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top secret documents in the War Department, and that he was so zealous in attempting to protect his official information that he never took from his office any documents whatsoever. Although, he stated, such procedure was possible if an employee desired to work on a matter at home. U

Silverman admitted his acquaintanceship with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. He said that he had visited the Silvermaster home in Washington on several occasions over a period of approximately three years, namely from 1941 to 1944. Silvermaster also visited Silverman's home on a reciprocal basis. He stated that on his infrequent visits to the Silvermaster home he had never had a reason to believe that either Silvermaster or his wife, Helen, were engaged in obtaining information for the Communist Party or any foreign Government, or both. When he was asked whether, in view of their expressed political philosophy such a possibility seemed reasonable, he evaded this question stating that the Silvermasters were in his opinion "progressive minded", but that he certainly could not say that he saw any evidence of espionage activity on their part. He stated that his visits to the Silvermaster home were routine social calls and that a variety of topics were discussed. He said the matter of relations between the United States and Russia was mentioned a number of times but he claimed that the Silvermasters never advocated any unofficial transmission of information to the USSR or any of its representatives. U

Silverman was asked whether or not he was familiar with the Russian espionage case in Canada and after replying that he had read about it in the newspapers he was told that the apparent motives of some of the participants were their beliefs that Russia was not being permitted to share in all Allied war secrets as fully as that country should have, and that accordingly, some of those persons in Canada had taken it upon themselves to make available such information to Soviet representatives. Silverman insisted that he saw no activity or any close resemblance to a comparable situation at the Silvermaster home. U

He stated insofar as he knew neither of the Silvermasters were Communist Party members and he claimed that he never noticed any definite indication of Communist sympathies on their part. Silverman denied any knowledge of Mr. Silvermaster's alleged activities during the period of the West Coast Longshoremen's strike in 1934, and also denied knowing or having reason to believe that Silvermaster was a long-time acquaintance of Earl Browder. U

Silverman denied that he had ever been a member of the Communist Party and stated that his membership had never been solicited either in Washington or any other locality. He also claimed to have no knowledge whatever of any Communist Party activity in the District of Columbia. U

With further reference to the Silvermasters he explained that it is his recollection that he and his wife had been introduced to the Silvermasters at a party in Washington, the details of which he did not recall, and stated

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that thereafter he began seeing Mr. Silvermaster during the course of his official duties. He claimed to be somewhat shocked by the mere suggestion that the Silvermasters were allegedly engaged in any espionage activities. U

Concerning William Ludwig Ullmann, Silverman declared that he had become acquainted with Ullmann while the latter was employed in the Monetary Research Division of the U. S. Treasury Department under Harry Dexter White, whom Silverman described as one of his closest friends. He stated that he did not see much of Ullmann until the latter began his duties in the Pentagon Building as an Air Force officer, and stated that Ullmann was in the same section of the Materiel Command in which he was employed. He denied any knowledge or suspicion that Ullmann was ever engaged in illegally securing and transmitting information to unauthorized persons. He mentioned that he usually saw Ullmann on the occasion of his visits to the Silvermaster home and then volunteered that he had some difficulties of a personal nature with Ullmann resulting from some of the latter's activities with female employees of the Army Air Force. He admitted that to his knowledge Ullmann was an accomplished photographer, but denied any knowledge of Ullmann having photographed Government documents. He admitted, however, that on the occasion of some of his visits to the Silvermaster home he was in the basement and noted a quantity of mechanical equipment, mentioning specifically some machine tools. Silverman claimed to be totally ignorant of any photography and said that he could not state whether or not Ullmann did in fact have an elaborate photographic setup in the basement of the Silvermaster home. He went to some lengths to convey the impression that he was not personally fond of Ullmann and characterized him as a "pampered individual who had too much money and was not well mannered or well behaved." He denied that he knew or suspected that Ullmann was ever a Communist Party member or sympathizer. U

Silverman offered his opinion in regard to Silvermaster's qualifications and stated that he did not believe that Silvermaster was capable of carrying out any type of espionage activity which would require decisions to be made on his part. He stated that when he visited the Silvermaster home he was usually accompanied by his wife and that these visits became rather dull because of the authoritative attitude which both Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster possess on every subject that was discussed. In his opinion, Mrs. Helen Silvermaster was somewhat neurotic and somewhat unstable and was the type who liked to dominate every conversation. He stated that he and his wife virtually ceased social relations with the Silvermasters early in 1945, and explained that the Silvermasters seldom responded to invitations to the Silverman home. He said that when they did make a call their visits were so brief that both he and his wife became disgusted. U

Silverman was questioned concerning his exact duties while employed by the U. S. Army Air Forces. He stated that he was entrusted with a great deal of responsibility in handling the logistical problems with respect to the development of the B-29 Bomber and, in fact, had made a trip to Salina, Kansas U

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to make final preparations for the First Wing of the 20th Air Force which went to the Pacific. Silverman denied that he was the individual who had allegedly supplied information to the Silvermasters concerning virtually all aspects of the B-29 program. When he was asked whom he might suggest as the individual who could have furnished such information, he stated that the answer was obviously Mr. Ullmann. He qualified this, however, by stating that he would have to know as a matter of fact that the Silvermasters were given such information before stating that Ullmann might have furnished it. He was unable to suggest any other source available to the Silvermasters for such information. He denied that he was the individual who furnished the Silvermasters advanced information as to the date of D-Day, stating that he could not have furnished this information because he had not been told of the invasion date. He denied ever having in his possession, officially or otherwise, any directives of General George C. Marshall and said he had no idea how the Silvermasters could have obtained those directives because Ullmann likewise did not officially have access to such material.

Silverman was then questioned relative to whether or not he had ever heard that this country was allegedly on the verge of breaking the Russian code, and he insisted that he had no knowledge of this matter whatsoever. It is recalled that Gregory alleged that Lauchlin Currie had informed the Silvermasters through Silverman of this matter, but Silverman was not confronted with the name of Currie as his alleged source.

Mr. Silverman readily admitted a very personal relationship with Irving Kaplan and stated that he was an individual with whom he had frequently discussed the various phases of activity in connection with War Production work. He denied that he had ever transmitted in any fashion any information which might have come into his possession through Kaplan to the Silvermasters. He characterized Kaplan as a "New Dealer" like himself and said that he had no knowledge or reason to believe that Kaplan was a Communist or pro-Russian. He stated that Kaplan was just another individual who had gone to Washington out of admiration for the former President Roosevelt and exerted his best efforts to help win the war.

Concerning Sel Adler, Silverman stated that he had met this individual once, to the best of his recollection, and said this occasion was a social affair in Washington. He claimed to know of Adler only in a general way and said he understood that he was a Treasury Department employee who was abroad during most of the period of the war. Concerning Frank Coe, Silverman declared that he was well acquainted with this person and had met him through an earlier acquaintanceship with Coe's brother who he said had been a student of his at Brown University. In his opinion Coe was a high type Government employee and Silverman intimated that he was on rather close terms with him. At this point he mentioned Harry Dexter White and praised him as a very able public servant for whom he holds the highest regard.

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WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

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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, 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. Gregory advised that he had never met Taylor. U

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 472134 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. U

On January 3, 1941, Taylor was appointed to the position of Principal Economic Analyst in the Division of Monetary Research of the Treasury Department. His legal residence was given as Honolulu, Hawaii, and one of his references was Dr. Gregory Silvermaster, Chief of the Labor Division, Farm Security Administration, Washington, D. C. He resigned this position on May 21, 1941, because he had been appointed an alternate American representative of the Chinese Stabilization Board. He departed from San Francisco for China on May 23, 1941. U

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

Taylor was reinstated in the Treasury Department on September 15, 1942, in the Division of Monetary Research as Principal Economic Analyst. He was appointed for the duration of the war and six months thereafter. On February 1, 1945, he was made Assistant Director of Monetary Research, U. S. Treasury Department. He resigned on December 14, 1946 to accept a position with the International Monetary Fund in Washington, D. C. where he is presently employed. U

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On May 2, 1944, the State Department granted Taylor a passport for an official trip to London on behalf of the Treasury Department. Former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Harry Dexter White, has mentioned that Taylor handled many important assignments for the Treasury Department; that he visited North Africa on official business shortly after the invasion, and that he was later sent to Italy with regard to the invasion of Europe. In this connection, White stated that Taylor had worked very closely with high ranking Army officials who had a great respect for him. Taylor and White are known to be contacts of one another.

A reliable informant advised that Taylor was active in the International Professional Association (IPA), Honolulu, Hawaii, and was definitely Communist 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 1934.

Results of Investigation

Investigation in this case reveals that on June 4, 1946, a change of address card for William H. Taylor, 3760 39th Street, N. W., 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, London, England. Reliable information was also obtained in November, 1946, 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.

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 Ullmann 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 SECTION]

(C) (65-56402, report of SA Lambert G. Zander, dated 8/24/46 at Washington)

The Taylors presently reside at 3120 51st Street, N.W. Washington, D. C.

(Let. from Washington Field to Bur. dated 6/23/47; 65-56402)

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Interview

William Henry Taylor was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on May 20, 1947, and furnished the following pertinent information. ✓

When he was confronted with the allegations concerning him as reported by Gregory, Taylor stated that he had thoughtfully contemplated these alleged allegations and indicated that he was quite willing to explain his background and his acquaintanceship with those persons whom he referred to as "Roosevelt progressives", and thereupon emphatically denied that he had ever furnished any sort of restricted information to any unauthorized persons or that he had prepared any report on China that might be classified as restricted or confidential which he turned over to any unauthorized persons. He denied that he presently is or ever has been a member of the Communist Party. ✓

Taylor stated that he was placed in a position in the Treasury Department through Mr. Silvermaster, whom he had met at the University of California at Berkeley in 1928, and who was in his graduating class. He stated that he spent many years in graduate study at Berkeley and in 1941 came to Washington, D. C. to accept a position in the Treasury Department. Upon his arrival he resumed his acquaintanceship with Mr. Silvermaster. ✓

Taylor stated that when he was employed in the Treasury Department he was first investigated by the United States Secret Service and he understood that all material that came to his attention in his official capacity as an employee of the Treasury Department was secret. ✓

He stated that he does not personally know Donald Wheeler but that he associated the name of Donald Wheeler with the University of California at Berkeley. ✓

Taylor stated that he first met Harry White while the latter was connected with the Treasury Department. He stated that he classified Harry White as a "Roosevelt New Dealer, a liberal and certainly not a Communist". ✓

Taylor stated that he met William Ludwig Ullmann and Victor Perle at the U. S. Treasury Department, and that he met Allan Rosenberg through an individual at the Foreign Economic Administration. He advised that he has met George Silverman but did not further explain the circumstances surrounding his meeting Silverman. He advised that he had met Sal Adler at the U. S. Treasury Department and last contacted him in China in August or September of 1946. ✓

Taylor stated that he has talked to Mr. Silvermaster concerning activities in China but that he has never furnished Silvermaster with any kind of a written report. He said the only information he gave to Silvermaster concerning conditions in China pertained to his incarceration there in a Prisoner of War Camp. He stated that while in London, England he had corresponded ✓

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with Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster but this correspondence contained information of a personal nature and he did not send any information which could be considered restricted or confidential. In conclusion, Taylor stated that he has never knowingly been associated with anyone who was or is a member of the Communist Party.

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WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN

Also known as William Ludwig Ullman,
"Lud"

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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 Golos 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 Golos. 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

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

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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 Gold 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 Gold, it was not possible to actually see what was on the negatives. However, from overhearing conversations between Ullmann, Silverman, and 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. U

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. U

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

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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 E. B. 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 where he remained until his voluntary resignation on March 21, 1947.

Results of Investigation

Ullmann's regular residence until May 29, 1947 was at the Silvermaster residence, 5515 - 30th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., in the basement of which was 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 appeared 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 reported by sources as being engaged in Russian espionage activity.



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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 Cox, Ed Miller, 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.

Through reliable sources it was learned that Ullmann 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 G. Keeney, both suspected Russian agents. She is a known contact of Urvula Wasserman and Jules Kerehly, both of New York City, who are also alleged Russian agents.

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

On June 3, 1946, a party took place at the Silvermaster home. This party was attended by Ullmann and the Silvermasters and the following persons: Isadore Balkin, Bruce and Mia Naylor, Richard and Elizabeth Savuly, and Bernard Foneroff. Isadore Balkin 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 A. Laska, a reputed Communist in Washington, D. C., and Bruce Naylor, both of whom are close friends of the Silvermasters and Savulye. Richard Savuly is a former Treasury Department employee. Elizabeth Savuly is the legislative representative of the United Laundry, Dry Cleaning and Allied Workers of America, CIO, and has been mentioned previously. Bernard Foneroff 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.

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Interview

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William Ludwig Wilmann was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on April 15, 1947. In general throughout the entire course of the interview he made no admissions and gave no information which substantially corroborated the evidence previously developed in relation to this case.

Wilmann stated that he first came to Washington in 1935, and in 1937 began to reside with the Silvermasters at 2205 10th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. He stated that he owned half interest in that property with the Silvermasters and that the house was purchased when it was new. He said that he met Mr. Silvermaster through the mutual friends, namely, Arthur Stewart and James Wood. These individuals had been students at Stanford University and Silvermaster had met them during the course of his teaching at Berkeley, California. After they came to Washington, both Stewart and Wood obtained jobs in the NRA and since Wilmann's first employment with the Government was with the NRA he renewed his acquaintance with Stewart and Wood and through them met Mr. Silvermaster.

When he first came to Washington, Wilmann said he lived at a hotel on 15th Street and then moved to a house located on Chevy Chase Boulevard with Wood and Stewart. He said that his parents reside in Springfield, Missouri and he last saw them when they visited him in Washington in February, 1947, when they stayed at the Silvermaster home. He said his father is in the real estate business; that he has no brothers and only one sister named Frances Wilmann de Armand who resides at 158 East 93rd Street, New York City.

After Wilmann's employment with the NRA in 1937, he was transferred to the Resettlement Administration which eventually became known as the Federal Security Administration, and then he transferred to the Treasury Department.

Wilmann said that on two social occasions he met Harry Dexter White and that White informed him about an opening in the Treasury Department. He could not recall the name of the person who introduced him to Harry White or anything about the two social occasions during which he talked to White prior to the time White offered him a job in the Treasury Department.

In October of 1942, Wilmann was inducted into the U. S. Army as a private first class. In December, 1943 he was discharged with the rank of major at Fort Belvoir, Maryland. Prior to his discharge he was assigned to the Air Corps School at Dayton, Ohio. After the completion of his basic training he was assigned to the Air Corps School at Dayton, Ohio.

Approximately 15 weeks, upon completion of his officer's training he was assigned to Wright Field in Ohio, however, he remained there only two days and was then transferred to the Pentagon Building in Arlington, Virginia.

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

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Wilmann stated that during the course of his work at the Pentagon Building he was engaged in the planning of supply movements, logistics, and was given temporary assignments in other areas. He mentioned specifically that for about six weeks he worked on an assignment at the Army Hill Army Base located at Dallas, Texas. His work there consisted in coordinating and facilitating the construction of an inventory of the equipment which was ultimately furnished for use in the India theater. This work necessitated a close relationship between him and General Tom Sawyer at Washington, D. C. Wilmann stated that he was in the position of General Sawyer's liaison officer and was directly and in a position to get into General Sawyer's office to inquire as to the progress of the production. He said that naturally in the course of such work he acquired intimate knowledge of the work involved in the production of such aircraft.

While assigned to the Pentagon Building, Wilmann said his immediate superior was Joseph Santuria. The head of the office in which Wilmann worked was George Abraham. The civilian in charge was Abraham George Silverman, and the military head of the office was Colonel Ryan.

In line with the report made by Gregory, Wilmann stated that his assignment to the Pentagon Building and to the position which he occupied there was arranged for by Abraham George Silverman. Wilmann denied, however, that he made any specific request for transfer to work in the Pentagon Building. He also denied that he had any discussions with anyone relative to the branch of service to which he was eventually assigned, namely, the Air Corps. He claimed that he was assigned to the Air Corps simply because at the time he was ready for assignment an Air Corps quota had to be filled and he was in line for such assignment. He specifically denied that he had any conversations with Silverman concerning his possible service in the Navy or the Marine Corps. He also stated that his application for a commission in the Army had been rejected because he was first lieutenant. Wilmann stated that at the present time he holds a temporary commission as Major in the United States Army.

Wilmann stated that he had met with Silverman for about one and one half years but he did not know Silverman's last name. He stated that Silverman was no longer in the Army but that he had met Silverman in 1944 when the latter was in the position of Chief of the Federal Control Board in the Gregory Department. Wilmann stated that he had met Silverman at the Silverman's home in Washington, D. C. He said that he had met Silverman for about one and one half years. He said he first met Silverman in 1944 or 1945 when Silverman was in the Federal Reserve Board as

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an Assistant Chief Economist, and subsequently Currie became an adviser to former President Roosevelt.

According to Wilmann, he last talked to Harry White about ten or eleven months previously and he stated that prior thereto he saw him almost daily, and in fact he used to take him to work at the Treasury Department on many occasions. He stated that he knew nothing concerning Harry White's activities outside of the office.

With respect to his hobbies, Wilmann stated that for a long period of time he has been making furniture and has been making photographs, particularly in military and war photography and since his army days 1923. His interest seems to be in war photography, usually, a ball game, tennis and a similar. Wilmann declared that the only document photography he had ever done was in 1943 when he made a copy of his army discharge and declared that he had done any documentary work at any other time and explained that working with documents was too much work and a nuisance as far as he was concerned, and therefore he has made no further attempts at it. He did state that he had done his photography work in the basement of the Silvermaster residence.

Wilmann advised that he had any knowledge or information whatsoever about Jacob M. Golos, and declared that he never had heard the name and that it was entirely foreign to him.

With particular reference to Gregory, Wilmann said that he first met Gregory, whom he knew under Gregory's true name, in 1939 or 1940 when Gregory visited the Silvermaster residence in Washington, D. C. He explained that prior thereto Gregory had met Mrs. Silvermaster in New York City at a social gathering. He said that in spite of the fact that Gregory visited the Silvermasters' residence on "33 to 34" occasions over a period of several years, he himself was most unsuccessful in obtaining any information about Gregory's background or activities. He said he knew Gregory during the period from about 1939 to 1944, that the most information he would obtain through his conversations with Gregory was that Gregory was some kind of a writer, possibly a ghost writer, and that Gregory used a pen name. On several occasions he made specific requests for Gregory to show him some of Gregory's writings but these requests always were denied and he, as a result, concluded that Gregory was a very mysterious person. He explained that Gregory's visits to the Silvermaster home became so frequent that Gregory became a nuisance around the place; that the Silvermaster family were very disgusted with Gregory's visits and that the Silvermaster family had after about five years that

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the visits. Ullmann had no explanation for Gregory's visits to Washington other than that Gregory was down here on some kind of business. U

Ullmann's recollection was very vague as to the persons whom Gregory met on his many visits to Washington. Ullmann said that Gregory visited the Silvermasters about every two weeks over the period from 1939 to 1944 and 1945, but later he estimated that Gregory had made only "15 to 40" such visits. However, in spite of these many visits and the long period of time during which they were made, Ullmann stated that he could not find out anything about Gregory's business or background. He said this was true even though he had talked to the Silvermasters about Gregory and found that they were just as unenlightened as he was about Gregory. Ullmann again characterized Gregory as a "hysterical, highly emotional nuisance," and stated that neither he nor the Silvermasters liked Gregory. U

With reference to Ullmann's resignation from the Treasury Department on March 21, 1947, he at first mentioned several times that he resigned simply because he had worked in the Government for twelve years and felt that he needed a change. However, he subsequently stated that Harold Glasser, a subject in this case, had made a proposal to make Ullmann Assistant Director in the Treasury Department but this proposal had been refused and this was the real reason for Ullmann's termination of his employment. He stated that he first met Harold Glasser when he, Ullmann, began working for the Treasury Department, but that Glasser was not one of his close friends. He stated that he had had a discussion with the Silvermasters about the termination of his employment and that they had advised him that inasmuch as they would not place him as Assistant Director he should resign. U

It is interesting to note that Ullmann declared that he never heard anything about Communist activities until he came to Washington but that the extent of his knowledge, which he appraised as being very meager, was that which he derived only through the reading of newspapers and magazines; that he was unable to furnish any information about any individuals engaged in Communist activities or any other activities which might be detrimental to the welfare of this country. He denied that he ever was a member of the Communist Party. He likewise advised that he could not name anyone whom he considered a Communist. He stated that he was almost certain that the Silvermasters were not Communists and particularly Mrs. Silvermaster because she had suffered deplorably at the hands of the Russians, and that she had lost a lot of valuable estates. U

In explanation of his denial that Silvermaster was a Communist, Ullmann pointed out that Silvermaster often has been very critical of Communism and U

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the activities by the USSR. However, he could provide no illustration to substantiate this statement. He did state that he knew that Helen Silvermaster had been interested in some Communist front organization. However, he could not recall the name of any such organization. He stated that during the time of the Revolution in Spain, Mrs. Silvermaster was engaged in collecting money for the purpose of aiding the anti-Fascists in Spain and that he contributed approximately \$10 or \$20 to this cause. He said the only reason he contributed was because Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster "kidded" him about his lack of interest and failure to contribute to the cause. U

With further reference to the Silvermasters, Ullmann stated that he had seen some Communist literature in the Silvermaster house but he thought nothing strange about it because the Silvermasters also had a copy of "Mein Kampf." U

With reference to his plans for the immediate future, Ullmann stated that he and the Silvermasters intended to sell their home in Washington and go to Long Beach Island, New Jersey, and there enter a joint enterprise for construction of some houses. He said that in January, 1947, he and Silvermaster on a co-ownership basis purchased a lot in Long Beach Township, New Jersey. U

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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 his 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.

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Results of Investigation

Investigation in the Fall of 1945 indicated that Volkov was 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.

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

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

Interview

Anatole Boris Volkov was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on June 17, 1947, and he furnished the following information.

Volkov stated that at that time he resided at 401 Patterson Place, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and was a student at the University of North Carolina. He stated he was born at San Francisco, California, on October 29, 1924, and is the son of Boris N. Volkov, who was born in Irkutsk, Russia, and Helen Petrovna Silvermaster, who was born in Moscow, Russia. He stated he served in the United States Navy from June 29, 1944, entering by voluntary enlistment, and was discharged on a medical disability on November 11, 1945, as a petty officer, third class. He attended the University of North Carolina from June, 1942 until May, 1944, when he entered the Naval Service. Upon his discharge he returned to the University of North Carolina on November 16, 1945, and is working on his Bachelor of Science and Master's Degrees in theoretical physics. He is also acting as laboratory instructor in mathematics and taking music lessons on the piano while attending the University.

He said his father was a Major in the Czarist Army and that he met his mother in Mongolia at the time of the Russian Revolution. His mother entered the United States in 1920 or 1921 after having temporarily resided in China and Japan. His father, also came to the United States about the same time but he is not certain in which country they were married. His father and mother were divorced in the State of California, date not recalled. He stated his father is presently residing at 695 Delores Street, San Francisco, California.

He advised that approximately seventeen years ago his mother was married to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster somewhere in California. Prior to this marriage, Mr. Silvermaster had secured his B.S. Degree at the University of Washington, and his Master's and Doctor's Degrees at the University of California. Mr. Silvermaster taught labor economics at St. Mary's College and the University of California, and was also employed by the State of California in some labor economic capacity.

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In August, 1935, his parents, Nathan Gregory and Helen Silvermaster, moved from California to Washington, D. C., where his father obtained employment with the Federal Government as a labor economist in the Farm Security Administration, the Maritime Labor Board and the War Assets Administration. He said his father resigned from Government service shortly prior to Christmas 1946, due to asthma and other physical ailments, and his dislike for his Government work.

Volkov stated that while in Washington he has resided with his parents at 5515 30th Street, N. W. During recent years he has been at his home in Washington during the Summer vacations while attending the University of North Carolina, on week-ends during his Naval service, and for a period of nine months when he was stationed at Anacostia Naval Base, Washington, D. C.

Volkov recalled that William Ludwig Ullmann, a friend of the family, had resided in their Washington home for approximately ten years and during this period was employed by the United States Treasury Department and also served in the U. S. Army a portion of the time, being stationed at the Pentagon Building. He stated that Ullmann for about eight years, while residing with the Silvermasters, maintained a dark-room and photographic laboratory in the basement of his home. This laboratory consisted of facilities for developing, printing and enlarging film, and Ullmann during this period owned two reflex-type cameras, as well as a 35 mm. camera. He said that Ullmann was very proficient in the use of a camera, particularly in portrait work, and had taken unlimited numbers of pictures of individuals and Washington scenes which he developed in the laboratory at the Silvermaster home.

Volkov advised that he knew the following subjects of this investigation on either a social basis or that he had met them through his parents: Abraham George Silverman, Sol Adler, Harry Dexter White, and Virginius Frank Gos. He also admitted knowing on a social basis numerous other contacts of the Silvermasters.

Volkov denied knowing Gregory or Jacob M. Gales and stated that he never had any connection with these persons.

Volkov admitted he visited in New York City in the Summer of 1946, exact date unknown, at which time he stayed in an apartment adjoining and belonging to Henrietta Klots, which was located on 85th Street between Madison and Fifth Avenues near the Metropolitan Museum. He said he was there for a period of four days and was invited by Mrs. Klots to occupy the apartment. He stated that he went to New York on this occasion for a visit to see some fellow students from the University of North Carolina. He also admitted having been in New York City prior to his induction into the Navy, exact year not recalled, at which time he contacted a doctor, name and address unknown, concerning his heart condition. He was unable to clarify the circumstances surrounding this matter.

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Anatole admitted that during the time he resided in Washington, he had seen his father, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, bring official papers of the Government to his residence. He regarded this action on his father's part as home work in connection with his official duties. When questioned regarding the character of the Government papers, he informed that he recalled one as being a Maritime Labor report prepared for presentation to Congress, and that this was approximately five years ago. He stated he did not know whether any of the papers his father brought home were of a confidential nature. He likewise stated that he saw William Ludwig Ullmann working on what he assumed to be Government business at the Silvermaster residence but he was unable to recall anything concerning the type of papers that Ullmann brought home for work. He emphatically denied that he had ever heard discussed by Ullmann or his parents or any of the social acquaintances of his parents, any matters of a Governmental nature at his parents' residence in Washington. He likewise denied that he had ever seen Ullmann or his parents photograph, develop or print any pictures of Government papers in the photographic laboratory in the basement of his home. He said that such actions on the part of his parents, Ullmann, or himself would have been of a preposterous nature and in his opinion would have been treason. U

Volkov emphatically denied that he had ever taken Government papers, photographic copies or negative films of Government papers from his residence in Washington to Jacob Gales or to Gregory in New York City. In this connection, he denied any knowledge of Gregory and stated that Gregory had never been in his home to his knowledge. U

Volkov admitted that he was a member of the American Veterans Committee, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the Association of Carolina Scientists, and formerly vice president of the Carolina Political Union. He considers himself a "Wallace Liberal", though a Democrat, insofar as politics is concerned. He volunteered that he was not a member of the Communist Party and had never attended any of their meetings and was not associated with anyone whom he knew was a member of the Communist Party. U

Volkov voluntarily informed that two days prior to the interview he had returned from a brief visit with his parents at their home in Harvey Cedars, New Jersey. He said that during this visit his parents had informed him that they had been interviewed by Agents of the FBI and thought that the allegations made against them were certainly ridiculous. He related that his parents discussed the interviews with him and further informed him that they had denied most of the questions propounded to them regarding such questions as "preposterous". U

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HARRY DEXTER WHITE

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory stated the activities of Harry Dexter White, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and until recently 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. U

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 Ullman, 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. U

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 Boris Steinman Gold, who will be discussed in more intimate detail 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. U

Gregory advised following the death of Jacob M. Golos, known Soviet agent, a discussion was had between Silvermaster and his immediate U

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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. U

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. U

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. U

Background of Harry Dexter White

Harry Dexter White was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 29, 1892. From 1939 to July 1946 he resided with his wife, Anne Terry White, and two U

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daughters at 6810 Fairfax Road, Edgemore, Bethesda, Maryland. In July, 1946, he moved to the Westchester Apartments, Apartment 114-B, Washington, D. C. On May 20, 1947, he and his family moved to New York City, where they reside at 334 West 86th Street.

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 the position of 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 a daily summary of the Committee meetings. In September, 1944,

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

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. U

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

Harry Dexter White has written the following books and articles; U

Some Aspects of the Tariff Question (in conjunction with Frank W. Taussig).
French International Accounts.

Ohlin'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). U

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. U

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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 Girtach's, Inc., ^{WFO} 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.

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However, this appears pertinent in view of the present information concerning White.

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Through a highly confidential source, it was learned that Harriet Bosalog of the CIO 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

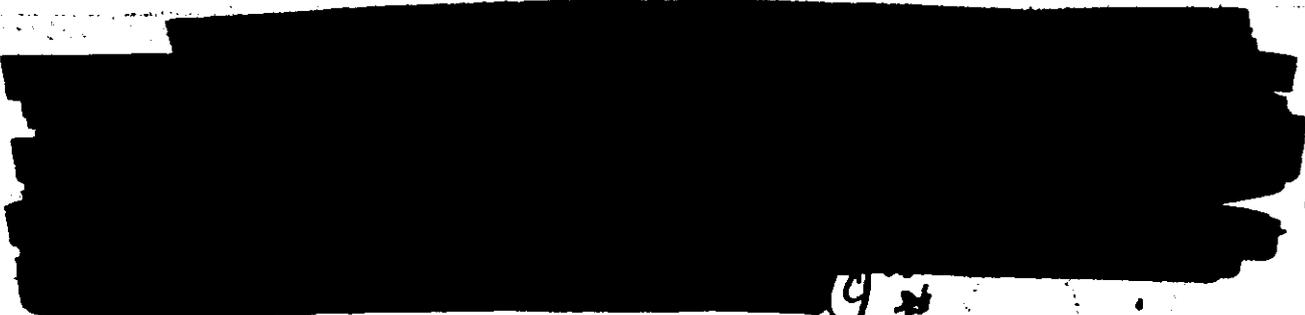
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Silverman mentioned hereinbefore. Louis Goldblatt reportedly is a member of the Special Branch of the Communist Party, San Francisco, California, and is Secretary-Treasurer of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union of America - CIO.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



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During the investigation of Philip Jacob Jaffe, editor of "Amarasia", 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. (S) 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 (S) u

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

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 believed that Service's name was mentioned to him by Irving S. Friedman.

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. Friedman is not employed at the Treasury Department at the present time.

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.

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 at 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.

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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. U

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. 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 in Newark, New Jersey. He has been a practicing dentist for many years. U

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. U

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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.

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.

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

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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]

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 Virginia Frank Coe, 2700 16th Street on his way to work and picked up individuals at that address.

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

Pressman 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]

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Pressman's wife is presently employed as an English teacher at the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.

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Through a highly confidential source it was learned in September, 1941, that when Jack Kling came into the Communist Party in Chicago, Illinois, to receive instructions for his assignment to a new job in the Party, he received several letters from local officials for delivery to Communist Party officials in New York, one of which was addressed to Lee Pressman of the CIO.

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Investigation of White reflects that he attempted to get in contact with Pressman on December 29, 1945. On the following day

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White did, in fact, contact Pressman at which time Pressman was asked whether the response had been favorable. The latter indicated in the affirmative but something apparently had gone wrong in White's direction since Snyder had been in contact with Philip Murray, President of the CIO, and wanted to see him Monday. Pressman promised to contact White concerning this whole affair and White invited Pressman and his wife to come to his home that evening. (Q) u

On December 31, 1945, White again contacted Pressman at which time the latter stated that Snyder had been in contact with Murray that same day and had agreed to go ahead with the appointment of the panel. To White's question as to whether this was good or bad, Pressman stated that it meant that all efforts at mediation or collective bargaining were stopped. White commented that the recommendation apparently had no effect to which Pressman assented because it meant that the parties concerned appeared before a panel, started calling each other names, raised the whole business of ability to pay and would create the same impression as efforts in connection with General Motors. Pressman then referred to calling on Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwollenbach that same day at the Naval Hospital where he was undergoing treatment. Pressman indicated that Schwollenbach tried to find out from him exactly what was going on. White was amused by this and Pressman then added that Schwollenbach knows absolutely nothing. Pressman then continued that he had told Schwollenbach the whole story concerning Snyder's call and the latter indicated that he was going to contact the President and determine if he could have them (apparently labor and industry) hold further action until he, Schwollenbach, got back to see the President. (Q) u

Reference was then made to an announcement which might be issued the following day which, if it did not appear, was because Schwollenbach had held the matter up. White, during this whole conference, appeared to be very interested in the activities behind the scene concerning negotiations involving the CIO and the strike then pending and further from the comments made by Pressman, was obviously in the confidence of the latter. (Q) u

On January 2, 1946, Pressman informed White that he had received information the President was calling a conference for the next day which was to include Bowles, Henry A. Wallace, then Secretary of Commerce, and Snyder on the whole situation and the steel industry in particular. Pressman indicated that he wished there was some way of making Wallace make a real fight for the first time in his life on what had to be done on the situation; further the whole affair seemed to be deteriorating so fast that fact finding was a farce. He continued that the whole strike issue had to be settled with a substantial increase. White inquired as to the time of the prospective meeting which Pressman apparently did not know at that moment. White further inquired of Pressman as to what he had to suggest and the latter indicated that

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White knew Wallace better and consequently was in the position to answer his own question. Pressman urged that White should try to see Secretary Wallace the next day and point out to him the bad condition of the whole situation and indicated that it was connected with the meatpacking problem which in turn is related to the whole farm bloc. Pressman was apparently very much concerned that the strike situation was getting out of hand. (Q)u

White endeavored to secure from Pressman the subjects for discussion the following day. The latter did not know specifically but was of the belief that some pressure would be put on Bowles to do something for the steel industry. Pressman indicated that what should be done is this: if the strike runs its course the way it has been outlined, it will be perfectly meaningless because the steel industry will get a small price increase. To get action the administration should call in the top officials and set a deadline for final settlement, taking a strong stand that this settlement should come before January 14. He then pointed out that if the steel industry could be cracked by labor, labor would then be able to run the gamut of cracking every other industry. White inquired of Pressman as to whether it was permissible for him to mention that he had heard anything concerning this matter. Pressman stated that this was permissible since it had come through a third party through the Office of Price Administration. This apparently had reference to the prospective price raise on steel. (Q)u

Considerable attention was given during this contact to the possibility of securing a wage increase for the steel industry without a price increase. Pressman pointed out to White that the steel industry would have to have a price increase and that it would not necessarily follow that all other industries would have to have a price increase also. Pressman was most adamant that it was possible to have a price increase on steel without affecting the automobile industry and other industries since the price of steel has been frozen since 1937, while other steel consuming industries have their price frozen as of 1942. White concluded by stating that he would perhaps try to see Wallace the next morning. Pressman then advised White that he would arrive, presumably in Washington, the next morning and White inquired as to whether he was apt to be effective in his program. Pressman was not optimistic unless Wallace called him and added that he thought Wallace would be free to talk with Philip Murray then and go to the White House later. (Q)u

The question was then raised by White as to whether the situation would not in fact mean that a commitment, presumably from OPA, should be secured on the price raise on steel without similar action in other industries before settling the strike. Pressman pointed out that it would have to be a simultaneous affair, that is the settlement of the strike in return for the Government's concession to raise the price of steel. White indicated that if President Truman was going to authorize an increase in the price of steel (Q)u

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it doesn't seem reasonable that this would be done without having the union demands acceded to for a raise in wages. Pressman continued that the President was under pressure from industry and was trying appeasement and further that the amount of the wage increase must be determined as satisfactory to the unions since the price increase will have to be made incident thereto, otherwise the administration will find itself with a strike still on its hands. White inquired as to how they would find out the solution and Pressman added only by dealing directly with Philip Murray. He made the gratuitous comment that he had never known of an impasse of this description - where everything was going to the dogs and the White House had not even talked with other heads of the labor unions - not only that, but his assistants, neither Steelman nor Snyder, had been in contact with the unions. (X) u

Arrangements were made that Pressman would ride to work the following morning with White. It was not apparent during the above contact as to why Pressman was discussing this whole situation on an intimate level with White, then Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury. (X) u

There have been several other contacts between Pressman and White but none of particular significance with the possible exception that Pressman contacted White on January 29, 1945, and asked him whether he was aware of the fact that his superior, presumably the Secretary of the Treasury, had seen Fairless, presumably head of United States Steel, the day previous. White indicated that this was not known to him and commented "You may find out during the day what happened, if anything." White answered in the affirmative but was noncommittal concerning the supplying of the results of this conference to Pressman. (X) u

On November 24, 1945, Colonel Bernard Bernstein, visited at White's residence for some period of time. On November 26 and 27, 1945, White proceeded to the home of Colonel Bernstein, 407 Battery Lane, Bethesda, Maryland, where he presumably spent a good portion of both evenings. It will be noted that Lieutenant Colonel Bernstein, prior to the war, was Assistant General Counsel of the United States Treasury Department. He had been employed by this Department since December, 1933, and on January 27, 1943, was detailed to the War Department where he received a commission of Lieutenant Colonel in the United States Army. Other contacts between Lieutenant Colonel Bernstein and White will be discussed hereinafter. U

It was developed that Bernstein was in contact with White on December 17, 1945. Colonel Bernstein indicated that he was interested in getting all of the Nazi property away from the Nazis and selling it to desirable people in Germany. To White's question as to what would be done (X) u

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with the cash, Bernstein indicated that it would be held under the control of the United States Treasury - the main thing was to remove from the Nazis the control of property in Germany. Bernstein also indicated he was being released from the Army soon, and there was a vague discussion of a position which he had under consideration with the conclusion that he, Bernstein, would be better off in the Treasury at \$10,000 a year. It was also obvious that White was going to take up the question of Bernstein's status with the Secretary of the Treasury. White again was in contact with Bernstein on December 18, 1945. The latter told White that Donald Hiss, who is the brother of Alger Hiss mentioned hereinbefore, had contacted him and advised the Polish Government was still looking for an adviser. He stated that Ludwig Rajchman of the Polish Mission had been in to see him. Bernstein was interested in the caliber of the individual desired by Rajchman. White indicated that Rajchman needed an individual to do the kind of things Bernstein could do for him and the kind of things that George Silverman was doing for the French. Bernstein was desirous of advice as to which crowd Rajchman represented and White indicated "the crowd that is in." White continued by stating that the Polish Ambassador needed three men - a fellow like Bernstein in many ways could be used and a fellow like Silverman to get the Economic and Purchasing Commission in order. White did not know how much money the Polish Government had to spend and added that he had to see Rajchman in the near future. White also wanted advice as to what the next move by Hiss would be, but Bernstein either could not or would not advise on this question. (S) u *

Bernstein apparently was not interested in the Polish proposition on a full time basis, to which White agreed, saying that if the Poles wanted aid they would have to pay fully because they have a very difficult job. Discussion was then had as to how White and Bernstein could use this proposition to fit in with their other plans and White stated that he would have a definite suggestion along that line the next day. (S) u *

Various details of the establishment of an office, presumably for Bernstein, were mentioned and White indicated that they, meaning himself and Bernstein, had to have an office anyway because of discussions White was having with Secretary of the Navy Forrestal the following day and that one could not talk without an office. Bernstein indicated that he had received a call previously from Governor Lehman of UTAH and the Honorable Robert H. Jackson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and he asked White if they could possibly be interested, presumably in him, on a part-time basis. White answered in the negative. White indicated, however, that Bernstein should see former Governor Lehman and see what he had to offer. White, in conclusion, related that he was going to talk to Secretary of the Treasury Vinson very straight; that he had nothing to lose; he was entitled to it (this may relate to his appointment as a delegate on the International Monetary Fund under the Bretton Woods Agreement) and would see what Vinson had to say. (S) u *

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On January 1, 1946, Colonel Bernstein was again in contact with White, at which time reference was made to a commendatory statement which had appeared in the newspaper column of Drew Pearson that morning. White is known to be in contact with David Karr, an employee of Drew Pearson, newspaper columnist. It will be recalled that Karr's name was mentioned previously hereinbefore as an individual who was in frequent contact with White. Karr was formerly employed with the Daily Worker, a Communist Party publication, and later with Transradio Press and the Office of War Information. Karr also worked for a considerable period for "The Hour", published by Albert Eugene Kahn who is known to have had direct relationships with the Communist Party. Besides writing articles for the Daily Worker, at least on one occasion in March, 1939, he was the author of an article appearing in the publication "Fight" distributed by the Executive Committee of the American League for Peace and Democracy, a reported Communist front organization. The exact length of his service with Drew Pearson is not known. (S) u

On January 13, 1946, Bernstein was in contact with Mrs. White during White's absence. He inquired whether White had heard anything definite about his new job from the Secretary of the Treasury. Mrs. White answered in the negative. (S) u

Information was received on January 28, 1946, from a highly confidential source that Robert Talbott Miller, III, Abraham George Silverman, and White intended to attend separately a showing of the Russian pictures "Tanya" and "Adventure in Boldhara," showing at the Hippodrome Theatre in Washington, D. C. Both Miller and Silverman are the subjects of separate subtitles in this memorandum. (S) u

✓ A highly confidential source reported on February 4, 1946, that Charles Kramer, who is discussed in more intimate detail elsewhere in this memorandum, had a long conference with White. Kramer was commendatory as to White's (S) u

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performance with a group of people on the previous morning, the details of which are not known. Kramer indicated these people were very impressed with White and then made the suggestion that White might capitalize on this impression with reference to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, wherein there was apparently a position open. Kramer stated that White should drop a word to Gael, possibly Gael Sullivan, which would be helpful to Murray, who apparently was seeking this position. Murray was not further identified here. White and Kramer also discussed the housing situation in detail. The former related that Secretary of the Treasury Vinson wanted no one in the Treasury Department to work on the housing project which he considered the business of Snyder. White also indicated that Joseph DuBois had resigned as a result of a discussion on this housing matter. Kramer and White then discussed the possibility of DuBois securing a position as counsellor for some committee unless Ed Pritchard had taken this job. Kramer suggested that a post just as valuable would be a position in the Postmaster General's Office. (S) u

Kramer also indicated to White that the Senator, apparently referring to Senator Claude Pepper, had returned from his trip with a re-enforced understanding of what the Roosevelt policies were. Kramer indicated he had pushed Senator Pepper into a front line position on the British loan situation for one reason and one reason only, because of his own feeling there must be a precedent set for other loans. Therefore, Senator Pepper should be in the forefront of those making a strong plea for the right reason. White interjected, "So they can follow it for the right reason for the other and be consistent". (S) u

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On the evening of February 3, 1946, the Whites had a small party attended by Joseph DuBois and his wife and Bernard Bernstein and his wife. From a highly confidential source it was learned that Mrs. White made reference to a party held on Saturday night, February 2, 1946, indicating that she had a wonderful time and talked Russism. She further indicated that the Pressmans were present and that they had just been to Russia and had a great deal to talk about. She added that Mrs. Herbie Pressman knows very little English after two years in the United States. Mrs. White has also indicated that she received an invitation from Mrs. J. Boardman Harriman, wife of the former American Ambassador to Russia, to attend lunch with her on February 4, which she declined. In relating this invitation to Mrs. Frances Hialstein, the latter agreed that Mrs. White had taken the right action and stated that Mrs. Harriman stood in no relation to them, and further that Mrs. Harriman may have been useful to Russia at one time and may be useful today but she saw no point in attending a dinner at the cost of \$14. This was apparently the same dinner that was attended by Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster and Mrs. Emilie Condon at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C. as mentioned previously herein. (S) u

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It was determined from a highly confidential source that on the morning of February 6, 1948, Irving Kaplan contacted his office and was advised that White wanted to see him in his own office at noon that day. Irving Kaplan is the subject of a subtitle in this memorandum. *du*

As an example of the tenor of the attitude which prevailed in the White home, the following comments by one of his daughters to a friend may be of interest. In a discussion of their aims and likes, Miss White stated that a large portion of their "friends", called close friends, believe in the same political ideas - the same as their family. Further, that all of the family had been engaged in politics and so the friends they have in the house are the ones they can speak freely with and not just say, "What lovely weather we are having." Continuing, Miss White stated the belief that when one is an adult, he must stick with his convictions; that she thinks her parents have arrived at a correct understanding of political and religious beliefs and other basic things. *u*

A confidential source advised that on February 25, 1946, Anne White was in conversation with Frances Edelstein and mentioned that she would probably have to remain in Washington, D. C., as she believed Harry was in for an awful lot of frustration. She also indicated to Frances that Harry would not be made Executive Director of the International Bank for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction. She further said that she would not let this get her down because it was due to the capitalistic system and was a manifestation of the capitalistic system. Frances agreed with her and told her that she should not let this fact get her down. *u*

On February 28, 1946, a confidential source advised that Anne White and Frances Edelstein were discussing the fact that Anne had not been to Frances' home for quite some time. Frances said she remembered that the last time Anne was in her home was the night that Boris talked about going to Alaska. (This conversation apparently concerns a period several years ago when several guests were at the Edelstein home including Helen Silvermaster and her brother Boris Witte, who has resided in Alaska, and tends to indicate intimate acquaintance and association of the Whites and the Silvermasters at an early date). *u*

On March 6, 1946, White was in contact with Abraham George Silverman. On this occasion White drove Silverman from his home to his place of employment at the French Supply Mission, 18th Street and Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. On March 2 1946, it was ascertained from a highly confidential informant that White and Abraham George Silverman were again in contact with each other. *u*

A reliable and confidential informant advised that on March 28, 1946, Anne White, while in conversation with an unidentified woman who was associated with the League of Women Shoppers, informed this woman that she, Anne, was dropping out of the League. *du*

It was ascertained from a highly confidential source that Anne White informed Herman Klotz that Harry White would leave the Treasury Department on *u*

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May 7, 1946, just before he accepts his other job. (Anne was apparently referring to White's new position with the International Bank for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction. Herman Klotz, above mentioned, is the husband of Henrietta Klotz, secretary to former Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr.) *Q u*

A highly reliable and confidential source advised that on April 29, 1946, Edwin S. Smith, who was associated with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship in New York City, advised White that he, Smith, had met a friend of White's in Philadelphia, a Mr. Portnoff, and had a nice talk with him. *Q u*

From a confidential source it was ascertained that on May 1, 1946, Harry White received a letter from 935 G Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., which is the address of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, an organization which is subject to a considerable amount of Communist infiltration. *Q u*

On May 3, 1946, a confidential source advised that Henrietta Klotz informed Anne White that she was now living at 19 East 88th Street, New York City, Telephone Atwater 9-4150, and her office telephone was Murray Hill 5-5362, which is the business phone of Henry Morgenthau, Jr. Henrietta indicated to Anne that she was still employed as a private secretary by Morgenthau. *Q u*

On June 18, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable informant advised that Dick Gilbert contacted Harry White and discussed the proposed loan to Great Britain. At this time Gilbert asked White if he had seen Frank Coe recently and indicated to White that it was difficult to reach Coe as he did not have a telephone at the present time. White suggested that Gilbert get in touch with Harold Glasser, who would know where Coe was presently residing. Dick Gilbert is identical with Richard Vincent Gilbert, former Director of Defense Economics, Office of Price Administration. *Q u*

On July 14, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that White was in contact with Abraham George Silverman and mentioned that Sol Adler had just returned from China. White mentioned that it would be nice for them to all get together again in the near future. *Q u*

During the period from September 19 to September 24, 1946, a highly confidential source advised that Harry White was in close contact with Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Lee Pressman and Joel Fischer, concerning the celebrated speech of Henry A. Wallace and subsequent events, including Wallace's resignation and the appointment of Averell Harriman as Secretary of Commerce. Concerning Harriman's appointment, Harry White stated that President Truman could not have done worse under any circumstances, and Joel Fischer stated that he had hoped that Mr. Truman would have felt it necessary to have at least one man with Leftist support in the Cabinet. Harry White conferred with Pressman and *Q u*

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Morgenthau during this period concerning political material and strategy to be used in assisting Henry Wallace. (WFO report of 11-5-46, file 65-56402-p. 151) *du*

On October 26, 1946, a reliable and confidential source stated that Harry White met Abraham George Silverman in a park near White's home in order to discuss some matters. (WFO report dated 12-6-46, file 65-56402-p. 108) *U*

On April 6, 1947, a highly confidential and reliable source reported that Harry White handed in his resignation as one of the Directors of the International Bank for Rehabilitation and Development to President Truman. He indicated no immediate plans for the future. (MI Log, WFO dated 4-6-47) *U*

A highly reliable and confidential source on May 9, 1947 reported that Harry White and his family would move from the Westchester Apartments in Washington, D. C. to 334 West 86th Street, New York City, on May 20, 1947. This move has been verified and it is known that White is presently residing at the New York address. He is presently employed as a consultant to the Bank of Mexico. (MI Logs, WFO dated 5-9 and 5-14-47) *U*

Interview

Harry Dexter White was interviewed by Agents of the FBI at his residence in New York City on August 15, 1947, and furnished the following information. *U*

He advised that he was born on October 29, 1892, in Boston, Massachusetts; that his father's name was Joseph and his mother's name was Sarah. He said that he thought his parents were born in Lithuania or Poland but he was not certain. He refused to discuss his family any further. *U*

He admitted personal friendship with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, whom he stated he has known since 1934 when he, White, first became employed by the United States Government. He stated that most of his contacts with Silvermaster were on a social basis and that he had called at the Silvermaster home with his wife and the Silvermasters had returned such visits. White denied all knowledge of any espionage activities on behalf of Silvermaster, whom he regarded as an "economic philosopher". *U*

White admitted personal and business acquaintanceship with William Ludwig Ullmann, Harold Glasser, William Henry Taylor and Sol Adler, all of whom worked with him at the Treasury Department. He admitted that any of these individuals may possibly have taken home with them work from the Treasury Department to be completed at home; that this work might have been of a confidential nature. He denied that Silvermaster had influenced him to place any of these individuals in positions where they might have access to confidential material which would eventually be passed on to Silvermaster. White admitted that he took a personal interest in Ludwig Ullmann because of his close friendship with Silvermaster. He stated it was quite possible that he might have given Ullmann a promotion on the basis of his friendship with Silvermaster. *U*

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Harry White denied that he employed Mrs. Sonya Gold at the suggestion of Silvermaster, stating that he knew Mrs. Gold was employed by the Treasury Department, but that her position was that of an economist and not his secretary, as previously inferred by Gregory. U

White admitted a very close personal relationship with Abraham George Silverman, whom he claimed he met at Stanford University. He also claimed close personal relationship with Lauchlin Currie when he met at Harvard University. He admitted only casual acquaintanceship with Victor Perlo and admitted social acquaintanceship with Charles Kramer, Harry Magdoff and Irving Kaplan. U

Harry White denied membership in the Communist Party and further denied knowledge that any of the persons mentioned to him were members of the Communist Party. U

In conclusion, White stated that he was aware that an investigation was being conducted by the United States Government concerning certain individuals employed by the Government who were reported to have been engaged in espionage. He learned of this through reading the newspapers and through Virginus Frank Coe and Abraham George Silverman who had both discussed with him the Grand Jury investigation in progress in New York City. (Teletype from N.Y. to Bureau dated 8/15/47, file 65-56402) U

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THE PERLO GROUP

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THE PERLO GROUP

VICTOR PERLO, with alias
Martin Stribling

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Allegations of Gregory

In November, 1943, Jacob M. Golos, a former Soviet agent, informed Gregory that through Earl Browder, he had made contact with a group in Washington, D. C. After the death of Golos on November 27, 1943, Earl Browder approached Gregory and arranged a meeting with this group in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. During the early portion of 1944, Gregory met the group in John Abt's apartment and at that time was introduced to four individuals identified as Victor Perlo, Charles Krazer, Henry Magdoff, and Edward Fitzgerald. It was indicated to Gregory that these individuals would pay their Communist Party dues to Gregory and would be furnished with Communist Party literature. U

Concerning the date on which this meeting at John Abt's apartment was held, Gregory recalls that it took place on either February 27, 1944 or March 5, 1944. Gregory stated that he definitely recalls that the meeting occurred on a Sunday; that it was raining at about 2:00 or 2:30 p.m. inasmuch as Gregory left his apartment in New York at approximately 1:30 p.m. in order to arrive at the scheduled hour; and that it was also raining fairly hard when Gregory arrived at Abt's apartment, but when the meeting disbanded at about 5:00 p.m., Gregory recalled the weather had cleared. The records of the Monthly Meteorological Summary of the United States Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau, New York City, for February and March, 1944 reflect that on February 27, 1944 it rained beginning at 3:30 p.m. and ended at 5:30 p.m. On March 5, 1944, there was no precipitation. It would appear, therefore, that the meeting was likely held on Sunday, February 27, 1944. U

A discussion was had by this group concerning the type of intelligence which these people, with the exception of John Abt, would be able to furnish. According to Gregory, it was obvious that all of these individuals, including John Abt, had been associated for some time and that they had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder. During the conversation, Victor Perlo indicated that he was associated with the War Production Board and would be able to supply general statistical data in the aircraft field. Also on this occasion, Victor Perlo asked if the information to be furnished by him and the others to Gregory would go to "Uncle Joe", and John Abt was very amused at this query. U

A second meeting with members of this group was held at the apartment of John Abt and at that time Victor Perlo and Edward Fitzgerald had a discussion concerning the collection and payment of Communist Party dues by the members of the Perlo group. It was apparent from their conversation that the Perlo group appeared to be in a rather disorganized state and was suffering from both internal strife and lack of leadership. U

At this second meeting, Victor Perlo had with him some information which he turned over to Gregory, and it was recalled by Gregory that at the

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initial meeting, Perlo had produced some written material which included some Office of Strategic Services' documents made available by a Donald Wheeler. It was noted by Gregory that some of the typewritten material in Perlo's possession, which material had been typed by him, bore a great resemblance to written material which Gregory had seen several months previously in the possession of Jacob M. Golos, and the material in Golos' possession had been given to him by Earl Browder.

According to Gregory, other meetings were held with the Perlo group in the apartment of Mary Price in New York City, and Victor Perlo represented this group in meetings more frequently than did other members of the group.

The material turned over by Victor Perlo in general concerned miscellaneous information concerning aircraft activities that had come into his possession while he was with the War Production Board. Gregory was cognizant of the fact that Victor Perlo was known to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, a prominent individual in this investigation, and it was recalled that Silvermaster previously had complained that the activities of Perlo in Washington were upsetting George Silverman, also a prominent figure in this investigation.

A great deal of Victor Perlo's background was known to Gregory which included information to the effect that he was of Russian-Jewish parentage, had attended the University of Pennsylvania, was divorced from his first wife, and that his first wife had threatened to send a letter to President Roosevelt explaining his as well as the activities of his associates in the Communist Party. According to Gregory, Harold Glasser had formerly been a member of the Perlo group and upon Glasser's return from Europe as a representative of the Treasury Department, Glasser asked to be returned as a member of the Perlo group.

Background

Victor Perlo was born May 15, 1912, in New York City of Russian-Polish parents. While in Washington he resided with his wife, Ellen Henaker Perlo, at 4517 Brandywine Street, N. W. On May 1, 1947, Perlo and his family moved to Lake Buel Road, Great Barrington, Massachusetts, where they resided in care of the Henaker family. It was determined in March, 1948, that Perlo and his family were residing at 58 Beach, 119th Street, Rockaway Park, Long Island. (WFO rept 6-30-47, p. 102) (Letter from WFO to Bur 4-3-48)

Victor Perlo married Katherine Willis on March 19, 1934, and obtained a divorce from her in June, 1943. His education includes a B.A. degree and an M.A. degree from Columbia University, New York City. From September, 1939 to November, 1940, he was employed as an expert on economic problems at the United States Department of Commerce; from November, 1940 to January, 1943, he was employed as Chief, Statistical Analysis Branch, OPA; from February 17, 1943

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to April 2, 1943, he was head financial economist in the Office of Production Vice Chairman, War Production Board; from April 3, 1943 to April 23, 1943 he was head Production Progress Analyst in the Office of Production Vice Chairman, War Production Board; from April 23, 1943 to October 18, 1943 he was head Progress Analyst in the Office of the Executive Vice Chairman, War Production Board. He was thereafter transferred for administrative purposes to Economist (Special Studies), Bureau of Planning and Statistics, in the office of the Director, War Production Board. On May 1, 1945 he was transferred to the Research Coordinators Staff, Bureau of Progress and Statistics, in the office of the Director of the Civilian Production Administration. On December 14, 1945 he was transferred to the United States Treasury Department. (65-x 56402-2040, p. 4 & 5)

His employment in the Treasury Department was in the office of Harold Glasser, a prominent figure in this investigation whose immediate superior was former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Harry Dexter White, likewise prominently mentioned in this investigation.

Victor Perlo resigned from the Treasury Department during the last week in March, 1947, for the purpose of accepting a position with the International Refugee Organization in London, England. However, this position did not materialize. (WFO M.I. Log dated 4/4/47)

During the early part of 1941 the name of Victor Perlo, 5707 25th Road, North, Arlington, Virginia, was contained among the active indices of the Washington chapter of the American Peace Mobilization, later known as the American Peoples Mobilization. This organization has been declared subversive by the Attorney General. It is known that the above address is a former address of Victor Perlo.

In 1944, Katherine Willis, alias Roberta Major, the divorced wife of Victor Perlo in a letter to the President of the United States advised that Victor Perlo was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., under the Party name of Martin Stribling.

A former prominent member of the Communist Party and courier between the Communist Government underground during the 1930's and the Soviet agent Alexander Stevens (J. Peters), furnished information regarding Nathan Perlow, who has been identified with Victor Perlo. He advised that Nathan Perlow was an economist and formerly associated with the Brookings Institute in Washington, D. C. The credit records in Washington, D. C., reflect that Victor Perlo, the subject of this investigation, was employed at Brookings Institute as a mathematician and reviewer. The informant advised that Perlow was a member of the Communist Party underground group in Washington, D. C.

Results of Investigation

During the investigation of Victor Perlo, it has been disclosed through physical surveillance that Donald Niven Wheeler, who has been identified as a prominent subject in this investigation has been in frequent contact with

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Victor Perlo and his wife. It has also been determined that Helen Silvermaster, the wife of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, prominent in this investigation, has been in contact with Victor Perlo. U

It has also been determined through physical surveillance that Victor Perlo and his wife on December 1, 1945, were visited at their home by a man and woman identified as P. Bernard Nortman and his wife. U

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Several notations relating to Bernard Nortman and his wife were contained therein. U

P. Bernard Nortman is known to be an associate of Abraham B. Weinstein of New York City, a subject in this investigation whose activities are described elsewhere in this memorandum. U

It has further been determined that Jennie Miller, the wife of Robert T. Miller, a prominent individual in this investigation, has visited in the Victor Perlo home. U

It is considered significant that Mrs. William H. Taylor, wife of one of the prominent subjects in this case, contacted Mrs. Perlo on May 17, 1946 to report the return of the Taylor family from Europe on May 12, although they were leaving town on a vacation within a few days. The Taylors were extended a dinner invitation by Mrs. Perlo. (R) U

Contact between the Perlos and the Harry Magdoff's, apparently of a social nature, was observed during the investigation. Magdoff is a subject of this case. Contact was also observed with Arthur Stein, an employee of the United Public Workers of America, CIO and reportedly an active Communist. U

It has been determined through physical surveillance and other investigation that Victor Perlo has continued to be in close contact with Harry Magdoff and his wife, who are apparently close personal friends. U

It has further been determined that during August and November, 1946, Arthur Stein was again in touch with Victor Perlo. Also on August 14, 1946, John Abt, a subject of this investigation, is known to have contacted Perlo. U
(Report of SA Zander dated 9/17/46 at Washington, D.C. pg. 178)

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(Rpt. SA Zander, 12/23/46, Wash, pg. 129) U

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[REDACTED] Thereafter Victor Perlo was observed to arrive at the residence of Charles Kramer at 4621 South 34th Street, Arlington, Virginia, in his automobile, bearing 1946 District of Columbia license plates #67-244, and was observed to enter Kramer's residence. At 11:05 a.m., Victor Perlo, Nathan Witt and the latter's young daughter left in Perlo's automobile and drove directly to the Jefferson Memorial where they left the car and walked around the Memorial. While so walking, they were overheard discussing data which was believed to pertain to the interviews of some of the subjects in this investigation which had been conducted earlier on April 15, 1947. Later they drove to the Washington Monument and walked around the grounds, continuing their conversation. Thereafter, they drove to the vicinity of the Willard Hotel where they had lunch in the Coffee Shop. [REDACTED] report dated 6-30-47, p. 103 65-56402) (c) X

An article written by Victor Perlo entitled "Europe and American Aid" appeared in the "New Republic" dated January 12, 1948. A footnote described Perlo as a free lance writer. U

Interview

Victor Perlo was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on the evening of April 15, 1947, in the presence of his wife, Ellen Perlo. U

Perlo denied that he had ever been known by the name of Nathan Perlow as reported hereinbefore, or by the name of Martin Stribling, also previously mentioned. He would neither confirm nor deny any activities in the Communist Party, or in any Communist underground group in the years 1935, 1943, or 1944, or at any other time. U

When questioned specifically concerning the underground group in Washington, of which he allegedly was a member, Perlo admitted he is acquainted with John Abt but he would make no further comments concerning this acquaintance. He refused to confirm or deny acquaintance with or knowledge of Henry E. Collins, Jr., Charles Kramer, Alger Hiss, Nathan Witt, Harold Ware, Whitaker Chambers, Sol Adler or J. Peters, all of whom were reportedly members of this same group from approximately 1933 to 1935. U

Perlo refused to confirm or deny that he had in 1944 ever visited an apartment located at 444 Central Park West, New York City (the apartment of John Abt), or an apartment located at 207 West 11th Street, New York City (the apartment of Mary Price). U

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Ferle refused to admit or make any statements concerning allegations to the effect that he had obtained confidential information relating to aircraft production while employed at the War Production Board, which was later turned over to unauthorized persons. He also declined to admit that he had ever typed up any information turned over to him by other persons employed by the Federal Government for transmission to his contacts. U

Ferle refused to admit or deny that he is acquainted with Edward Fitzgerald, and also declined to comment concerning his feelings toward him. U

From the outset of this interview Ferle was desirous of knowing what information was possessed by the interviewing Agents against him. His reaction and attitude throughout the interview were such as to definitely indicate that he would never have admitted any material facts and that his primary hope was to obtain as much information as possible without giving any. Both Ferle and his wife appeared as though they had expected to be interviewed in connection with this matter. (WFO report 4/21/47, 65-56402, p. 28 & 29) U

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Allegations of Gregory**SECRET**

Gregory advised that approximately one or two months prior to the death of Golos, it was learned that he had very recently made contact with another underground Soviet espionage group in Washington, D.C. Golos considered this contact as valuable. Gregory points out that he had been placed in contact with this group by Earl Browder early in 1944. At that time Earl Browder indicated to Gregory that Golos had been contacting a new group in Washington, D.C., and had been unable to keep an appointment with them. Browder was anxious for Gregory to meet this group and make the necessary arrangements. Within a reasonable time after this conference with Browder, he informed Gregory that he had made arrangements for a meeting of the group at the apartment of John Abt at Central Park West, near 90th Street, New York City. Abt has been employed as General Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO and as Counsel for CIO-PAC. He is presently active in the campaign to elect Henry A. Wallace for President. Abt is married to Jessica Smith, who was formerly employed in the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C., and who is now President and Editor of the magazine "Soviet Russia Today", a Soviet propaganda organ under the guise of American leadership. Jessica Smith was formerly married to Harold Ware, now deceased, the son of Ella Reeve Bloor, an outstanding, long-active Communist figure. Ware headed the Communist underground in the United States Government for a number of years prior to his death. ✓

Gregory stated that on the day specified the appointment was kept at the apartment of John Abt, (believed to have been on February 27, 1944). Gregory was admitted to the apartment by Abt and there met four individuals, none of whom had been previously observed by Gregory. They were introduced as Victor Perlo, Charlie Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald. Gregory indicated the group felt they could talk freely and it is recalled that on this occasion they discussed the payment of their Communist Party dues, as well as the receipt of Communist Party literature from Gregory. There followed a general discussion among all of those present as to the type of information which these people, excepting Abt, would be able to furnish. It was obvious to Gregory these people, including Abt, had been associated for some time and had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder. Gregory recalls that Edward Fitzgerald, at the time of this meeting, was employed by the War Production Board. He indicated that he would be able to furnish Gregory with miscellaneous statistical information coming to his attention as a result of his employment at the War Production Board. It is also interesting to note that each member of this group met by Gregory indicated they were delegates "from their group in Washington." ✓

Gregory had a subsequent meeting with representatives of this group at the apartment of John Abt. It is recalled that at this meeting Perlo and Fitzgerald were present and again there was some conversation concerning the collection and payment of Communist dues by members of the Perlo group. It was the impression of Gregory that the Perlo group was in a rather disorganized state and suffering from strife as well as lack of leadership. Subsequent to Gregory's meeting with the Perlo group at the apartment of John Abt, members thereof were met in the apartment of Mary Price, who is the subject of a separate ✓

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subtle in this memorandum. Gregory recalls meeting at irregular intervals with members of this group from the spring of 1944 to December, 1944. With reference to the individuals of the Perle group who met at the apartment of Mary Price and who supplied information, Gregory states that Victor Perle represented this group in meetings more often than other members of the group. Fitzgerald, however, was the supplier of information on four or five occasions. He supplied general information concerning production figures which he obtained from his employment with the War Production Board. In the spring of 1945, after the disassociation of Gregory from contacts with the Perle group, Fitzgerald made a visit to Gregory on one occasion in New York City during April, 1945. Fitzgerald complained to Gregory concerning his dislike of Victor Perle and wondered if some other contact could be arranged for him.

It is recalled by Gregory that Fitzgerald, a native-born American, was formerly employed in some Governmental capacity in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Subsequently, in the early 1930's, Fitzgerald proceeded to Washington, D.C., and at a later date became associated with the War Production Board and the Foreign Economic Administration. Gregory states definitely that he was a member of the Communist Party.

Background of Edward Joseph Fitzgerald

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No significant information concerning Fitzgerald was available prior to the time charges were made against him by Gregory.

Results of Investigation

On December 27, 1945, it was determined through a highly confidential source that Magdoff, who is treated separately herein, arranged to see Fitzgerald at the Commerce Department where Magdoff was then working as Chief of the Current Business Analysis Unit. On December 31, 1945, this same source reported that Irving Kaplan was contacted by George Perazich, who advised that he had just returned from Yugoslavia. Kaplan indicated he was attending a New Year's Eve party that evening at the home of the Fitzgeralds at 2209 Observatory Place, N.W. Perazich indicated that he knew where this address was since he at one time had occupied these premises. Kaplan invited Perazich to accompany the Kaplans to this party and the latter accepted as he would then have an opportunity to see "the whole crowd". It is interesting to note that Mr. and Mrs. Abraham George Silverman, who also figure in this investigation, attended this gathering. *KU*

A physical surveillance subsequently determined that Fitzgerald was assigned to Room 3020 of the Department of Commerce Building, whereas Room 3004 which is immediately adjacent thereto was occupied by Harry Magdoff, mentioned hereinbefore. On January 5, 1946, Fitzgerald was under physical surveillance when it was determined that he proceeded to his office in the Department of Commerce Building. After leaving his employment at the end of the day it was noted that he proceeded to a commercial establishment in the vicinity with an unknown individual. There they were joined by a third man and subsequently they all walked to the vicinity of Eleventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, where they parted. The individual who had accompanied Fitzgerald from his employment in the Department of Commerce Building boarded an Alexandria, Virginia, bus and proceeded to a basement apartment at 3226 Ravenworth Place, North, Park Fairfax, Virginia. This apartment was occupied by Harry Magdoff, mentioned hereinbefore. *U*

Through a highly confidential source it was learned that Fitzgerald contacted Beattie Magdoff, wife of Harry Magdoff, on January 26, 1946. Fitzgerald stated that he would see the Magdoffs the following Friday and Saturday nights. Further, that both the Fitzgeralds and the Magdoffs would be at a party to be given at the residence of Feryl M. Cornelison on the following Saturday night. A physical surveillance of the party held at the Cornelison residence at 2909 Olive Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., on Saturday, February 2, 1946, determined that it was attended by some twenty-five persons, including Irving Kaplan, Harry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald and their wives. Also present at this gathering was Beatrice Heiman, former secretary to Constantine Omansky, former Soviet Ambassador to the United States. Subsequent to her employment in the Soviet Embassy, she was a correspondent for Tass News Agency, a Soviet news gathering organization, and is now correspondent for the Overseas News Agency and the Jewish Telegraph Agency. On April 12, 1946 it was learned that Beatrice Heiman had invited the Fitzgeralds to a party on April 19th. *KU*

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It was determined through a highly confidential source on January 28, 1946, that Herman Edelsberg contacted Harry Magdoff and advised that he was scheduled to give a lecture entitled "Russia in World Trade" at Rollins College in Florida and was having some difficulty in locating sufficient material. Magdoff asked the question as to whether this lecture was being given "for the senator", presumably Senator Claude Pepper. Magdoff stated that Irving Kaplan had prepared data on Russia and suggested that Edelsberg contact Kaplan. Magdoff also indicated that Fitzgerald had also worked on Kaplan's summary. Edelsberg volunteered the information that he had contacted Fitzgerald who denied working with Kaplan on this summary and who also referred Edelsberg to Magdoff. Mention was also made that Frank Coe, the subject of a separate subtitle, might have a copy of Kaplan's summary which Edelsberg desired for use as material for his proposed lecture. X X U

Fitzgerald and his wife have been observed to be in frequent contact with the Irving Kaplans throughout the course of the investigation. His association with the Harry Magdoffs has also been observed to be frequent. [On June 19, 1946 Fitzgerald advised his wife that Kaplan and Magdoff were coming to the house that night "to do some work".] In addition to contacts with these two subjects, he has also been observed to have contacts with subjects George Perazich and George Silverman, whose activities are set out elsewhere in this summary. U

Leslie Kish, who is frequently in contact with the Magdoffs and the Kaplans, made his temporary residence at the home of Fitzgerald for several weeks prior to June 22, 1946. Kish was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation in 1941 and 1942. He is reported to have been an active member of the American Peace Mobilization and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He denied these memberships when interviewed but admitted having been a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain. U

It is considered significant that Fitzgerald has been observed in contact with Leonard D. Mierenberg, an associate of Harry Magdoff and Irving Kaplan, whose wife is an active member of the Washington Book Shop Association. He has also been in contact with Herbert Fuchs, formerly an attorney for the National Labor Relations Board who at one time addressed a meeting of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. U

A highly confidential source has advised that on September 29, 1946, Harry Magdoff contacted Edward Fitzgerald and they discussed the controversy which former Secretary of Commerce Wallace was having with Mr. Bernard Baruch. It was mentioned that Magdoff, Fitzgerald, V. Lewis Bassie, and Phil Hauser were drafting a letter of reply to Mr. Baruch. They were in agreement that Wallace should not admit that he had made an error. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 10/17/46, pages 40 and 41) U

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Confidential sources have advised that Fitzgerald and Harry Magdoff have been instrumental in preparing various speeches and letters for the former Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace. [In connection with this, on October 12, 1946, a reliable and confidential source advised that Fitzgerald mentioned to Harry Magdoff that he, Fitzgerald, could not bear the new Secretary of Commerce Harriman and from what he hears, Harriman was not using "their staff".] (Rept. of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 11/5/46, page 99) W

On October 26, 1946, Fitzgerald was in contact with Harry Magdoff and among other things, according to a highly confidential source, Fitzgerald remarked that Mr. Harriman had been around looking over the office space in the Department of Commerce and Fitzgerald was of the opinion that he and Magdoff might lose their jobs sooner than they expected. He said that Mr. Harriman will get rid of them as soon as he wants to. He indicated that they are on their way out but that he could not figure out anything else to do except sit around and hold their breath. (Rept. of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 11/19/46, pages 13 and 14) W

The same highly reliable informant advised that on October 20, 1946, it appears that Harry White, Irving Kaplan, Harry Magdoff, Edward Fitzgerald, Abraham George Silverman, and V. Lewis Rassic were endeavoring to organize a political organization which would be financially supported by business friends of Harry Magdoff in New York City. It appears that after this organization is completed, it will offer its facilities to support Henry A. Wallace and will endeavor to work in conjunction with other labor organizations such as the CIO, PAC, and the AFL. The following men have been suggested to assist in the organization of this political group: Lee Pressman, Joel Fisher, Joe DuBois, Bernard Bernstein, Randy Peltus, and David Karr. Of the above group, White, Kaplan, Fitzgerald, Silverman, and, of course, Magdoff are all subjects in this investigation. The other individuals have been mentioned previously in other sections of this memorandum. (Rept. of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 11/19/46, pages 47 and 48) W

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on November 4, 1946, Edward Fitzgerald contacted Feryl Cornelison and advised her that he had talked to Irving Kaplan, and that Kaplan suggested that she contact Jack Graum in about a job. She subsequently contacted Graum in at the Office of War Mobilization and Recconversion. Graum in told her that he had an opening for a job and would like to have her. He said that Irving Kaplan was working there with him on a wage study project. It was agreed that Cornelison would see Graum in the following day. (65-56402-1910, p. 24 and 25) U

Jacob Graum in, who is believed identical with Jack Graum in, was born October 15, 1910, in Poland-Austria. He derived his United States citizenship through naturalization of his father, David Elias Graum in, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on November 3, 1926. He attended the City College of New York and the University of Pennsylvania Graduate

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School and the American University Graduate School. From January, 1935, to January, 1937, he was employed with the United States Department of Labor in Washington, D.C. as a statistical clerk. From February 2, 1937 to August 12, 1942, he was with the National Research Project, WPA, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In connection with his application for government employment, Grauin gave as references Edward J. Fitzgerald, Harry Magdoff, both subjects in this case, and Herbert Schimmel, a contact of several subjects in this case. (65-56402-2243, p. 15 and 16) U

One Jacob Grauin, a representative of Local #9, United Federal Workers of America and an employee of the WPA at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, reportedly was a delegate to the first UPWA Convention held in Washington on September 17, 1940. Grauin has been reported to be a member of the underground government group of the Communist Party. (65-56402-2243, p. 15) U

A highly confidential source stated that on November 15, 1946, Fitzgerald, while contacting Ferol Cornalison, stated that he was then still working for Mr. Harriman but knew that he had to start looking for something else but had no idea where to look. (65-56402-1910, p. 26) X

The same informant reported that on November 18, 1946, Mrs. Fitzgerald invited Harry Magdoff and his wife to an informal dinner to be held the following night at the Fitzgeralds' residence in celebration of Edward Fitzgerald's birthday. It was indicated by Mrs. Magdoff that Harry Magdoff was visiting Harry White on the occasion of this contact. (65-56402-1938, p. 11) X

The same informant reported that on December 30, 1946, Edward Fitzgerald contacted Mrs. Harry Magdoff and discussed their coming to the Fitzgeralds' the following night. Edward Fitzgerald said he would contact George Silverman and ask the Silvermans to come also. The informant reported that Mr. and Mrs. Kaplan were also invited to this party. (65-56402-2243, p. 14) X

On September 22, 1947, the informant reported that Edward Fitzgerald, while contacting Irving Kaplan, indicated that he had very recently resigned from the Department of Commerce. He did not indicate the date of his resignation. (65-56402-2243, p. 14) X

It has been noted that through highly confidential sources, and other investigative measures, Fitzgerald has continued contacts with Harry Magdoff, Leslie Kish, Irving Kaplan, V. (Veet) Lewis Basile, Charles Kramer, and Herbert Schimmel. Investigation has further disclosed that since Fitzgerald has left the Commerce Department, he has been endeavoring to obtain employment in New York City and has spent a considerable amount of time there. (65-56402-2243, p. 9) U

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Interview

Edward Joseph Fitzgerald was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on April 15, 1947, and furnished the following pertinent information with respect to the allegations against him. U

He stated that he first met Victor Perlo while Perlo was with the OPA. This meeting was on the occasion of a staff meeting between certain members of the War Production Board, to which Fitzgerald was then attached, and the members of the staff of the OPA. He said that this meeting was approximately in March, 1943, just prior to the time that Perlo left the OPA and came to the War Production Board. He stated that he was closely associated with Perlo from this time until he, Fitzgerald, left the War Production Board. Fitzgerald said that he and some other economists resigned from the WPB because of a dispute with their superior, and Perlo remained. He said that this action on Perlo's part was contrary to what he and the other economists thought Perlo should have done and from that time on, his relations with Perlo were of a formal nature. U

Fitzgerald denied that he had ever taken a trip to New York City with Victor Perlo. However, he admitted that he had seen Perlo in New York on at least one occasion. He could not recall the date of this meeting nor could he recall any specific activities in connection with this meeting. He was of the opinion, however, that they probably met to have some drinks. This meeting with Perlo was by appointment, but Fitzgerald said no other individuals were present and that they did not visit anyone's apartment. U

Concerning Harry Magdoff, Fitzgerald stated that he met Magdoff while they were both employed in Philadelphia with the National Research Project. He further admitted having been in New York City with Magdoff on many occasions both while living in Philadelphia and Washington. He said that he had visited Magdoff's parents' home in New York City and, also, that Magdoff had visited Fitzgerald's parents' home in New York City. He stated that the only time he recalled being in the company of Magdoff or any of the other subjects in this case while in New York City was during an election party either in 1936 or 1940. On this occasion they attended a party which was given by a friend of either Irving Kaplan's or Harry Magdoff's. U

Fitzgerald stated he first became acquainted with Irving Kaplan while he was employed with the National Research Project in Philadelphia, during which time Kaplan was Fitzgerald's superior. He stated that Kaplan was instrumental in his moving from Philadelphia to Washington. He said that Kaplan had always been of great assistance to him. He admitted having been in New York City with Kaplan on a few occasions but stated he could not remember the dates or circumstances. He did remember on one occasion going to dinner and to the theater with him in New York. U

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Fitzgerald admitted his acquaintanceship with George and Sarah Silverman and said he had been to the Silvermans' residence on one occasion, which was prior to the time that Silverman accepted his present position in New York City. He said the only time that the Silvermans visited his residence was on New Year's Eve (December 31, 1946). He was unable to recall how or where he met Silverman but expressed the opinion that it was probably through Kaplan or V. Lewis Bessie. He said he had heard of Silverman many years before he was introduced to him. U

Concerning Charles Kramer, he stated he met him at the same time he met Victor Perlo. Both Perlo and Kramer were present at the staff meeting between the OPA and the WPB, described herein before. He said he saw Kramer periodically after this meeting and had lunch with him on a number of occasions. After Kramer left the OPA, he obtained employment with the United States Senate. Thereafter, the association between Fitzgerald and Kramer continued on a business basis since Kramer would come down from the Capitol for some specific purpose for the WPB. U

Concerning John Abt, he said that he met Abt in Washington when the late Sidney Hillman was connected with the WPB. He could not recall the nature of this meeting but indicated that he met him through Hillman. He disclaimed any knowledge of Jessica Smith Abt and denied knowing her identity. Fitzgerald was questioned closely concerning the alleged visits by him to John Abt's apartment in New York, and he denied ever having seen John Abt in New York or having been to his apartment. He also denied ever meeting Magdoff, Kramer, Silverman or Kaplan in New York at anyone's home as a group. U

Fitzgerald denied that he was a Communist or had Communist inclinations. He stated that he was opposed to Communism; that his wife was not a Communist; and to the best of his knowledge, none of his acquaintances were Communists or were so inclined. U

Fitzgerald emphatically denied that he had ever given any restricted government material to any individual outside of the government or to any unauthorized persons. (65-56402-2349, p. 5,6,7,8) U

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HAROLD GLASSER, with alias
H. S. Glasser

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Allegations of Gregory

Jacob K. Golos indicated to Gregory in November, 1943, that he, through Earl Browder, had established contact with a group in Washington, D. C. Subsequently, in the early part of 1944, Earl Browder indicated to Gregory that he would make arrangements for Gregory to meet with this same group and that the meeting would be held in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. It was later ascertained from Gregory that the meeting probably was held on February 27, 1944. Gregory thereupon held a meeting with representatives of this group, which was designated as the Perlo group, and at that time learned that Harold Glasser was also a member. It was indicated that Harold Glasser had been out of the United States as a representative of the United States Treasury Department, that he returned in the early part of 1944, and was thereafter stationed in the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. It was further indicated that Glasser was closely associated with and probably an assistant to Harry Dexter White, an official in the Treasury Department. U

According to Gregory, Harold Glasser subsequently furnished general information concerning the activities of the Treasury Department, particularly concerning proposed loans by the United States to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in the Foreign Economic Administration, which information had been sent to the Treasury Department. U

After Harold Glasser's return from Europe, Victor Perlo, a member of the group advised that Glasser had requested to be allowed to return as a member of that group. Gregory was advised by Perlo that Glasser and one or two others had previously been taken by an American in a Government agency in Washington, D. C., and turned over to a Russian contact. The identity of this American was not known to Perlo, and Charles Krazer was indicated as the person able to provide this information. Gregory determined from Krazer that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from the Perlo group was an individual named Hiss in the United States State Department, which individual is believed to be Alger Hiss, a prominent figure in this investigation. Gregory advised that Harold Glasser was a known member of the Communist Party. U

Background

Harold Glasser was born November 24, 1904, at Chicago, Illinois. He resides at 5410 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D. C. and was employed by the U.S. Treasury Department as Director of Monetary Research, until December 31, 1947. He is presently employed by the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc., 165 West 46th Street, New York City. Both of his parents were born in Russia. He attended Chicago University and Harvard University and was married on July 7, 1932, to Faye Cohen. Harold Glasser has had various employment which includes University of Akron, Brookings Institute, and the Labor Bureau of the Middle West. He has also been employed by the Work Projects Administration and the Department of Agriculture. On November 23, 1936, he was employed by the Treasury Department, and it was indicated that his immediate superior was Harry Dexter White, who is a prominent subject in this investigation.

(Letter from WFO to Bureau dated 4-6-48)

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Glasser has remained as an employee of the Treasury Department to this date, and it is noted that in 1940 he was detailed to the Government of Ecuador as an expert in financial and economic matters. In 1943, as an official of the Treasury Department, he was detailed to the State Department and sent to North Africa, serving on the Civil Affairs Section of General Eisenhower's Staff. In 1944, he represented the Treasury Department at conferences on Italian financial matters and during the same year was approved by the President of the United States to represent the Government of the United States at the second session of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration at Montreal, Canada. In the year 1945, he served as a member of the American delegation to the United Nations Reparations Commission in Moscow, Russia, and also represented the United States Government at the Third Council session of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration at London, England. Also in 1945, he was one of the Treasury experts designated to serve on General MacArthur's Staff in Tokyo. However, this assignment never materialized.

[REDACTED]

It is known that this was the residence of Harold and Faye Glasser from October, 1933, to September, 1934, which individuals are identical with Harold Glasser and his wife, Faye, who are subjects of this investigation.

[REDACTED]

One of the prominent officials for this organization was Boris Copstein, who is known to be presently holding a position with the Soviet Government in the USSR.

A confidential source has indicated that Harold Glasser and his wife have also been members of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the Spanish Aid Committee which committees have, by various sources, been indicated as Communist front organizations.

Katherine Wills, the divorced wife of Victor Perle, advised in a letter addressed to the President of the United States that Harold Glasser was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., and further stated that she was certain that it was the same Harold Glasser who had been sent to Ecuador by the United States as an economist. Katherine Wills also identified her former husband, Victor Perle, as well as John Abt and George Silverman, as being members of the Communist underground in Washington, D. C. These individuals are all prominent figures in this investigation.

It has been ascertained through a confidential source that Allan Rosenberg, an employee of the Foreign Economic Administration and identified as a subject of this investigation, has frequently been in contact with Harold Glasser and it has likewise been determined that John Abt and William Wilman have also been in contact with Glasser.

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Faye Cohen Glasser has, through a confidential source, been determined to be a member of the League of Women Shoppers and to have served on the Executive Board of that organization. This group has been variously reported to be a Communist front organization.

Results of Investigation

During the course of the investigation of Harold Glasser and his wife, Faye Glasser, it has been determined by physical surveillance that they have on many occasions been in company with Allan Rosenberg, who is also a subject of this investigation. It also has been determined that Harold Glasser has been in contact with other persons who have been reported to be members of alleged Communist front organizations but the connection of these individuals with this investigation has not at the present time been determined.

On November 25, 1945, it was determined by physical surveillance that Charles Kramer, an individual prominent in this investigation, visited at the Glasser residence.

Victor Perlo, an important individual in this investigation, while employed by the Treasury Department was working in the office of Harold Glasser. Both of these individuals were directly responsible to Harry Dexter White while he was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in Charge of Monetary Research. A State Department press release on July 26, 1946, announced that the President had approved the list of the members of the United States Delegation to the Fifth Session of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration which was scheduled to convene at Geneva, Switzerland, August 5, 1946. The name of Harold Glasser appeared as one of the Advisors to the Council member William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State. (65-56402, Rept of SA Lambert G. Zander, 11-19-46, Washington, D. C.)

On July 25, 1946, a physical surveillance disclosed that a party was held at the home of Harold Glasser, at which Sol Adler, another subject of the investigation, was present, as well as Allan Rosenberg and his wife, Joseph B. Friedman of Arlington, Virginia, an attorney with the Treasury Department, and Samuel Miller of Washington, D. C., an employee of the War Assets Administration as a sales manager and a former assistant to Harold Glasser in the Treasury Department.

In April, 1947, Glasser was in the U.S.S.R. as an advisor to Secretary of State George C. Marshall. He returned April 27, 1947.

(65-56402-2607 p. 1)

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A highly confidential and reliable source advised that the Glassers are acquainted with Henri Simon Bloch, Chief of Section, United Nations and a close associate of Oscar Lange.

Confidential and reliable informants furnished the following information:

On February 16, 1947, Faye Glasser told Erna Rosenberg, wife of Allan Rosenberg, that Glasser had called her from Rome and told her he was going to Belgrade as a guest of the Yugoslavian Government.

On March 2, 1947, Harold Glasser told Erna and Allan Rosenberg that he had had "a rough time" on his trip (to Trieste for the Treasury Department).

On March 20, 1947, Mary Jane Keeney, a reported Communist, invited Boyan Athanassov to a party to meet the Glassers and Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel of the United Nations who was giving the party. Athanassov is a contact of the Rosenbergs, is a reported Communist Party member and First Secretary of the Bulgarian Legation in Washington, D. C. Ezekiel is a contact of subjects in this case.

The next day Mrs. Keeney told David Wahl, a reported Communist, that Harold Glasser was going to attend her going-away party and asked Wahl to invite Theodore Athanassov, wife of Boyan. She remarked that Glasser would be an excellent contact for Mrs. Athanassov.

Through physical surveillance it was learned that the party at Ezekiel's was attended by Mary Jane Keeney and the Athanassovs, the Glassers, the Rosenbergs, and Carl Green.

(A) [A highly confidential and reliable source reported that the Glassers have corresponded with Evelyn F. and Samuel Miller, Chicago, Illinois, contacts of subjects in this case, and with Richard Vincent Gilbert, formerly of the Office of Price Administration and listed by the Un-American Activities Committee as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, a reported Communist front organization. Gilbert, who was born Jerachmiel Goldberg, is the subject of a closed Hatch Act investigation which reflects that he is the subject of a Pennsylvania State Police "subversive inclination file" and reported by informants to be extremely leftist. His wife Emma was a member of the Washington Bookshop, a reported Communist front organization declared subversive by the Attorney General.

In addition to the above, Mr. and Mrs. Glasser have continued to be in contact with the following individuals who are either subjects or contacts of subjects in this case: Allan and Erna Rosenberg, Helen and Emily Sharfman, Inge Weissman, Betty and Sumner Marcus, Richard Sasuly, Solomon and Pearl Lischinsky, Sarah Silverman (wife of George Silverman), and Schlomer Adler.

(Rept of SA Lambert G. Zander, Washington, D.C., 3-25-47 5-12-47)

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Interview

Glasser was interviewed by FBI Agents on April 30 and May 3, 1947, in connection with this case. He denied ever furnishing any information obtained during his Government employment to any authorized person. U

He stated that in 1933 or 1934 while in Chicago, Illinois, he definitely was interested in the theories of the Communist Party, and would describe himself as a definite Leftist at that time. One of his close friends at the time was one Art Witt, a Party member who later was killed fighting for the Leftist cause in the Spanish Civil War. He attended a number of Communist Party "meetings and gatherings" as well as one or two "Cloak and Dagger meetings" with Witt where they "went into hidden cellars in the best underground method." He refused to join the Party, however. During the period of 1933 to 1935 in Chicago, he was a member of the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance and of the American League Against War and Fascism, and "may have" contributed funds to the latter and did give money on a number of occasions to the Spanish Loyalist cause through the United American Spanish Aid Committee, as he felt very strongly for the Loyalist cause. U

(It should be noted that Glasser stated before he would sign the statement he wanted the agents to change "Communist Party meetings" above, to "social worker meetings" and also to change his statement that he was a member of the American League Against War and Fascism to "may have been a member".) However, these changes were not made and he refused to sign the statement. He denied ever being a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action but may have been on its mailing list as he received pamphlets from it. U

The following names mentioned by Glasser either are those of subjects in this case or have turned up in connection with the investigation. He admitted knowing the following individuals very well: Victor Perlo, Veet Bassie, Harry Dexter White, Ludwig Ullman, Donald Hiss, John Abt, Lee Pressman, George Shaw Wheeler, Roger Rutchik, Allan Rosenberg, Sol Lischinsky, Frank Coe, Mr. and Mrs. Mordecai Ezekiel, William Taylor, Aust Lanning, Mr. and Mrs. David Wahl, Morris Friedberg, Belle Mayer. U

He admitted knowing the following individuals, but only casually: Harry Magdoff, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Helen Silvermaster, Alger Hiss, Charles Kramer, Herbert Schimmel, Donald Wheeler, Edward Fitzgerald, Richard Sasuly, Max Sasuly, Elisabeth Sasuly, Carl Green, Mary Jane Keeney, Philip Keeney, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Dunaway. U

He denied knowing Maynard Gertler, Arthur Stein and Boris Gopstein. U

He said he regards himself as an "intellectual" and a "liberal" and has numerous "liberal and radical friends." U

(65-56402-Report SA Zander, Washington field Office 2-24-48)

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory related that Harold Glasser, an individual who is a prominent figure in this investigation had been working in Europe for the United States Treasury Department and had dropped out of the Perlo group in Washington, D. C. Gregory stated that Victor Perlo had told Gregory that Glasser had asked him if Glasser would be able to return to the Perlo group. Perlo, in explaining why Glasser had left the group originally, stated that Glasser and one or two others had been taken some time before by an American in a Government agency in Washington and had been turned over to some Russian. Perlo told Gregory that he did not know the identity of this American, and that Charles Kramer, also a prominent figure identified with this investigation, so far as he knew was the only person who had possession of this information. Gregory, at a later date, in talking with Kramer in New York City, brought the matter up and Kramer stated that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from the Perlo group was named Hiss and that he was employed by the United States State Department.

Gregory informed that "Jack," a Russian contact who has not as yet been identified, advised of the information relative to Glasser and in the spring of 1945 Gregory obtained an article concerning the State Department from the newspaper "PM" in which Hiss was mentioned. At that time "Jack" stated to Gregory that he had learned the identity of Hiss.

Gregory also advised that on one occasion Gregory Silvermaster complained to Gregory that Victor Perlo was upsetting existing arrangements among the members of his group in Washington and asked if Gregory could do something to remedy the situation. Gregory told "Bill," a Russian contact who has not as yet been identified, about the Silvermaster complaint and he stated that he knew a person named "Gene" who could "lay down the law to those boys and straighten them out." Gregory advised that it was Gregory's impression that he was referring to Hiss who had been mentioned in the "PM" article and who was stated to be an adviser to Dean Acheson in the State Department.

Background

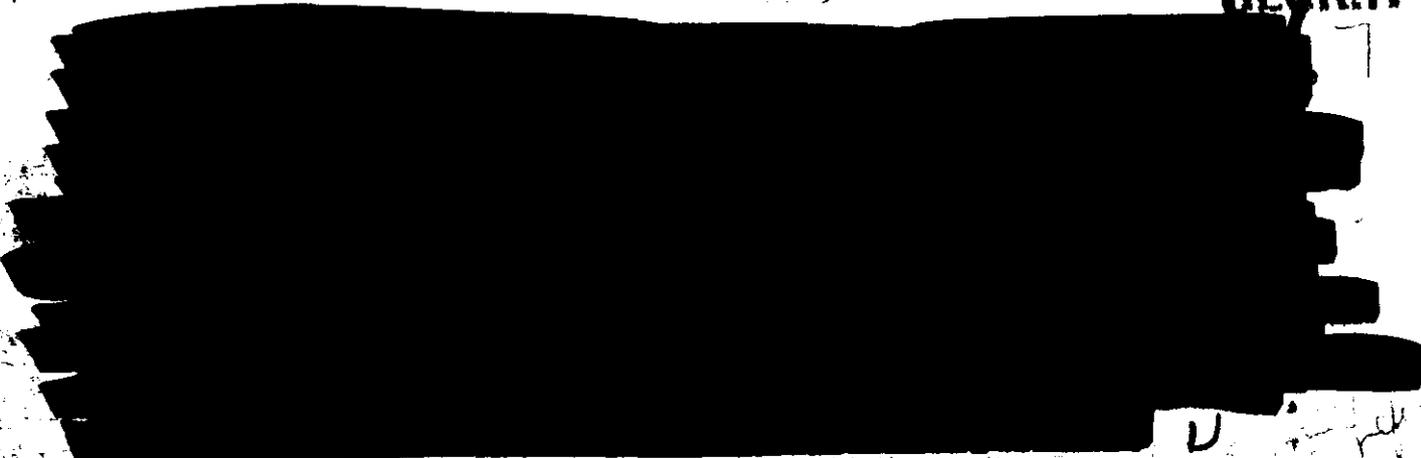
The files of the State Department in November 1945, reflected that no person by the name of Eugene Hiss has formerly been employed by the State Department. However, Alger Hiss, residing at 3210 P Street, N. W., Washington D. C., was an employee of the State Department at that time.

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A confidential source of information considered reliable has stated that the name of Mrs. Alger Hiss (Priscilla), with a further notation "Husband with State Department," appeared on the membership list of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, an alleged Communist front organization. The records of the Dies Committee, United States House of Representatives, contained information reflecting that Alger Hiss, a Legal Adviser in the State Department, was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. U

A former important member of the Communist Party and courier for the Communist Government underground in the 1930's reported that Alger Hiss and his brother, Donald Hiss, were members of the underground organization of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., at least until 1937. He stated that the Communist Party had planned to enlist the services of Donald Hiss to handle the Harry Bridges case in California because of the influence he might have through his employment with the Labor Department. He also stated that Alger Hiss was a member of the Communist Party as late as 1937, was a member of the underground and was quite active with a group in Baltimore, Maryland. Also, according to this informant, Priscilla Hiss was alleged to have been a Socialist during the early days of the New Deal. In 1945 he also advised that while Alger Hiss was employed in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture, he had met on several occasions with Harold Ware's group, which group was a part of the Communist Party underground operating in Washington and that on these occasions Hiss attended group meetings which were held with the Senator Nye Munitions Committee and that he was then segregated from the Harold Ware group and had no more contact with it other than social meetings with the members. U

This informant advised he had no reason to believe that Alger Hiss had ever broken with the Communist Party. He stated that on one occasion he made a special trip to the home of Alger Hiss in Georgetown, Washington, D. C., U

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with the intention of talking to Hiss in an effort to persuade him to leave the Communist Party. He had dinner and remained almost the entire night with Hiss and at the conclusion of this Alger Hiss, with tears streaming down his face, refused to break with the Communist Party and gave as his reasons his loyalty to his friends and his principles. This informant stated that in his opinion one of the strongest reasons for Hiss' maintaining contact with the Communist Party was the fanatic loyalty to the Party on the part of his wife.

A confidential source believed reliable has provided information that Alger Hiss was the former chairman of the Research Committee of the International Juridical Association, which Association was closely affiliated with the International Labor Defense, the latter group having served as the legal arm of the Communist movement.

Results of Investigation

During the several weeks prior to December 28, 1945, Alger Hiss was primarily engaged in activities relating to his planned trip to London, England, as a representative of the State Department and during this period he made, so far as is known, no important contacts with other subjects in this investigation.

Alger Hiss returned to the United States on February 22, 1946, and at his request he was interviewed on March 25, 1946. During this interview he advised that he was not much of a joiner but could have been on the mailing list of organizations of various kinds, but was unable to state whether this was a fact. He recalled that for a period of five or six months prior to his employment with the Department of Agriculture he was a member of the International Juridical Association, which he characterized as a small group interested in labor law. Hiss denied that either he or his wife were ever members of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He was of the impression that his wife could have been a member of the League of Women Shoppers, because he thought some of her friends had been members of that organization. Hiss denied emphatically that at the present time or at any time in the past he had been a member of the Communist Party. He also denied that he had ever had any association with the Communist Party. He further advised that as far as he knew none of his friends were members of the Communist Party. However, he stated that he had heard many people say that one of his friends, Lee Pressman, was either a Party member or followed the Party line, but Hiss did not know this to be a fact. Lee Pressman has been described previously herein.

The only contact which Hiss is known to have made of interest occurred on August 17, 1946, when Henry R. Collins, Jr., who was associated with Hiss in the Communist underground prior to 1937, invited Hiss and his family for dinner on the following date. Collins was formerly with the State Department. He is a known contact of Joseph B. Gregg and Bela and Sonie Gold, subjects in this case.

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On September 17, 1946, Alger Hiss was invited to the home of Bill Armstrong, who is a member of the War Shipping Board. A confidential source advised that Henry Ware with Lieutenant Colonel V. Maksimovich mentioned that among the guests to be at the party in addition to Hiss was John Hazard, who is believed to be identical with John Newbold Hazard, formerly of the State Department. (Rpt. SA Zander, 10-17-46, page 60) U

Mary Foreman, wife of Dr. Clark Foreman, of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was in conference on October 11, 1946, according to a confidential source, with Priscilla Hiss, the wife of Alger Hiss. Mary Foreman mentioned that she and her husband had been with colored friends from Howard University the night they were refused admittance to the Lisner Auditorium. She stated that there were approximately 100 of them in a mixed group and that they were turned away. She further mentioned that the group anticipated protesting. Rpt. SA Zander, 12-6-46, page 35) U

On December 9, 1946, it was ascertained that Alger Hiss had received an award from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Subsequent news articles indicated that Hiss has been elected president of the Carnegie Institute for International Peace. On December 11, 1946, Priscilla Hiss advised a friend that Hiss would remain with the State Department until the United Nations affairs had been finished. (Memo from Strickland to Ladd 12-19-46, Gregory Case) U

On December 30, 1946, a physical surveillance revealed that Robert Talbott Miller, III, a subject in this investigation and who is not previously known to have been in contact with Alger Hiss, spent three hours at the Office of Alger Hiss in the State Department. (65-56402-2243 p. 92) U

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On January 11, 1947, Alger Hiss, according to a highly confidential and reliable source, made the statement that he would leave the State Department on January 15, 1947, in order to take up his duties as President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Subsequently the same source advised that Hiss remarked that his offices with this organization would be located at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and that he would assume his new duties on February 1, 1947. (M.I. Summary, Washington Field Office, 1-11-47 and 1-19-47) (65-56402) U

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on February 2, 1947, Priscilla Hiss visited at the residence of Henry Hill Collins, Jr., at Lanham, Maryland. The informant advised that Collins was at the Hiss residence on March 27, 1947. (65-56402-2586, p.8) U

The same source advised that Alger Hiss was in contact with Robert Talbott Miller III, at which time Miller thanked Hiss for putting him in touch with one Bennett and allowing Miller the use of Hiss' name. (65-56402-2132) U

The informant advised that Henry Collins cancelled an engagement with the Hisses on May 3, 1947. (65-56402-2406) U

Interview

(Alger Hiss)

Alger Hiss was interviewed by F.B.I. Agents on June 2, 1947, and furnished the following information; U

He stated that when he first went to New York City to practice law in about 1932 or 1933 he was associated with a small group in an organization known as the International Juridical Association. Its purpose was the publication of discussions on labor law. He stated he was one of the editors of the Association's journal. Among contributors to the publication were Nathan Witt and Lee Pressman. Hiss stated that this group was not connected with the Joint National Labor Defense, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties or the National Lawyers Guild. U

Witt denied being personally acquainted with Earl Browder and stated he had no knowledge that the mailing list of the International Juridical Association was used to advertise or increase the subscriptions to the publication, "New Masses". He said he does not believe that any of the individuals in the association were or are presently members of the

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Communist Party. However, he stated that a number of individuals have told him that Lee Pressman and Nat Witt were members of the Party. He said he left this organization when he came to Washington in 1938. Hiss denied that he had ever been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He said it was very probable that he may have been at one time on the mailing list of that organization. He further denied membership and affiliation with the Young Communist League. He said he has never been a member of the Communist Party, nor has he ever been personally acquainted, to his knowledge, with any members of the Communist Party. He stated it was his belief that his wife, Priscilla, was never a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action or the Communist Party. He did state however that she may have attended meetings of the Socialist Party and possibly received publications from that Party. He denied that his brother, Donald Hiss, ever worked for Harry Bridges and had no knowledge that Donald was ever considered for employment for or on behalf of Bridges. He stated that he was sure that his brother was not a member of the Communist Party at the present time, nor that he had been in the past.

Hiss stated that he was not acquainted with an individual by the name of Whittaker Chambers. He said at least he could not recall anyone by that name and that he could not recall an individual by that name ever visiting his home on any occasion.

Hiss stated that he became acquainted with Harold Ware while Hiss was working in the Department of Agriculture. He said he was acquainted with Charles Krivitsky, who is now known as Charles Kramer. He said he met Kramer while they both worked at the United States Department of Agriculture. He has not seen Kramer for quite some time.

He said that he and Lee Pressman have known each other since his attendance at Harvard law school, where they were associated on the Harvard Law Review.

He further stated he has known Henry Collins since childhood and he considers him a close personal friend. He stated that Collins has often confided his personal problems to him and that he has often advised Collins on these problems.

He could not recall any person named Nathan Perlow, who has been identified as Victor Perle. He further denied knowing Nathan Gregory Silvermaster.

Hiss denied that he had ever met at any time with any group at the home of Henry Collins or at any other place where Government information was discussed when those present had no right to such information. He said he did not know of any individuals who met for the purpose of making Government information available orally or in writing for the use of

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unauthorized persons or the Soviet government. He denied ever having met as a group with the above mentioned individuals for the above alleged purpose.

Hiss stated he is acquainted with John Abt, having first met him at the United States Department of Agriculture in an official capacity. He has also been acquainted with Marian Bachrach, John Abt's sister, whom he met at the Department of Agriculture through her husband.

Hiss stated that he has never been known to his knowledge by the name of "Gene" or "Eugene". He further knows of no individuals by the name of Gene or Eugene Hiss having ever been employed by the State Department.

Concerning Victor Perlo, he advised that he met him in 1934, but he could not recall him very well. He said since his original contact with Perlo he has had no further contact with him and had no knowledge of his present whereabouts.

He stated he met Harold Glasser in an official capacity when Glasser was an official of the United States Treasury Department. He denied that he had ever placed Glasser in touch with a representative of the Russian government in order that Glasser might furnish Government information to this unauthorized individual.

Hiss repeatedly denied that he had any information to the effect that any individual either in or out of the government has ever attempted to furnish any Government information to unauthorized persons.

Alger Hiss voluntarily signed a statement summarizing the above information. (65-56402-2530, p.5-9)

Interview

(Priscilla Hiss)

Priscilla Hiss, the wife of Alger Hiss, was interviewed by F.B.I. Agents on June 2, 1947, at her residence, 3210 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. She stated that she is acquainted with Charles Kramer whom she has known for a long time, having met him while he and Alger Hiss were employed by the United States Department of Agriculture. She said she has not seen him for a number of years. She advised she is acquainted with Harold Glasser socially; that she has known John Abt since he was employed by the United States Department of Agriculture; and that she has known Lee Pressman since he was employed as Assistant General Counsel for the Department of Agriculture.

Concerning Henry Collins and his wife she stated that Collins is a personal friend of Alger Hiss and that the Hisses know him very well. She

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described Nathan Witt as another old employee of the Department of Agriculture whom she and her husband had known for many years. She specifically denied knowing Victor Perlo, stated that she had never heard of him. She also denied ever knowing Harold Ware and stated that she had never heard of him. U

Mrs. Hiss denied that she had ever heard of the name of Whittaker Chambers. She was reminded that Chambers allegedly knew Mr. and Mrs. Hiss intimately and on one occasion was a guest in their home. In spite of this she steadfastly denied being acquainted with him or knowing his identity. She also stated that she did not know Nathan Gregory Silvermaster or his wife, Helen. U

Mrs. Hiss denied membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and stated that she had attended meetings of the National League of Women Shoppers, but did not consider that she had ever been a member and did not feel that the organization considered her as a member. She had no knowledge that her husband had ever secured information from Government files and had given such information to any unauthorized persons. She described this charge as "malicious". Mrs. Hiss denied that she has ever been a member of the Communist Party and stated she has never attended Communist Party meetings and has never attended any meetings sponsored by the Party. (65-56402-2530, p.10-1: U

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CHARLES KRAMER, with alias
Charles Krivitsky

Allegations of Gregory

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Gregory recalled that during November, 1943, Jacob M. Geles stated that through Earl Browder he had recently been placed in contact with a group in Washington, D. C. Early in 1944, Browder arranged a meeting for Gregory with representatives of this group in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. According to Gregory, four individuals who were introduced as Victor Perlo, Charlie Kramer, Henry Magdoff, and Edward Fitzgerald, as well as John Abt, were in attendance.

During this meeting, there was a discussion concerning the payment of Communist Party dues by this group of individuals, who were known as the Perlo group. Also, the group discussed how they would receive Communist Party literature. There then followed a general discussion as to the type of information which these people, with the exception of John Abt, would be able to furnish, and, according to Gregory, it was apparent that these people, including John Abt, had been associated for some time and had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder.

Gregory stated that Kramer indicated he was associated with the Senator Kilgore Committee in Washington, D. C., and further indicated that he would be able to pass along Capital Hill gossip, which type of information was actually furnished at a later date by Charles Kramer.

Subsequent meetings were held by representatives of this group in the apartment of Mary Price, in New York City, and Charles Kramer attended approximately three of these meetings.

Gregory recalled that Charles Kramer was a friend of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, Helen Silvermaster. Kramer was likewise known to Harold Glasser, and, according to Gregory, Victor Perlo had indicated that Harold Glasser, who at one time was a member of the Perlo group, had been taken away by someone in Washington and had been turned over with other members to a Russian contact. Perlo indicated he did not know the identity of the person who had taken Glasser away but that Charlie Kramer was the only person who had that information. Subsequently, Gregory in discussing this matter with Charles Kramer in New York City ascertained that Glasser had been taken away from the Perlo group by a man named Eiss in the United States State Department, which individual is indicated to be Alger Eiss, a subject in this investigation.

It was further indicated by Gregory that Charles Kramer was a known Communist Party member active in union affairs in the District of Columbia and associated with the CIO Political Action Committee.

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Background

Charles Kramer was born December 14, 1907 in New York City of Russian-Jewish parents. His legal residence is in New York City and at one time he was employed by the National Labor Relations Board in that city. In 1942 Kramer came to Washington, D. C., and was employed by the Senate Subcommittee on War Mobilization, which committee is known as the Kilgore Committee. In 1943, Kramer was employed by the Office of Price Administration and was for a period of time on loan by the Office of Price Administration to the Senate Military Affairs Committee. At the present time he is associated with Senator Claude Pepper, and his office is located in the Library of Congress. Kramer is known to have written speeches for Senator Pepper.

A former prominent member of the Communist Party and courier between Alexander Stevens (J. Peters), a known Soviet agent in New York and the Communist underground in the United States Government, stated that in 1931 he replaced Charles Kramer as Editor of the publication "New Masses," a Communist controlled propaganda organ. According to this informant, in 1935 he was designated to contact Harold Ware, who was head of a Communist underground group composed of approximately eight members and that each of these members was himself a leader of another underground Communist unit operating in the District of Columbia. He identified Charles Krivitsky, alias Charles Kramer, as a member of the Harold Ware group. Also identified by him as being affiliated with this group were John Abt, Leon Pressman, former General Counsel for the National CIO, Henry Collins, Nathan Perlow, identified as Victor Perlo, Alger Hiss, and his brother Donald Hiss, and Nathan Witt, former Secretary of the National Labor Relations Board.

Katherine Wills, who is the ex-wife of Victor Perlo, in a letter addressed to the President of the United States on April 14, 1944, identified Charles Kramer and his wife as being members of the Communist underground in Washington, D. C. In addition, Katherine Wills likewise identified as being members of the Communist underground, Victor Perlo, George Silverman and Harry White, all of these individuals being prominent figures in the present investigation.

Charles Kramer has in the past intimately associated with many Communist Party members, some of whom are reported to be connected with the Soviet espionage system in other parts of the United States.

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Stevens is the author of "The Communist Party - A Manual of Organization," and was reportedly a member of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party in the United States. Charles Kramer is also known through confidential sources to have been in close contact with David Massey, who has been described as a Communist editor, the ghost writer for Earl Browder, and a contact of Gerhart Eisler, a known Comintern agent.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Charles Kramer also has been identified as being possibly associated with Dr. Harry Grundfest, a scientist in New York, who is known to be active in various Communist controlled organizations.

Results of Investigation

It has been determined by physical surveillance that Charles Kramer and his wife have frequently been in the company of Harold Glasser, an individual who has figured prominently in this investigation.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] in August of 1943 Falk was reported to be a member of the 11th AD Club of the Communist Party under the name of Allen Falk. He was a lieutenant in the United States Army Medical Corps stationed in Washington, D. C., where he was reported to be assigned in the office of Senator Pepper. His wife, Joy Huse Falk, also known as Jane Falk, nee Katherine Joy Huse, was reported to be a member of the 11th Club of the Communist Party in January, 1944. She was born in China of American

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parents and was educated at Fairfax College. She has been employed with the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China of New York City, and with Russian War Relief, Incorporated.

(c) [redacted] b1
[redacted] Oliver Peterson has figured in another important Soviet espionage group. In November, 1942, Oliver Peterson headed the Consumers Division of OPA where Lydia Altschuler, a member of the group, was believed to have visited in October, 1942. In February, 1943, Oliver and Esther Peterson were definitely identified as acquaintances of Lydia Altschuler at that time. Oliver Peterson was also found to be a contact of Marie Josephine Reed, a member of the Communist Party in Pittsburgh. U

X It has further been determined that Charles Kramer was very friendly with former Congressman Hugh Delacy and was called "Chuck" by Delacy. [redacted] b1

(c) [redacted] Information indicates that Ruth Roemer in 1943 was a member of the White Collar Section of the Communist Party. She was also reported to be a member of the National Lawyers Guild in New York City in 1941. She was also mentioned as a possibility as secretary of a Washington Branch of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. She has an LL.B. degree from Cornell University Law School and in 1944 was reported to be employed by the Research Institute of America, Incorporated. [redacted] U

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(c) [redacted] It was further ascertained that the Kramers are acquainted with Joseph Gregg and his wife, also subjects of this case. U

Charles Sidney Flato is another acquaintance of Charles Kramer. In December, 1942, Flato was employed by the Board of Economic Warfare as principal liaison officer, having formerly been employed by the Federal Power Commission. His wife was employed by the Civil Aeronautics Authority. He has been a free lance writer and contributed to various magazines, particularly with reference to labor problems and current events. U

[redacted] U

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[REDACTED]

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(C) Investigation reflected that Kramer was very active in assisting Representative Ellis H. Patterson of California in preparing for his primary campaign in California. Kramer went to California with him, but despite their efforts, Patterson was decisively defeated in the primary. U

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[REDACTED]

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(C) It might also be noted that while Kramer was in California assisting Patterson, he stayed at the home of Bill Pomerance, one of the leading Communists in the Los Angeles area. U

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(C) [REDACTED] Witt has been reliably reported as being a member of the Communist Party and was formerly Secretary of the National Labor Relations Board. He was closely associated with Lee Pressman and appeared as Counsel for the Communist dominated Teachers Union after his resignation from the Labor Board. In 1943 Witt was listed as a sponsor of a meeting to be held by the Peoples Committee and the Negro Labor Victory Committee at Madison Square Garden on June 7, 1943. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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(C)

Investigation has shown that Kramer made out a check to John J. Abt, another subject in this case, dated July 28, 1946, in the amount of \$60.

[REDACTED]

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On September 11, 1946, Senator Pepper delivered a speech in Madison Square Garden at a meeting sponsored by the NCPAC and the Independent Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions. This speech condemned our foreign policy saying that such was dictated by conservative Democrats and reactionary Republicans and tainted with McKinley Imperialism. Kramer indicated that he had been instrumental in preparing this speech for Senator Pepper.

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65-56402-2288, pg 142

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65-56402-2288, pg 145

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65-56402-2288, pg 146

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65-56402-2288, pg 146

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65-56402-2379, pg 71

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[REDACTED]

the following day a physical surveillance verified their meeting at the ^{on} ~~Ray~~ ^(c) Flower Hotel at 10:05 A.M. Kramer was observed to go to Whitney's room. Thereafter Whitney stepped out of the room into the corridor and talked with Kramer. Their discussion was concerning two checks that Whitney had given to Kramer. Subsequently it was determined through investigation that Kramer had deposited two checks to his account in the amount of \$750 each. These checks were issued by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Cleveland, Ohio. It was indicated that the checks were for services rendered for December, 1946, and January, 1947. The checks were made payable to Kramer. 65-56402-2379, pg 72, 73

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[REDACTED]

(C) 65-56402-2379 pg 78

Also, in March, 1947, information was received from a highly confidential and reliable source that Kramer's wife, whose maiden name was Mildred Gladstone, was employed by the Soviet Embassy during 1942 and 1943.

65-56402-2379, pg 73, 74

[REDACTED]

(C) 65-56402-2379, pg 79

[REDACTED]

(C) 65-56402-2379, pg 80, 81

A physical surveillance on March 17, 1947, reflected that Kramer and Victor Perlo met at the Sheraton Hotel in Washington, D. C.

65-56402-2379, pg 53

[REDACTED]

(C) 65-56402-2379, pg 53, 54

[REDACTED]

65-56402-2379, pg 62

A physical surveillance on April 19, 1947, reflected that Victor Perlo arrived at the residence of Charles Kramer at 10:55 A.M., that date. Shortly thereafter Perlo and Nathan Witt, an attorney from New York City, and his daughter left Kramer's residence in Perlo's automobile and drove to the Jefferson Memorial in Washington. They walked around the Memorial and Witt and Perlo were observed to be engaged in continuous conversation. The surveillance reflected that they were discussing the interviews that had been conducted on April 15, 1947, by Agents of the Bureau with various subjects in this investigation. They then proceeded to the Washington Monument where they again left the car and began walking and conversing.

65-56402-2379, pg 41

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On August 30, 1947, an article appeared in the Washington "Times-Herald" and was written by James Walter. The article pointed out that the Communist Party in the United States was battling desperately to save itself from virtual extinction as a legal organization, and has reached the inner circles of the Government in an effort to have the heat taken off. The article mentioned a Grand Jury panel in session in New York City and, according to Walter, the Grand Jury hearing had become a question whether politics or national security would prevail. The article stated, "Among the Party's most active political friends in Washington has been Charles Kramer, real name Krivitsky, a former employee of Senator Pepper, Democrat of Florida, who came out as supporting President Truman for re-election. Kramer is listed by Government investigators as pro-Communist. He is reported to have helped Senator Pepper in preparing speeches and statements in which Pepper leans strongly toward Russia on international problems."

Rept of SA Lambert G. Zander, U

Wash., D.C., 2/24/48, pgs 41, 40

On September 13, 1947, Kramer was observed to contact John Att, another subject, at the Hay-Adams Hotel in Washington, D. C. U

65-56402-2379, pg 43

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(C) 65-56402-2379, pgs 45, 46, 47

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Investigation has reflected that Kramer, during October, 1947, was extremely active in connection with the appearance of the 19 witnesses who had been subpoenaed to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee in connection with Communist activities in Hollywood. During these hearings Kramer was closely associated with Robert Kenny, an attorney for those subpoenaed; Bartley Crum; David R. Wahl; Max Lowenthal, and Martin Popper. U

Interview

Charles Kramer was interviewed by Agents of the FBI on August 27, 1947, in Washington, D. C. U

When Kramer was advised that the interview concerned his activities during the period he was employed by the United States Government, he somewhat nervously stated, "I would rather not discuss it," and repeated this statement on a number of occasions thereafter. When he was asked why he refused to cooperate in this investigation he finally indicated that he had been the victim of a smear campaign which had irreparably damaged his reputation and jeopardized his position on Capitol Hill. He stated he had learned of this smear campaign from persons other than his friends although he intimated his friends had informed him similarly. However, he declined to furnish their names. U

Kramer was informed that he had not been smeared by any campaign and that he was being given the opportunity to explain his position in connection with allegations and known facts involving him. He stated that he had no quarrel with the Agents and realized that they were performing their duties. He then stated that the Attorney General had smeared him and indicated he resented this very deeply and for this reason he declined to cooperate with the Department of Justice although he recognized his responsibility as a good citizen. During the interview he was sullen and determinedly uncooperative. U

65-56402-2777

SOLOMON AARON LISCHINSKY
with alias Sol Lischinsky

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Allegations of Gregory

According to Gregory, during the early portion of 1944, Earl Browder arranged a meeting for Gregory with a group which was known as the Perlo group. At the first meeting, which was held in the apartment of John J. Abt in New York City, Gregory met with Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald. It was indicated to Gregory that all of the individuals in the Perlo group were Government employees and were furnishing information which they had obtained from Government files to Gregory for the use of the Soviet Union. Subsequent to this meeting, Gregory learned that there were other members of the Perlo group and that one of these was Sol Lischinsky. Gregory stated that Lischinsky was an employee of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and although definitely a member of this group, to Gregory's knowledge had never furnished any intelligence information.

Background

Solomon Aaron Lischinsky was born on March 27, 1908, at Montreal, Canada, entered the United States in June 1936, and became a naturalized citizen of the United States on February 6, 1940, in the District of Columbia. Lischinsky received his education at universities in Canada. In 1932 he received a Ph.D degree from the University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada. He took work at the American University in Washington, D. C. in mathematics and statistics in 1941 and 1942. His present residence address is 2002-B Ft. Davis Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

Lischinsky has had numerous employments in the United States and from October 1938, to February 11, 1941, was employed as the head of the Wage and Hour Bureau, Washington, D. C., of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. It is noted that his immediate supervisor at that time was John J. Abt who has been identified as a prominent individual in this investigation. In 1941 and 1942 he was an economist for the House Committee investigating National Defense migration, and from 1942 until 1944 he was with the War Production Board. He left the War Production Board and went to MERA in September 1944. He was Chief of the Agricultural Equipment Branch, Supply Bureau, Agricultural Rehabilitation Division. He was named on the Polish Mission but according to latest reports, he had not been cleared to go to Europe. In his Federal Employment applications in 1942 and 1945 he listed among other references, Irving Kaplan, George Parazich and Harold Glasser, subjects in this case.

Lischinsky, through a confidential source, has been indicated to have been an active member of the American Peace Mobilization, which group has variously been reported as being a Communist front organization. Lischinsky is also reported to be a contact of Dr. Indrik Witold Rajchman, who was also employed with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration representing the Polish Government, and who is alleged through confidential sources to be a close contact of individuals suspected of espionage for the Soviets.

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Results of Investigation

Through a physical surveillance on December 2, 1945, it was ascertained that Sol Lischinsky was visited at his home by Herbert Schimmel. It has been confidentially ascertained that Schimmel is known to have contacted Dr. Harry Grundfest, a prominent scientist, who is reported to be a Soviet agent. U

Solomon Lischinsky and his wife were visited on December 3, 1945, by Frank J. Donner, an individual who, from various sources, has been reported to be a Communist and who, with his wife, Madeline Jaffe Donner, has been associated with numerous Communist Party front organizations. Madeline Jaffe Donner on June 11, 1944, was identified through a physical surveillance as having been in attendance at a meeting on that date which was attended by Albert Launcion, Secretary, Communist Party District #4 and a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, and James P. Branca, Chairman, Communist Party, District of Columbia. U

On December 8, 1945, through a physical surveillance, it was ascertained that Lischinsky and his wife met Mollie Kassen, a former Government employee, who was through confidential sources known to be a member of the Washington Cooperative Book Shop Association, a Communist front organization. A complaint was received at the Bureau on March 28, 1946, to the effect that Miss Kassen had expressed views extremely pro-Soviet and had praised the Communist government in Russia and had intimated that she was a member of the Communist Party. It might also be noted that Orville Olsen, a close friend of John Abt who is mentioned above, is a contact of Mollie Kassen. U

It has been ascertained through confidential sources that Sol Lischinsky and his wife are quite well acquainted with Harry S. Magdoff who has been identified as a member of the Parlo group. It has been further ascertained through a confidential source that on December 18, 1945, Mrs. Harry Magdoff advised an unidentified individual as to the addressee of Mr. Stein, residing at 5750 MacArthur Boulevard, and of Sol Lischinsky. It is noted that Arthur J. Stein resides at 5750 MacArthur Boulevard and this individual is National Research Director of the United Public Workers of America. Stein is also known to be closely associated with prominent Communist Party functionaries and to have on several occasions had these Communist Party functionaries at meetings in his home. U

On the evening of April 13, 1946, a physical surveillance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joel Gordon at 3818 W Street, S.E., disclosed that a party was U

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being held in honor of the return of Sol Lischinsky from Seattle. Harry Magdoff and his wife were identified at this party. Gordon has been identified as chief of the Yugoslavia Branch, Bureau of Areas, of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

On July 30, 1946, it was observed that Lischinsky had lunch with Irving Kaplan and a third party who was not identified. In the course of this lunch period Solomon Adler, a subject in this case, entered the same restaurant with another man and, after eating his lunch and leaving the restaurant temporarily, returned to join Lischinsky, Kaplan, and the unidentified person with them.

It has been observed that Sol Lischinsky has been in contact with Seth Levine who is Research Director of the CIO Maritime Committee. Levine is an active member of the Washington Bookshop. Levine is said to have attended meetings of the white collar group of the Communist Party and is an associate of prominent Communist Party members.

Through a confidential source it was ascertained that in February, 1947, Sol and Melva Lischinsky were in contact with the Harry Magdoffs, the Irving Kaplans, the Harold Glassers and David Kahl.

Sol Lischinsky left the employment of UNRRA on November 15, 1947, and he plans on buying a dairy farm in Virginia.

Interview

Solomon Aaron Lischinsky was interviewed by Bureau Agents on May 31, 1947. Lischinsky confirmed the fact that he was born on March 27, 1908, at Montreal, Canada, and advised that he became a naturalized citizen of the United States on either February 2 or February 3, 1940, in the District of Columbia. He stated that he was first employed in Washington by the Amalgamated Wage and Hour Bureau of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union. According to him this Bureau was set up by Sidney Hillman and was operated by John Abt, who remained in New York City.

Lischinsky advised that he is acquainted with John Abt, Harry Magdoff, George Parazich, Sol Adler, David Weintraub, Verda Barnes,

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Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Edward Fitzgerald, Allan Rosenberg, Irving Kaplan, Dr. Rajchman, Ed Stone, and George Silverman, all of whom are subjects or have figured prominently in this investigation. U

Lischinsky denied ever having been a member of the American Peace Mobilization or the Communist Party. He stated that he had never been asked to join the Communist Party and that he knew no Communist Party members. When asked if he considered any of the above-mentioned individuals with whom he was acquainted as being Communists he hesitated and then said that he had never concluded that any of them were Communists. U

Lischinsky denied ever having furnished any information, either documentary or orally, to any of these individuals and stated that he did not know whether these individuals had ever furnished information concerning their Government employment improperly to other sources. He added that he would be very surprised to hear that they had done such a thing. U

When asked if he had ever attended any meetings at the home of John Abt he replied in the negative, stating that he once had dinner at Abt's home but that none of the above-mentioned individuals were present. He stated that he did not know whether Harry Magdoff, Charles Kramer, or Edward Fitzgerald knew Abt. He advised that he had seen Earl Browder once, this being at a public meeting in New York. U

Lischinsky readily agreed to furnish a signed statement concerning the results of this interview and when the statement was prepared he signed it. U

During the interview with Solomon Lischinsky, his wife, Melva, was questioned as to her connection with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. She advised that she had made several contributions to this organization and had attended one meeting but that this was the extent of her activities. U

HARRY SAMUEL MAGDOFF, with alias
Henry Magdoff

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Allegations of GREGORY

According to Gregory, Jacob M. Goles had through Earl Browder, made contact with a Government underground Communist group in Washington, D. C. Subsequent to the death of Jacob Goles, Earl Browder arranged a meeting between this group and Gregory in the apartment of John J. Abt, in New York City. Gregory stated that at the first meeting with this group, four individuals were introduced, namely Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Henry Magdoff, and Edward Fitzgerald. During this meeting these individuals discussed the payment of their Communist Party dues to Gregory, as well as the fact that Gregory would furnish them with Communist Party literature. It was apparent that these individuals, including John Abt, had been associated for some time and had engaged in espionage for Earl Browder. During the meeting, they discussed the type of intelligence information which they would be able to furnish to Gregory. It was ascertained that Magdoff, who at that time had just returned from a period of approximately six months of hospitalization, expected to return to his job with the War Production Board, in Washington, D. C., and was uncertain as to what specific type of information he would be able to furnish. Gregory recalled that later Harry Magdoff did furnish meager information which he obtained through the War Production Board. Gregory recalled that Magdoff had come to Washington, D. C., in the early 1930's and was a member of the Communist Party. (u)

Background

Harry S. Magdoff was born August 21, 1913, at New York City. His education included a B.S. Degree from New York University received in 1936 as well as education at the University of Pennsylvania and City College of New York, New York. (u)

Harry Magdoff was employed as a statistician from 1936 to 1940 by the Works Progress Administration, which in July, 1939, was changed to Work Projects Administration. He was later employed by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense and on July 3, 1944, became an employee of the United States Department of Commerce, where he served as an economic analyst in the War Production Board. On December 26, 1945, Harry Magdoff was appointed to the Fact Finding Commission to work on the General Motors strike. In March, 1946, Magdoff was moved "upstairs" into the office of the Secretary of Commerce. Magdoff resigned from the Department of Commerce in December, 1946, to accept a position with the New Council of American Business in Chicago and New York City. In April, 1948, it was determined that Magdoff was employed by Trubeck Laboratories, State Highway #17, Rutherford, New Jersey. (NY teletype to Bureau dated 4-7-48). (u)

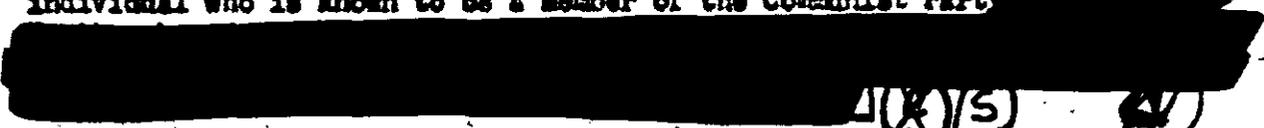
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Confidential sources have indicated that during Magdoff's career at City College of New York, he was reported with his brother, Samuel Magdoff, to be a Communist and to have associated with individuals known to be members of the Communist Party. During that period Harry Magdoff was also reported to be very active in the Social Problems Club of the City College which club was reported to be a Communist front organization. During the period that Harry Magdoff was at the University of Pennsylvania, he resided at 49 East Cliveden Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and at that time was reported, through confidential sources, to have been a subscriber to the Daily Worker, which paper was delivered in his name to that address. (U)

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It has further been ascertained through confidential sources that Harry Magdoff has been in contact in 1945 with Eugene Victor Jasinski, an individual who is known to be a member of the Communist Party.



The records of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, reflect that Magdoff was admitted to the Clinic on January 11, 1944 and was discharged on February 10, 1944. His treatment was listed as being surgery for gall bladder. (Source report of Lambert G. Zander, dated June 30, 1947.) (U)

Results of Investigation

Through a physical surveillance it was determined that on December 10, 1945, Harry Magdoff was visited at his home by Solomon A. Lischinsky, who has been identified as a prominent subject in this investigation. (U)

It was further ascertained that on December 1, 1945, Harry Magdoff, accompanied by his wife, attended a showing of the picture "The House on 92nd Street" and by means of a physical surveillance it was determined that during the showing of the picture where secret writing was being brought out on a postage stamp, Beatrice Magdoff inquired of her husband, Harry Magdoff, "Do you do things like that?" It was not known whether or not Beatrice Magdoff was referring to the activity on the screen. (U)

During the course of the investigation, it has been determined that Mrs. Harry Magdoff is extremely active in the League of Women Voters. She spends a considerable part of her time in the activities of this group and (U)

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attended its National Convention in Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. Magdoff and Mrs. Bernard Redmont frequently attend meetings of this organization together. Bernard Redmont has been identified as a prominent subject in this investigation. [Through a confidential source it has been determined that Mrs. Magdoff informed an unknown man as to the addresses of one Stein who resides at 5750 MacArthur Boulevard, and Solomon Lischinsky.] It is noted that Solomon Lischinsky is a prominent subject of this investigation and that Arthur Stein, who resides at 5750 MacArthur Boulevard is a national officer of the United Public Workers of America, CIO, and is further known to be a close associate of prominent Communist Party functionaries, including Al Larson, Chairman, Communist Party District No. 4. [Arthur Stein is further known to have held Communist Party meetings in his home which have been attended by Communist Party functionaries.] Arthur Stein and his wife, Anna, have contacted the Magdoffs socially on several occasions during this investigation. On one of these occasions George Perazich was present. There have also been observed other contacts between Mr. and Mrs. Perazich and the Magdoffs. Perazich has been identified by Gregory as a member of the Perlo group. (U)

On December 11, 1945, it was ascertained that the Magdoffs entertained at dinner Eugene R. Finick who was employed by the Soviet Purchasing Commission. (U)

Also during the course of the investigation Harry Magdoff and his wife have been determined to be very close friends of Charles Kramer and his wife, Mildred Kramer. It is noted that Charles Kramer is also a major figure in this investigation. (U)

On February 2, 1946, Harry Magdoff and his wife attended a party which was also attended by Irving Kaplan, Edward Fitzgerald and Beatrice Heiman. It is noted that Beatrice Heiman is the former secretary to Constantin Comanaky, former Russian Ambassador to the United States. (U)

On February 26, 1946, a reliable confidential informant advised that Edward Fitzgerald had invited Harry Magdoff and his wife to come over for dinner. He suggested that after dinner he and Magdoff could "do some work". (U)

Numerous contacts between these families, possibly of a purely social nature, have been observed. (U)

Harry Magdoff is on excellent terms with Irving Kaplan, whose activities are more specifically described elsewhere in the memorandum. Confidential informants advise that they consult each other on matters in connection with their work, and frequently visit each other at their homes. (U)

Magdoff has likewise been observed to have contact with Victor Perlo and George Silverman, prominent subjects in this case. (U)

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Harry Magdoff has been observed to have had several contacts with Catherine D. Stone, who is the wife of Harry Clinton Stone. Mrs. Stone is Russian born and has spent many years of her life in Russia. Her name appears in the indices of the Dies Committee and she is known to be closely associated with the Soviet Purchasing Commission, having acted as an English instructor for that group. She has been closely associated with Victor Stepanoff, a naturalized American of Russian extraction, who was the leader of the Russian War Relief in Portland, Oregon. Mrs. Stone has shown considerable interest in the work of the League of Women Voters and has been in contact with Mrs. Magdoff in this connection on several occasions. Repeated contacts have also been observed between the Magdoffs and Leslie Kish, a contact of subject Fitzgerald. Kish's name appears on the active list of members of the American Peace Mobilization. The Dies Committee report indicates he was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. His name appears in the 1938 year-book of the Young Communist League where he is also indicated to have been a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade which fought in Spain. He was interviewed in April, 1942, in connection with a Hatch Act investigation. At that time he denied affiliation with the American Peace Mobilization and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, but admitted being an Abraham Lincoln Brigade Veteran. (U)

Another person with whom Harry Magdoff has been observed in contact is Jay Diess. Diess has been reported to be a contact of Mrs. John Abt, editor of "Soviet Russia Today," and wife of John Abt, in whose apartment members of the Perlo group held meetings, according to Gregory. (U)

The cordial relationship existing between the Magdoffs and the Lischinskys is indicated by the observed presence of the Magdoffs at a party honoring Sol Lischinsky on April 13, 1946, given by Joel Gordon, and also Lischinsky's presence at the Magdoff house on April 16, 1946. During Lischinsky's absence from the city his wife frequently contacts Mrs. Magdoff. (U)

A dinner party at the Magdoff's residence on April 19, 1946, was attended by Hildegard Kneeland. Mrs. Kneeland was reported by the Dies Committee in September, 1942 to be a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and the Washington Bookshop. She is also active in the League of Women Shoppers and, further, is a close friend of Mildred Kramer, wife of one of the subjects in this case. (U)

Another frequent contact of the Magdoffs is Leonard D. Nierenberg. His wife, Margaret Pollock Nierenberg, is also friendly with Mrs. Magdoff. She is a member of the Washington Bookshop and was formerly employed by the Board of Economic Warfare and in the Office of the CIO Maritime Committee in Washington, D. C. Leonard D. Nierenberg returned from Europe in December, 1945, where he was a civilian employee of the Treasury Department working with the Office of Military Government. The Nierenbergs are in contact with the Irving Kaplans and the Edward Fitzgeralds, subjects in this case. (U)

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In March, 1946, Norton Long, then employed in the Office of the Administrator of the National Housing Administration, contacted Harry Magdoff on several occasions in an effort to persuade him to take a position with the National Housing Authority. In the course of these conversations he indicated his confidence in Magdoff and his disappointment at Magdoff's decision not to leave the Department of Commerce. (S)u (A)

On May 16, 1946, Magdoff suggested the name of Marcel Kistin as a likely prospect for a position with the Assistant Research Director under the Secretary of Agriculture. It is to be noted that Kistin is a frequent contact of several of the subjects of this case. (S)u (A)

On July 10, 1946, Magdoff was reliably reported to have visited George Silverman at his home, reportedly for the purpose of discussing the possibility of Murray Latimer's appointment as Commissioner of Labor Statistics. (S)u (A)

A confidential source regarded as reliable stated that on September 8, 1946, Beadie Magdoff, wife of Harry Magdoff, was in contact with Mrs. Sol Lischinsky and they discussed their past summer vacations. On the same date, according to this source, Mrs. Magdoff contacted Arthur Stein and Stein invited the Magdoffs to visit them sometime in the future. Stein is an official of the United Public Workers of America - CIO and is strongly suspected of being involved in a current Communist underground group in Washington, D. C. (S)u (A)

A highly reliable source advised that on September 21, 1946, Mrs. Magdoff discussed former Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace's resignation and stated that Harry Magdoff helped write the Madison Square Garden speech of Wallace, but it was all of Wallace's ideas. Mrs. Magdoff remarked that they must organize so that something might be done in 1948, if not in 1952. She said that Harry Magdoff is willing to go out on a soap box and said, "It is life or death for all of us." She suggested that letters be written to the President criticizing his request for Wallace's resignation. (S)u (A)

The same highly reliable source advised that on September 22, 1946, Joel Fisher of the Commerce Department contacted Harry Magdoff and they (S)u (A)

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discussed the appointment of the present Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Farriman, Joel said that he had talked to Harry White, who still has not worked on his speech. It appears that Joel Fisher, Harry Magdoff and Harry White with others were attempting to bypass President Truman's request that Wallace discontinue making speeches until after the Paris Peace Conference was over by having Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., carry the issue until Wallace is again at liberty to speak regarding the foreign policy. Harry Magdoff said the more he thinks about it, the decision he must make is either that he steps out and participates in some organization, or he would be a lot happier if he is going to stay in Washington to sit down and do a technical job and be available evenings and weekends for a guy like Henry Wallace if he needs any help preparing material or other things such as that. (S) u

(Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 10/17/46, page 103)

The same source advised that on October 4, 1946, Harry Magdoff was in contact with David B. Wahl and Wahl advised that he was selling his house. Wahl remarked that Carl Green had suggested that he contact Harry Magdoff before otherwise committing himself. Magdoff said he was interested but indicated that his position is now in a "very vague state", but he would like to come to see the house sometime the following Saturday. (S) u

On October 20, 1946, according to a reliable confidential source, it was learned that Harry White, Irving Kaplan, Harry Magdoff, Edward Fitzgerald, Abraham George Silverman, and V. Lewis Bassie were endeavoring to organize a political organization which would be financially supported by business friends of Harry Magdoff, in New York City. It appears that after this organization is completed, it will offer its facilities to support Henry A. Wallace and will endeavor to work in conjunction with other labor organizations such as the CIO, PAC, and the AFL. The following men have been suggested to assist in the organization of this political groups: Leo Pressman, Joel Fisher, Joe DuBois, Bernard Bernstein, Randy Feltus, and David Kerr. Of the above group, White, Kaplan, Fitzgerald, Silverman, and, of course, Magdoff are all subjects in this investigation. The other individuals have been mentioned previously in other sections of this memorandum. (S) u

(Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 11/19/46, pages 47 and 48)

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on November 23, 1946, Charles Kramer, a close associate of Senator Claude Pepper and also a subject of this investigation, advised Mrs. Harry Magdoff to tell her husband that a group would be meeting on Monday night at 8:00 PM at Senator Pepper's office in room 253 of the Senate Office Building. (S) u

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Through a physical surveillance on November 25, 1946, it was learned that Charles Kramer met Martin Popper of the National Lawyer's Guild. Subsequently, Kramer proceeded to the Dodge Hotel and was joined by Victor Perlo, likewise a subject in this case, and thereafter they went to the Senate Office Building. Later, Irving Kaplan, another subject, was observed to arrive in his personal automobile and entered the Senate Office Building, also Harry Magdoff and V. Lewis Bassie were observed to enter the offices of Senator Claude Pepper. Another individual observed to enter the Senate Office Building was Herbert Schimmel of the Kilgore Committee, a known close contact of Kramer. Schimmel was later observed leaving the offices of Senator Pepper. At 11:30 PM that same evening, Kramer, Perlo, Kaplan, Magdoff, Bassie, and Schimmel were all observed leaving the Senate Office Building and after conversing briefly on the sidewalk, departed. (u)

(Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 12/23/46, pages 90 and 91)

In a pamphlet published by the New Council of American Business, Incorporated, covering their First Washington Conference - 1946, there appeared 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." (u)

(Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 11/5/46, page 100)

On December 20, 1946, a reliable and confidential source advised that Harry Magdoff stated that he anticipated beginning his new employment with the New Council of American Business a week from the following Monday (December 30, 1946.) He stated that although the Council has a Washington office, his work would no doubt keep him out of town in New York and Chicago for the next few months. Magdoff indicated that he was happy to be leaving the Commerce Department as "things have been pretty messy the last couple of months." (u) (u)

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During February, 1947, a reliable source advised that David Carliner had been in contact with the Magdoffs and that Carliner was connected with the Washington office of the New Council of American Business, with which organization Magdoff was affiliated. (S) u (A)

David Carliner has been connected with the Communist Party for many years.

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When his true identity was learned he was dismissed from the University. (U)

During the period from January to May, 1947, Magdoff was in contact with the following individuals who are subjects in this case or have been previously identified: Ed Fitzgerald, Sol Lischinsky, George Perazich, Ed Stone, Charles Kramer, Vest Bassis, Leonard Elerenberg, Alfred Van Tassel, Irving Kaplan, Herbert Schimmel, George Silverman, Arthur Stein, and Carl Green. During this period of time, Magdoff spent most of his time in New York City, where he was busy with the New Council of American Business. (U)

On May 4, 1947, a reliable informant advised that Harold L. Posner was in contact with the Magdoffs. Posner has been reported as a known member of the Communist Party by Mrs. Victor Perlo, on September 6, 1944. (U)

A reliable informant advised that during the summer of 1947 the Magdoffs resided at Peekskill, New York. During this time they sublet their apartment to Helen and George Jaszi. (U)

George Jaszi is a Hungarian by birth who became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1931. His Government employment began in 1940, and since June 12, 1947, he has been Chief of the National Accounting Section, Bureau of Business Economics. (U)

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Investigation has indicated that Madame de Vali Gergely is sympathetic towards the U.S.S.R., but no indication of espionage activities on her part has been noted.

Helen R. Jassi was formerly employed in the Office of Strategic Services under Donald N. Wheeler. (65-57507; Rept Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 2-9-47)

Harry Magdoff was employed with the New Council of American Business with headquarters in New York City until early 1948. He is now employed by Trubeck Laboratories in Hutherford, New Jersey. He now resides at 20-17 23rd Street, Astoria, Long Island, New York.

Interview

Harry Samuel Magdoff was interviewed by Bureau Agents on April 15, 1947. He verified most of the background information available concerning him and admitted having been a member of the Social Problems Club while attending City College of New York. He advised that Adam Lapin, whom he understood to be a Communist, was also a member.

He stated that he had been a member of the National Students League and had been editor of "The Students Review," the official publication of the League. He admitted writing the article "Karl Marx, Fifty Years After," for the Review. He denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party and also denied ever having subscribed to the Daily Worker. He admitted, however, that he had read the Daily Worker.

Concerning any serious illnesses of his in the past, Magdoff advised that he had one serious illness in 1935 and another in 1943. After this latter illness he went to the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, for an operation, and remained there for a month or six weeks. He then took a two weeks vacation in Canada and did not return to work until March or April, 1944.

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