to the United States on February 20, 1935. It is further known that Adler was naturalized on September 3, 1940, in Federal Court, District of Columbia, and had resided continuously in the United States from 1935 to 1941. He married Dorothy Richardson on April 27, 1945, who was an employee of the United States Treasury Department. In securing his naturalization, Adler listed Luchlin Currie as a reference. This individual is a prominent figure in this investigation. A reliable source who was a prominent member of the Communist Party stated in 1939 that Solomon Adler, an employee of the United States Treasury Department, had sent weekly reports to the Communist Party.

This same source advised that Solomon Adler was definitely known by him to be a Communist. He further advised that he knew Solomon Adler to have been in close contact with J. Peters and to have made reports of a financial nature to Peters. He stated that he suspected the Communist Party was playing the stock market and they utilized Sol Adler's financial information in this connection. It is to be noted that J. Peters is identical with Alexander Stevens, a known Comintern agent.

During the course of investigation conducted on Philip Jaffe, John Service, Andrew Roth, et al, relating to these individuals having obtained confidential documents from the State Department and other Government depart-

ments, Solomon Adler of the United States Treasury Department was questioned at which time he admitted that he was acquainted with John Service, having first met him in the fall of 1941 in Chungking, China. Adler stated that he was also acquainted with Andrew Roth but denied ever having furnished confidential information to him.

According to a confidential informant who is considered reliable Philip Jaffe, John Service and Andrew Roth engaged in a discussion concerning some written material and Jaffe and Roth were requested by John Service not to report what they had seen because Sol (believed to be Solomon Adler) would get his neck wrung pretty badly. Service further stated, according to this informant, that he did not believe that Gregg (believed to be Joseph Gregg, an individual connected with this investigation) had collaborated with Sol on this material. (S) (u)

Results of Investigation

From the time of the commencement of this investigation until July 14, 1946, Adler was in China where he was a representative of the United States Treasury Department in Chungking.

One of Adler's first acts upon arriving in Washington, D. C., was to contact George Silverman, one of the principal subjects of this case, to arrange for an interview which was held the same day. Adler was also a guest at Silverman's apartment for dinner on July 17, 1946, and spent the evening there. On the evenings of July 22, and July 31, 1946, Adler was with Silverman.

On July 19, 1946, Adler was observed to have visited the room of William M. Taylor at the Washington Hotel, where both Adler and Taylor were at that time staying. Taylor is a principal subject in this case.

On July 25, 1946, Adler was present at a party at the home of Harold Glasser, a subject of this investigation, at which time he is also known to have contacted Allan Rosenberg, who is a subject of this case.

Adler left Washington, D. C., on August 6, 1946, on a special mission by AIC airlines. On this flight he was accompanying Assistant Secretary of War Howard C. Peterson on a mission to Hawaii, Kwajalein, Guam, Manila, Shanghai and Tokyo. Adler was to serve as an advisor to Peterson on the trip and upon arriving at Shanghai or Tokyo was to leave for Hanking, China, where he was to resume his duties as Financial Attache of the United States Treasury Department. It was later learned that Adler arrived in Shanghai on August 15, 1946.

NORMAN CHANDLER BURSALER

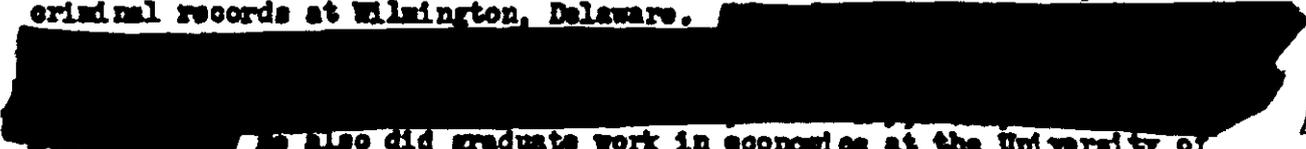
Allegations of Gregory

SECRET

In February, 1946, Gregory recalled that during 1942 Helen Silvermaster mentioned that she was acquainted with Norman Bursaler, an attorney in the Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, and indicated that Bursaler might be a good prospect for intelligence work. Gregory then conferred with Jacob M. Golos concerning the recruitment of Bursaler, but Golos indicated that he was skeptical and feared Bursaler might be a "plant." At a later date Gregory instructed Helen Silvermaster to handle Bursaler personally and apparently, according to Gregory, arrangements were made between Helen Silvermaster and Norman Bursaler inasmuch as in the summer of 1943 Gregory saw reports on German cartels among the material turned over to Gregory by the Silvermasters. Helen Silvermaster had stated that Bursaler's work was in the Antitrust Division and principally concerning investigation of German cartels and when Gregory indicated that the source of these cartel reports was known to Gregory, Helen Silvermaster admitted that they had come from Bursaler. Gregory has never met nor seen Bursaler and had no further information concerning him.

Background

Norman Chandler Bursaler was born February 28, 1904, at Wilmington, Delaware. He was one of nine children and three of his brothers possess criminal records at Wilmington, Delaware.



He also did graduate work in economics at the University of California.

b7D

Bursaler's employment background reflects that he obtained his first employment in 1918 with the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Corporation and his first Government employment was from August, 1931, to May, 1932, as Secretary to the American Commercial Attache in Shanghai, China. He has also been employed by the National Recovery Administration, the Works Progress Administration and the Departments of Labor and Agriculture.

On August 5, 1938, Bursaler obtained employment as an expert in the Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, and continued that employment to March 1, 1946, with the exception of the period from October 27, 1942, to January 25, 1943, during which time he was in the United States Armed Forces.

- Tolson
- Mr. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Harbo
- Belmont
- Quinn
- Nease
- Laughlin
- W.C. Sullivan
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

He is presently employed as a research associate with the rank of assistant professor, Law School, University of Chicago.

[REDACTED] (S)(C) b1

Bursler also, on his own accord, admitted he had been in China in 1930 and while there had been a member of the Communist Party. (S)

[REDACTED] b7D (S)(C)

Another confidential source revealed that Norman Bursler received Communist papers and that as late as August, 1938, these papers came to 2511 Harst Avenue, Berkeley, California, addressed to Bursler. (S)(C)(U)

[REDACTED] b7D

It is not known whether this individual is identical with Norman Bursler but it is noted that Bursler was an undergraduate student at the University of California at that time. (S)(C)(U) b7D

In a personal history statement executed in Bursler's own handwriting for the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, Bursler set out that the person to be notified in case of emergency was Dr. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster who he identified as a "friend." Bursler also listed Dr. Gregory Silvermaster,

- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Tracy
- Harbo
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

~~SECRET~~

Farm Security Administration, Washington, D. C., as one of his references in his application for employment with the Department of Justice.

In a memorandum to Mr. Thurman Arnold dated November 30, 1938, Norman Bursler, in giving information as to where he was on November 7 (election day) 1936, advised that he left the office and went to dinner at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Gregory Silvermaster. He also advised that others in the party were Boris Witte who was identified as a member of the Russian aristocracy, and William L. Ullmann. It is pointed out that Ullmann is one of the principal figures in this investigation and Boris Witte is Helen Silvermaster's brother.

In a letter dated December 5, 1938, from Gregory Silvermaster, Senior Economist, Maritime Labor Board, to Mr. Thurman Arnold, Silvermaster advised that he had known Mr. Bursler since 1932 and that since 1935 he had the opportunity of knowing Mr. Bursler more intimately as Bursler had been a frequent visitor at his home.

Bursler has been a member of several search teams sent to the European Theater investigating German cartels and submitted a confidential report to the Department of Justice dated September 18, 1943, on "The Iron and Steel Industry: Activities of European Cartel Members in South America."

Results of Investigation

Information concerning his affiliation with this group was not obtained until February 1, 1946. On March 2, 1946, a trunk containing personal effects of Bursler was shipped to him in Chicago from the home of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, mentioned above. The investigation has failed to reflect any contact between Bursler and other subjects of this case since he went to Chicago. (65-56402-676)

Virginus Frank Coe

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory has recalled another individual who was associated with the Silvermaster group. This individual is Frank Coe, who at the time Gregory first became aware of his identity, was in the United States Treasury Department, although his exact title and position is not now recalled.

Coe, according to Gregory, was in South America on a mission for the Treasury Department during all but about two months of the time that he was known to be in contact with the Silvermasters. It was also recalled by Gregory that Coe was communicating directly from South America with the Silvermasters in Washington, D. C., and sending them reports and other information which he gathered while there on assignment for the Treasury Department. It is Gregory's opinion that Coe also sent information to Harry White, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury in Washington, D. C., while he was in South America. It is also Gregory's belief that Coe made information available to White while he, Coe, was in the United States, and that the information supplied to White eventually was furnished by him to the Silvermasters. Gregory could not recall definitely having seen any material which could be identified at this late date as having definitely originated with Coe, but does state the information supplied by him in his personal communications to the Silvermasters was digested and made available for transmittal to Gregory's superiors. Gregory's recollection as to the type of information supplied by Coe is vague other than that it was economic data.

Gregory advised in conclusion that Coe was considered relatively unimportant to the Silvermaster group.

Background

Coe was born January 5, 1907 in Richmond, Virginia, the son of Joseph Lawrence Coe and Charlotte Kerr Coe. He attended Lake View High School, Chicago, Illinois from 1919 to 1923 and entered the University of Chicago in 1923. He majored in economics and obtained a Ph.D. Degree. From September, 1926 until September, 1928 he was employed at the University of Chicago as a research assistant, receiving an annual salary of \$750.00. From September, 1928 until June, 1930 he was employed at John Hopkins Institute of Law, Baltimore, Maryland as a research assistant and was again employed as a research assistant at the University of Chicago from 1930 until July, 1933. From August, 1933 until June, 1934 he was employed by the Irockings Institute in Washington, D. C. as an economist and from June to September, 1934 he was employed by the United States Treasury Department as an economic consultant. During the five-year period from

~~SECRET~~

1934 to 1939 Coe was on periodic leave from the Government and was on the teaching staff at the University of Toronto at Toronto, Canada devoting his time to lectures on money and international finance. From June to September, 1936 he was employed as a principal economist by the United States Treasury Department and held the same position from September, 1939 to July, 1940. From July to September, 1940 he was an economic consultant with the Federal Security Agency. From September, 1940 to 1942 he was employed as an Assistant Director of Monetary Research at the Treasury Department. From June, 1941 until December, 1941 he was in London, England for the purpose of assisting Ambassador Winant, charged with the duties of advising the Ambassador on financial and economic matters. He submitted a report on the method of distributing Lend Lease goods by the British authorities and on the policies to be followed in the export of Lend Lease goods.

While associated with the Treasury Department in Washington in the Division of Monetary Research Coe conducted independent research and carried out other tasks under Harry Dexter White, the Director of this Division. In addition he wrote and edited memoranda on a variety of subjects including international trade and finance, economic conditions in foreign countries, exchange control and foreign funds control.

In January, 1942 Coe was appointed as Executive Secretary with the Board of Economic Warfare which position he was to keep for the duration of the emergency. For the past two and a half years he was an Assistant to Harry Dexter White in the Division of Monetary Research of the Treasury Department and succeeded White as head of this Division when White left to become associated with the World Bank. He held this position until recently at which time he was named Secretary of the International Monetary Fund, which has headquarters at 1818 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

[REDACTED] b7D

Results of Investigation

Highly confidential sources have advised that Coe is closely associated and friendly with Irving Kaplan, Helen Silvermaster, Harry Dexter White, George Silverman, Harry Magdoff, Allan Rosenberg and William Ludwig Ullmann, all subjects of this investigation.

[REDACTED] b7D

57D

[REDACTED]

On December 11, 1945, through a highly confidential source it was learned that Dorothy Kaplan received a cablegram from her husband, Irving Kaplan, who was then with the United States Army in Europe, instructing her to tell Frank Coe that no confirmatory cable had been received by him as yet. Further, an individual named Nixon, believed to be Russell Nixon, had cabled Bernard Bernstein and Harry Dexter White on December 11, 1945, requesting Kaplan's immediate recall on account of urgent matters. Irving Kaplan is the subject of a separate subtitle in this memorandum. (S) (u)

This same source also reported on December 11, 1945, that Dorothy Kaplan had contacted William Ludwig Ullmann, at which time she made reference to a discussion she had had with Frank Coe concerning the time schedule for her husband's return, and the fact that she had received a cable from Irving Kaplan indicating 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. Later Dorothy Kaplan contacted Abraham George Silverman and indicated that she was emotionally upset concerning Ullmann's attitude and because a cable was not sent to have her husband return to the United States until December 7, 1945. Mrs. Kaplan blamed Frank Coe for not sending this cable sooner and then added that Coe was deeply concerned over her husband and was trying to find an important position for him at the Treasury Department. Silverman indicated to Mrs. Kaplan that he had contacted Frank Coe and tried to impress him with the urgency of effecting Kaplan's return. At or about this same time, Mrs. Kaplan also contacted Frank Coe regarding the cable to her husband to recall him from Europe, at which time Coe advised her to send a cable telling him they are doing everything possible; however, there was some red tape involved. Through the activities of this group, Irving Kaplan actually returned to the United States from Europe on or about December 21, 1945. (S) (u)

On December 18, it was determined through a highly confidential source that Lauchlin Currie conferred with Frank Coe. The latter wanted to know if Currie was coming to Washington, stated there was a gathering of old timers on the following Thursday, and that Lawler had asked Coe to contact Currie. Although Coe indicated that a number of Currie's friends would be at this gathering, Currie did not indicate he would be present. (S) (u)

A physical surveillance of Lauchlin Currie on January 8, 1946, determined that he had dinner at the Cafe Parisienne, Washington, D. C., with Virginia Frank Coe. Currie is the subject of a separate subtitle of this memorandum.

Confidential sources have stated that Coe is in frequent contact with Harry Dexter White and on numerous occasions in the past discussed Treasury Department matters with White. He has visited at the White home on several occasions. The same source has advised that Coe has been in frequent contact with George (S) (u)

~~SECRET~~

Silverman, a subject of this investigation, and that Silverman has visited in the Coe home. (S)(U)

~~SECRET~~

LAUCHLIN BERNARD CURRIE

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that Lauchlin Currie orally furnished George Silverman information on various matters. (Silverman was formerly employed as a Chief Production Specialist, Material Division, Army Air Forces, from March 26, 1942, until August 18, 1945, at which time he left to work for the French Supply Council at 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. He is a subject in this case.)

For example, on one occasion between the latter part of 1942 and the early part of 1943, Currie advised Silverman that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code. Gregory also advised that after Golos' death, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster discussed with "Bill," a Soviet agent whose true identity has not yet been established, the advisability of introducing Currie directly to the Russian contact. Gregory advised, however, that such a meeting was probably never arranged. Gregory also believes Currie had something to do with Silvermaster's securing the position he held with the Board of Economic Warfare in 1942.

Background

Lauchlin Currie was born in West Dublin, Nova Scotia, October 8, 1902. 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 is married and has two children. 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.

During the latter part of 1934 he was appointed an analyst for the United States Treasury Department and later was 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. During this trip he spent a few days in New Delhi and returned to the United States on August 20, 1942. He attended the Institute of Pacific Relations Conference held at Mount Tremblant, Canada, in December, 1942. In the early part of September, 1943, he was appointed as Acting Deputy Administrator, which position he held until the early part of 1945 after which he 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. He returned to the United States on March 19, 1945.

It has been reliably reported that the International Development Company, headed by Lauchlin Currie, opened offices at 19 Rector Street, New York City,

SECRET

in July of 1945. This company allegedly engaged in industrial, advisory, engineering and management export business with representation in various points abroad.

It is interesting to note that Lauchlin Currie was interviewed during a Hatch Act investigation of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and 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 22, 1941, when Germany invaded the Soviet Union. Currie stated that inasmuch as Silvermaster was an advocate of war prior to that time, he did not regard him as Communistic but stated that he was a "liberal" and a "New Dealer" in his political leanings.

It is also interesting to note that Lauchlin Currie was a sponsor on the visa application of Karl Borromaeus Josef Frank, better known as Paul Hagen. Hagen is alleged to be a secret agent of the Soviet Government. Hagen also admitted that he was a member of the Communist Party in Europe from 1919 to 1929. Currie appeared as a witness in behalf of Paul Hagen on his application for a visa on April 30, 1942. He 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 and the government to which he owes allegiance, he would follow his own decisions. Currie stated that 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.

A former member of the Communist Party underground, who is known to be reliable, advised that Lauchlin Currie was a "fellow traveler" who helped various Communists but never went the whole way.

Prior to the inception of this investigation, it is known that [REDACTED]

(S)

Results of Investigation

Since November, 1945, when an investigation was started with regard to the activities of Lauchlin Currie, it was learned that he had been primarily interested in the affairs of the International Development Company and had been making plans to travel abroad. On December 11, 1945, he was issued passport number 27181 for a business trip to the British Isles, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Spain and Portugal. The passport was later amended to

JJM:aop

include Italy. Currie advised the State Department that his visit to Europe would be closely allied with the work of the International Development Company of which he is the president. He stated that he was particularly interested in laying a pipe line from Italy to Switzerland and constructing an oil refinery in Switzerland.

On January 14, 1946, it was ascertained that Currie departed from LaGuardia Field by way of a Pan-American Airlines plane for Hurn, England, with a business associate. It was reliably ascertained that Currie returned to the United States about May 1, 1946, and was then residing at 61 East 57th Street, New York City, at which address he is also residing at the present time. Since that time he has also continued his work with the International Development Company.

[REDACTED]

b7D

(S) (U)

SECRET

BELA GOLD, with alias
Bill Gold

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in the spring of 1944 he met Bill Gold, the husband of Sonya Gold, another subject in this case. Late in 1944 Bill Gold obtained a position with the Foreign Economic Administration. Thereafter Gregory ascertained from conversations had with Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullmann, who are all subjects in this case, that Bill Gold had been supplying the Silvermaster Group with what they indicated was excellent information regarding the activities of the Foreign Economic Administration. During one of these conversations Gregory advised that either Nathan Gregory Silvermaster or William Ullmann made the remark that Bill Gold 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.

Background

The records of Selective Service Board No. 2, Arlington, Virginia, reflect that Bela Gold registered on October 16, 1940, giving his address as 3007 North Pershing Drive, Arlington, Virginia. He was born on January 30, 1915, at Golosvar, Hungary. He listed his employment as United States Department of Agriculture, South Building. He stated that he was married in New York City to Sonya Gold on July 5, 1938.

In a questionnaire which he filled out in June, 1942, Gold stated that his job at this time was Principal Social Science Analyst and that his duties were to direct general economic and social research 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 Agricultural Economics. The Selective Service file reflects further 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 stated that Gold's position as Adviser (Foreign Development Policy) began on September 18, 1944. The request for deferment stated that his present position started on February 1, 1945, and it was his duty to act as an adviser on foreign economic development problems and programs. His place of employment with the Foreign Economic Administration was given as Temporary Building 7, 14th and Constitution Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The Selective Service file also reflects that Bela Gold was rejected for Army Service because of subnormal vision.

Tolson _____
E. A. Tamm _____
Clegg _____
Coffey _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Acers _____
Carson _____
Harbo _____
Hendon _____
Vum'ord _____
Starke _____
Quinn Tamm _____
Nease _____
Candy _____

JJM:IGS

Sasuly, and on that date Bela told Dick to be sure and visit him and his wife, Sonia, at their new home in New Hampshire. Dick and Bela also discussed the writing of their books. The informant stated that both of these individuals were apparently writing books, the nature of which he did not, however, know. In this conversation with Dick, Bela added that in spite of the hard days of an author it was better than going to work for John Snyder as ~~her~~ she had to do every day, but he indicated that Sonia hoped to get out of the Treasury Department before Snyder came in. (S) (U)

[REDACTED]

On June 14, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable informant advised that Bela Gold and his wife, Sonia, had departed from their home in Arlington, Virginia, and intended to spend the summer months at Echo Point Cottage, Hart Center, New Hampshire. It was expected that they would remain at this new spot until October 15, 1946. The informant advised that Bela Gold had indicated that he would spend considerable time in writing a book and resting. It was later ascertained through a confidential source that the Golds remained at this vacation spot until September 10, 1946, where Bela apparently spent all of his time writing a book tentatively titled "How to Feed the World." After September 16, 1946, they returned to Washington where they took up residence with Henry Hill Collins, Jr., Crandall Road, Lanham, Maryland. Collins has been mentioned elsewhere in this memorandum. The Golds moved to apartment 2-C, 3416 10th Place, Southeast, and Sonia Gold returned to her position in the Treasury Department. (S) (U) The change of residence was made on October 25, 1946.

(65-56402, Reports of SA Lambert G. Zander .
dated 12-6 and 12-23-46, Washington, D. C)

SONIE STEINMAN GOLD, with aliases
Sonia Stienman Gold, Sonya Gold

~~SECRET~~

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory informed that Sonya Gold obtained a position in the United States Treasury Department through the assistance of Harry Dexter White, present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Gregory advised that in the fall of 1943, Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to Harry Dexter 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, D. C., 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 thereafter turned her notes over to Helen Silvermaster. Gregory stated that it is his belief that the information which Sonya Gold obtained concerned principally the Treasury Department's opinions and recommendations regarding applications for loans made by the Chinese and French Governments. Gregory stated that some of the information concerned political information regarding DeGaulle which found its way into White's office.

Background

[REDACTED]

(65-56402-811)

JJM:IGS

[Handwritten initials]

refer

~~SECRET~~

In November, 1945, the records of the Treasury Department reflected that Sonia Gold was formerly employed as secretary or assistant secretary to Harry White of the United States Treasury Department and her address was given as 3007 North Pershing Drive, Arlington, Virginia. It was further ascertained at this time that Sonia Gold was employed by the Treasury Department in the Monetary Research Branch, Room 3449, at the Main Treasury Building, 15th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., but that she was then on maternity leave and had been on maternity leave for approximately two months.

A confidential informant has advised that one Sonia Gold was a member of the Professional Section of the Communist Party, USA, District No. 13, at San Francisco, California. It is not known whether or not this Sonia Gold is identical with the above captioned individual.

Results of Investigation

In November, 1945, it was ascertained that Sonia Gold was staying at her home, 3007 North Pershing Drive, Arlington, Virginia, where she was taking care of a young baby.

On December 28, 1945, it was ascertained as a result of a physical surveillance that Sonia Gold had lunch at Garfinckel's in Washington, D. C., with Helen Silvermaster.

A very reliable informant has advised that on numerous occasions since November, 1945, Sonia Gold has been in contact with Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly and her husband, Dick Sasuly. Information regarding Mr. and Mrs. Sasuly is set forth in the portion of this memorandum relating to Bela Gold.

Information received from an informant believed to be reliable indicated that Sonia Gold returned to her former position at the Treasury Department in January, 1946.

On June 7, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that Sonia Gold informed her husband Bela that she had spoken to Elizabeth Sasuly and had advised Elizabeth that they were going to New Hampshire and had also furnished Elizabeth with their New Hampshire address. At this time, both Sonia and her husband Bela agreed that they did not wish to see many people before they left for New Hampshire, but they certainly wanted to see Elizabeth and Dick Sasuly. (U)

On June 14, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable informant advised that Sonia Gold left her home in Arlington, Virginia, with her husband, Bela, and young baby for their new home in New Hampshire, the address of which is Echo Point Cottage, Meredith Center, New Hampshire, where she expects to remain until October 15, 1946.

SECRET

[REDACTED]

refer

Through confidential sources it was ascertained that Sonia Gold and her husband remained in New Hampshire until September 16, 1946, at which time they returned to Washington and took up residence with Harry Hill Collins, Jr., Crendall Road, Lanham, Maryland. Sonia Gold returned to her position in the Treasury Department and is presently working in the office of Mr. Morris Friedberg, Room 3437. The Golds moved on October 25, 1946, to apartment 2-C, 3416 10th Place, Southeast, Washington, D. C.

(65-56402, Reports of SA Lambert G. Zander, dated 12-6-46 and 12-23-46.)

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in the latter part of 1942 or the early part of 1943, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster stated that certain information was coming to the Silvermaster Group from the War Production Board through George Silverman. It is noted that George Silverman is identical with Abraham George Silverman, who is a subject in this case. Gregory further advised that through conversations with Mr. Silvermaster it was learned that Irving Kaplan was connected with the War Production Board at this time and was giving information which he obtained through this agency to George Silverman who in turn passed it on to the Silvermaster Group. Gregory also stated that Kaplan was a dues paying Communist Party member.

Background

Irving Kaplan was first employed by the Federal Government in 1935 when he was connected with the Works Progress Administration. In August 1938, he was named as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice. In February 1940, he became a Research Economist for the Federal Works Agency. In February 1942, he was Head Program Progress Analyst for the War Production Board. He went to the Foreign Economic Administration in September 1944, where he was in charge of Reconstruction and Foreign Economic Development. In June 1946, it was ascertained that Kaplan was employed in the Office of War Mobilization. Prior to this time he had been employed in the Treasury Department. He made at least one trip to Europe on Treasury business. He was employed in the Foreign Economic Administration before going to the Treasury Department.



refer

Irving Kaplan was investigated on several occasions when being considered

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

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

for employment by different Government agencies. During these investigations it was ascertained that he gave various dates and places of birth.

[REDACTED]

refer

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7D

A reliable informant stated that Dorothy Friedland Kaplan, the wife of Irving Kaplan, resided in San Francisco, California, in 1935 and was at that time the Correspondence Secretary of the American League Against War and Fascism. She was also described by this informant as a "professional grafter".

The personnel files of the Work Projects Administration, formerly the Works Progress Administration, reflect that Dorothy Friedland Kaplan received a temporary appointment with that agency on September 4, 1940, and her services were terminated on January 31, 1941.

Irving Kaplan was married to Dorothy Friedland Kaplan in New York City on March 11, 1929. From 1929 to 1934 Kaplan resided at several addresses in San Francisco and Berkeley, California. Thereafter he returned to Brooklyn, New York, and in July 1935, was employed by the Works Progress Administration which on July 1, 1939, became the Work Projects Administration.

Results of Investigation

A highly reliable and confidential source advised that on December 10, 1945, Dorothy Kaplan, the wife of Irving Kaplan, contacted Helen Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullmann. Dorothy Kaplan was desirous of knowing if Ullmann could advise when her husband would return home from Europe. Ullmann told her that

(u)

War Department had sent a cable to Europe at the request of the Treasury Department, asking that Kaplan be returned to this country. He also told her that he had sent a personal cable requesting Kaplan's return. On the same day, Dorothy Kaplan contacted George Silverman, who is identical with Abraham George Silverman, a subject in this case, and requested his assistance in having her husband returned to this country from Europe. George Silverman told her that he would put pressure on Ullman. 11

It was later ascertained that Irving Kaplan was to fly home from Europe and he arrived at New York City on December 23, 1945. On the same day Mrs. Dorothy Kaplan went to New York City to meet her husband. Prior to departing from Washington, D. C., she had lunch with George Silverman.

A highly reliable and confidential source advised that on January 24, 1946, Irving Kaplan and his wife had dinner at the home of George Perazich in Washington, D. C. It is noted that George Perazich is a subject in this case and a member of the Perle Group.

On February 6, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that Irving Kaplan contacted George Silverman and requested that Silverman have lunch with him. Silverman was too busy at this time to have lunch with Kaplan but stated that he would try to get together with him some evening in the very near future. On the same day a reliable source advised that Kaplan had a noonday meeting with Harry Dexter White in White's office at the Treasury Department. Sarah Silverman, wife of subject George Silverman in a conversation in July 1946, with Dorothy Kaplan, wife of Irving Kaplan, stated that her husband was intervening on behalf of Murray Latimer who was seeking to become Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Frequent contacts between subject Silverman and Kaplan have been observed during the course of the investigation. The two families are on very cordial terms. (S) (U)

On February 2, 1946, a contact between Kaplan and Russell A. Nixon was observed at which time Kaplan inquired, "How do I get this stuff to you?" It was stated by Nixon that this is "on the Cartel thing". Arrangements were made for Kaplan to leave the material at Nixon's home. Nixon is a former employee of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers Union and also of Labor's Non-Partisan League. He was at one time a member of the Washington Book Shop Association and was a signer of an appeal for the dismissal of charges against Sam Adams Darcy, a Communist leader. He is one of the authors of the book published by the 20th Century Fund, entitled, "Labor and National Defense". He is stated to be closely associated with members of the Communist Party.

Kaplan and Virginus Frank Coe, a subject in this case, kept an engagement to meet subject George Silverman at his home on February 8, 1946.

Kaplan has been in contact, on several occasions, with George Perazich, one of the subjects of this investigation. On one of these occasions, on February 5, 1946, they were joined by Lou Goldblatt. Kaplan also contacted Goldblatt on June 3 and visited him at his home on June 15, 1946. Goldblatt

- Tolson _____
- E. A. Tamm _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Carson _____
- Coffey _____
- Harbo _____
- Quinn Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

~~SECRET~~

is known to be an associate of Harry Bridges and has, on numerous occasions, been in contact with persons of known Communistic sympathies. He is an attorney for the National Maritime Union.

Kaplan was in contact with Major Oscar Bodansky on February 26, 1946. Bodansky stated that he "wanted to have a good long talk" with Kaplan and to "see what is happening." Bodansky spent the night of February 26 at Kaplan's home and the next morning was observed to carry with him when he left, a manila envelope about 10 x 12" in dimension which had not previously been observed in his possession. Bodansky went to the Office of Scientific Research and Development at Dumbarton Oaks and 32nd Street where he indicated on the register that he was going to see "Dr. Kirner in the Medical Division." It has been ascertained that Major Oscar Bodansky is a Russian-born naturalized American citizen who appears to be well educated in the field of chemistry and medicine. He was given a temporary commission as Captain in the Medical Corps of the Army of the United States in September 1942, and received the commission of Major in April of 1944. He is presently stationed at the 9710 Technical Unit, Field Office Laboratory, Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland. (u)

Several contacts have been observed between the Kaplans and Frances and Herbert Fuchs. They are also in contact with the Fitzgeralds and the Magdoffs, subjects of this case. The Kaplans are on excellent terms socially with Leonard D. Nierenberg and his wife, Peggy, who are closely associated with the Harry Magdoffs and the Edward Fitzgeralds, both subjects of this case. The Magdoffs and Fitzgeralds are in turn on friendly social terms with the Kaplans.

On July 30, 1946, Kaplan had lunch with Sol Lischinsky and Sol Adler joined them for a while. Both Lischinsky and Adler are the subjects in this case whose activities are more fully described elsewhere in this memorandum.

On August 2, 1946, a highly confidential source advised that Dorothy Kaplan, the wife of Irving Kaplan, spent most of the day contacting Senators on behalf of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in connection with the memorial funeral services which were being held at the Lincoln Memorial for the four negroes killed the preceding week at Monroe, Georgia. She was seeking telegrams from several Senators which she wished to be read at the service. (u) (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 9/17/46, page 54)

On January 14, 1947, information was received from an official of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion that Irving Kaplan would be separated from that agency on January 31, 1947, since the agency will be discontinued on that date. He will be furloughed through June 30, 1947, unless he obtains another government job in the meantime. (u) (Letter from Wash. FO dated 1-14-47, captioned "Gregory, Espionage - R")

Irving Kaplan continues his contacts with Solomon Lischinsky, Solomon Adler, George Perazich, Edward J. Fitzgerald, Abraham George Silverman, Henry H. Collins, Jr., and Harry Dexter White, all mentioned previously herein.

~~SECRET~~

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, with alias
George Silverman

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that George Silverman is Jewish, is a graduate of Harvard University and is acknowledged to be a brilliant mathematician and statistician. Gregory stated that Silverman went to Washington, D. C. in the early 1930's and was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board. Gregory believes that Silverman probably met William Ludwig Ullmann in Washington, D. C., because both Silverman and Ullmann were members of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. Gregory believes that through Ullmann, Silverman became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. Gregory advised that after George Silverman was assigned to the Pentagon Building as a civilian employe in 1942, he became very friendly with both the Silvermasters and Ullmann and was frequently at the Silvermaster home. Gregory stated that shortly after being assigned to the Pentagon Building, Silverman began to bring documents to the Silvermaster home. Gregory stated that he did not believe Silverman actually knew that these documents were photographed. Gregory believes that Silverman was probably under the impression that Silvermaster would read the documents, commit them more or less to memory, and then verbally pass on the contents thereof to Earl Browder.

In the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943, Gregory stated that from remarks made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullmann, it was learned that Harry Dexter White, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was supplying the Silvermaster Group with information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. Gregory stated that some of these documents were delivered to the Silvermaster residence by Ullmann and others by Silverman, both of whom were receiving material from Harry White.

Gregory further stated that during the same period, Lauchlin Currie, a subject in this case, was friendly with the Silvermasters and was particularly friendly with George Silverman. Gregory stated that Currie did not supply Silverman or the Silvermasters with any documents but did give information to Silverman orally on various matters. For example, on one occasion Currie informed Silverman that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet Code.

Gregory advised that also about this time he learned that Irving Kaplan, a subject in this case, who was at that time connected with the War Production Board, was giving information that he obtained through the War Production Board to George Silverman. Silverman in turn gave the information to Silvermaster.

SECRET

Gregory informed that in the summer of 1943 a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by both Ullmann and Silverman which was subsequently photographed and turned over to Gregory to be transmitted to Jacob M. Coles.

Gregory stated that about this time, in the summer of 1943, Ullmann ceased developing photographs which he took and only gave Gregory undeveloped negatives which were turned over to Coles. Gregory advised that the reason for this was that the number of rolls had increased to such an extent that Ullmann did not have the time or opportunity to develop them. Gregory also stated that he did not have the occasion to actually see what was on the negatives, but from conversations had with Ullmann and Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, it was learned that the material which Ullmann and Silverman were obtaining and photographing included data on the following: Aircraft production figures, allocation and development 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 B-29's and proposed movements of these new planes when they were completed, data concerning the approximate scheduled date of D-Day, copies of directives issued by General Marshall, and information concerning the production, allocation and development of tanks, guns and motorized equipment. Gregory stated that almost every conceivable type of information relating to the Air Force's 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.

Gregory pointed out that during this entire period George Silverman was a civilian employee of the War Department stationed in the Pentagon Building, and Ullmann was also stationed in the Pentagon Building at the same time. Therefore, Gregory advised that it was not possible to state definitely what information was supplied to the Silvermasters by Silverman and what was supplied by Ullmann. Gregory stated that both Ullmann and Silverman continued to bring documents and papers from the Pentagon Building to the Silvermaster home until at least September, 1944, and the volume of material consistently increased.

Background

Abraham George Silverman resides at 2125 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. He was born on February 7, 1900, at Przasnysz, Poland, and was naturalized in Boston, Massachusetts, June 24, 1921. He is a graduate of Harvard University and holds the following degrees: M.A. and Ph. D. Likewise, he holds a B.S. degree from Leland Stanford University. Silverman was formerly employed as a Chief Production Specialist, Material Division, Army Air Forces, from March 26, 1942, until August 18, 1945, at which time he left this employment to work for the French Supply Council, a part of the French Government,

with offices at 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. Prior to being employed with the Army Air Forces, Silverman was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board, the Federal Coordinator of Transport, the U. S. Tariff Commission, and the Labor Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration in Washington, D. C.

Results of Investigation

On December 10, 1945, a highly reliable source advised that Dorothy Kaplan, the wife of Irving Kaplan, who is a subject in this case, contacted Silverman and requested Silverman's assistance in helping to have her husband returned from Europe soon. (u)

On December 22, 1945, it was reliably reported that Dorothy Kaplan had lunch with George Silverman at Pan and Bill's Restaurant, 1132 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., after which she departed for New York City to meet her husband, Irving Kaplan, who was returning from Europe.

On December 23, 1945, a reliable and confidential source advised that Irving Kaplan contacted George Silverman and advised that he, Kaplan, would return to Washington, D. C., on Christmas Day. (u)

On December 31, 1945, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that George Silverman had breakfast at the Savoy Plaza Hotel, New York City, with Laughlin Currie, who is also a subject in this case. (u)

On February 7, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that George Silverman contacted Irving Kaplan and informed Kaplan that he had just returned to Washington on the previous evening. Thereafter Silverman and Kaplan agreed that they would get together some evening in the near future. (u)

Silverman has been a member of a business organization which is dealing in Government surplus commodities composed of the following persons: Christopher J. Wagner, Erwin N. Shaefer, Joe Gold and Frank Conolly. He is consequently in frequent contact with these persons and through the operations of this outfit he has also been in contact with Charlotte Slavitt and Mat Murray. It is not indicated that these contacts have significance so far as possible espionage activities are concerned.

Repeated contacts have been observed with the following persons who are principal subjects of this investigation: Irving Kaplan, Virginius Frank Coe, Harry Dexter White, Laughlin Currie, Sol Adler, Harry Magdoff and William Ullmann.

A particularly cordial social relationship exists between the Silvermans and the Kaplans. They visit each other and go out together frequently. On April 5, 1946, a reliable confidential informant reported that Irving Kaplan talked to Silverman concerning the preparation of photo-static copies of an unidentified document. Silverman and his wife are on good terms socially with Virginus Frank Coe and his wife. Several contacts which may be social only have been observed. The Silvermans are on a friendly social basis with the Magdoffs also. George Silverman is known to be a confidant of Harry Dexter White. White has been reported to have sought Silverman's advice on personal problems and had several private conferences with him in March. Silverman has also been observed to have contacted White at his office in June and by telephone in July. Lauchlin Currie is a colleague friend of Silverman and has been observed to be in contact with him during the investigation in Washington and New York. He has sought the advice of Silverman on his personal business problems and apparently has great confidence in Silverman's judgment. Solomon Adler was in contact with Silverman immediately when he returned to the United States from China in July, 1946. They were together several times in the ensuing days before Adler returned to China in August. On May 1, 1946, William Ullmann told Mrs. Silverman that he wished to see George right away, a confidential informant has reported (C) (u)

On March 12, 1946, Silverman left his office at the French Supply Council and proceeded to the home of David Weintraub. When Silverman entered the Weintraub house he was carrying a brown paper package about the size of a book. He did not have the package when he left the house. David Weintraub was formerly connected with the United States State Department. He is an associate of the Kaplans, Magdoffs, Fitzgeralds, and George Perasich, all of whom are subjects of this investigation. Weintraub was observed to have lunch with the former first secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Gromov, on January 3, 1945.

George Silverman visited his son, Richard Silverman, at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, over the weekend of August 4, 1946. Sol Adler, another subject in this case, had visited young Silverman two weeks earlier. Silverman and his son visited the same Chinese restaurant, the How Yen Hon, which young Silverman and Adler had visited. No other contacts believed significant were observed.

On October 23, 1946, Silverman and George Perasich, another subject in this case, were observed by Agents of this Bureau meeting a third individual for lunch. This third individual has now been definitely identified as Vaso Brzentich, who is alleged to be a member of the Central Committee for Serbia and an agent for the International Communist Party. It has been reported that one of his purposes in the United States is to contact Communist leaders.

~~SECRET~~

On October 26, 1946, it was ascertained from a highly reliable confidential source that Silverman talked with Harry Dexter White at which time they agreed to meet the next morning in an unnamed park about 10:30 a.m. Silverman stated that he wanted to talk to White about several things and that he would know more about it the next day because Harry Magdoff had gone to New York. On November 4, 1946, it was observed that Magdoff, Silverman and White were in conference at White's apartment. The subject matter of this conference is not known. (S) (u)

It is further noted that a frequent contact of Silverman has been Joseph Sidney Gould. Gould is presently employed as Advisor on Japanese Reparation in the Division of Japanese and Korean Economic Affairs, Advisors Section, in the State Department. His salary is \$10,000 per annum. He was formerly employed with the Board of Economic Warfare in the Foreign Economic Administration. While at the Foreign Economic Administration, he worked under V. Frank Coe, another subject in this case, and has worked at the State Department under H. Bowen Smith, who is also prominently mentioned elsewhere in this case.

Gould was born in Russia and became a naturalized citizen in 1922. His wife was also born in Russia and is a naturalized citizen of this country. Silverman's contacts with Joseph Gould have apparently been in connection with Silverman's surplus property transactions.

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that William Henry Taylor was a member of the Communist Party who paid his dues to either Mr. or Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. Gregory also advised that Taylor was placed in the Treasury Department by Harry Dexter White, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department, and that he was sent as a Treasury Department representative to China and later to Lisbon, Portugal, for the Foreign Economic Administration. During the interim between his return from China and his departure to Lisbon he was in the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C., and was supplying Silvermaster with written and oral information secured from the Treasury Department. Gregory further advised that Taylor also prepared a report on conditions in China which was later given to the Russians.

Background

William Henry Taylor was born at Revelstoke, British Columbia, on March 30, 1906. He arrived at Honolulu, Hawaii, on September 4, 1936, and was employed there as a university professor. He filed his petition for naturalization on December 12, 1939, and certificate of naturalization number 472136 was issued to him in the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii at Honolulu on March 30, 1940. He is married to Dorothy Gray Taylor, who was born in New York City on September 17, 1906. Taylor graduated from the University of British Columbia at Vancouver, B. C. in 1928, and received a doctor's degree from the University of California at Berkeley, California two years later. He was employed as instructor and professor at several different universities from 1930 until 1940.

[REDACTED]

While teaching in the University of Hawaii, Taylor is alleged to have made a visit to Russia for several months during 1934.

[REDACTED]

SECRET

refer

refer

[REDACTED] refer

A reliable informant advised that Taylor was active in the International Professional Association (IPA), Honolulu, Hawaii, and was definitely Communistic in his ideas, but the informant was not definitely sure whether Taylor is a member of the Communist Party. This informant, however, stated that Taylor talked about Communism constantly and was lavish in his praise of Russia. He also mentioned that Taylor visited Russia for several months in 1944.

Results of Investigation

Investigation in this case reveals that on June 4, 1945, a change of address card for William H. Taylor, 3750 - 29th Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., was filed with the Post Office. The card indicated that Taylor's new address would be in care of the American Embassy in London, England. Reliable information was also obtained in November, 1945, that Taylor was in London, England, for the Treasury Department. He remained in Europe until May 12, 1946, when he arrived in Washington, D. C. He left Washington May 27, for a vacation in Vancouver, B. C., and returned to Washington July 5, 1946. As of August 1, he was residing in the Washington Hotel and had resumed his duties at the Treasury Department.

Taylor's wife was in contact with the Silvermasters and Mrs. Victor Perlo shortly after their return to Washington in May, 1946. Taylor promptly arranged a meeting with subject Ullman at his office on May 13, 1946.

Taylor was observed to be in contact with Sol Adler, an important subject in this case whose activities are set out elsewhere in this memorandum. Both Taylor and Adler were living at the Washington Hotel for a period of several days in July, 1946.

Through highly confidential sources it was ascertained that Taylor has also been in contact with Colonel Bernard Bernstein, mentioned elsewhere in this memorandum, and Harold Glasser, Nathan Silvermaster, and Harry Dexter White, all subjects in this investigation.

[REDACTED] (C)

65-56402, Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, dated 8-24-46, Washington, D.C)
The Taylors are reported to reside at the present time on 51st Place, Northwest, Washington, D. C., near Klinge Road.

(65-56402, Report of SA Lambert G. Zander dated 11-5-46, Washington, D.C.) refer

WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN

Also known as William Ludwig Ullman

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that William Ludwig Ullmann lived at the Silvermaster home in 1941. Gregory stated that both Ullmann and Silvermaster gave him material to be transmitted through Goles to the Russians. According to Gregory the material was varied in nature and appeared to have been secured by both Ullmann and Silvermaster through their hearing discussions among government officials and employees as well as through their reading of various documents and writings.

Gregory advised that in the fall of 1942 Ullmann was also living with the Silvermasters and at that time both Ullmann and Silvermaster brought documents to the Silvermaster home which they apparently had secured from government files to which they had access. Ullmann also obtained a camera and became quite proficient in document photography. Most of the documents brought to the Silvermaster home by Ullmann and Silvermaster were photographed on microfilm, most of which was supplied by Goles. Gregory advised that complete equipment for photographing and enlarging was maintained in the basement of the Silvermaster residence.

Sometime in the fall of 1942 it appeared that Ullmann would be inducted into the armed services and there was considerable discussion at that time on the part of Silvermaster and Ullmann as to which branch of service would be most advantageous. Eventually, according to Gregory, Ullmann entered the Army as a private and was finally promoted to a Captain in the Air Corps. Later he was assigned to the Pentagon Building after which he resumed his residence with the Silvermaster family.

Gregory advised that from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943, from remarks made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullmann, it appeared that Harry Dexter White, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was supplying them information consisting of documents presumably obtained by White in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. Some of these documents were delivered to the Silvermaster residence by either Ullmann or Silverman, both of whom received material from White. It is noted that Silverman refers to George Silverman who at this time was employed as a Chief Production Specialist, Material Division, Army Air Forces, and was assigned to the Pentagon Building. Silverman is also a subject in this case.

Gregory advised that the written material being supplied to both Ullmann and Silverman by White consisted of reports of varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly as they related to foreign commitments. There were also various memoranda and reports from other governmental departments and agencies. Most of these papers were

photographed in the Silvermaster home. Late in the summer of 1943 a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by Ullmann and Silverman. This material was photographed in the Silvermaster home and thereafter Gregory turned it over to Geles in the form of undeveloped negatives. Gregory stated that about this time Ullmann stopped developing photographs and merely made undeveloped negatives. Gregory stated that because he was only furnished with undeveloped negatives to transmit to Geles, it was not possible to actually see what was on the negatives. However, from overhearing conversations between Ullmann, Silverman, Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, Gregory believes the material photographed included data on aircraft production figures, allocation and deployment of aircraft, results of tests 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 the proposed movements of these planes when they were completed, data concerning the approximate schedule 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. Gregory stated that a considerable volume of this material was brought to the Silvermaster home in its original form, that is the documents themselves.

Gregory stated that at this time both Ullmann and Silverman were stationed in the Pentagon Building and therefore it was not possible to state definitely what information was brought to the Silvermaster home by Ullmann and what information was brought by Silverman. Gregory stated that both Ullmann and Silverman continued to bring documents and papers from the Pentagon Building to the Silvermaster home until at least September, 1944, and the volume of material consistently increased.

Gregory informed that Ullmann was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C.

Background



refer

12-17

[REDACTED] refer

Ullmann was registered for the draft with Selective Service Board No. 2, Washington, D. C. The records of this Board reflect that on November 9, 1940, a communication was addressed to it by the Treasury Department over the signature of H. D. White (Harry Dexter White) requesting deferment for Ullmann. The records of the Board further reveal that Ullmann entered on active duty April 16, 1943, and he separated from the Army on October 14, 1945, with the rank of Major, Army Air Forces, at Fort George Meade, Maryland. The file indicated he had no dependents and the person to be notified was Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, 5515 - 30th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. After he left the Army Air Forces on October 14, 1945, he returned to his civilian employment with the United States Treasury Department.

Results of Investigation

Ullmann's regular residence is at the Silvermaster residence, 5515 - 30th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., in the basement of which is located certain photographic equipment. He and Silvermaster usually travelled to the Treasury Department Building at Fifteenth and Pennsylvania Avenue each morning in Ullmann's automobile. Ullmann appears to be one of the family at the Silvermaster residence as he has assisted both Silvermaster and his wife in working about the house, cutting the lawn and painting the living room.

Through a physical surveillance conducted on December 2, 1945, it was learned that Ullmann went to Alban Towers, 3700 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., with Mrs. Helen Silvermaster and Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly. The latter individual is reliably reported to be a member of the White Collar Group of the Communist Party.

A highly reliable confidential informant advised that on December 15, 1945, Ullmann was in contact with Dorothy Kaplan, the wife of Irving Kaplan. The purpose of this contact was apparently to advise Dorothy Kaplan that the War Department was going to recall Irving Kaplan to this country very shortly. It is noted that Irving Kaplan is also a subject in this case and has been mentioned by Gregory as being engaged in Russian espionage activity. (u)

[REDACTED]

refer

SECRET

In the course of the investigation Ullmann had been observed to be in contact with the following persons who are now or were formerly in the Treasury Department and who are carried as principal subjects of this inquiry: Harry Dexter White, Virginia Frank Coe, Sol Adler, William H. Taylor, Irving Kaplan.

Colonel Bernard Bernstein, a former Treasury Department employee and a contact of several of the subjects of this case, particularly Harry Dexter White, was one of the first persons to contact Ullmann upon his return from Europe.

It was ascertained from a confidential source that Ullmann mentioned a friend by the name of Captain Zap in letters which he wrote from Germany. He also received mail from Captain M. Zap, Finance Division, OMGUS, APO 742, c/o Postmaster, New York City, after his return to the United States. (u)

Ullmann also mentioned in one of his letters having met Mary Jane Keeney in Germany. She likewise contacted him upon her return to the United States in March, 1946. Mary Jane Keeney is the wife of Phillip O. Keeney who is allegedly a Russian agent. She is a known contact of Ursula Wasserman and Jules Korchian, both of New York City, who are also alleged Russian agents. Mrs. Keeney will be dealt with more fully in another part of this memorandum. (u)

Ullmann was in receipt of a letter dated March 1, 1946, from Frankfurt, Germany, signed "Irv Roth" which indicated that Roth, who is with OMGUS, Cartels Division, was having made "spare copies" of a report prepared by his unit, on the Vereinigte Stahlwerke, in order that he might forward a copy to Ullmann "just in case you should get the urge to read it or bring it to anyone's attention." Roth's return address was c/o Hq. U. S. Fleet APO 757, c/o Postmaster, New York City. (u)

A confidential source advised that on June 19, 1946, Ullmann inquired of Helen Silvermaster for the address of Joseph "Seth" Gaer. At that time he stated he had "obtained the material from Larry Leonard that Seth wanted." Seth Gaer is a member of the publishing firm of Boni and Gaer which is an outlet for several writers who are reputed to be Communist sympathizers.

On June 6, 1946, a party took place at the Silvermaster home. This party was attended by Ullmann and the Silvermasters and the following persons: Isadore Salkind, Bruce and Win Waybur, Richard and Elizabeth Sasuly, and Edward Honoroff; Isadore Salkind was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation by this Bureau. He is presently employed as a representative of the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America and is known to be frequently in contact with Eleanor Wilson, a reputed Communist in Washington, D. C., and Bruce Waybur, both of whom are close friends of the Silvermasters and Sasuly's. Sasuly is employed by the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers Union in Washington, D.C. Elizabeth Sasuly is the legislative representative of the United Cannery, Agricultural Packing and Allied Workers of America, CIO. She is reputedly a member of the

SECRET

Washington underground of the Communist Party. Bernard Foneroff is an employee of the Department of Commerce. He was on the Executive Committee of the Washington Youth Congress and was an active member of the American Peace Mobilization. He is also named on the list of active members of the Washington Book Shop Association.

Ullmann has been in contact with Henrietta Klotz on several occasions. She is a close friend of the Silvermasters and is also associated with Harry Dexter White of the Treasury Department. She served as secretary to Henry Morgenthau while he was in the office of Secretary of Treasury and is still employed by him in his private capacity.

Ullmann is known to be a friend of Richard Bransten whose pen name is Bruce Minton and who is a notorious Communist sympathizer. He is also known to be friendly with and to have contact with John and Cynthia Dierkes. It was ascertained from a confidential source that the name of John Dierkes appeared in an address book in the possession of Ursula Wasserman of New York City, a reported Russian agent.

A highly confidential source has advised that Ullmann had in his possession in May of 1946 several government documents of a restricted character. He had a copy of a communication marked "confidential" addressed to the Secretary of State from the American Embassy in Warsaw dated March 24, 1946. The message read as follows: "Gantedein transmits the following message for the attention of Foster and F.N. It is my recommendation that Taylor be requested by Treasury (after completion of studies here) to proceed to Budapest as adequacy of offered exchange rate at Budapest will necessarily be important factor in my studies there". A report on United States exports of petroleum products to Japan in the year 1940-41 marked "confidential" and apparently prepared by Ullmann was observed. A communication addressed to the Secretary of State at Washington and signed "Gauss" dated January 1, 1942, at Chungking, China, was observed. This message had to do with the evacuation from Hongkong of various persons. Clarence E. Gauss was American Ambassador to China from 1941 to 1944.

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

A confidential and reliable source stated that on November 6, 1946, Philip Olin Keeney, the husband of Mary Jane Keeney, a subject in this case, contacted Mrs. Helen Silvermaster and invited her and her husband and William Ludwig Ullmann to dinner at the Keeney residence that evening. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 12/6/46, page 125)

A highly confidential and reliable source reported that on November 14, 1946, Mrs. Silvermaster advised that her husband had resigned his position with the War Assets Administration and that he is conferring with some engineers from an unidentified airplane factory and these individuals are trying to interest Mr. Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullmann in their project. Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that Ullmann is anxious to sever his relations with the Treasury Department and she is under the impression that everyone is trying to get out of the Treasury Department at this time. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 12/6/46, page 126)

The same highly reliable source of information reported that on November 16, 1946, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Friedman were dinner guests of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife and Ludwig Ullmann at the Silvermaster residence. Friedman is an associate of Ullmann at the Treasury Department. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 12/23/46, page 163)

~~SECRET~~

ANATOLE BORIS VOLKOV

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that Anatole Boris Volkov is the son of Helen Silvermaster by her first marriage. Gregory stated that Volkov was attending some southern university and was alleged to be a remarkable physicist. Gregory further informed that Volkov was regarded as a good Communist and on occasions Volkov would come to New York and deliver to Gregory material that had been gotten together in the Silvermaster home. Gregory stated, however, that Volkov was drafted into the Navy some time in 1944 and, therefore, Gregory has not seen him since that time.

Background

Anatole Boris Volkov was born October 29, 1924, at San Francisco, California, and entered the University of North Carolina in June, 1942. He is the stepson of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. While attending the University of North Carolina, Volkov rented Post Office Box No. 481, and during the period he rented this box, he received regularly copies of the Communist publication, "Daily Worker." He is also reported to have attended the District Convention of the Communist Party in Richmond, Virginia, during the year of 1944.

[REDACTED]

See
66

[REDACTED]

refer

Results of Investigation

Investigation indicates that Volkov is enrolled at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Volkov's contacts observed during the investigation have been principally those made with friends of his parents while he was at home on vacation from school. In this connection, it is noted that William Ludwig Ullman resides in the Silvermaster home.

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b1
DID

A letter of recommendation dated February 9, 1943 was addressed to the United States Coast Guard relating to Velkev by Lauchlin Currie, a prominent subject in this investigation.

~~SECRET~~

HARRY DEXTER WHITE

Allegations of Gregory

~~SECRET~~

Gregory stated the activities of Harry Dexter White, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and now an Executive Director of the International Bank for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, first became apparent in the latter part of 1942 or the early part of 1943.

Through comments made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullmann, Gregory learned that White was supplying them with information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties as Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department. Gregory in this regard recalls definitely having seen documents at the Silvermaster residence, which documents were brought there by Silverman or Ullmann, both of whom received the material from White. As concerns the nature of this material supplied by White, Gregory stated that it consisted of reports of a varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly if they related to foreign commitments. Also various memoranda and reports from other Governmental departments and agencies were made available through these channels. These documents had usually been reduced to photographs by the time they were observed by Gregory but on occasions there was an opportunity of viewing the original documents themselves. Suffice it to say, during the investigation of these charges, it was learned that a complete photographic laboratory exists in the basement of the Silvermaster home sufficiently well equipped for the copying of documents.

These documents whether consisting of notes taken therefrom, verbatim copies, developed photographic negatives or undeveloped photographic negatives were delivered through channels by Gregory to Jacob M. Golos, a known Soviet agent, who died on November 27, 1943, and subsequently to his successors.

After identifying the channel through which material from the United States Treasury Department passed from White to the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., as outlined hereinbefore, Gregory commented that it was apparent from conversations overheard in the Silvermaster home that White was considered one of the most valuable assets in this particular parallel of Soviet Intelligence. This view was taken since in his capacity as Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, those individuals whom this group was anxious to have assigned there could secure employment. Among individuals in this category are William Ludwig Ullmann, William Henry Taylor and Sonia Steinman Gold, who will be discussed in more intimate de-

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

~~SECRET~~

tail hereinafter. Gregory also reports that White was regarded as a valuable adjunct to Soviet espionage because of his close relationship with former Secretary of the United States Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. and was felt to be in a position to secure favorable consideration for the U.S.S.R. in financial matters. ~~SECRET~~

Gregory advised following the death of Jacob M. Golos, known Soviet agent, a discussion was had between Silvermaster and his immediate superior in Soviet espionage, who has not been identified to date, as to the advisability of introducing White directly to the Russian contact to whom this unknown intermediary delivered the material originating with White. Silvermaster was not in favor of taking this action and presumably this meeting was never arranged.

Gregory recalls that sometime in the summer or fall of 1943, the Silvermasters believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to White in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his office for delivery to Soviet espionage agents. As a result of these deliberations, Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster went to one of the Communist functionaries in Washington, D. C., and from this source secured the name of Sonia Steinman Gold. Eventually, Mrs. Gold through arrangements with White, obtained a position as one of the secretaries in the United States Treasury Department. As a result of this employment, Mrs. Gold obtained documents from White's office, which she copied and made her notes available to Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster. Gregory does not recall specifically but it is recollected the information which Mrs. Gold obtained concerned principally the Treasury Department's opinions and recommendations concerning applications for loans made by the Chinese and French Governments. It is also recalled by Gregory that some of this information concerned political reports regarding General DeGaulle, which found their way into White's office.

It is contended by Gregory that Harold Glasser who is the subject of a detailed subheading in this memorandum was rather closely associated with White and may have served as his assistant. Glasser was able to supply general information concerning the activities of the United States Treasury Department, particularly where they concerned proposed loans to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in the Foreign Economic Administration which had been sent to the United States Treasury Department for action or information.

Background of Harry Dexter White

Harry Dexter White was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 29, 1892. Since 1939 he has resided with his wife, Anne Terry White, and two

daughters at 6810 Fairfax Road, Edgemore, Bethesda, Maryland. In July, 1946, he moved to the Westchester Apartments where he is presently residing in Apartment 114-B.

During the first World War he served as a First Lieutenant in the Infantry of the United States Army and spent some time overseas during his service from April, 1917 to February, 1919. Following his return to the United States he directed the American Expeditionary Force Orphan Asylum for a period of two years. He attended Stanford University where he obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1924, and a Master of Arts degree in 1925. He was awarded a Doctor of Philosophy degree by Harvard University in 1935. His legal residence is in the State of Wisconsin and he served as Professor of Economics for two years at Lawrence College in Appleton, Wisconsin. He was also an instructor in Economics at Harvard University for a period of six years.

In June, 1934, Professor Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago brought Mr. White to the United States Treasury Department to make a special study. He was employed in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury as an economic analyst from June 20 to October 4, 1934. From October 5 to October 31, 1934, he served as Chief Economic Expert with the United States Tariff Commission. Following this, he served as Principal Economic Analyst, Division of Research and Statistics, Treasury Department, from November 1, 1934 to October 1, 1936.

It is noted that during the year 1935 he was sent to England to study economic and monetary questions. He became Assistant Director in the Division of Research and Statistics, United States Treasury Department, and served in this capacity from October, 1936 to March 25, 1938, when on the latter date he became Director of Monetary Research and continued in that position until August 5, 1941. He assumed his present position as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of the Division of Monetary Research on August 5, 1941.

Also in this year he was entrusted with the management of the two-billion-dollar stabilization fund of the United States Treasury. Mr. White has represented the United States Treasury on the Economic Defense Board and he is also a trustee of the Export-Import Bank in Washington, D. C. He is also a member of the Government's Committee for Reciprocity Information, which Committee has been active in connection with reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries. He accompanied (former) Secretary Morgenthau in 1943 on a trip to Italy and North Africa.

During the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference which began July 1, 1944, Harry White was the Chief Technical Expert for the United States Government and gave to the press daily summary of the Committee meetings. In September, 1944,

~~SECRET~~

he was instrumental in drawing up the Morgenthau Plan for treatment of Germany following World War II.

Current Biography also states that Harry Dexter White is the man behind (former) Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau's postwar monetary proposals, and he was the chief author of the measures under discussion at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, in July, 1944.

According to Current Biography, Anne Terry White, wife of Harry Dexter White, is a writer of children's books. They have two children.

Harry Dexter White has written the following books and articles:

- Some Aspects of the Tariff Question (in conjunction with Frank W. Taussig).
- French International Accounts.
- Chlin's Interregional and International Trade (Quarterly Journal of Economics, August, 1934, volume 48, pages 727 to 741).
- The Monetary Fund (Foreign Affairs, January, 1945, volume 23, pages 195 to 210).

Collateral Information Available Prior to November, 1945

White was the subject of an investigation conducted in 1942, predicated upon charges by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, at that time headed by the Honorable Martin Dies. It was charged that White was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, which had been declared a subversive organization by the Attorney General, thereby indicating a possible violation of the Hatch Act. Inquiries determined that White's name did not appear in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action; however, it was ascertained the name of Mrs. Anne Terry White, his wife, did appear in these indices. After preliminary inquiries with no appreciable results, White himself was interviewed under oath on March 30, 1942, at which time he denied membership in the Communist Party and in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He likewise denied membership in any organization which he had reason to believe might be dominated by the Communist Party or the policies of which were dictated by any foreign government. The great part of the interview was the denunciation on the part of White of this type of investigation being conducted on the basis of the reports of the Dies Committee. He admitted that his wife had contributed to the League of Women Shoppers and also contributed to the Spanish Relief during the Spanish Civil War. The League of Women Shoppers is allegedly a Communist front organization and the policy of the Communist Party was to give such assistance in the form of relief and otherwise to the cause of Loyalist Spain during the Spanish Civil War.

~~SECRET~~

Through Katherine Wills, former wife of Victor Perle who figures prominently in this case, the names of a number of persons reportedly identified as members of the underground Communist group in Washington, D. C., were secured. Among other names was that of Abraham George Silverman, who was formerly employed by the Railroad Retirement Board and the United States Army Air Forces and is presently employed by the French Supply Council of the French Government. As incidental to the mention of Silverman, it was alleged that he worked through close friends who are indebted to him, including White and others. It is pertinent to note that Silverman is also prominently mentioned by Gregory as an important element of the Soviet espionage parallel, channelling information through the Silvermasters to the Soviet Government.

[REDACTED] b6
[REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] However, this appears pertinent in view of the present information concerning White.

1945
[REDACTED] b1
[REDACTED] (S)
[REDACTED] b1
[REDACTED] (S) (u)
Through a highly confidential source, it was learned that Harriet Bouslog of the GIO Maritime Committee made an appointment for Louis Goldblatt with White in early 1945. Goldblatt while in Washington was also to see Silverman of the War Department who is believed identical with Abraham George

SECRET

Silverman mentioned hereinbefore. Louis Goldblatt reportedly is a member of the Special Branch of the Communist Party, San Francisco, California, and is Secretary-Treasurer of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union of America - CIO. This is the Union of which Harry Bridges is the head. (X) (u)

In July, 1945, a clerical employee of the Passport Division of the Department of State, who was formerly employed as a clerk by the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, was allegedly purloining certain information from the official records of the Department of State for transmittal to unknown persons. This individual had reportedly stated that he knew a man or men who would pay him \$1,000 for the information he had collected in the course of his employment. In his application for employment with the Department of State, White was listed as a reference and recommended him highly. This circumstance is being set forth in view of the allegations enumerated hereinbefore to the effect that White was considered of extreme value because of his influence in securing positions for persons who could be of assistance to Soviet espionage.



During the investigation of Philip Jacob Jaffe, editor of "Amerasia", who was arrested in June, 1945, for the possession of documents taken from the Department of State, it was learned that he had been in frequent contact with Andrew Roth. During one of these contacts, the question was discussed as to whether one of their sources in the Treasury Department on Far Eastern Affairs would lose his position if Secretary Morgenthau were to be replaced. It was concluded that he would retain his position on the basis of his own merits and then a veiled reference was made to White who was described as "pretty widely respected." Jaffe's counter-remark to this was, "Yes, but he is pretty radical", leaving the innuendo that with the change in Secretaries of the Treasury White might not remain in his position. (X) (u)

On another occasion while in contact with Roth and discussing various possible contacts for Jaffe for information from Government sources, Roth referred to David Karr, who works with Drew Pearson, as obtaining considerable information on Far Eastern Affairs that other individuals did not get because (X) (u)

SECRET

of his United States Treasury connections. Roth stated that Karr was seeing White once a week and spending considerable time with him. (S) (u)

Subsequent to the receipt of the information above, White was interviewed with respect to persons apprehended along with Jaffe for the receipt of official documents of the Department of State. He stated that he did not recall any instances where there had been leaks of information in the Treasury Department or where documents had been taken or material given to unauthorized individuals. He denied being acquainted with Jaffe but indicated that numerous persons have visited him since he has been working in the Treasury Department and it is possible that he had met Jaffe but he does not recall this meeting. He denied knowing any other principals in the Jaffe case but stated that the name of John Service, an employee of the Department of State indicted in this case, was familiar to him and he believes that Service's name was mentioned to him by Irving S. Friedman. (S) (u)

White stated further during this interview that Friedman was an employee in the Treasury Department handling matters dealing with monetary affairs in the Far East. He indicated that he himself had brought Friedman to the Treasury Department approximately five or six years previously at which time Friedman was working either for the British or the Italian Government on affairs in India. He contended that he had no reason whatsoever to question the integrity of Friedman. White pointed out that because of the nature of Friedman's work he must necessarily know a number of persons in the field of Far Eastern Affairs because that field in the number of informed persons is limited. Further, White stated that Friedman had authority to take papers with him to his home at night the same as other officials in the Treasury Department. It is to be noted that Friedman admitted being acquainted with Jaffe. He wrote an article for "Amerasia," of which he knew Jaffe to be editor, but declined writing similar articles after employment by the Treasury Department. Friedman also admitted acquaintanceship with Service, Roth and other individuals involved in the Jaffe case. (S) (u)

During the investigation of the Jaffe case, it was developed that the principals therein were reported on numerous occasions to be sympathetic with the Soviet policy as it concerns China. With this in view, documents concerning the foreign policy of this Government relating to China were those primarily desired by Jaffe for guidance in the articles appearing in his publication, which itself followed the Communist Party line. (S) (u)

It has been reliably reported that White is a contact of Alexander Portnoff, 908 Clinton Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. During the latter part of July, 1945, White and his wife visited for several days Portnoff's summer home in Harvey Cedars, New Jersey. Portnoff was born in Russia, January 24, 1887, and entered this country September 19, 1907. He was naturalized November 20, 1915. He is the Director of the American Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union, Inc. [REDACTED]

(S)

Results of Investigation Since November, 1945

Through a physical surveillance it has been learned that on November 22, 1945, the automobile of Frances L. Edelstein, 3623 Jennifer Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., the wife of Harry M. Edelstein, an Assistant Solicitor of the Interior Department, delivered individuals, presumed to be the Edelsteins, to the home of White. Information was previously available that Edelstein at one time was interested in Commonwealth College in the State of Arkansas, an institution which on many occasions has been criticized for its propagation of Communist ideals. Edelstein is also listed in the active indices of the cooperative "Keep Out of War Congress" and the Capital City Forum, organizations reported by numerous sources to be under Communist domination and influence. The name of Mrs. Harry M. Edelstein appeared on a list of names of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, an organization which was later declared subversive by the Attorney General under the provisions of the Hatch Act.

In early December, 1945, White proceeded to New York City. It was reported by a highly confidential source that on December 6, 1945, White was in contact with his wife from New York City, at which time he advised he was staying with Dr. Abraham Wolfson of Newark, New Jersey. It is known that while visiting the Wolfson family White took this opportunity to view certain real property in New Jersey with a view to its purchase. After his return to Washington, White is known to have stated on one occasion that one of his purposes in traveling to New York was to see a number of reporters. (S) (u)

Later in the investigation, it was learned that Dr. Abraham Wolfson was in Washington, D. C., on December 29, 1945, and that he is a divorced brother-in-law of Mrs. Harry Dexter White. Information was available prior to the present inquiries that Dr. Abraham Wolfson, 31 Lincoln Park, Newark, New Jersey, was listed as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action in 1940. Dr. Wolfson was born on April 24, 1894, at Odessa, Russia, and is by profession a dentist, practicing at Medical Towers, 31 Lincoln Park, Newark, New Jersey. He has been a practicing dentist for many years.

Dr. Wolfson, in May, 1934, was divorced by his wife, Mrs. Ruth Terry Wolfson, 33 Washington Street, East Orange, New Jersey, an instructor in the Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City. Dr. Wolfson secured his American citizenship through derivation as a consequence of his father's naturalization during his minority. He has been reported by numerous sources as having had frequent and close contact with numerous Communists in the State of New Jersey.

[REDACTED] b1

Most recently it was learned through a highly confidential source that on February 6, 1946, Mrs. White declined a social engagement for the following day because her husband was proceeding to New York City for a ten-day visit. Subsequently White told his wife that he had just received a note from Abraham Wolfson who desired advice as to when he, White, would arrive. Wolfson advised White in this note that he had all his evenings free and would arrange to meet White at the station in Newark, New Jersey. Wolfson stated, "Glad to see O.D. on Friday morning and leave evenings free." The exact significance of this statement is not known. Wolfson further indicated that they would go to the theater in the evenings and he had two dinner engagements arranged for White as of that time. (S) (u)

Subsequently, it was determined from this same source that White was unable to leave Washington on February 7. He contacted Wolfson in Newark, New Jersey, on that date and tentatively made arrangements to proceed to Newark on Thursday, February 14. He intended to return to Washington on February 22. Wolfson contemplated returning to Washington with White for a few days. White indicated he needed eight or nine days and asked Wolfson to check his plans. Wolfson advised that he had his plans and White stated, "I mean the fellow will be free and all that." Wolfson indicated that he had talked to him on February 7 and that he (the unidentified individual) was free on the following evening. White repeated certain comments indicating that he was spending one week in Newark or vicinity and then coming back to Washington. In connection with these statements White apparently made reference to the length of this stay, raising the question, "Would I be without anything in the event —?" Wolfson replied, "No you will be with something." Wolfson suggested that White arrive early on February 14 since he had arranged a dinner engagement at someone's home just around the corner. As will be noted, there is considerable doubt as to exactly what much of this contact concerned although certain suspicions are apparent. (S) (u)

On December 13, 1945, it was learned through a highly confidential source that Nancy Strauss of the League of Women Shoppers was in contact with Mrs. Anne Terry White at which time she requested the latter to write a protest to Lansburgh's Department Store concerning their refusal to serve (S) (u)

SECRET

SECRET

colored people at the lunch counter after the end of the war after having served them during the war. Mrs. White agreed that she would write this protest. It will be recalled that previously herein White admitted that his wife had contributed to the League of Women Shoppers.

[REDACTED] b1

(C)

On December 12, 1945, White accompanied an individual to the vicinity of 3210 P Street, N.W., which is the residence of Alger Hiss who is the subject of a separate subtitle herein.

On December 14, 1945, it was learned the Whites invited Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife to their residence on that evening. The Silvermasters again visited the residence of White for the evening on December 23, 1945, and there have been several other contacts on a personal and social basis during the period of investigation.

On December 15, 1945, White and his wife visited at the home of Maurice Halperin at 9956 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Coe were also guests at the Halperin's that evening. Halperin and Coe are dealt with in detail under a separate subtitle.

As early as December 6, 1945, the name of Frank Coe, Assistant Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration, became apparent in this investigation. At that time White referred his wife to Coe to secure certain personal information incidental to his position. It is known also that White on at least one occasion stopped by the home of Virginius Frank Coe, 2700 - 36th Street on his way to work and picked up individuals at that address. (S) (U)

Numerous contacts on the part of White during early December were noted between White and Lee Pressman, 4619 Norwood Drive, Bethesda, Maryland, General Counsel for the National Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), and Colonel Bernard Bernstein mentioned hereinafter. Subsequent investigation revealed that White and Pressman alternate in taking each other to work in their personally owned automobiles, their places of employment being in near proximity to each other.

It is to be noted Pressman has held his present position since 1935. He attended Cornell University and Harvard University Law School, graduating from both institutions. From 1929 to 1933 he was employed as an attorney in New York City and entered upon employment with the Federal Government in 1933. He remained with the United States Government for a considerable period.

[REDACTED] b7D