F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL

FILE DESCRIPTION

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FILE NO. 65-56402

VOLUME NO. 146

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Director, FBI

SAC GUY HOTTEL, Washington Field

FRENCH ACTIVITIES INTERNAL SECURITY - F

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED A

Confidential Informant has learned that under date of August 19,8072 Part 38 1948, SEAN MONNEY, Commissioner General, Coordination and Equipment Plan of 675-1134 the French Government, Paris, France, sent a personal letter to Ambassador HERRI BORNET of the French Embassy stating that as MATMAN MATE had telephoned by BORRET's secretary asking for an interview with Esmart. MEMET advised that he had known KATZ for many years and praised him. He described MATZ as being a New York lawyer who has had many dealings with French officials and with French purchasing agencies, that he was fermerly a representative of the Irvin Trust Bank and played an important role in the Freuger liquidation, that KATZ was the Secretary General of the American Joint Distribution Committee and the "right arm" of Mr. FELIX WAREURG. MONRET stressed the important and powerful role and ramification in the United States of this committee. He further described KATZ as being the son-in-law of ROBERT BOLLACK of the Economic and Financial Agency in Paris.

MONHAT urged BONNAT to see KATZ whose "services might be very useful". He did not elaborate upon the possible nature of such services.

Examination of the records of this office reflects that MATHAN MATZ is undoubtedly identical to the WATHAN KATZ mentioned in reports of Special Agent JOHN T. HILBOS dated July 17, 1946, pages 43 and 44, and dated June 14, 1947, page 57, in the case entitled "CREGORY - Espionage - R." Information contained in those reports reflected that JOSAPA CRECG, one of the principal subjects of the GREGORY case, had apparently stayed with one KATZ, telephone number Algonquin 4-8684, which is an unlisted telephone number of MATMAN KATZ, 184 Sullivan Street, New York City. GREGG had also been observed entering the apartment house at 184 Sullivan Street, New York City. These reports reflected that KATZ is an attorney employed by MILBANK, THEKD and HOPE, 15 Broad Street, New York City, and was previously employed by the OPA. He was born July 31, 1905 and was admitted to the New York Bar Movember, 1927. In 1940 he listed his employer as the Mational Jewish Congress, 386 Fourth Avenue, Hew York City. He was married at Paris, France on September 18, 1938, at which time he was employed as the Secretary Ceneral of the American Joint Distribution Committee aiding the Jewish refugees.

This information is submitted for the advice of the Bureau and the Hew York Office.

CED/RI 65-1523

co: New York

cc: 100-17493 62807101940

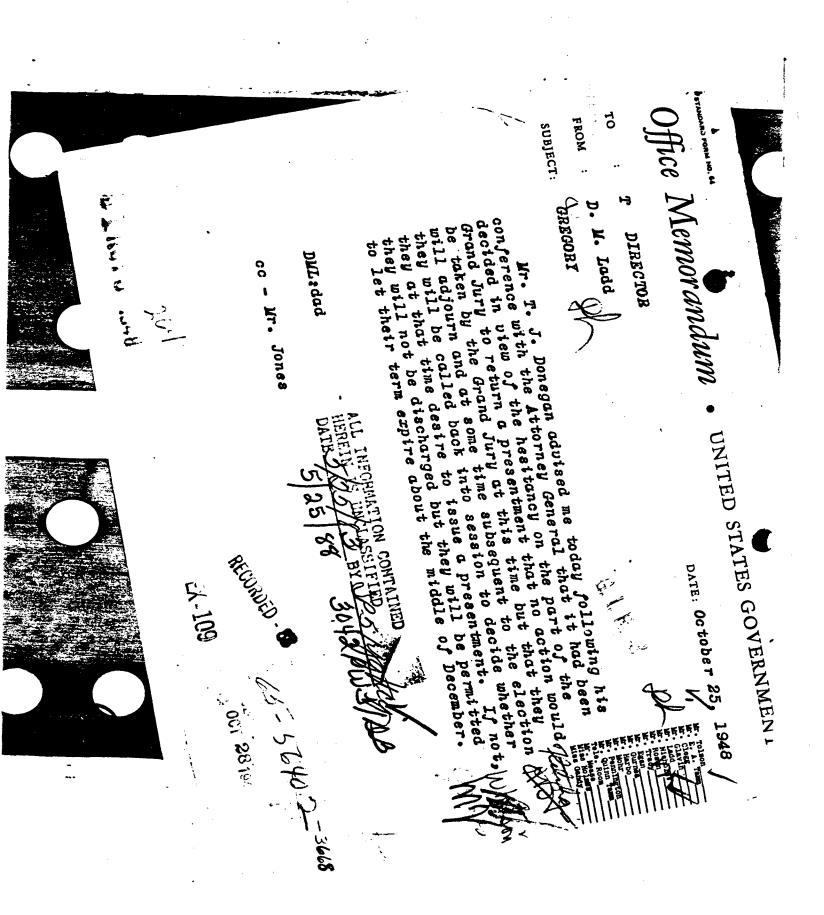
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Washington Field Office

FILE NO.00-25/57

	REPORT MADE AT		•	FILE NOLUU-25451
	San Francisco	9/23/48	18,24,28;9/14-16	REPORT MADE BY
	GREGORY		18,22/48	CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R
1	SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:	Water a		

Dr. EFILY VOELZ knew SILVERMASTER to be pro-Soviet in 1927-1928 but would not testify because of relatives in USSR. VLADINIE VELIKOSELSKY and ELIZABETH MALOZEMOVA in about 1930 heard SILVERMASTER attempt to show by economics, superiority of Soviet over U.S. form of government, but will not testify account of relatives in USSR. PETER BOODBERG states SILVERMASTER in about 1926 praised Soviet economy and advocated theories of LENIN. None of the above have information regarding CP membership of subject.

Bureau file 65-56402 DATE BY BY BY San Francisco, California
Teletype from Washington Field Office dated 9/21/48

DETAILS:

REFERECE:

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Dr. EILLY WOELZ, 4843 Geary Street, was interviewed by reporting agent and SA DAVID TODD. She advised that she has known both GREGORY and HELEN SILVERMASTER since about 1925. She stated that HELEN SILVERMASTER was been in correspondence with ANATOLE SILVERMASTER periodically from about 1935 until as recently as January of 1948. She stated that ANATOLE's letters are personal and contain no political references or information pertinent to this her, was never a Communist. She stated that GREGORY SILVERMASTER, in any

PORWARD AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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political discussion, argues his point from a standpoint of economics. She was unable to recall any statements made by him but stated that the gist of his statements was generally in praise of the Soviet form of Government. She advised that as of about 1925 to 1930 when she was seeing him socially, she would state that he was sympathetic with Soviet Russia and a supporter of the economic theories of its Government. She was unable to state whether he was then or ever has been a member of the Communist Party. She stated that his associates during this period were somewhat mixed politically and it could not be said that his associates, so far as she knew, were Communists. She recalled that she had on several occasions criticized Russia for one reason or another and that SILVERMASTER on these occasions hastened to justify any criticism she made of Russia. She stated that it was his belief that everything in Russia was right. Dr. WOELZ could furnish no specific information and stated that she would not testify regarding SILVERNASTER partly because of the lack of specific information in her possession, but principally because she has living relatives in the USSR. She was unable to suggest the name of any person who might have more definite information other than BORIS VOLKOV, interview with whom is set out in reference report.

VLADIMIR VZLIKOSELSKY, 212 Presidio Avenue, on interview by reporting agent furnished the following information:

He first met HELEN SILVERMASTER in about 1925 at which time her name was VOLKOV and she was the wife of BORIS VOLKOV. He believes he met her at the home of the above Dr. EXILY WOELZ. He stated that he became friendly with the VOLKOVS and he knew of the break-up of their marriage and the subsequent marriage of HELEN VOLKOV to SILVERMASTER. He was not well acquainted with SILVERMASTER and stated he believes he has seen him four times in his life. He believes the first was in the company of HELEN VOLKOV at the WOELZ home before HELEN's marriage to SILVERMASTER. He saw HELEN and GREGORY SILVERMASTER together at the WOELZ home again after their marriage and a third time saw SILVERWASTER in Oakland in about 1932 at which time the latter was teaching at St. Mary's College. On that occasion he believes that he bought two tickets to a Russian concert from SILVERMASTER who was selling them. He saw SILVERMASTER again in about 1934 in the office of the California S.E.R.A. On this last occasion he had applied to SILVERMASTER who was an official of this relief organization, for a job and he recalled that SILVER-MASTER had very coldly turned him down. He stated that in the late 1920's or early 1930's on one of the above occasions at the WOELZ home, he participated in a political discussion with SILVETMASTER and other persons including an ELIZABETH MALOZEMOVA who is now a Russian language teacher at the University of California. During this discussion he heard SILVERWASTER praise the Soviet form of government and claim it to be superior to the democratic form of the

U.S. and he heard him attempt to prove his statements by means of economics. He recalled that SILVERMASTER had made patently false claims in this regard and he heard Mrs. NALOZEMOVA cite figures to disprove his claims. He recalled that SILVERMASTER was extremely arrogant and that he brushed aside the statements of MALOZEMOVA and that she became quite angry. He stated that this was the only political discussion on the part of SILVERMASTER about which he knew. He had no information regarding Communist Party membership on the part of SILVERMASTER. VELIKOSELSKY stated that he would not be willing to testify to the above since he has living relatives in Russia against whom he fears reprisals.

AT BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Verified that the above discussion had taken place but could add very little to VELIKOSELSKY's statement. She stated that the argument referred to had been purely on an economic basis rather than political and confessed that she had become so angry at SILVEMASTER's arrogance that she could remember little of their conversation. She thought that the conversation had occurred at the WOELZ home and that it was sometime after 1926 and probably before 1930. She stated that during the argument she sited to SILVERMASTER some of her experiences in Russia in 1926 but that SILVERMASTER, who as far as she knows has never been in Russia, had suggested that she was lying and that his claims were and would be unwilling to testify regarding it, particularly in view of the fact she has relatives living in Russia today.

PETER BOODBERG, 1830 Sonoma, a teacher of Oriental Languages at the University of California, furnished the following information:

He first knew SILVERMASTER at the University of California a year or two prior to 1926. Both were graduate students at this time at the University of California and he saw SILVERMASTER on a number of occasions in a Greek coffee shop which was the hangout of California students. On occasions, politics were discussed by the large group of students meeting there and he recalled that on several occasions the discussion concerned Russia and the opposing Mensheviks and Bolsheviks. BOODBERG recalled that he and several other Russian emigres had supported the political theories of the Mensheviks and that on these occasions SILVERMASTER always sided with the Bolshevik theories. He particularly favored LENIN as authority for most of his statements. In about 1926 SILVERMASTER was writing his thesis for his Masters Degree in Economics which largely concerned LENIN's theories and he, at that

time wholeheartedly endorsed the writings of LENIN. He very plainly stated his views and appeared not to be secretive or attempting to conceal the fact that he wholeheartedly endorsed LENIN's theories. He recalled that these discussions were on a theoretical plane and that they were good-natured discussions during which SILVERMASTER displayed considerable intellectual cleverness. He does not recall that their discussions ever concerned Soviet political theory approach to U.S. Democratic theory, but stated he was continually quoting "chapter verse of LENIN". BOCDBERG also recalled that SILVERMASTER endorsed the revolutionary theories of LENIN along with his economic theory and that SILVERMASTER recognized the need for force in making LENIN's social theories work. He believes that SILVERMASTER rather than using the word "force", spoke of the dictatorship of the Proletariat. BOCDBERG stated that he had no reason to believe that SILVERMASTER was at that time a member of the Communist Party and whatever reason lay back of the following incident:

At about this time JACOB A. STEKOL, also a student at the University of California, told BOODBERG that he did not trust SILVERMASTER and was afraid to let SILVERMASTER know that STEKOL's brother who was then living in Russia, was to make a visit to China. BOODBERG did not at the time, nor does he now know the significance of STEKOL's statement but stated that the implications were that SILVERMASTER had some contacts with Russia which might endanger STEKOL's brother. He advised that STEKOL is a very responsible person and was at that time and that he has since served as a professor of chemistry at Kordham and Vanderbilt Universities and was later a Doctor in the U.S. Medical Corps. He membership of SILVERMASTER.

NICOLAI T. MIROV, 1584 Scenic Boulevard, advised that he has no information regarding the politics of SILVERNASTER. He stated that he knew him in about 1926 when both were students at the University of California, and that he is well acquainted with HELEN SILVER ASTER and her brother, BORIS WITTE. He stated that BORIS WITTE is unquestionably a White Russian and that all of the background of HELEN SILVER ASTER would indicate that she is the same.

Regarding VERA LAVROVA mentioned in reference report, MIROV stated that she is definitely a White Russian and anti-Communist. He stated that he had seen her about six months ago following her return from China where she had gone to bring her mother into the U.S.

Regarding VOLKOV mentioned in reference report, MIROV stated that he had known VOLKOV since high school days in Irkutsk, Siberia. He stated that VOLKOV is unquestionably a White Russian of good character and a man who could be relied upon to furnish truthful information regarding SILVERMASTER.

MIROV stated that he himself could not testify in this case even if he had information since he has a brother, INNOCENCE K. TIHOMIROV, residing in Murmansk, USSR.

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

ALEXANDER N. BALAKHNIN of 1582 Eddy Street, was found to be on vacation and his whereabouts unknown until about September 25, 1948. He will be interviewed on his return to San Francisco.

BORIS VOLKOV has been reinterviewed and has furnished the following miscellaneous information. Reference report reflects that VASILINDINIDOV of 49 Linda Avenue, Oakland, was formerly a member of the same Communist Party cell as SILVERMASTER. VOLKOV stated that he has been making some inquiries regarding DIMIDOV and believes that he is probably not now a Communist. He understood that DIMIDOV's wife had visited Russia in the past five or six years and he believes that DIFIDOV is somewhat disillusioned with Communism In this connection, San Francisco indices are negative as to DIMIDOV. Consideration is being given to interview with DIMIDOV if it can be determined that he has broken with the Communist Party. VOLKOV also recalled that about a year ago he had a conversation with EUGENE FEDEROFF, a White Russian who is bitterly anti-Communist. He stated that during his conversation with FEDEROFF, FEDEROFF told him that he knew SILVERLASTER to be a Communist during the time he lived in San Francisco. ALEEXSIVICH PEDEROFF. FEDEROFF

VOLKOV stated that on reconsideration he believes that Mrs. LEMA MC CARTHY of Post Office Box 113, Ukiah, California, would be able to furnish considerable 110 information regarding SILVERMASTER since she is well acquainted with him and has continued since 1930 her correspondence and friendship with both HELEN and ANATOLE SILVERMASTER. He stated that all of the SILVERMASTERS have visited her farm in Ukiah. He stated that she is definitely not a Communist or Communist sympathizer and is, as a matter of fact, a fine old lady of German descent and a religious person.

Regarding the SCHUMAKOF mentioned in referenced report, VOLKOV found among his effects an old newspaper clipping from the San Francisco "Examiner" of August 8, 1926, which reflected that BORIS APOLLONOVICH SHUMAKOV, who he states is identical with the SCHUMAKOF mentioned in referenced report, was the president of the Hydro-technic Society of the North Caucasus.

Reference report also sets forth that MARIE HOLMESLAND was the name of SILVERNASTER's former wife. Through a search of the marriage license records of Oakland, Sacramento and San Francisco, California, it was determined that MARIE HOLMESLAND was married at San Mateo, California, on July 14, 1934, before a Justice of the Peace to DIRK PIETER van NOUHUYS. State index number 1780 reflects that van NOUHUYS was a Hollander born in the Dutch West Indies. WARIE HOLMESLAND was listed in this index as H. MARIE HOMESLAND, divorced, born in Montana, and having a father, SOREM HOMESLAND born in Norway and a mother, JOHANNA FREEMAN born in New York.

San Francisco telephone directories reflect that D. P. van NOUHUYS is in the Export-Import business under the trade name van NOUHUYS and Company at 486 California Street, San Francisco. His residence was determined to be 23 McAllister Road, Kentfield, California.

San Francisco files contain no derogatory information regarding either MARIE or DIRK PIETER van NOUHUYS and also reflect that she was employed by the U.S. Navy during the past war.

- PENDING -

LEADS

THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

At Kentfield (San Anselmo), California

Will, if Bureau authority is obtained, interview MARIE HOLMESLAND van NOUHUYS, 23 McAllister Road, the former wife of SILVERMASTER for information regarding the Communist Party membership of subject and the identity of persons who can testify to same.

At San Francisco, California

Will interview ALEXANDER BALAKHNIN, 1407 - 44th Avenue, for information regarding the Communist Party activities of SILVERMASTER. If Bureau authority for interview is granted, will also interview EUGENE ALEEXSIVICH FEDEROFF, 551 12th Avenue, in San Francisco, and VASILI DIMIDOV of 49 Linda Avenue, Oakland, re the Communist Party activities and membership of SILVERMASTER.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

•	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
	Deleted under exemption(s) with no segregable material available for release to you.
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
	Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.
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	For your information:
	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 6-56402 - 3670

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dum • United States Government

TO MR. TOLSON

: L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

DATE: October 8, 1948

Dave Bazelon told me that his child attended the Georgetown Day School at 4001 Nebraska Avenue, N. W. This is an inter-racial school and Bazelon wants his child to attend. However, Bazelon was placed upon a Scholarship Committee and one of the first cropresented to him for recommendation involved the child of Charles Kramer who is mentioned prominently by Elizabeth Bentley. He, of course, had come to the conclusion he would not approve the scholarship. He hated to deprive the Kramer child of the opportunity but by the same token, he thought it would bring discredit upon the level school for it to be a haven for people such as this. He then checked into the matter and found that the children of Robert Talbot Willer, Coe of the Treasury Department, and Bernard Te -Nortman, one of the 10 employees of the State Department who was dismissed, had children attending the school. He said that the headmaster of the school, one Agnes Inglis, was very unusual, was very good with children, that he could not bring himself to believe there was anything wrong with the school. He wanted to know if we knew anything.

After checking, I told him we had never investigated the school, that a number of the individuals mentioned by Elizabeth Bentley did considerable talking about the school and had children in the school, that we did have a record on Agnes Inglis who in 1920 was one of the outstanding radicals in Detroit. He did not think this could be the same Agnes Inglis who is now at the Georgetown Day School as she is now in her early forties and he does not believe she has ever lived in Detroit.

LBN:FML

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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INDEXED - 128

Mr. E. A. Tamm_ . Mr. Clegg_ Mr. Glavin_ Mr. Ladd_ Mr. Nichols_ Mr. Rosen_ Mr. Tracy___ Mr. Egan_ Mr. Gurnea_ Mr. Harbo__ October 26, 1948 Mr. Mohr_ Mr. Pennington_ Mr. Quinn Tamm_ MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. Mr. Nesse_ Miss Gandy_ MR. H. B. FLETOW GREGORY The last address the Bureau has for Gregory is St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, New York. In talking with Mr. Belmont of New York today I inquired if the New York Office had a more recent address for her. Mr. Belmont said she can be reached under the name Becky Lewis, c/o O'Hara, Sparkle Lake, Westchester County, New York. Mr. Belmont pointed out that the New York Office has not been keeping in touch with her but if the Bureau desired, a message could, of course, be gotten to her. As an alternative, Mr. Belmont suggested that a communication could be addressed to her in care of Nelson Frank of the World Telegram in New York. HEREIL

:-247

Mr. Tolson_

LLL:mer

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., THIS MEMORANDUM IS FUR ADMINISTRAT TO DE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO PILES

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT : MR. FLETCHER DATE:October 13, 1948 FROM : V. P. KEAY SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR INFORMATION BY THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION OF THE ARMY Reference is made to my memorandum to you in the above-captioned matter which indicated that referred RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that this be forwarded to the Espionage Section for their consideration and appropriate action. Classified by 3042 Port-34 R Decisesify on: OADR C175-1/21 SWR:tlc 五人加州 1844 12 NOV

. Advise Clarke me have no objection to use I into before Board, but see that it doesn't get sent Jorny. If they don't desire To use it, may be able & get same thing from frinted people of House form in Unam act. on hearings of Bentley of

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED 5 - 56462 - 367-5

LITE DISSIPLIED 10-17-84 ENCLOSURE

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	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the time	le only.
	Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documagency(ies) for review and direct response to you.	ents were referred to that
	Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). Y to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other	ou will be advised by the FBI as er agency(ies).
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tice Menwaru DATE: September 17, 1948 SUBJECT: There is attached hereto a memorandum from forwarded to the E RECOMMENDATION: DADR It is recommended that this be forwarded to the Espionage Section for With that their Contain the all whole han data shaw

2325 Upreversity Gre New Jork 53, 77.4. When glan, D. C. To It how It MayCouca. Suns employed as "Head Housekeeper Sat Cabledge Manur, Burlington, A. agust, Dr. Fredman, left the enclosed leterature en the Wherean drawer of his room

FIGURE 115

FORDER 115

FORDER 115 to you is the statement I have ! put brackete arrent in Stuart Huyden's letter to Dr. Friedman! Maybe the word friend maighe

paren' N, and maybe A. Then dyan it maybe all out against : Socialized Medicine! You will be the better Judge of the contents. Van by perfession a " few Jork City Achol Teacher, and Tam employed as teacher of class 1.2 in J.S. 115, The By, Earl 182 nd Al. + Ryer Gov. My principal is Mess Effici Danaher. Thus I am all jut against, Tal frey and his followers, and would do anything to stem this " Red Kirch," which surely is repedly werflaving en my field as in all others.

Very bruly yours far.

Maryant L. Ryan.

2745 TWENTY-NINTH STRELT, N V WASHINGTON B. D. C. NORTH 9365

13 August 1948

Dear Doctor:

Tuesday afternoon and evening proved to be hectic - without a breather until too late to phone you. Wednesday morning I just missed you by minutes.

Nothing special, really, but would have liked to wish you a pleasant trip and vacation. So, I now do:

Anyhow, I'm off for Ann Arbor, Michigan this afternoon --- Ferguson is rededicating the Freedom Train. Will be back Monday.

Our friend Kramer was on the stand before the House Un-American Activities Committee yesterday; they'll nail him for sure before they are thru.

I'm enclosing a copy of a letter from Elizabeth Wilson who is still in England and a copy of an enclosure she sent. Incidental reading, in other words.

We all send our best wishes.

Most sincerely,

Stuart
STUART HAYDON

Dr. Maurice H. Friedman, Oakledge Manor, Burlington, Vermont

> 65-56400 = 3677 ENCLOSURE

ATE 5/25/88 SO42 PUM/AB

THE TANK OF THE PROPERTY OF TH

UNIVERSITY ARMS HOTEL

CAMERIDGE

August 7, 1948

Dear Mr. Haydon:

Were are three names for you. Sir Ernest Graham-Little, Wimpole Lodge, Manor Green Road, Epsom, Surrey. Dr. Basil Steele, Pevin Rhyn Lodge, 2 Park Village East, London. Dr. Ffrangon Roberts, 7 Scroope Terrace, Cambridge. You might also try Lord Horder. I haven't his address, but B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, would reach him.

To understand my selections, you will have to know a little about the situation over here. The doctors are scared. One famous one said to me recently, "If you want to paint a picture of England now, put a lot of little things running around the ground, and then a giant over all. Call him Fear-of-What-Will-Come." When the Bevan Act first passed, there was a clause in it that provided for a secret trial by a Tribunal. The Lords provided that a doctor could demand a public trial and call witnesses, but after that a Government official boasted "A doctor may be a good doctor, but if he does anything which causes him to come under the displeasure of the Minister, he will be expelled, even if he is a good doctor." I am not sure that that situation still holds. I shall find out next week.

Mowever, I am sure that lots of the doctors are scared. They will take you off in a corner and mutter things, but, in public, everything is sweetness and light. The three I have mentioned will tell you the truth. Sir Ernest is in Parliament, has a powerful paper back of him and is an old man so that his practice does not mean too much. That he still talks is shown by the enclosure.

Dr. Steele was one of the leaders of the irreconsilables. He has published so much and is still so bitter, that I believe he would welcome a chance to tell you or Mr. Sneed.

Dr. Roberts is a good doctor, but does not know a great deal about the situation. He could find out, and I think would be glad of the chance. He is safe, being Attelee's brother-in-hw, but is a conservative. He goes to Downing Street, so relations are quite close there..

If you want more names, I can furnish them, but I know that many of them will be afraid to write the truth.

Sincerely,

/s/ Elizabeth #150n

On the dental side, the mior, Ministy of Health (mention my name), and Mr. The most scent ex-



and realise how cynically the Minister has broken faith with them, they will demand the withdrawal of these injurious and impudent Regulations. Would-be dictators would do well to give he to Chesterton's warning:

> "But we are the people of England; and We have not spoken yet. Smile at us, pay us, pass us. But Do not quite forget."

> > I am, etc

Prom: Sir Ernest Graham-Little, M.D., F.R.C.P., M.P.

Sir,

The leaflet lately posted to every householder by the Ministry of Bealth describing the new National Bealth Service gives the definite promise that "your dealings with your doctor will remain as they are now, personal and confidential." (The italics are in the official text.) What is one to think of a Minister who gives this promise, while issuing Regulations (Statutory Instruments 506, and 507, 1948) which require the practitioner in the new Health Service to submit his medical records of his "public" patients (as distinct from his private patients) for inspection, and even for temporary possession, to two Bodies, the local Executive Council, and a new creation also local in character, the "hedical Service Committee"? Both these Bodies contain a large proportion, in one case a majority, of lay members; both function in the same area as the doctors and patients concerned, so that the disclosure of the fullest and most intimate details of a public patient's medical history and condition will be made to persons in the patient's own neighbourhood, possibly even the residents in the next flat or house, and such intimate disclosures might well be particularly embarrassing to the patient (whether man or woman) and most harmful to their private or business interests.

The doctor's most sacred duty to his patient, that of professional secrecy, is swept away, and for the patient the injury resulting may be incalculable.

I believe when our people come to understand this postion,

65-562 7-3177

88 3042 PW 1/283

Vol. II, No. 28

August 20, 1948

80th Congress, In Recess

Senaior Pepper's Clerk, Kramer. Refused to State if He Was a Communist

Congress is in reco but Congressional committees are working full blast. Much has arpeared in the press

about the spy hearings. The President cries "Red herring" and "Politics." However, one cannot attend a spy hearing without feeling that one is in the presence of something more rotten than a red herring and that if politics is back of

the hearing let's have more politics.

We listened to Charles Kramer, also known as Krivitisky. He was formerly Senator Pepper's chief clerk on the Subcommittee for Wartime Health and Education of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. All told, he spent some 14 years in the Federal Government (1933-1946). He began in the Department of Agriculture and then moved over to the National Youth Administration. Later he served as an investigator for the Senate Subcommittee non Civil Liberties. After a sojourn with the National Labor Relations Board and the Office of Price Administration, he was employed by Senator Kilgore and then by Senator Pepper. He is now engaged in research for the Progressive Party under Henry Wallace.

Kramer epitomizes one large group engaged In subversive activities which has been called before the House Un-American Activities Committee for questioning before being referred to a Federal grand jury. He is a product of the New York City public schools and has a B.A.

and M.A. from New York University.

When asked if he was a member of the Communist Party he refused to answer, stating he did so in the exercise of his Constitutional privilege against self-incrimination under the fifth amendment.

Slippery Witnesses Shielded Themselves Behind the Constitution Refusing to Answer

Over and over Kramer refused to answer questions on the ground of self-incrimination. One wonders if any loy-

American would find it self-incriminating to affirm that he was not a Communist. If one is a loyal American, is not one proud to declare that

he wishes no part of Communism?

Kramer stated he had signed a loyalty oath when entering the service of the Federal Government and on subsequent occasions. However, he could not remember what he had answered to the direct question on his employment blank "Are you a member of the Communist Party?"

When asked if he would have hired a Communist while he himself held a Federal post that permitted him to hire personnel, Kramer stated he would hire the person qualified for the job without questioning his race, creed, or political affiliation. Congressman Mundt (R., S. Dak.) asked Kramer if he thought a man could be a Communist and also loyal to the United States. Kramer stated he did not see why not. Congressman Hébert (D., La.) castigated the witness by saying "You know you sold your country down the river."

Questioning proceeded hour after hour. Kramer and others like him marched to the witness stand accompanied by lawyers who put answers into their mouths. One particularly annoying witness, Abraham Silverman, who boasted three Harvard degrees, found himself unable to answer anything until his lawyer told him what to say. One Congressman, thorough'e annoyed, shouted "You have a Ph.D. das to from Harvard. Can't you answer a simplal adtion as to whether or not you know Misely an exwithout asking your lawyer what, roll taxes is

_d cheap."

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FSA Officials Have Direct Pipelines To Communist Groups Via Davis and Boas

There are various ways in which to work against the United States Government. Some join the Communist Party and

dedicate themselves to the overthrow of our Government by violence or by subversive methods. Others collaborate with Communists and with Communist-front organizations. The backs of their hands are lilywhite, the palms soiled with pitch. Mike Davis and Boas work with Communists and Communist-front organizations. Ewing, Altmeyer, Cohen, and Falk work with Davis and Boas. Whether the Federal Security officials operate even more closely with subversive groups remains to be seen. The that concerns every citizen is that this significant concerns every citizen is that this ligroup within the Federal Government is angular to be promoting State Socialism.

U.S. Officials Use Report on Japan as Sounding Board for State Medicine Views

AND CONTRACTOR OF STREET

The Report of the Mission to Japan is an excellent illustration of the way in which the Federal Security boys

work. In this report, so surreptiously written, so carefully concealed, is to be found the flowering of the nationalizers' plans. For this reason, if for no other, the report should be studied.

It will be recalled that when I testified before the Senate Health Subcommittee, I particularly stressed the fact that Social Security officials favored a capitation or panel system of medicine. This was stoutly denied by Falk, although he himself, all through his volume on *Medical* Care Insurance, had pointed up the advantages of a capitation method of payment.

We shall quote from the Wandel-Mountin-Davis-Staten-Sanders Report on Japan concerning methods of paying physicians under the proposed national compulsory sickness insurance scheme for that country.

"... the present method of paying doctors on a fee-for-service basis has serious drawbacks...

"The method of capitation payment which has been used for many years in a number of other countries should be given serious study; it has both advantages and limitations. Each practitioner who wishes to participate in insurance practice agrees to abide by the regulations and his name is placed on the list for the information of the public."

Japan Report Makes A Special Plea for Capitation or Panel Medicine as Does Falk

The report continues: "Each insured patient selects a practitioner and his name is placed on the list of the doctor

of his choice. Every insurance doctor thus becomes responsible for the care of a specified number of insured persons, and he is paid a fixed amount per year (the 'capitation fee') per person on his list."

At this point in the report we come upon the real sales talk for capitation or panel medicine. It bears a ing resemblance to a similar glowing description of the capitation system in Falk's Medical Care Insurance. The report states: "This method of payment is simple from the doctor's standpoint, since there is no billing procedure and, since patients change doctors rather infrequently, the doctor's income is relatively stable and predictable. The total expense to the insurance fund bears an exact relationship to the number of insured persons and hence is closely related also to the total premium income. Once the capitation payment is fixed for a given period, the expense to the insurance fund can change only if the number of insured persons changes, since it is not dependent on the number of services rendered."

That sentence contains the very essence of the inequity of the capitation method of payment. The scheme calls for an unlimited number of services for a fixed fee. No man in his right senses would sign such a contract. The capitation system is so unworkable and so unfair to the medical profession that even the International Labor Organization condemns it and states that the only practicable method of payment for medical services for entire populations is by salary. One has every reason to ask why our United States representatives to Japan proposed a capitation method of payment as desirable when the objections to it were well known.

Indeed, the authors of this report hold out to members of the medical profession the inducement that they need not do too good a job of doctoring because they will be paid only for the number of names on their lists not for the services rendered. Says this extraordinary document: "There is no incentive on the part of the doctors to give an unnecessarily large number of treatments, for his payment is based only on the number of persons for whom he assumes responsibility."





Paging Hippocrates! Sanders and Company Give New Reasons for Professional Conduct

New ethical and professional inducements are offered to the medical profession in these words: "... the patient

is protected against refusal of the doctor to treat him by his privilege to change doctors, since the doctor will lose his insurance income if his patients change to other doctors. Thus this system tends to police itself, so far as safeguarding funds and satisfaction of patients are concerned." (Mission to Japan, p. 97.)

It is illuminating to read the criteria for a satisfactory system of payment. The authors of these criteria are: statistician Sanders; unemployment insurance expert Wandel; public health officials Mountin and Davis; and housing expert Staten. In summing up the brief for capitation these authors state: "It is believed, however, that the fee-for-service system offers least promise of fulfilling the criteria . . ., and that study and experimentation should be given to other methods with a view to their application and extension as rapidly as experimentation proves their feasibility. Such experimentation might well start with a trial of the capitation method in areas where conditions are most favorable, especially with respect to cooperation from the local doctor." (Loc. cit., p. 97.)

Our FSA Planners Paint **Welfare Paradise For** Japanese—And No One Restrains Them!

Viewed in its entirety, the Japan Report is a veritable planners' paradise. It makes the Beveridge scheme look

Thus the Federal Security planners puny. recommend:

- 1. Old-age benefits beginning at 60 for males and 55 for females.
- 2. Survivors' benefits amounting to 50 per cent of what the deceased was receiving or would have received had he qualified.
- 3. Invalidity benefits. Total invalidity and incapacity for remunerative work of any kind would be compensable for non-occupational cases only.
- 4. Temporary disability benefits. Cash benefits amounting to 60 per cent of earnings.
- 5. Unemployment compensation. 60 per cent of earnings; 26 weeks.
- 6. Medical care. Complete medical care and hospitalization for workers and their dependents.

Wandel Sanders, and Cempany Are Not Pikers in Paradise

When it comes to indoctrinating the Japanese about Western concepts of the Welfare State,

the Federal Security boys certainly go all out for Government hand-outs. They have set up socal security goals under a comprehensive system of national compulsory social security for the Japanese that would "cost 11.3 per cent of payrolls (including family allowances) at the outset, 14.9 per cent in the sixth year, and 24.8 per cent at maturity. If family allowances were not included in the t e. these percentages would change to 14.9,19.7 and 35.2 respectively."

Our Federal planners are counting on continued Government subsidies (family allowances) being included in Japanese wages as an encouragement to, or compensation for, large families. If such subsidies are continued, the social security plan would ultimately take 25 per cent of payrolls; if discontinued, the ultimate cost would be 35.2 per cent of payrolls. At maturity, this program would require 22.2 per cent of payrolls for old-age and survivors benefits and 6.5 per cent for medical care.

Payroll Tax Praised As "Expedient Tool"

We have discussed in detail these specific recommendations for the

Japanese people, because they indicate to what lengths our Federal welfare planners will go when there is no one to supervise or restrain them. Does anyone save a believer in State Socialism or Communism think there is wisdom in having the people of any country turn over to a central Government more than one-third of their national income to finance a Government system of social security? Obviously, no one would have any money left for private saving. Free disposable income would be so curtailed that the people would be reduced to a state approaching serfdom. If this report on Japan does nothing else, it shows what social security officials have in mind in their world planning.

The report also shows how favorably disposed these same officials are to that diabolical Bismarckian invention—the payroll tax. Sanders, et al., say: "As a taxing device, moreover, the payroll tax, despite its possible liabilities as to incidence and effect, does offer practical advantages which make it administratively an expedient tool . . . collection of payroll taxes is comparatively easy, prompt, and cheap."



Spotlight is Kept on FSA Officials in Order To Expose Corruption In High Places

Occasionally readers question the advisability of devoting so much time to the activities of Federal Security offi-

cials. Here are the reasons: The Federal Security Administration, comprising the Social Security Administration, the Public Health Service, the Office of Education, and some miscellaneous units, is a billion-dollar organization. It is in a position to wield great power. Its programs permeate our daily lives. Health, education, welfare, employment, and social security concern every single individual as a taxpayer, as a present or potential beneficiary, or both. If officials in top policy and administrative positions in this agency mislead the people, publish dishonest reports, break Federal laws, engage in lobbying, squander public funds, and lie at Congressional hearings they are unfit for public office.

The Bureau of Research and Statistics in the Social Security Administration is headed by Falk and Cohen, protected by Altmeyer, and officially approved by Ewing and Truman. There is now ample evidence in the published record and even more ample evidence not yet presented that this particular cell in the Government has for years exerted an influence out of all proportion to its size. Falk and his associates have produced an enormous amount of material designed to sell the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, or something like it, to the people at large, to organized labor and social workers in particular, and to Congress first, last, and always. Altmeyer and Cohen, or their representatives, have preached the Gospel of Geneva, i.e., the Socialist program of the International Labor Organiza tion, up and down this hemisphere and in the capitals of Europe and Asia. This whole campaign for national compulsory social security, including tax-supported medical care, has been paid for by the American taxpayer.

We have watched this whole thing going on for over a decade. Should we remain silent? Should we touch upon it lightly? Should we pass it over with a few "objective" remarks? Should we be merely descriptive and dully unanalytical? We believe the only way to extirpate the social security cancer from the vitals of the American people is to tell the story of its growth and then to show its day-by-day penetration to

every organ in the body politic.

House Hearings on Investigation of FSA Released. Studebaker Charges Sustained

We have observed that the one best way to expose corruption in high places is to name names. produce unimpeachable

documentation, and get officials on the witness stand under oath. While at the moment Oscar Ewing is particularly in the spotlight the activities of Altmeyer, Cohen, Falk, Perrott, and the group responsive to them are more important in the long run. Ewing is a transient.

Congress endeavored to clip Altm happened? He shifted his staff to owner parts of the agency. Wilbur Cohen with a smaller job is scheduled to be reclassified upwards on Altmeyer's orders to the \$10,000 level. Why? Some of Falk's staff, shifted to other payrolls, still work for him.

This week the House Appropriations Committee released its hearings on Investigation of the Federal Security Agency. Donald Kingsley, Acting Administrator of FSA, testified on August 4 in regard to Studebaker's charges. Ewing, Mrs. Zilpha C. Franklin, Ewing's Director of Publications and Reports, and Dr. E. B. Norton, former Deputy Commissioner, U.S. Office of Education, also appeared. The Studebaker charges were substantiated by admissions of witnesses under oath. Facts brought out were:

1. Ewing, through administrative orders and otherwise, has gradually been changing the FSA so that the Surgeon General and the Commissioners of Education and of Social Security are stripped of many of their former functions. These have been appropriated by Ewing.

2. There has been centralized in Ewing's immediate entourage a sizeable publicity staff taken from the subordinate agencies without the knowledge and approval of Congress.

3. Ewing's office, through Mrs. Franklin, exercises censorship over technical staff in the Office of Education.

4. A process of centralization of power has been going on by transfer of agency libraries, publicity staffs, and other functions and personnel to Ewing's office.

Congressional Recess

Congressional Committees are recessing until

after Labor Day although staffs are busy. Our next issue will appear in September.

MARJORIE SHEARON, Ph. D. Legislative Consultant 65-56402-3617

October 19, 1948

Miss Margaret L. 2325 University Avenue Hew York 53, Hen York

Door Kiss Ryan;

1 wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter postmarked September 19, 1948, at New York, New York, together with enclosures.

Your interest in writing to me as you did is indeed appreciated and you may be assured that your letter will be made a matter of permanent record in the files of this Bureau.

In the future if you should receive information which you feel would be of interest to the FBI you night find it more convenient to communicate directly with Mr. E. Scheidt, Special Agent in Charge of our New York Office which is located at 607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square, New York 7, New York.

Sincerely yours,

John Migar Hoover Director

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SAC, New York (with copies of incoming for information.)

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Enclosed with Miss Ryan's letter was some correspondence addressed to Mauri H. Friedman by Stuart Maydon of Washington, D. C. In this correspondence Haydon mentioned the hearings of the House Committee on Un-American activation and specifically Charles Transr. No identifiable information is contained in Bureau files concerning Dr. Friedman and Stuart Raydon is a free lance to newspaper correspondent in Washington, B. C. There are mmerous peresces. to him in Bureau files and in December, 1947, He is not known to be active in Communist

affaire.

65-300092-3037 p.11 116-48397

No identifiable information is contain Of In 201948 files

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

concerning corresponden

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Director, FBI

SAC, New York

October 27, 1

ALEXANDER KORAL SECURITY MATTER - 0 (Bureau file 100-355779)

Enclosed herewith is a clipping from the New York Herald Tribure of October 20, 1948, wherein it is stated that KORAL plans to sue the Board of Education, New York City, for reinstatement.

The Bureau will be advised of all devalopments re this matter. Refer above-stated information to case entitled GREGORY; ESPIONAGE - R, Bureau file 65-56402.

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Enclosure

- New York file 65-14603

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STATES GOERNENT H. B. Fleicher L. Whitson October 28, 1948 HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMPRICAN ACTIVITIE The Bureau has recently received from the Washington rield Office a publication of the House Committee on Un-American Activities entitled "Hearings Regard Covernment." A review of the Friedrick Covernment. A review of the Friedrick Covernment of Alexander Stevens. The Bureau has recently received from the Washington Field ACTION: It is recommended that this publication Records Section and that it be completely indexed in the large ing From page 503 through page 1033 should be indexed in the Gregory Case; Espionage - R." From page 1035 through page 1266 and from page 1278 through page 1346 should be indexed in the case captioned Whittaker Chambers; Internal Security - C. From page 1267 through page 1277 should be indexed in the case captioned "Alexander Stevens; Internal Security - R.W There are attached three copies of the aforementioned publication for the use of the Records Section. 10 1255 311 Center Attachments -Sant 184255 Sq En RELL HERE DATE DATE

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HEARINGS REGARDING COMMUNIST ESPIONAGE IN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTIETH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

Public Law 601

(Section 121, Subsection Q (2))

JULY 81- 40GUST 8, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 18, 16, 17, 18, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 20; REPTEMBER 8 AND 9, 1948

Printed for the use of the Committee on Un-American Activities

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1948



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Director, FBI

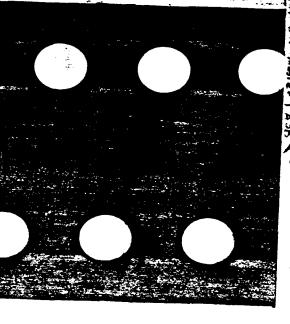
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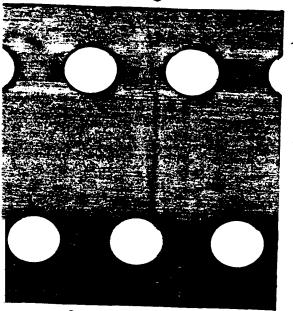
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heing transmitted herewith, 12 copies of hearings before the garding Communist Espionage in the United States Govern mittee on Un-American Activities, entitled 3 capies to ma. Ja In accordance with Bureau instructions, there are "Hearings

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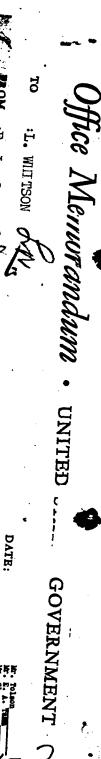




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OM :F L. JONES

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is being made a part of the Bureau's file. negative of the photograph of Bernice Levin who was named by Bentley as one of her sources in Washington. This photograph There are attached hereto two positives and one

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GIDEE 3 1948

DATE:

November 16, 1948

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Papers Relating to Jacob Gale

licaing papers were written in the Roglish language:

ited States passport for Jacob Relain

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t dated August 16, 1926 at Berlin, Germany, on th of the American Consular Services. This letter was from L. S. tereis. It relates to an explication made by MAINIE to have an extension

atter dated 10/14/28

to to another letter from 1. S. CHASE to JACOB RAISIN, dated at erlin, Germany on October 18, 1928. In this letter, Mr. CHASE advised Mr.

II 65-14603

Filles that the Department of State had just authorised the Consul General a saleing pessport, ralid only for his journey to the United Stat

this letter is on the stationery of the Seegue, William La Foster, Secretary-Treasurer, 2 West 15th Street, New York, New Yorke This letter is addressed to the CEC of the W (C) Page and reads as follows:

This is to certify that Courade Is Natiolog has been a number of CP W since 1919 and he left for the United States with the consent of CC CPSU.

> Secretary of the CC CPS (signed) XEEGAROVITCE

Assistant Chief of the ORG Department of the CC CPSU (signed) XEZHOV

random dated 6/9/26

This preservation, dated at Moscow on June 9, 1926, on the letterheed of "The Executive Committee of the Communist International", reads a felless

"This is to certify that J. IX COLOS joined the Communist Party of incrice at the time of its organization in 1919 and has been a member of the Communist Party and the Markers (Communist) Party since that time. Courses COLOS has held many responsible Party positions, such as Mistrick erganizer, and reseatly Secretary of the Seciety for Technical Aid to Seviet Exerts. In her been granted permission to proceed to the Seriet Union and to work for the BRAIS organisation at the request of that organization, and is lefer to the Commist Party of the Soviet Valone

Preservelly yours

Denoral Socretary#

Letter dated November, 1929

This letter is on the letterhead of the Reception Committee for the Soviet Fliers, auspices of the Frieds of the Soviet Union, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, and reads as follows:

seate from Mory Mir of the Pole Ground reception to Series Singe.

PRINCE OF THE SOVIET UNION Beith Designia, Secretary

Amorandum dated 8/7/30

the United States of America, Matienal Office, 43 Bast 125th Street, New York, New York, and reads as follows:

The Baily Worker and Proiheit offices for the Subcommittee of the Control Countesions

Secretary OCC "

Letter dated 9/19/33

This letter is on the stationery of the Communist Party of the Mailine Suffic of America and is addressed "to whom it may concern" and signed by Mark Machiner, Secretary, Wassi. It reads as follows:

special with for the Secretariat and we request you to give his every possible

letter lated 14/1/2

Inch, addressed to Thear Come Golfoment, 2700 from Park South, Brown, New Jacks Octobs to Thear Come Golfods. It appears that this letter is to reads, in part, in follows:

it should be get it from the section. We are rather serry that you are remaining in Los Angeles. During the summer, the unit was not very active and a great deal has been neglected. Come Schaeffer left for Soviet Union and will not be back before December. Come Suttinger, as usual, does not attend meetings.



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The same of the same of

CREER, INC., is in the name of CELINGOLOS (wife of MACON GOLOS). It is esertification (COLOS), son, is listed as beneficiary in this

September 1 Gert

to in the make of CV COLOR, 30 heat 99th Street, New York, New York, with

The following memoranda and correspondence were in the Russian language and were translated by Mrs. Merie Boguslav.

Letter deted 9/19/31

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Partners spine 1/20/30

problem is altressed to Course Colors and rooms

to the best, thoughtful and kindred course,

G. DUDNIK SS Bressa *

Copy of certificate

This certificate was given to Comrade GOLOS by the Secretariat of

the Moscow Housing Department, and states:

"Since Courade I. N. GOLOS and his family is leaving Measur on a mission, the Secretary of Moreov Munitag Department, is compliance with his request, incured his wishes of residence from January 2, 1929 to January 2, 1930.

Wereter / MAXAROGE FOR

Macon Office of "Bebroflet"

9, 1929. It lists used household things and books, ten pieces of beggage, and has noted; consignor, I. N. GOLOS; address, N. Communist House 27, apt. 72; station of arrival, New York; consignor, I. N. GOLOS; address, Angeleafae

extense dated 1/9/29

Seted Jamery 9, 1929, and it is noted thereon that GOLOS paid 6-02 rubles.

timer and us dated 13/27/26

This memorandum is addressed to the fellowing:

To the Bureau of Gells Aireed under The Control Countition of the Seviet Union, Communist Party (3) - Belebevik

To Courseld Engaturista

"Joer Courades

Party soled so to mission Com. 805/08 (in old number of the American Communist Sarty), make the mission Com. 805/08 (in old number of the American Communist Sarty), make the semand of the Comt. Gome, to de Party work in Americal Comression and was one of the organizars of the American Formulat Party. He departure was delayed. I had already received several latters from my Contra Gome, where they are sermently acking so to haven his departure to the for Journal John Communist greatings,

The Hopesentative of the American OF under the LaLe (K.I.(9)) Executive Committee 9

Customs House Receipt

This is a Mescew Customs House receipt dated August 1, 1929, which states that ten pieces of baggage, including household goods, wearing apparel,



MY 65-14603 bedding, books and a bust of Comrade Haywood, were sent from Moscow, U.S.S.R. Letter dated 1927 This letter, on the Letterhead of the Control in POR TECHNICAL AID OF THE WHITED STATES AND PARISH SO THE WHITE OF THE SCHOOL SERVICES, 799 Broadery, Boy Land City, Property & Land States and rolls as Ellion The late of the la bediet for technical his to the Fall D. betheless in the second of the s and other Institutions in V.S.S.R. to Popler ald to Courade Stice to his north The Postral Durant Qu S. Palit Bill Certificate dated 12/21/26 This certificate, en letterhead of the AUTOMONOUS INDUSTRIAL COLONY "KUZBAS", Head Office, Moscow, is dated at Moscow and reals to Tellents

Sesimose Enneger of the Board in Antonomous Industrial Deltay Turbers, the best invited by us from merica, where he was neutring as the Sentetory of and Manager of the Sectory for Tectorical Add to Moving Section Sections, and Manager of the Sectory for Tectorical Add to Moving Section, particularly solutions as an associate work. In the Serve-mentioned position, which he are equipment for a total of more than six million rubbes. Commune Science shows great devotion to his work and ably excepted his responsibilities. He fall trustmently worker and, as such, may be recommended to any administrative or managerial daily in the Seriet Government Institutions or industrial Organization.

to the hardness constitute to his baseleds of the hardest median for the hardness of the hard hardness of the hardness of the

dertificate dated 12/3/26

Also on the stationery of the AUTONOMOUS INDUSTRIAL COLONY "KWZBAS",

this certificate states as follows:

the management of Antonomous Industrial Colony as the Manager. The management of Autonomous Industrial Colony has me objection to his departure abracks.

| Head of Personnel

II - Addressbooks, Calling Cards and Personal Notations of Jacob Goles

\$11p of paper deted 4/k/29

This slip of paper reads as follows:

"This will acknowledge receipt of full accounting from J. 00108 for \$2,792.11, received through Mrs. E. M.

CHARLES DIRBA .

Slip of paper dated 4/4/29

This slip of paper roots as follow:

Wheestvod from J. GOLOS Seven Handred Hinety-One and 86/100 dollars

MORNS PROPERTY

Hip of paper

Be 1921

BENLEY STEER

bern August 8, 1896

mother BENENIG'S MELLY

Lather GEORGE 8 Letzer

Tip of paper

This slip of paper bore the notation FINKELBERG, 442 Jackson Avenue, Bronx**

HI 65-24603

Cart 189

This part is labeled "Working Gard 1920 New York Brinting Processes"s Union \$50, Card \$69", for member JOS NAMINIE.

Mir occos

"A. FINKELBING TILL Langiellow Avenue Bronz, Now York

"Palecha, 7-26-5"

list of talling Card

Mr. ROBERT/CHRISTIANSES Baltic American Line

Mr. M. HURST 14 Gerden Street, WCI telephone MUseum 1456

R. S. KRIMER 400 Professional Building 330 North Charles Street Baltimore, Maryland

GOS ACHIDMAN 11 West 42nd Street, New York, New York

MEILD &. EDWARDS Cenard Steamship Co., Lad., Liveryool

Mis of paper dated 11/20/28

This miss of paper here the notation - "To the cutest men in

Booklet

This small booklet bears the caption "National Hotel, Upper Bedford Place, Russell Square, London WCI; name (RASIN, Esq.; room, 359; date 13/9/25."





Photographs

1. small photograph of MARTHA ACTION 2. small photograph of CLANATON

alip of paper

This Wisp of paper contains the fellowing, benearlities motion

Tie taken

- le general strike
- 2. unpreparedness
- 3. MIN waits
- 4. wage difference
- 5. general relief
- 6. insufficient help
- 7. new codes
- 8. building the Party
 - a. Negro question
 - b. united front
 - c. Secialist (not legible)

Slip of paper

This slip of paper had the netations

Foreign Frees

LOWINGTON (IR 42))
Liab Speaking at 40th Street.

Addressbook

This addressbook had the notation:-

Wies H. MRONDZ WPD #2 Summerville, N.J.

and

HY 65-14603

At East 7th Street See Lock, See Took

Mrs. W. CARLSON 304 Ster Street Chicago, Illinois

Hold Walter Avenue 2063 Walter Avenue Brook 24

GREGIERG \$50 East 164th Street but floor CHILIN C/4 MEON 78 Greberd Street For York

M. AMPSHATSKY 1437 Franklin Avenue Brenz

B. GITION Spring 4594 Foundation 4464

The following two addresses appeared on the flaps of return envelopes:

apparently a Brenz aldress) Chicago, Illinois

Card Cartificate

This card has the fellowing appearing thereen:

member of the FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET BEING, Walted States Section, dated October, 1990.

Mip of paper

contains the fellowing notations

4x 46L 3x 76B 2x 80L Open R-35

Pest Card

Total pard is addressed to Three Committee, 2231 Brooklyn Avento,

Mily of paper

with the number 36110 thereon, dated November 6, 1932, appears to be a receipt, as it states:

*Received from GCEOS Bex Office \$ 224.90 6.70

There is a printed note at the bottom - "CP USA Factors, per and signed by JAMES FIELD".

Calling card

who was

Dr. GAPOLOSKY
Surgeon Dentist
3163 Comey Island Avenue
Brighten Boach Station
Brooklyn, New York
The opened 3595

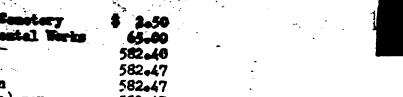
Brenz, New York".

Mat of shocks and statement

This list of checks and a bank statement, in the estate of BAVID BASEIS, deceased; MCOR BAIRIN, Mainistrator, 1368 Sharidan Arenno, Bronz, New York, indicate these checks to be made out as follows:

HAON Y	Buttifiere Constery	A A A
1/2/1	Bring Henranestal Works	\$ 2.50 65.00
11/1/3	Redisin -	582.40
11/1/34	No-Endelman	582-47
11/1/34 11/1/34	Louis Raisin	582-47
12/8/34	E. Se (or le) mer	582-47
TH 01 24	N. Millet	582-47





Notation on

This notation is as follows:

"Dinner tendered to Mr. J. N. GOLOS of the WORLD TOURISTS, INC. and his party going to celebrate the 18th anniversary at Moscow, U.S.S.R. The menu is dated Wednesday, October 23, 1931. The following signatures appear under the caption "autographs" on this menu of a farewell dinner; the dinner was held aboard the PMS Aquitania:

GARFIELD BOULTER Port Arthur Onterie, Canada

JULIUS REBEKIG Stelton, W.J.

GLADYS KILORJIAN

MERROB / PAJAKIAN CHARLES FRUTON

GERTRUDE/LEVINE

RICHARD NAGG

BREJAN MOSS Chicago, Illinois

GEORGE CASARJIAN Chelses, Mass.

SARATEDIS

I. LUBORITZ

GARFIELD BOULTE

MARTIN JANIAN

MARY KILORJIAN

ARTACHUCHIAM

BEATRICE LUBEN

FREDA GEMERT

BROIS AVICH, Chicago, Illinois SIMONASCHROVIAN Astoria, New York

A. MITRESSIAN

BURROUGHS New York City

ANNA SHALIF, Brooklyn, New York

The following appears beneath JANIAN'S name:

"Born in Turkey 1902, immigrated 1914 to Syria, returned to Aintab in 1919. Participated in the defense fight against Turkey 1920. Came to Alippe, Syria, 1921. Came to United States. Now going to Soviet Armenia as

member of the delegation representing the HOG organization of U.S.A. Present address - 91 Belgrade Avenue, Reslinvale, Massachusetts, U.S.A.*

The following addresses and notations were in the Russian language and were translated into English by Mrs. Marie Beguslav:

J. SOUER 240 West 111, apartment 22

The following notation appears in a notebook:-

"At 7:25 our train left Moscow. Our American comrades and some pioneers saw us effe

*I will never forget, how one little boy walked ever to me and said: *American Comrade, please promise that you are going to bring up your son the same way as we are brought up here, in Russia -- to leve the working people and the peasants. * **

Addresses

Klara Kamerova c/o A. Breslav Neglinny Theroughfare 27 apt. 78 Noscow

Yiukev Lane 4 - 37 Kerobitany (Neve-Sibirsk)

Wishnia Tagil -a town Okrushcom V.K.P. (B) Region Committee of All-Union Communist Party of Belsheviks

To a member of Irongroup of CC VKP (B)

Abbre Central Committee

8. 0% Miller

Natalia Mikhailevna Mislig

B.O.4.3 linia, House 2, apt. 26A (line)

Flobruary 3rd

*On Peb. 3rd I left for Kharkov on a mission to hasten the convention of our commune. The train was 6 hours late.

"February Sth

7-8 in Ekaterinoslav

- 1. English Club
- 2. The condition of the town
- 3. Reorganization
- 1 4. Economics
- ' 5. Situation in the City

Ys. Nevikova (female) s/e Oynisk Jesus Maria 36 Mexico D. F., Mexico

Congune

"Nina Trudovaya" - "Field full of Labor"

On the 14th of February I arrived at the Commune "Eiva Trudovaya", where I stayed 3 days.

On Feb. 18th the Commune sent me (by horse-drawn carriage) to the village Hovopkrevsk. There I was told, that the trains are not going.

"Ilich (second mame) Lenin

Lenin passed away February 21st at 6:50 P.M. The funeral was on the 27th at 4 P.M.

"On Jenuary 27th at 4 P.M. we stopped at station lebasnia and saked for space on the brain.

"Clara Merkal, Kusnetsky lane, house 6, apt. 3. 4-21-85

"Maria, Versonofeevsky lane 7, apt. Gemfer's 305-92

Winking Markemterg # (People's Commissariat of Trade).

MIRINGOV, SAMUEL,
Sivtsov-Vrashek 20, apt. 5; Telephone 3-91-45 Arbat
Central Isum, Slush. 2-86-03

*On March 3-nd, I and Comre BERG went to Kharkev to attend a conference of our communes. The train was 2 hours late, and we arrived there in the evening.

- * Yagodich B., Lubianka #14.
- w Yagodia OGPU Petrovka

works with Foreign countries.

WYCKSW Kameneba, Secty Eshakeb 1-69-42

XSCHLESINGER

Consul General in the German Foreign Office for Russian Affairs; Delegate of the League of Mations for Russian Refugees in Germany

"YENGERORSKY, Hebe-Vereski g --lobsky Lane (illegible st.) house 4, apt. 5 38-3 -88-83

1 - 22 - 20

M. M. STEIN, Arbat 54, apt. 50

√Shklar

Menser

March 7.
Libeva #37985
visa is valid 3 months

2 addresses in English

A STRIZ d/o Mrs. Bloom 2907 W. Division Street -Chicago,/Ill.

Tremont/3990

GEORGE OSHICUN ap. 33 Ekaterininsk Leninekach (PH) Selbank pretiv Gosbanka z

epposite the State Bank -Vladimir Takevlevich Tsesarsky

Zevkind

Pelpred = plenipotentiary representative
Kurgovsky prospect (Ave.)

Dom (house) 18

Shumov - secret

Polpred's

Class - 1888 Crotom-Parkway
Shulsky, Twerskaia, 5
18 D VTSIK - The AllmRussian Central Executive
Committee

and the second second second

Industrial Bank - Promyshlenny Russian Trade - Rossiisky Torgove -Industrial Bank - Promyshlenny Bank

LOSCOT

Moscow

11 Twerskaia St.

Reen 110

The House of Soviets - Dom Sovietey

The 2nd House of Soviets g 20u Dem Sovietev
Mirenositskaia St., House #16, apt. 7, room 31

Babicha - Sele - (village) Bogorodskoe, Glebovskaia Št., Suverov's House N 1513 (?), 5-03, 56

Leningrad Chernyshev lane, 14, apt. 14, Tel: 1-73-48

Sytinsky lane 64, apt. 12.
Barr Esplande 6243

Kursky Station

B. Moscowsky Hotel 401
* XWOOD Representative on Chicage Daily News

Volfson
Tharitsyno - country place
Zavarsky's house
Pokrovsky Side
1.31.5 street car

WHITENY - 4-31-88 Room 27

"The 16th we passed the Russian border and
te Riga.

At 6 A.W. we arrived

The 15th.

Today we passed the Latvian border, came to Libava (Libau). Stopped at Hotel 'Perm'. We are surprised at their low prices in comparison with Moscow's. The party agreed to see the Immigration House where are kept the Russian emigrants who are supposed to leave for America in July. The day was ended by seeing a moving picture: Waves epicurean - waves of leve.

ZELIMAN 2-95-69
Descroshkevsky Stell/19 apt. 16

Kulik
Belgian Cenvent
Malereseika 6-8, Room - 10
Kerli, Leontieva (?) 6.16, apt. 4
- Shenshiev

Pelsan Khlebereb-Ekaterinoslavsky region, Kriveroshsky district Masnege (?) Shirokoye bex 415 Comintern 3-30-50 Kellman 3-83-49

Kart - 5-82-97, Zhelensnovedsk Mineral Springs

Keslevsky Is10.12, apt. 2

**OVALCHIK, 3-5-3 -80, Dob....53

Zlechevskaya - Striminsky Boulevard, 6, apt. 45.

Zakarov 5-54-62 (5-36-82)

- 1 7 71
- 2. Bureau
- 3. Workers*
- 4.
- 5. Gubcom district party committee
- 6. Bureau
- 7. Tx. C. Central Committee

AUTOGRAPHS

BLLEN WA TAYLOR

London

England

Ardent regards to the Manager of World Tourism, Coursele Goles, for the good system in organising the tour to the Soviet Union.

I. S. TSYKHANSKY

BELLA RISKIN c/o Riskin's Drug Store 108 President Sto, Passaic, N.J.

(Riskin's name appears three times on this autograph card.)

- 19 -

III - Personal Correspondence of Jacob Goles and his Wife

Two letters of this group were in the English language and were written by a I , named PROSE", who is either a relative or a friend of GOLOS' wife, at her address 2045 City View Avenue, Los Angeles, California. The first is dated July 23, 1923 and the second, August 16, 1933. Both of these letters were addressed to GOLOS' wife, CELIA.

From these letters it could be gathered that CHLIA and her son, MILTON; had at one time resided either with the person writing the letters or in that party's immediate vicinity, in Los Angeles, California. At the time these letters were written, Mrs. GOLOS and her son were with JACOB GOLOS in New York City.

The following correspondence is, in the main, letters that passed between JACOB GOLOS and his wife, CELIA, at the time she resided in Les Angeles, California. All of these letters are in the Russian language and have been translated into the English by Mrs. Marie Boguslave

On the first of these letters, no date appears, and the letter is signed by "YASHA" and is from JACOB GOLOS to his wife, CELIA. In his letter he advised that he was already in Berlin and that he intended to travel in a day or so to Paris, and then to London, and that en January 23rd he would sail from Southampton and arrive in New York City around January 29th or 30th. In this letter, he states "Enclosed you will find a letter to Come LOVESTONE, which you should hand to him personally". He states, "Please don't hand this letter to anyone but LOVESTONE personally. Try to see him urgently since the letter is very important".

In another undated letter from GOLOS to his wife, GOLOS makes the remark that he had a let of work to do and that he hoped to get three visase. If he did get the three, he would go to London and Southampton, and from three, he intended to go back to the U.S.S.R. He also states in this letter, "I do know that it must be swfully hard for you but you know very well that it is difficult to help you from Russia and that's why I ask you to come to me. We would live nicely here. Well, you, yourself, must solve this probleme. The question of bringing up our MILTON is also an important one. I would like him to live in U.S.S.R., of course, if his health will permit it. Celis, it is possible that the living conditions in U.S.S.R. are not as good as in America, but you knew well that pretty soon there, in U.S.S.R., it will be much better than in America".

On a postcard dated December 18, 1923 to CKLIA/GINSBURG, 318
North Chicago Street, Los Angeles, California, GOLOS states, "Temorrow
our steamer is leaving Dansig. In another day I'll arrive in Libava (Libau).
As soon as I get to Libava, I'll try to go to Moscow. I'll try to write
you more, if it will only:

38tble. Your Yashaw.

CELIA GINSBURG evidently is the maiden name of GOLOS' wife.

In a letter dated January 15, 1932, GOLOS advised his wife that he had returned from the U.S.S.R. and he asked his wife to come to New York; that he would then take an apartment; otherwise, he would live by himself in a room. He also tells her that he will answer her many questions about the Soviet Union in other letters in the future. He told her that her Russian friends had sent regards and wished to see her over in Russia.

In a letter from GOLOS to his wife, dated March 22, 1932, he advised that he was going to Moscow on March 26th. He states that he does not think he will have a good time in Moscow since he has to work there and work hard on a definite kind of work. He also advised his wife not te write to Moscow since the letters could be loste

In a letter dated September 15, 1932, GOLOS advised his wife that he had sent her a Party ticket and the boy's transfer papers.

In a letter dated October 22, 1932, GOLOS advised his wife that he was still in love with her and wanted her to come back to him with their son. He states there was a misunderstanding but she should not sacrifice her love for non-existent causes.

On October 3, 1932 GOLOS wrote to his wife and scolded her severally for not letting him know she suffered from a heart ailment. He said he was very hurt that she had advised her friends of this and not him. He states that he could not visit her at that time since the Central Committee expected to send him to the U.S.S.R. seem. Yet, at the same time, he could not leave America because of his work. He stated he hoped to have his work cleared up soon and leave New York at the end of the month and would sign a new contract with "Intervists" in Mescawe

In a letter to his wife dated Movember 8, 1932, GOIOS describes a demonstration celebrating the fifteenth anniversary of the Soviet Union that took place in Madison Square Garden, New York City, on Movember 7th. He also points out that the German Communist Party had gained ten seats in the Reichstag during the last election and that the Communist Party now has

third place in German politics. Further, he writes, "Our movement is growing stronger in all lands. The people begin to understand that the Communist."

On December 5, 1932, on the lenery of the "North German Lleyd Bremen", GOLOS wrote to his wife that in a few hours he would reach the shores of Southampton and that the next night he would arrive in Berlin. He states that he has not heard from her and hopes to get her letter when he gets to Moscow. He states further that he will have more news from Berlin and Moscow and will write from there.

In a letter from GOLOS to bis wife, dated at Moscow on December 24, 1932, he advised her that he hoped to finish all his business by the end of the month and come to New York City on January 12the "Of course, he states, "it is difficult to say whether I'll be able to finish everything this date but I'll try since it is necessary to start the summer campaign. Lately, there was sent a small number of tourists by our office. This proves that there was no campaigning done in order to get a large number of tourists". He further states, "I have seen our mutual friends. Everyone sends regards to you. They are angry that you did not come with me. I promised them that either you, yourself, would come, or we'll come together the next time." He further states, "TellyMITKA that the Soviet Pioneers (children under the guidance of Communists) send their friendly greetings:

"Always ready, the Pioneers of the U.S.A.t."

On February 3, 1933, GOLOS, in a letter to his wife, complained about his business. He stated there were no passages and he would have to think of something else to improve the business.

In a letter dated February 6, 1933 from GOLOS to his wife, he said, "Yesterday the club arranged a banquet in my honor. The cause - my coming back from the U.S.S.R. My report was a success and all the money went to the 'Daily Werker's.

In a letter dated in February, 1933, GOLOS! wife was advised by GOLOS that "I am lecturing often and am very active in the movement".

In a letter dated March 1, 1933 from GOLOS to his wife, he tells her that he has had no time to write because FINKELBERG was leaving. He says his present business is about the same. He says he is very busy helping with the preparation of literature for the celebration of May 1st.

In a letter dated May 13, 1933, GOLOS advised his wife that in a few days he would send her some literature that she could distribute among

the workers to organisations.

GOLOS sent a letter to his wife on May 5, 1933 in which he stated that everything was just about the same as before. "Besides, he states, "it feels a little livelier in the office and we are the states, to get for them a larger number of tourists. But now, we will have a mass meeting. We are sending off the Scottsbore delegates to Washington. In the near future, we will have another meeting to listen to the report on a conference which will be held in Chicage; the conference of Tom Mooney's defense.

By letter dated May 12, 1933, GOLOS advised his wife that he was always busy with Party work although he did have time sometimes to take in a movie.

By letter dated May 2, 1933, GOLOS advised his wife that he was not feeling well; that he was tired since he had had no rest for a long time. However, he states, he could not leave the business and go to California. She should, rather, come to him in New York. Hear the end of the letter, GOLOS refers to a wonderful demonstration at which there were one hundred thousand persons. He stated that the weather was beautiful and this fact had been helpful in having so many people in attendance. He said many Negroes had participated in the demonstration; that the Scottsboro case attracted the Negroes "to our side".

In a letter from GOLOS to his wife, dated May 15, 1939, he discusses with her the fact that she should be coming back from California to him. He assures his wife that she is welcome home and he will be able to have a free passage for her from Chicago to New York City. He further remarks that he does not know when he will go to the U.S.S.R., as he is not ready yet.

GOLOS advised his wife, in a letter dated May 23, 1933, that he is glad she is feeling better and "you are recovered sufficiently since you will have to undertake a long journey".

Also included in GOLOS: correspondence were two postcards, undated. The first one states as follows:

"Dear Tasha:

On the twentieth of November I left Nagasaki and now I am on my way to Australia. I hope that there I'll be able to earn some money and then come to America. Kight new, we have arrived at Hong Kong. I went ashore. This is a big English town and it made a nice impression upon me. We will stay here two days.

The rest of the postcard is not legibile.

The second postcard states: "The steamship is a big one, so the rolling and tossing is not felt by the passengers". The writer asks that some money be sent to Magasaki, and nobody should know that he went to Australia. His address was given as Australia, Queensland, Brisbane Post Office Bex, Mr. SAMUEL MOGUSLAVSKY.

IV - Miscellaneous Papers Pertaining to Communist
Activities with which Jacob Golos Was Connected

The first part of GOLOS' papers were in the English language and are set forth as follows:

The first of these papers is a copy of a discussion outline, dated August 10, 1931, titled Miners! Strike". In the upper, right-hand corner of this paper is a notation, "Communist Party of the United States of America, District #2, AGITPROP Department". This discussion is divided into seven divisions, as follows:

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Importance of strike
- 3. The present situation
- 4. How the strike began
- 5. Shortcomings
- 6. Achievements
- 7. Tasks

There was also a copy of a paper labeled "Report CCC CP U.S. America". This paper purports to be a summary of activities of the Communist Party among textile workers and is divided into the following sub-divisions:

- 1. Historical survey
- 2. Progressive textile workers
- 3. Textile Mills committees
- 4. Paterson strike

- 5. New Bedford textile workers union
- 6. Economic situation in the industry
- 7. Reasons for drep in union membership
- 8. Party influence
- 9. Recommendations

Among these papers was a letter from MARGARET FORTAINE, which was enclosed with smother, addressed W. J. SPUNE, Box 225, Pineville, Kentucky. The letter reads as follows:

"Dear Comrade Goles,

"A swell solution-already 100% improvement. There is no terror here in Pineville as yet and we can work quite openly.

"The miners are very militant at present—but have absolutely no food to go on so the strike's outcome is entirely a matter of adequate relief.

"If we do not get in a lot of relief at once, there is only ene answer. The strike is spreading on basis of thinking they will get relief—in other words, they seem (illegible) hired to strike.

"All of the money which I came down with has been commandeered for strike work. Could you possibly prevail upon Levin to send me ten bucks. Even supper for the bunch of us is problematical. and no breakfast this AM.

are even to us unbelievable. They only have food for a day or two. I spoke to all of the people and got them to a meeting and made a speech and was surprised at my new found ability. Schlar asked me to write for the Novy Mir, but I am to write almost daily appeals for relief which will be sent to today about the Anchor Mine.

(signed) "Comradely yours,

Margaret Fontaine

Also among the papers was a report, set out in verbatim as follows:

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE CENTRAL CONTROL COMMITTEE TO THE CENTRAL CONTROL COMMITTEE ON THE WORLD TOURISTS, INC.

With World Tourists was established in 1927 for the purpose of helping the Party press financially. Since its organisation they have sent 682 tourists to the USSR. Since last year the business of the organisation increased about 75%. During 1930, 320 tourists were sent over; the composition of these tourists were mainly workers of the lighter industries, the majority of them needle workers. Of these 206 workers from New York City; 17 from New Jersey and the balance from various other parts of the country. So far, the World Tourists Inc. has functioned mainly as a local organisation.

With vast majority of its tourists went to the USSR for the purpose of visiting relatives; some went to look for employment, and a very small percentage went because of their interest in touring the USSR. Since 1930 the purpose of operating the World Teurists has been revised and this organization was given definite functions, i.e., organizing of workers tours in order to acquaint workers of the US with the achievements in the USSR and utilizing these workers to carry the message back to the US workers. The World Tourists

did not fully live up to this purpose. As a matter of fact, this organization, as well as the suriliary erganizations involved, did not follow up these contacts for the Party er for auxiliary organizations. In this respect, the World Tourists failed partly. Although this organization did quite some business during its existence, it has proven to be only a financial organization, with ne political aims

PRESENT CONDITION

The organisation, up until a few months age, consisted of three members on the Board of Directors: Comrades M. GOODMAN, J. GRODSKY, the third member of Directors did not meet regularly - months passed after each meeting and the organisation was practically run by one member who migned checks himself, without a counter-sign; paid and incurred bills without first having them decided upon by the committee; arranged tours and appointed conductors in the same way.

*Only two months age the Central Executive Committee added two more comrades to the Board of Directors - Comrades A. FINKKLBERG and J. GOLOS. At present, the Board meets regularly every two weeks. However, matters have not been fully cleared up due to lack of time and Comrade GOODMAN having had to leave the office on personal business for about 5 weeks, the recommendations of the members of the Board have not as yet been acted upon.

*The staff of the organization consists of:

Comrade Goodman Party member \$50 per week W Vernibrooks \$40 . Esther Misman Mon Party \$40 Comrade Moviek Party member \$10 Part Time Publicity O. Aleshak Non Party working on commission basis as solicitor earning about \$25 weekly. watshateff - a representative in the USSR receiving \$100 menthly

PINANCIAL SITUATION

"At the present time the World Teurists is not in very good financial shape. It has a deficit of about \$6,000 due to some of the auxiliary organizations having berrowed that sum and the money cannot be realized at present. Furthermore, the closing of the Bank of US affected this organization which had \$2,000 deposited there.

"Statement of the Accountant

MAS of Sept. 30th: This shows a prefit for 7 months of \$8,656.46. This profit indicated is not correct as the organisation has not yet settled with the Intourists for about \$5,000 which the accountant has taken off the books and credited to the World Tourists, showing this amount as profit. The Intourists demand this payment and the real profit should show as around \$2,000 to \$3,000.

WIn looking over the above statement we note that the World Tourists paid \$1,173.70, most of it to Loshak, in commissions; Loshak does not do any work in soliciting tours but utilized the offices of the organization also its publicity and when a Russian speaking prespect comes in he is turned over to him who makes use of these people and turns them in as his solicitations.

*In looking over the entire statement you will find the following high overhead. (The statement is attached herewith)

Stationery-Printing (exclusive of adv. and for effice alone, for 7 months - \$ 2,103.83

Postage		
Telephone-Telegraph		782.30
Foreign Offices		890.15
Travel Expense		3,000.57
Advertising	•	958-65
is does not include the main adm		2,543.71

(this does not include the main adv. which is given by the SS lines gratis)

"During the last two years, two trips were made by Comrade Geodman to the USSR. The last trip cost the organization about \$1,300, not figuring the ticket; his full salary was paid him while he received board, hotel and other expenses from the Intourists while abroad.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The Sub-Committee of the Central Control Committee presents the following recommendations for the approval of the CCC:

*1. We do not see the necessity of having agents in fereign countries while the companies selling tickets have their agencies everywhere.

*2. It is not necessary to have a representative receiving a salary of \$100 monthly in Moscow while the duties of the Intourists include taking care of all passengers coming in from all tourist organizations to the USSR.

*3. We consider that the staff at the present time should consist of no more

"2 full time workers and one part time worker, an errand boy and that salaries should not be higher than the Party scale."

M4. That the organization should have two accounts, one for the line and Inteurists, and the other for office expenses. That checks are to be signed by two members of the Board of Directors; monthly financial reports to be issued: a voucher system organized and monies belonging to the lines not to be used by the office. That general everhead expenses be reduced to the minimum.

"5. To organise groups in accordance with trades and industries and make special programs for their visiting the special industry in which the group is interested. More attention to be paid to the heavy industries.

*6. To organize a few more branches in the following cities: Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh; in order to assist the representative of the Intourists in this country to get the desired amount of tourists.

"7. That future tourist contacts be utilized.

WS. That conductors be picked by the Board of Directors with the main intention of utilizing them for the Party upon their return.

"9" That before trips to the USSR are made by any functionaies of any auxiliary organization, they be taken up in detail by the Party Committee as to length of stay, salaries, and expenses, which are to be considered and decided upon.

#Fr	ater	nally	subr	nitt	ed,		
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Su	b-Ca	mmitte	00 01	th	• C	ntr	al

Also included among these papers was a report titled "Report of Special Investigating Committee of the Central Control Commission into the Conditions of the 'Daily Worker's, which pertains to conditions in the "Daily Worker" around 1931, and consists of fourteen pages, in all-

Another paper contained in these papers is a Report on the Situation in the Bys Industry".

Another paper is a "Report, as of March 31, 1931, on the Comprodisty Publishing Company, Inc.". This report is prefaced by a letter, dated June 10, 1931, to the Management Committee of the Comprodisty Publishing Company, Inc., 35 East 12th Street, New York, New York, and starts out -:

"Attention: Submitted, herewith, is our report based on an audit of your books and records for the months of January, February and March, 1931. Enclosed, herewith, we submit to you the following exhibits and schedules."

Also included in these papers is a letter, dated February 26, 1935, captioned -:

*FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION Interpetional Bureau

To the American Section, FSU

Dear Friends:

"It is important that our national sections should take up the question of the organization, through the FSU and Intourist, of FSU groups of tourists to visit the Soviet Union during the coming months. The taking up of this work on a bread scale will give many advantages to the development of our organizations and activities in the different countries:

- 1) It will give more facilities to visit the Soviet Union, on reasonable terms, to many workers and others who cannot be included in our workers! delegations.
- 2) It will enable our FSU sections to send active workers in the organizations, functionaries, shock workers, etc. on short visits to the USSRe
- 3) It will previde our FSU sections with ever-increasing opportunities to win new members and active workers from amongst those who have had the beefit of visiting the USSR. It should be the aim of our FSU sections each to organize two or three of these FSU tourist groups in the course of the present years

"Every help and assistance will be given to the FSU in this work by the Intourist administration in Moscow and by the representatives of Intourist in the different countries. Special arrangements will be made to provide these

with the ordinary tourist groups; and where large and really good groups are organised, the Foreign Bureau of the VCSPS will help by providing special leaders for these groups, in addition to the ordinary Intourist guides and interpreters and also by securing facilities for visits to the factories etc. Where groups of minimum of say, fifteen people, can be organized, special terms will be arranged by Intourist which will permit of the FSU including a representative of its own in the group without cost. Our sections must discuss and work out with representatives of Intourist the special features they wish to be included in the itinerar; for the group; these will then be forwarded to the Intourist administration in Moscow and everything will be done to meet these requirements. A copy of the suggested itinerary should also be sent to our friend, G. SHARIKOV, Room 409 Selianka 12, Moscow, so that he can help in assisting to meet the wishes of our friends.

Whe think that the organization of these FSU Tourist Groups opens up a prospect of new and important activities for the FSU sections. We hope you will take the question up energetically, discuss and prepare your plan of tourist groups in conjunction with the representatives of Intourist and begin the practical work of organization at once. Please keep the IB regularly informed of all you activities in this connection.

"With best greetings,

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION
International Committee

Also included in the papers is a report captioned "A Short Report on the Latest Phase of the Firms' Immigration to Karelia". Along with this, is another report captioned "To the Courades Intending to Go to Soviet Karelia". Above this report there is a Lenghand note to "Come Goles".

The following, not captioned, pertains to World Tourists:

WERA BROOKS: Student of Workers! Tour Dept. Went to Russia with Martens in 1921. Worked with Markomodel. Claims she had responsible position there. Made a few attempts to join party there but was not successful. Came back to America in March, 1928, with Comrade Hathaway and joined the party here. Got a permit from the USSR to leave before coming here. Is now a member of our section 4 executive and also exec. member of office workers! union. When she first came back to America she worked in Amderut then with a capitalist tourist agency in the Amelgamated in New York; then went to Chicago and worked for the party district there. Came back to NY in April of this year, then

Day Indian

Swerked in the national LB for two months; then got a jeb in World Tourists.

The late of 5 numbers:

A. FINKEIRERG

Max OGLOB GOODMAN

JOE SHODEKY

The rest for the effice is \$2000 per year. Leased for three years with three months, I month for each year, free.

	TOSHARB	\$50 40 10 40 7	salary	pub Ster Err Com	licity we no-bkpr. and boy mission b selling t	
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GCSHAES previously worked in FSU. New works in Russky. GCEOS, writes articles

*SOCKMAN eluiss he intends cutting down on staff in December. That ergo is busy from April to August, business stope in Septe and again begins in Octo

again is Herch 1990. Left HARTIMEROFF and ESTHER RIBMAN in office first time. See participal purposes.

The 1928 and 1929, of the people who went to used, 90% were of the middle class who went to see relatities. In 1929 a small percentage went to investigate industrial made no contacts with the people who went accross, and came back. Does not know winttees may of them joined our auxiliary organizations, except that the ILD only took list of names to be used. Thether any gains were made in this way he does not know

MANNA SHATOFF is the agent for the World Tourists in the USSR and gets a salary

"of \$100 per month.

"GOODMAN has administrative authority.

*In 1929 gross ir 3 of World Teurists was \$89,000 in 1930 150,000

#19% of income was from workers. Overhead expenses were 16% leaving a profit of

#25% profit on etherse

There was also a report entitled Report on Unit Eleven, Section Fourteen of the GP-usa*. This is a general entline of the work of this unit.

The following papers, belonging to JACOB GOLOS, were in the Russian language and the translation into English was done by Mrs. Marie Boguslav:

The first of the papers is concerning the setup of the White Guard organization. It is eaptioned "A Scheme of White Guard Organization" and is an outline of this organization and its operation. The second of these papers is captioned "The Gultural Work of a White Guard KISHIN".

The next of these papers is captioned From "The nussian-American Anticommunist League". The league's address, according to this paper, is Station PPO Box #4, New York, New York.

Another paper is captioned "The Mighest Scientific Courses in Current Policeman Techniques in Paris".

Another is captioned "Russo-American Citizens" Club and the Kossak

Many of these papers referred to industrial development in effect in the United States, England and France in the late 1920's. One of these papers relates to the armament production in France, England and the United States.

Morkers Club 'Nevy Mir (The New World) : ".

Another is captioned "The Workers! Newspaper (Novy Mir)".

-PENDING-

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York:

This matter is receiving continuous attention and leads are being set out by teletype and letter for immediate coverage by auxiliary offices.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

The following Confidential Informant was mentioned in the report of SA Donald E. Shannon, dated at New York on OCT1 3 1048

T-1

CIRKER'S MOVING & STORAGE COMPANY, INC., > 316 _ .46th Street, M.Y.C. STANLEY CIRKER, Manager of this warehouse, advised that JACOB GOLOS stored his personal effects at this warehouse in July, 1937. On September 1 and 2, 1948, Agents of this office, with the expressed permission of STANLEY CIRKER, examined the personal effects of GOLOS and many photographs of material, in storage, were taken. These photographs are being retained as exhibits in the New York file.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIS 136 1831 BY SP.5 Mg Key DATE 5 25/88 3043 PWY AB

65-56402-3688, 3689 CHANGED TO 61-6328-99X1, 100-363704-X

NOV 29 1951

NOV 29 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIS 125 135 EXPLOSIVE DATE 5/25/88 3042 PW 120

65-56402-3690 CHANGED TO 101-1335-36