

FOIA

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

HQ (GERMANIA) **FILE**

SUBJECT Silvermaster

FILE NO. 65-56402

VOLUME NO. 15

SERIALS

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Cal 50
m 1 375 A Goldberg?

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York 7, New York

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MSSD*

Re CA# 85-2588 agree 3042 PWT/lb 1-14-86
CA 75-1121 3042 PWT/lb 12/16/87

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/22/82 BY SP6BJA/KCS
91,121

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

RE: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ET AL
ESPIONAGE (R)

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith as enclosures with this letter are three photographic copies of a chart prepared by Special Agent (A) Fred R. Youngblood. This chart, which is based on the statement of Confidential Informant Gregory dated November 30, 1945, depicts the transmission of information from approximately October, 1938 to December, 1944.

Two photographic copies of the chart are being furnished to the Washington Field Division with a carbon copy of this letter.

Very truly yours

E. E. Conroy
E. E. CONROY
S. A. C.

~~DECLASSIFIED BY 6080~~
~~ON 01/22/82~~
~~BY SP6BJA/KCS~~

Enclosures (3)

cc: Washington Field - Enclosures (2) - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Encl. Behind File

SPECIAL DELIVERY

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&
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65-56402-1043
1-16-46
19 JAN 8 1946
EX-37
37

EWD:IV

65-14013

JAN 20 1946

Re: Nathan ²⁴⁴ ~~Young~~ Silverman ¹⁵

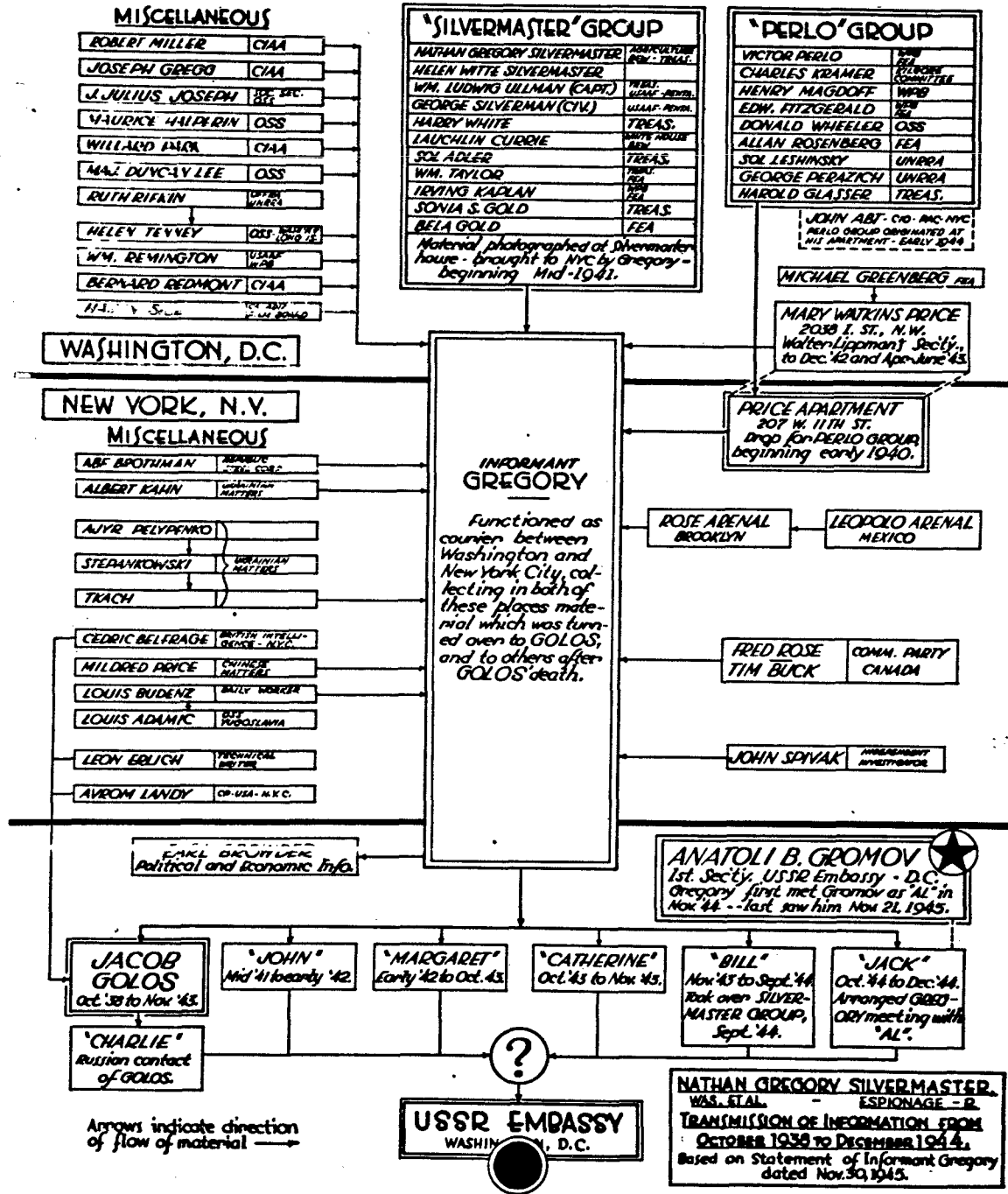
- MILLER, ROBERT
- GREGG, JOSEPH
- JOSEPH, J. JULIUS
- HALPERIN, MAURICE
- PARA, WILLARD
- LEE, MAJOR DUNCAN
- BRIFKIN, RUTH
- TENNEY, HELEN
- REMINGTON, WILLIAM (U)
- REDMONT, BERNARD
- SISE, HAZEN
- SILVERMASTER, HELEN WITTE
- ~~SILVERMASTER, HELEN~~
- MULLMAN, WILLIAM LUOWIG (CAPT)
- SILVERMAN, GEORGE
- WHITE, HARRY
- CURRIE, LAUCLIN
- SADLER, SOL
- TAYLOR, WILLIAM
- KAPLAN, IRVING
- GOLD, SONIA S.
- GOLD, BELA
- PERLO, VICTOR
- KRAMER, CHARLES
- MAGDOFF, HENRY

- FITZGERALD, EDWARD
- WHEELER, DONALD
- ROSENBERG, ALLAN
- LESHINSKY, SOL
- PERAZICH, GEORGE
- GLASSER, HAROLD
- ABT, JOHN
- GREENBERG, MICHAEL
- PRICE, MARY WATKINS
- ARENAL, ROSE
- ARENAL, LEOPOLO
- ROSE, FRED
- BUCK, TIM
- SPIVAK, JOHN BROTHMAN, ABE
- KAHN, ALBERT
- PELYPENKO, AJYR
- STEPANKOWSKI
- TKACH
- BELFRAGE, CEDRIC
- PRICE, MILDRED
- BUDENZ, LOUIS
- ADAMIC, LOUIS
- ERLICH, LEON
- GLANDY, AVROM
- GOLOS, JACOB
- CHARLIE

- JOHN
- MARGARET
- CATHERINE
- BILL
- JACK

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DATE 12/16/87 BY SP5/ly
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STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

LW:hh

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: December 15, 1945

FROM : D. M. LADD

Handwritten initials: DL

SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, with aliases, et al.
ESPIONAGE - R

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

Attached are memoranda regarding the following individuals whose names have appeared in connection with this case:

- Oscar Altman
- Hilda Baldacci
- Paul Baran
- Charles A. Bell
- Daniel Bowen
- Charles Brett
- Joseph Cooper
- Jack Fields
- Laury Glasser
- Leo Gold
- Sonia Gold
- Grace Granich
- nee, Grace Maul
- Menahem Greenberg, with aliases
- Michael Greenberg, Michael Gibson
- Alger Hiss
- Timothy Hobson
- Irving Kaplan, with alias
- Irving H. Kaplan
- Molly Kasson
- Philip Olin Keeney
- Alexandar Koral; Richard Koral
- Charles Kramer, with aliases
- Charlie Kramer, Charles Krivitsky
- Solomon A. Lischinsky, with aliases
- Sol A. Lischinsky, Sol Leshinsky
- Scott Lockwood
- August Raffry
- Bernard Redmont
- Louis Sass, with aliases
- Lewis Sass, Louis Schwartz, Louis Szaszhajos, Louis Roberts
- Warren Leonard Sharfman
- Hazen Sise
- George Alfred Tesoro
- Michael Tkach, with aliases
- Michael Tkacz, Michael J. Tkach, M. Mastivsky
- Sam John Van Hyning
- Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein
- Doctor Abraham Wolfson, with aliases
- Street, A. Wilson Street, Abram Wolfson

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Copies of these memoranda have been furnished to the New York and Field Offices for their information in connection with the investigation of

Attachments

December 12, 1945

4/29/86 #254269

DECLASSIFIED

RE: OSCAR ALTMAN

BY SP6BJA/CW
2/16/87

3042014/13/108

Introduction

On December 7, 1945, the Washington Field Division advised the Bureau by teletype that on the night of December 6, 1945, George Silverman was observed having dinner with an Army officer, a Navy lieutenant and an unidentified woman who is believed to be Henrietta through information previously received through a confidential source. The Army officer was subsequently seen driving a car bearing D.C. plates 83-239 which are listed to Oscar Altman, 502 Sixth Street, Southwest, Washington, D. C.

A complete review of the Bureau files in the name of Oscar Altman failed to reveal a case file or background information concerning this individual. Several references were made to an Oscar Altman as follows but it is not known whether these references refer to the above-captioned individual.

The report of Special Agent Jephtha S. Fuller, dated August 11, 1943, Washington, D. C., entitled, "Walter Egle; Denaturalization Proceedings - G" reveals the following information. Captain O. L. Altman (Oscar L. Altman), Assistant Chief of Air Staff at E.M. and D. Army Air Forces, Pentagon Building, was interviewed in July, 1943, in connection with the subject of that investigation, Walter Egle. Captain Altman, according to this report, advised that he had known Walter Egle since 1936 and that he had made his acquaintance at Ohio University where they were both employed as instructors for the school. Altman stated that in 1937 and 1938 he had lived with Walter Egle in the same home and that Major Sufrin also had lived with them on the home campus. Altman stated that he left Ohio State in 1938. Captain Altman's information concerning Walter Egle was to the effect that Egle was entirely loyal and patriotic to the United States but that he had entirely sympathetic feelings for Germany as a country.

One Oskar K. Altman of 4700 12th Street, Northwest, was reported in 1942 to be a member of the Washington, D. C., Branch of the International Geneva Association, also known as the Geneva International Association, Incorporated, and Geneva Club.

Investigation reveals that the International Geneva Association was founded in St. Louis in 1904 and that as of 1942 the membership was small and that there was no un-American activity on the part of the officers.

The report of Special Agent L. L. Tyler dated April 9, 1941, Washington, D.C., entitled, "Oscar K. Altman; Internal Security - G" reveals the following information. The Washington Metropolitan Police Department submitted a report dated March 24, 1941 which revealed that Oscar K. Altman, white, 43 years

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age, is employed as manager of the Hi Hat Club at the Ambassador Hotel, 14th and K Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., and resided at 4700 12th Street, Northwest, telephone National 0975. He was born August 7, 1898, in Vienna, Austria, arrived in New York City on November 20, 1922, and became a United States citizen on October 2, 1938, in the District of Columbia. Altman was described as not the type of person who would make derogatory remarks about the American Government or take part in political discussions. A neighborhood investigation indicated no unusual activity and no foreign sympathies.

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December 15, 1945

Re: HILDA BALDACCI

A check of the Bureau files was made relative to the above individual in view of the fact that she is, at the present time, sharing office space with Victor Perlo in Room 3700, Social Security Building, Washington, D. C.

The Bureau files reflect that Hilda Doris Baldacci is the subject of a special inquiry, Office for Emergency Management. The investigation conducted reflects that she was born June 16, 1923, at Claremont, New Hampshire, and attended the North Hampton Commercial College, North Hampton, Massachusetts. The investigation reflected no derogatory information.

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A review of the Bureau files reflects the following information relative to Paul Baran: 3042 PWS/MB

A newspaper clipping from the Chicago Daily Tribune dated March 17, 1945, reflects that Paul Baran, Russian born refugee, had been assigned to the OSS Polish desk where he analyzed reports on Polish matters for the determination of American policy. He was subsequently transferred to the Anti-Sabotage Division of OSS. Barans left Moscow, Russia, during the years of civil war and settled in Germany. Many of his relatives joined the Communist Party. In the early 1920's Baran joined the German Communist Party and shortly thereafter was assigned to confidential mission in Carpatho, Russia.) In 1933 when the Communist organization was looking for German Communists holding passports of other countries because they could travel with relative safety in Nazi Germany Baran appeared as an economic expert in a Polish trade delegation. In this roll Baran posed as a Polish citizen. This position was obtained through a relative who was a Polish citizen. It is alleged that Baran communicated with Communist workers through Warsaw, Poland, to receive secret assignments and that he acted as a courier for political missions.

He is reported to have arrived in the United States in the Fall of 1940 after the fall of France and was undecided as whether to pose as a Russian or Polish subject, and it is alleged that this hesitancy on his part proves that Baran had not severed his connections with Moscow as no member of the German Communist Party could obtain a Russian passport without being affiliated with Moscow.

An article in the Washington Times Herald dated March 17, 1945, sets forth approximately the same information as above and in addition states that in the 1930's Baran spent some time in Russia and France as well as Germany and that he was suspected in German circles close to Communists as being an agent of the OGPU.

On November 25, 1944, one S/Sgt. Paul A. Baran, 2031 Columbia Road, NW, Washington, D. C., addressed a communication to Professor Oscar Lange, Department of Economics, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

On April 16, 1945, a note from one Conrad for Dr. Abraham Penzik requested that Penzik call Baron (correct name Baran), Washington, D. C., telephone Adams 8216. The Washington telephone directory reflects that a Paul Baran, telephone Adams 8216, is identical with the Paul Baran's residing at 2013 Columbia Road, NW.

One Paul Baran, Private United States Army, residing at 2013 Columbia Road, NW, Washington, D. C., was reflected as a sponsor in connection with the application of one Martha Winckelmann, an alien, to enter the United States.

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December 15, 1945

Re: CHARLES S. BELL

Charles Bell, a member of the class of 1940, University of California, writing in the student paper on September 11, stated his opposition to compulsory ROTC, claiming that the majority of the University of California students were of the same opinion. He proclaims student dislike of ROTC "blind discipline" as a symbol of Fascism. He states that surveys of student sentiment have "repeatedly brought out the desire to dodge the draft as America again goes to war" and that the ROTC is a "permanent peacetime draft of the intellectual fraction of our generation."

Bell's remarks and anti-ROTC editorials in the same issue were primarily the result of statements of Major General Barrows (National Guard, Retired) who was recently noted as stating that "if Communists start any rough stuff over here like they did in Europe, we will kill them first," and his later statements at the Harry Bridges deportation hearings concerning alleged Communists at the University.

Information received from a highly confidential source reflects that one "Gayet" had an appointment with Cochran and Bell (probably H. Merle Cochran and Charles S. Bell of the Treasury Department).

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DATE 5-5-82 BY SP6 Bja/Cs
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December 15, 1945

Re: DANIEL BOWEN

A check of the Bureau files relative to this individual reflects that one Dante Boano with various aliases, among these being Daniel Bowen, has been very active in Communist activities and has also been very active in the affairs of the National Maritime Union. Boano is reported as apparently dictating policies of the Communist Party in Norfolk, Virginia; is frequently in contact with Bern Margolis, Head of the Communist Party in Norfolk, and has attended meetings in Margolis's home. Boano has spoken before the Norfolk Victory Forum, a Communist front organization. Mrs. Alice Burke, State Secretary of the Communist Party, has held three different meetings with Boano in the National Maritime Union Hall at Norfolk, Virginia. In 1944, Boano was very active in carrying out the activities of the CIO Political Action Committee and continued to be in close contact with known and suspected Communists in the vicinity of Norfolk, Virginia. He subsequently was transferred to New York City where he became actively engaged as a patrolman for the National Maritime Union.

It can not be definitely ascertained whether the information set forth above relates to the Daniel Bowen in question.

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December 15, 1945

Re: CHARLES BRETT

A check of the Bureau files was made relative to the above individual in view of the fact that he had been in contact with Helon Tenney.

One Charles Lukens Brett, a United States citizen born January 3, 1913, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, arrived in the United States on the SS WILLIAM P. FEW at Baltimore, Maryland, on November 14, 1944.

One Charles Lukens Brett was the subject of a request for a name check by the U. S. Maritime Service on August 30, 1942.

One Charles William Brett, a seaman with an A.B. rating, was a passenger on the SS AQUITANIA which arrived in New York on July 28, 1943. It was reflected that he had an A.B. rating as a seaman; was 34 years of age, and was scheduled to return on a British ship operated by the Furness Withy Steamship Company.

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~~SECRET~~

December 15, 1945

Re: JOSEPH COOPER

A check of the Bureau files was made relative to the above individual in view of the fact that Helen Tenney, while under physical surveillance, was observed entering an antique shop owned by one Joseph Cooper, Fairfax Court House, Virginia, where she entered at 4:55 p.m. and left at 6:35 p.m.

Joe Cooper is referred to as an officer of the Jewish-American Lodge #215, International Workers Order of Maryland and the District of Columbia.

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[REDACTED]

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Joseph Cooper is referred to as a member of the State Committee of the Communist Political Association of Maryland.

Joseph Cooper is the subject of an Internal Security - C investigation by the Baltimore Field Division and was considered a key figure in Communist activities.

From a review of the above files, it was impossible to determine whether or not the Coopers referred to above might be identical with the Joseph Cooper of Fairfax Court House, Virginia.

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~~SECRET~~

December 13, 1945

Re: JACK FIELDS

A check of the Bureau files reflects that in October, 1941, one Jack Fields made application as a typist applicant and furnished his address as 4906 39th Avenue, Woodside, Long Island, New York. He was born September 7, 1916; 5 feet 8½ inches; 150 pounds. His mother was Rose Cooper, deceased, and his father was Sydney Cooper, deceased. His application reflected that his wife, name not given, was an actress, unemployed.

One June Fields, with aliases, Mrs. Jack Fields and June Gilpin, was the subject of a Security Matter - C investigation, which reflected her occupation as an actress and that her husband, Jack Fields, was in the U. S. Army. The registration records of the Borough of Manhattan, New York, reflected that June Fields listed herself as a member of the American Labor Party in 1942, 1943 and 1944. In 1942 Jack Fields was also registered from the same address as June Fields, namely 423 East 14th Street, New York City. Investigation reflected that June Fields was definitely known to have been a member of the Sixth AD Club of the Communist Party, located at 650 East Ninth Street, New York City.

One Private First Class Jack Fields, Hq. 3201, SC 50, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, was shown as having corresponded on March 24, 1944 with Abraham Kalkstein, subject of a Security Matter - C investigation.

On January 19, 1945 a meeting took place in New York City, at which time Lem Harris, Mother Bloor, Ted Bayer and Jessica Smith were present. During the meeting Bayer told Harris that he had an appointment with "the wise man" and wanted Harris' advice as to the proper procedure in seeing him. Harris advised Bayer to ask for Jack or Joe Fields.

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December 15, 1945

Re: MAURY GLASSER

A check of the Bureau files failed to reflect any information concerning one Maury Glasser. However, information was reflected that one Morris Glasser has been referred to by the Navy as being an individual with Communist tendencies. His last place of employment is reflected as being United Fruit Lines.

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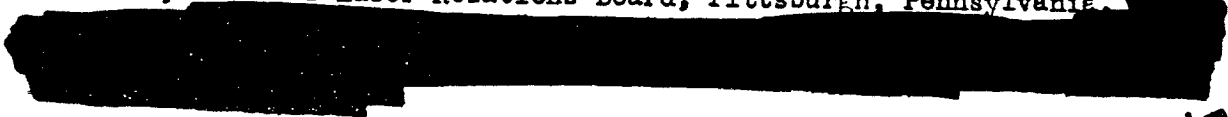
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December 15, 1945

Re: LEO GOLD

A check of the Bureau files reflects that there are three brothers, Charles Benjamin Goldstein, Leo and William Goldstein, all residing in Washington, D. C., and who have all at one time or other been active in Communist activities. The brothers have used numerous aliases and have on various occasions used one another's names. Leo Goldstein's correct name is believed to be Leon Goldstein. Information is available that he at one time worked for the WPA and later started a business of his own in Washington, D. C.

William Goldstein, alias William V. George, was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation while he was employed as an Assistant Field Examiner, National Labor Relations Board, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.



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Inasmuch as the brothers have used one another's names, the above information is being set forth relative to William Goldstein since there is a possibility that it could be of value in connection with the check on Leo Gold.

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December 15, 1945

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SONIA GOLD

At a party sponsored by Lodge No. 141 (Jewish-American - West Los Angeles) through the Emma Lazarus Division on February 17, 1944, at 4660 Melrose Avenue, the proceedings of which were to be contributed to the Morning Freiheit Association, Sonia Gold was one of the individuals present who sent greetings to the Red Army through the Morning Freiheit.

Sonia Gold is believed to be a member of the Executive Committee of Lodge No. 141 of the International Workers Order of Los Angeles. (C) u

One Sonia Gold, 3573 DeKalb Avenue, Bronx, New York is reflected as having sent mail on July 21, 1943, to Frances Clurman, wife of Morton Clurman, subject of a Security Matter (WP) investigation. E u

One Sonia Gold was listed as a member of the Professional Section of the Communist Party, USA, District 13, San Francisco.

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ON 4/29/86

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December 15, 1945

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#91,121

Class. & Ext. By SP/BJA/C
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
Date of Review 5-7-92

GRACE GRANICH
nee, Grace Maul #75-1121

Classified by 304 SPW/IMN
Declassify on: OADR 2/10/88

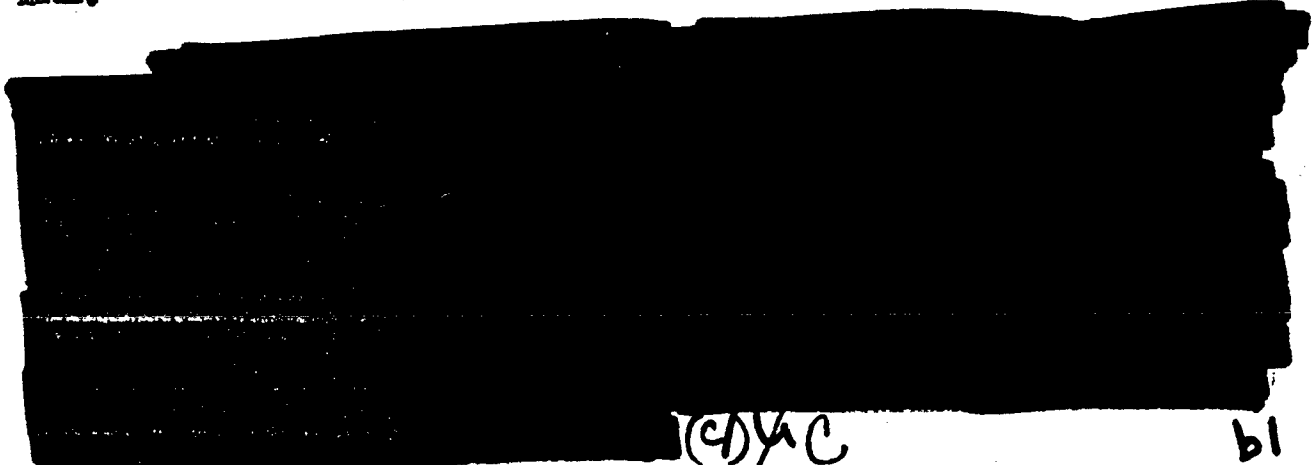
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Declassified by SP/BJA/C
Declassify on: OADR
3/21/83

A review of the Bureau files pertaining to Grace Granich reflects that she has been an active worker in Communist affairs in New York City and was from 1935 to 1938 active in China. Her husband is Max Granich, and it is noted that his name and return address was listed on the back of one of the letters written by Al to Steve Nelson in the Comrap Case and by this fact it may be assumed that both Grace and her husband, Max Granich, are connected with the Comintern Apparatus. It will be further noted in this memorandum that both Grace and her husband are well acquainted with other individuals also known to be connected with the Comintern Apparatus.

In June of 1943 when Steve Nelson made a trip to New York City, one of the purposes of which was to see Al, a surveillance reflected that on June 10, 1943, after leaving Ralph Bowman's residence in Peekskill, New York, that Nelson proceeded to New York City, arriving there around 5:00 P.M. After checking in at the King Edward Hotel, Nelson boarded a crosstown streetcar to First Avenue and 42nd Street, and thereafter boarded a downtown bus where he proceeded directly to the residence of Grace Granich. He was seen later that evening in her company.

Grace Granich was born on November 30, 1894, at Oak Harbor, Ohio. Her passports dated in 1935 showed that she had a father whose occupation was an attorney living in Placerville, California. Her father's name is Thomas Maul.



(C)A/C

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Following her return from Russia, the date of which is not known, it is known that in 1935 she was living in a summer cottage owned by Max Granich on Staten Island, New York City. In that same year both she and her

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husband obtained United States passports and went to China. Grace's Passport #18458, was issued on April 30, 1935. She listed as her address at that time Hugunot Park, Staten Island, New York. The exact date of departure is not known but the passport contains a renewal issued by the American Consul at Shanghai, China, dated May 12, 1937, a stamp dated January 21, 1938, at Marseilles, France, and a stamp dated February 3, 1938, by the Immigration Office at New Haven. It is also to be observed that from the passport of Max Granich and the similarity between the dates stamped, there appears the possibility that both Grace and Max made the trip together. From the materials obtained during the investigation it was determined that in China both Grace and her husband were active in Communist Party work. Max Granich was the editor of the Eastern Publishing Company located on Bubbling Wells Road, Shanghai, China. They were apparently acquainted with Madam Sun Yat Sen, Dr. Shafik Hatem, formerly with the International Peace Hospital in Yenan, Dr. Norman Bethune, and many others active in Communist work in China.

Informants at Grace Granich's residence in New York City advised that she was in possession of several articles signed by the Central Executive Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

After her return to the United States in 1938, her husband, Max Granich, took over the editing of the publication "China Today" which was formerly run by Philip Jaffe. The files indicate that Grace Granich became the secretary to V. J. Jerome at the Communist Party headquarters and later became the managing editor of the Intercontinent News and was registered as an agent of a foreign principal.

Concerning the Intercontinent News, the following background is being set out. In April of 1936 an arrangement was made between Earl Browder and the Russian newsagency Rundschau, Delta Verlag, A.G., commonly known as Runag, whereby news releases from Runag were to be furnished to Browder without cost in return for which he was to supply to Runag news from the Americas and to give the foreign publication writings on his books and writings to Runag. This agreement, according to Browder, was terminable at the option of each party and was made without the Comrodaily Publishing Company, 35 West 12th Street, or its successor after June, 1939, the Daily Publishing Company, both of which concerns published the Daily Worker, being a party to it. They however, according to Browder, accepted the benefits of the contract. This information was set out in the letter from Earl Browder dated June 28, 1940, addressed to the Daily Publishing Company, 50 East 13th Street, New York City, which was supplied by the latter to the State Department and a copy of which went into the files of the department of Justice.

On July 23, 1940, the assets of the Daily Publishing Company allegedly were purchased by Freedom of the Press, Incorporated, 35 East 12th Street, or

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50 East 12th Street, New York City. This company continued the arrangement with Runag pursuant to an exchange of cablegrams dated August 2, 1940, which were made a part of their registration statement filed with the Secretary of State on October 14, 1940. Freedom of the Press Company, Incorporated, continued this arrangement with Runag apparently, according to the Department, until April 1, 1941, when Grace Granich, doing business with Intercontinent News, contracted with Runag to become its sole agent in the United States. This contract was based on an exchange of cablegrams dated February 27, 1941, March 6 and 11, 1941, under the terms of which Grace was to have exclusive distribution rights for Runag's Cable Service in the United States. In a registration statement dated April 3, 1941, Grace Granich listed as her foreign principals "Service Universel De Presse, 81 Gorki Street, Moscow; cable address, Supress and/or Runag."

Concerning the Intercontinent News, it is observed that on January 12, 1939, Joseph Brodsky filed a certificate of incorporation in New York City for the Intercontinent News Corporation. The original directors were Max Granich, Victor J. Hanover, a known Communist sympathizer, and Sol Cohn. On February 24, 1941, Joseph Brodsky filed a business certificate for Grace Granich, doing business under the name of Intercontinent News at 799 Broadway, New York City, and on March 25, 1941, a certificate of dissolution was filed for the Intercontinent News Corporation. Then on April 3, 1941, Grace Granich filed her registration statement with the Department of State reflecting that her foreign principal was the "Service Universel De Presse", as noted previously. By her terms of contract with Runag, Runag was to have the exclusive right to reproduce all matters appearing in newspapers contracted by Intercontinent News to use Runag's cable service. Runag was given the right to publish such material in books or any other form in countries other than the United States and further, Intercontinent News agreed to provide Runag with daily cables, American news of events and press opinion. It is noted that the agreement stated that all cables to the Intercontinent News were to be prepaid and all cables sent the Intercontinent News in Russia were to go collect.

In connection with this enterprise, Grace published a news bulletin service furnishing her clients in bulletin form the contents of the cables from her Russian principal. However, due to a ruling of the Department that she must label these bulletins propaganda she discontinued this bulletin service and so advised the Department by letter dated January 11, 1943. Following this restriction she, however, continued to furnish information from Russia to her clients in New York City by having these cables delivered by messenger. The files indicate that the recipients of these Russian articles were mainly Communist publications which included the Daily Worker. She ceased doing business July 17, 1944, at which time her bound files of cable news dispatches were given to the Daily Worker.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On April 5, 1945, Grace Granich arrived in San Francisco, California, and was temporarily employed as foreign editor of the Daily Peoples World, the Communist dominated West Coast newspaper. Her work consisted of covering the United Nations Conference on International Organization. Investigation there reflected that while in San Francisco she resided at the home of Louise Todd Lambert, a New York Communist Party functionary, and worked in close cooperation with the Chinese Communist delegate to the Conference, Tung Pi-Wu, and his secretaries Chen Chia Kang and Chang Hanfu. While there she assisted in the publication of a pamphlet dealing with the "liberated" areas of China. While

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u.c. (handwritten)

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In San Francisco she was in contact with Frederick Field, Joseph T. Starobin, Helen Black, Steve Nelson, William Schneiderman, M. Baptistes Magnien, Benoit Francion, Richard Bransten, Ruth McKenney, Claud Cockburn, and other local Communists. From a confidential source, it was ascertained that in letters written from the Conference to her husband she showed acquaintances with Alex and Eva Bittelman, Illona Ralph Sues, a liberal writer, Millie Price, undoubtedly Mildred Price of the China Aid Committee of New York City. Among her writings to her husband were the statements: "If you haven't sent the material to Earl let me see it first... They are forgetting I'm a foreign editor now and such things are important to me. I nearly cried when I read the list of material sent to me and realized that I wasn't going to get a look at it." This was in regard to certain material sent to Grace Granich at her residence in New York City by Madam Sun Yat Sen. Other statements include: "Today I had a wonderful time. Spent the afternoon interviewing Lieutenant Colonel Pedier of Yugoslavia - one of our own - and what a lot of interesting stories I got." Another statement which concerns Grace's interview with the Chinese Communist delegates: "We are to see them some more for a long talk about China - then he tells me things are better than before since Hurley is backing Chiang 100 per cent on the dissolution of the Red Army". Another statement: "Just came from two cocktail parties, the first one an international affair, at Eleanor Kahn's place - all Communists." (b)

The files also reflect that Grace Granich saw Y. Y. Hsu and while in San Francisco wrote several letters to Philip Jaffe in New York City. (b) (u)

As a further connection with the case involving Philip Jaffe, it is pointed out that in one of the letters from Madam Sun Yat Sen dated October 28, 1944, Madam Sun Yat Sen told Grace Granich that John Service was returning to Washington and suggested that Grace Granich contact him because Service could furnish her with "fullest details as to latest developments". In this regard it is known Service actually arrived in the United States in November, 1944, and returned to China in January of 1945. (b) (u)

As further illustration of the connection between these individuals it is noted that other correspondents of Max and Grace in China include Dr. Shafik Hatem, mentioned previously. Hatem is a doctor connected to the Chinese Communist armies in Yenan and an outstanding figure in Chinese Communist and Comintern circles. After Service's return to the United States in April of 1943 he wrote to Dr. Hatem's brother in Richmond, Virginia, and later had a visit from him. Further Philip Jaffe received from Tung Pi-wu, the Chinese Communist delegate, a package from Dr. Hatem which Jaffe transmitted to Hatem's brother in Richmond.

The files reflect that after Grace's departure from the San Francisco Conference about May 24, 1945, and following her return to New York City, she (b)

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engaged herself in making arrangements for contacts of the Chinese Communist delegates Tung Pi-wu, et al, mentioned before. In that regard she contacted many well known Communists and Communist sympathizers including Lionel Berman, Adam Lapin, Carl Ross, Marty Popper, Fred Field, Lillian Benjamin, Dr. V. J. Hanover, a dentist and former stockholder in Intercontinent News, and others. In August of 1945 she made a trip to Washington, D. C., accompanied by the three Chinese, where she helped them arrange interviews with various influential people. It has been ascertained that she attempted to see Senator Claude Pepper and desired to see Secretary Ickes. Following her return from Washington, D. C., she discussed with Fred Field the organization of a Chinese information bulletin. It is believed that this bulletin developed into the "American Committee for Democratic Policy Toward China." This committee, it is known, has among its policies the furthering of interests of the Chinese Communists in China and the discrediting of Patrick Hurley, General Wedemeyer and other individuals favoring the Chiang Kai-shek Government. (u)

[REDACTED] (u) c b1

The Newark Field Division has reported that it was ascertained through a reliable and confidential source that Max Granich, the husband [REDACTED] b7D

The New York Field Division showed among Grace Granich's acquaintances the following individuals:

Janet Weaver, former correspondent of Intercontinent News Service and an active Communist.

Esther Carroll, 350 East 18th Street, New York City.

Albert E. Edwards, an individual involved in the Comintern Apparatus.

Joseph North, editor of New Masses and a close associate of the subject in the Comrap Case.

Rose Wortis. [REDACTED]

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Roy Hudson. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(c) b1

Mrs. Eva L. Lapin. On October 21, 1943, a conversation was determined to the effect that Mrs. Lapin was going to Brazil and that Ruth McKenney was going to give a going away party in her honor at which time Grace Granich would be present.

Georges and Helen Seldes. It is noted that George Seldes is the editor of the pro-Communist paper "In Fact". The Bureau's files reflect that Grace and Max Granich have on several occasions visited the Seldes in their home in Connecticut and are quite friendly with these individuals. It is noted that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(c) (u)

National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Incorporated. Grace Granich was in attendance at the panel session of the Second American-Soviet Friendship Congress in November of 1943. An informant in this connection referred to the Intercontinent News as a "stooge" directly controled by Tass Agency, the Soviet news bureau.

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Herbert Goldfrank. A confidential source advised in August, 1943, that Grace Granich brought greetings to Herbert Goldfrank, employee of the weekly "Masses, Incorporated", New York City, from his friends in Washington, D. C.

Neonila Magidoff and Robert Magidoff. Bureau files reflect that these two individuals are friendly with Grace Granich. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1 (c)

Nettie Price. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(c)

b1

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Anna Rochester. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (C)

b1

Mildred Price [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (C)

b1 [Handwritten mark]

[REDACTED] (C)

b1

It has been determined from a highly reliable and confidential source that in Grace Granich's residence at 339 East 16th Street, New York City, she has large quantities of Communist books and literature, including the works of Lenin, Earl Browder, Karl Marx, and others. In addition, it is noted that she has photographs on her walls of Suzi, better known as Madam Sun Yat Sen, pictures of Lenin and other Communistic ornaments. [Handwritten mark]

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December 6, 1945

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Classified by SLB/bjg
Declassify on: OADR
#254,269
3043 PWT/IMW
3/12/88 75-112

#91,121

Class. & Ext. By SLB/bjg
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.1.3
Date of Review 5-19-92
5-19-82

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Re: MENAHIM GREENBERG, alias,
Michael Greenberg, Michael Gibson

This individual is reported by the informant to have furnished information from about the summer of 1943 until about September, 1944, through his connections with LAUCHLIN CURRIE, Administrative Assistant to the President, and through his employment with the Foreign Economic Administration.

A review of the Bureau files reflects that MENAHIM GREENBERG was born on November 28, 1914, in Manchester, Lancashire, England, the son of ANCHEL and CLARA SEGAL GREENBERG. His father is believed to have been born in 1888 in Makovah, Russia, and is apparently a Soviet subject. He was formerly a wine merchant at 57 Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester 4, England. However, this establishment was damaged by enemy action during World War II, after which GREENBERG and his wife moved to 38 George Street in Manchester, where they presently reside. ANCHEL GREENBERG is retired but does occasional work as a club collector. CLARA SEGAL GREENBERG is reported to be two years younger than her husband.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

b1

(P), (S), (C)

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GREENBERG arrived in the United States at New York City September 30, 1939, aboard the SS "Manhattan" on a student's visa to attend the Graduate School of Harvard University under a Joseph Hodges Choate Memorial Fellowship from Trinity College, Cambridge. He remained at Harvard University from October, 1939, to January, 1941, residing at John Winthrop House, Cambridge, Massachusetts.



Refused

From January, 1941, to October, 1942, GREENBERG was employed by the Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 East 52nd Street, New York City. He began as a Research Associate and later became Governing Editor of "Pacific Affairs," a quarterly publication of the Institute. He also wrote for and assisted in the preparation of work for the "Far Eastern Survey," a bi-weekly publication of the Institute. During this employment, GREENBERG resided at 42 Perry Street, New York City, from June, 1941, to March, 1942, and at 51 West 12th Street, New York City, from April to September, 1942.

In November, 1942, GREENBERG moved to 3516 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., and entered the employment of the Board of Economic Warfare as a Senior Economic Analyst, Grade P-5. Until about October, 1944, he was assigned to the Far Eastern Division and worked on matters pertaining to Lend-Lease, Liberated Areas in China. Thereafter, he was principally concerned with the preparation of "Guides" regarding Japan to be used as bases for directives to be issued for Army occupation officials.

On July 7, 1944, GREENBERG was transferred and promoted to the position of Foreign Trade Analyst at a salary \$5600 in the Bureau of Areas, Liberated Areas Branch, Far Eastern Division, Southeast Asia Section of the Foreign Economic Administration. At approximately the same time, the Civil Service Commission began a loyalty investigation of GREENBERG and on December 1, 1944, he was declared ineligible to hold his Federal employment.

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The Foreign Economic Administration was notified on December 7, 1944, to terminate his services on grounds of questionable loyalty. On January 4, 1945, he was notified of his ineligibility by the Commission, and on March 20, 1945, appealed from this ruling. On April 24, 1945, the Civil Service Commission reversed its decision and cancelled its declaration of ineligibility. The reversal was reported to have been due to the fact that GREENBERG had become a citizen of the United States and that a passport had been issued to him by the State Department to travel to Chungking, China, for the Foreign Economic Administration. However, the latter assignment was cancelled by the Foreign Economic Administration. In this connection, GREENBERG received Naturalization Certificate #6370980 in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia on June 6, 1944, on the basis of Petition for Naturalization #17947.

On June 6, 1945, GREENBERG advised in a statement to Bureau Agents that he was employed as a Foreign Affairs Economist, Administrative Division, Enemy Branch, Foreign Economic Administration. He also stated that he had been recommended for promotion to the position of Chief, Government Economic Administration, Economic Administration Division of the Enemy Branch but had not yet received the appointment.

From about June, 1943, to the fall of 1945, GREENBERG resided in Fillmore Gardens, Apartment 292-B, 2700 8th Street, South, Arlington, Virginia, Telephone: Glebe 7779. Beginning in 1943, he maintained a checking account at the Riggs National Bank, 1503 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. Most recent information indicates that he is presently located at Apartment J-14, 7 West 15th Street, New York City.

The following is a description of GREENBERG:

Age:	31
Born:	November 28, 1914, Manchester, Lancashire, England
Height:	5'10"
Weight:	170 pounds
Hair:	Dark brown or black
Eyes:	Brown
Complexion:	Medium dark
Build:	Medium
Characteristics:	wears glasses
Marital Status:	Married to MARIAN GELIN, who was born October 15, 1917, Boston, Massachusetts, and has been a stenographer for the British

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Marital Status
Continued:

Broadcasting Company,
1150 Connecticut Avenue,
N.W., Washington, D. C.

Race:
Nationality:

Jewish
Naturalized United States
citizen June 6, 1944

IFC:

15 M 12 U OIO
L 16 W IRM

Passports:

British Passport #245421 issued
July 17, 1934; Special United
States Passport #41575 issued
October 3, 1944, not yet used.
4292209

FBI#

The records of the Bureau's Identification Division reflect that he was fingerprinted November 25, 1940, at Boston, Massachusetts for Alien Registration #5100328. He was next fingerprinted April 7, 1942, at Montreal, Quebec, Canada, for Alien Registration in connection with a re-entry request. He was again fingerprinted November 9, 1942, by the United States Civil Service Commission upon entering the Board of Economic Warfare.

Contacts



While at Harvard University, GREENBERG worked under PROFESSOR ^{Referred} RUPERT EMERSON and PROFESSOR JOHN K. FAIRBANK. PROFESSOR EMERSON later joined the Office of Inter-American Affairs and was reported to reside at 3431 34th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. PROFESSOR FAIRBANK entered the Office of Strategic Services and resided at 1306 34th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

^{Wittfold}
Dr. Carl F. Wittfold, Director of Research and Study, Chinese History, Columbia University, stated regarding GREENBERG "I know for a fact that GREENBERG's views changed abruptly in June, 1941, from isola-

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tionist to all out war for the United States. If the world situation were to change again, you will find that GREENBERG will change accord- to the party line. He is far beyond any fellow traveler stage and is not to be trusted.*

On an Alien Registration fingerprint card dated November 25, 1940, at Boston, Massachusetts, GREENBERG listed as the person to be notified in case of emergency MR. JOHN B. OARCKLIFE, 359 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FIELD, it will be noted, is a prominent New York Communist and head of the Communist front organization, Council of Pan-American Democracy.

referred

[REDACTED]

In a statement to Bureau representatives on June 6, 1945, GREENBERG stated that he met JAFFE through KATE MITCHELL of the Institute of Pacific Relations since JAFFE occupied a first floor office in the same building. GREENBERG claimed that the acquaintance was casual and that he had not seen or communicated with JAFFE in any manner since coming to Washington, D.C. in October, 1942. However, information received from [REDACTED] on May 18, 1945, revealed that JAFFE received a call from MICHAEL (apparently GREENBERG) who invited JAFFE to have dinner with him and expressed a desire to see JAFFE's new office. He stated that MARIAN was in San Francisco for BBC, and that he was alone in town for a few days. In this connection, GREENBERG's wife, MARIAN, has been employed by the British Broadcasting Corporation. Furthermore, records of the Statler Hotel obtained by Bureau Agents reflected a telephone call on February 11, 1945, from the room assigned to JAFFE to Glebe 7779 listed for MICHAEL GREENBERG.

referred

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With regard to HARRIET LUCY MOORE, a contact of GREENBERG at the Institute of Pacific Affairs, she is said to be Editor and Director of publications of the American-Russian Institute and since 1936 has allegedly praised the Soviet Union consistently. During the conversation mentioned above between JAFFE and MICHAEL (apparently GREENBERG) on May 18, 1945, MICHAEL requested the home telephone number of HARRIET MOORE which was given by JAFFE as Wadsworth 7-5378.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

When fingerprinted on April 7, 1942, for Alien Registration on re-entry to the United States from Montreal, Canada, GREENBERG gave MRS. H. AUSTERN, 129 East 52nd Street, New York, (address of the Institute of Pacific Relations) as the person to be notified in case of emergency.

Referred

[REDACTED]

Referred

An address book furnished by a strictly confidential source from the Office of Amerasia Incorporated in April, 1945, contained the address MICHAEL GREENBERG, 3516 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C. This book was believed to belong to KATE L. MITCHELL. GREENBERG met KATE MITCHELL while working at the Institute of Pacific Affairs of which she was a member of the Research Staff. According to GREENBERG, it was she who introduced him to JAFFE. He denies having seen her since coming to Washington, D. C., in October, 1942, with a possible exception that he might have met her at an Institute of Pacific Relations' meeting in New York in early 1943.

While employed by the Institute of Pacific Relations, GREENBERG became acquainted with ANDREW E. ROTH, a graduate student who was engaged in research work on the Far East. Upon coming to Washington he learned that

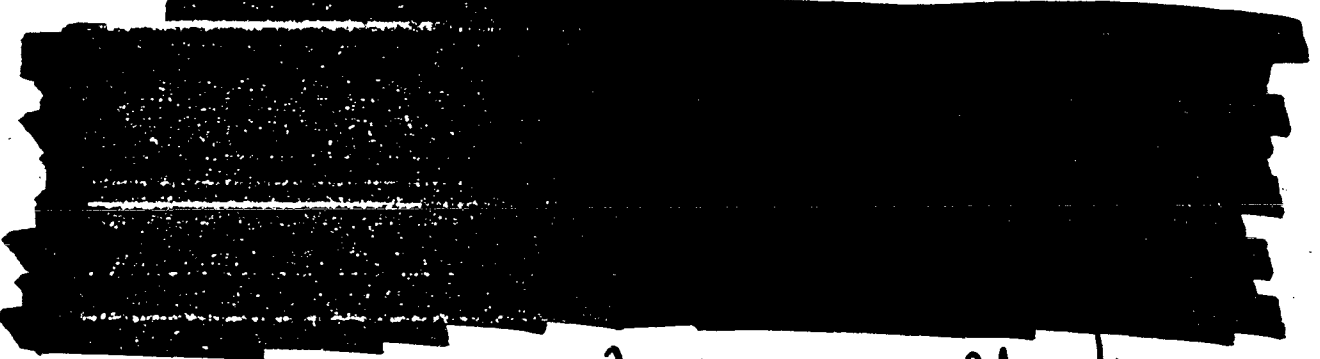
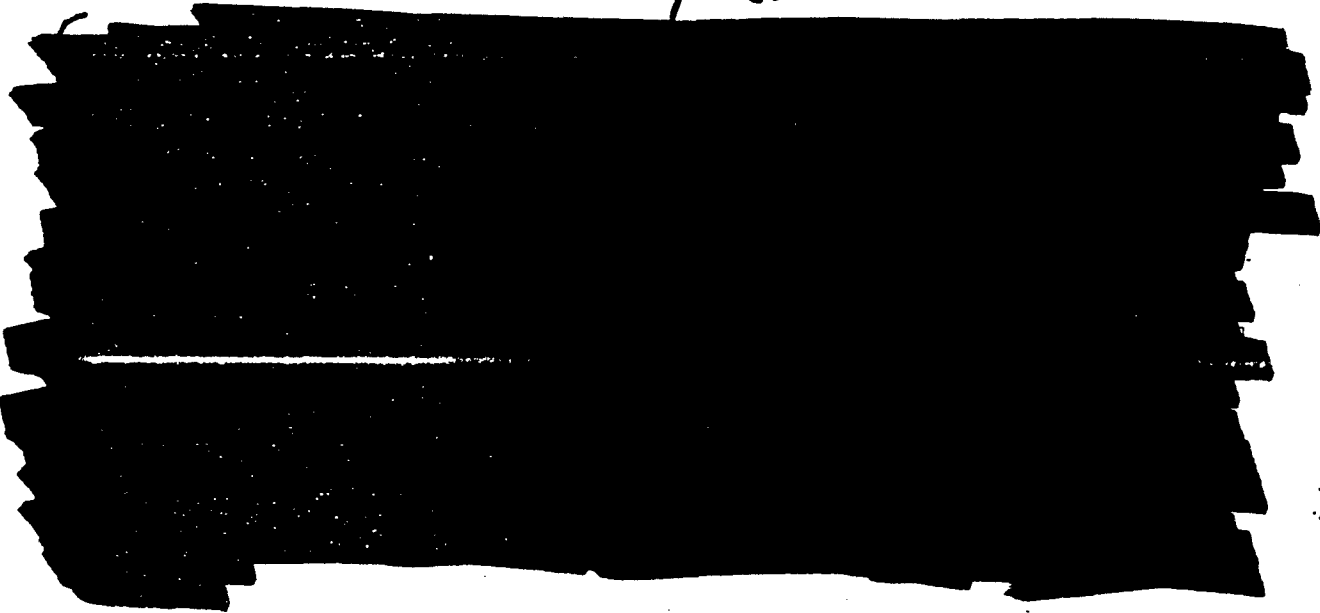
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ROTH had entered the United States Navy and was stationed in Washington. He claimed that during the past two years he had seen him on only two or three occasions and had exchanged dinner invitations on two occasions. He claimed further that he spoke with ROTH briefly about October, 1944, and had not had an extended conversation with him for some ten months at the time of interview with Bureau representatives June 6, 1943. Lieutenant ROTH was one of the principal subjects in the case involving JAFFE and Amerasia Magazine.

Information received from a strictly confidential source on May 25, 1945, indicated that Lieutenant ANDREW ROTH and ROSE YARDJIAN of the Institute of Pacific Relations were discussing the possible employment of HARRY OSHIMA in the Institute. OSHIMA was described as a Japanese employed by the Office of Strategic Services, and it was pointed out that he had written an article for the Institute in September, 1942, at the request of MICHAEL GREENBERG. (S) (S)



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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In October, 1944, GREENBERG received a passport from the State Department to proceed to Chungking, China, for the Foreign Economic Administration to work under WILLIAM STANTON. On January 6, 1945, this mission was cancelled, although no reason for the cancellation was given. *referred.*

On the Petition for Naturalization filed April 27, 1944, GREENBERG listed as references ALVIN BARBER, 1916 "R" Street, Washington, D.C., and MERVIN N. BACHMAN, 4520 MacArthur Blvd., Washington, D. C. In a personal history form filed with the Civil Service Commission on November 18, 1942, he also listed BARBER as a neighbor. In a statement to Bureau representatives June 6, 1945, he stated that he has known BARBER since January, 1941, when the Institute of Pacific Relations was using articles written by BARBER. He stated that BARBER is employed by the Foreign Economic Administration, and that he plays cards and has dinner with BARBER once in a while. BARBER is Acting Chief Deputy of the Philippine Division, Foreign Economic Administration.

In his statement of June 6, 1945, to Bureau Agents, GREENBERG indicated that he was slightly acquainted with THEODORE COHEN, an employee of the Foreign Economic Administration, whom he had met in the summer of 1944 when COHEN transferred from the Office of Strategic Services. With regard to COHEN technical coverage of PHILIP JAFFE on May 8, 1945, indicated that JAFFE, ANDREW ROTH, and TED COHEN had lunch in JAFFE's room. They discussed MICHAEL GREENBERG and the so-called "charges against him" accusing him of using a false name and of writing an article under a false name. They indicated a fear of coverage of all their movements and statements by the United States Government, stating that in this way the

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Government builds up insignificant details into a big case. They concluded that GREENBERG would be in better shape if he had worked, but that he had never turned out a piece of work in the three years he had been employed by the Government.

In his statement of June 6, 1945, to Bureau Agents, GREENBERG admitted an acquaintance with JEFFERSON F. RAY, Chief of the China Division in charge of Lend-Lease, Foreign Economic Administration. He indicated that he had first met RAY professionally in 1943. During the interview he stated that his most recent work with the Foreign Economic Administration had been to assist Mr. BOJEN SMITH in the preparation of "Guides." He denied any acquaintance with JOHN S. SERVICE, MARK GAYN, or EMMANUEL S. LARSEN, three individuals accused with PHILIP JAFFE of releasing restricted government documents.

Miscellaneous

The name of MICHAEL GREENBERG, Foreign Economic Administration, Room 301, 2501 "Q" Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., appeared on the mailing list of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, Federal Communications Commission. (u)

In March, 1942, one Mr. M. GREENBERG was editor of the Jewish Chronicle, 20 High Street, High Wycomb, Buckshire, England, and was campaigning for a Jewish Army to fight in the Near East. At that time MICHAEL GREENBERG, the subject of this memorandum, was apparently in New York.

[REDACTED] (u)

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[REDACTED]

Refused

In October, 1943, M. GREENBERG, 42 Estella Street, Dorchester, Massachusetts, was reported to be a member of Lodge #202 of the New England District of the International Workers Order.

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December 6, 1945

ALGER HISS

3042 PWS/AB #254269
12/16/87 by [unclear] 4/29/86

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-5-80 BY SP6 Bja/Clb
#91,121

BACKGROUND

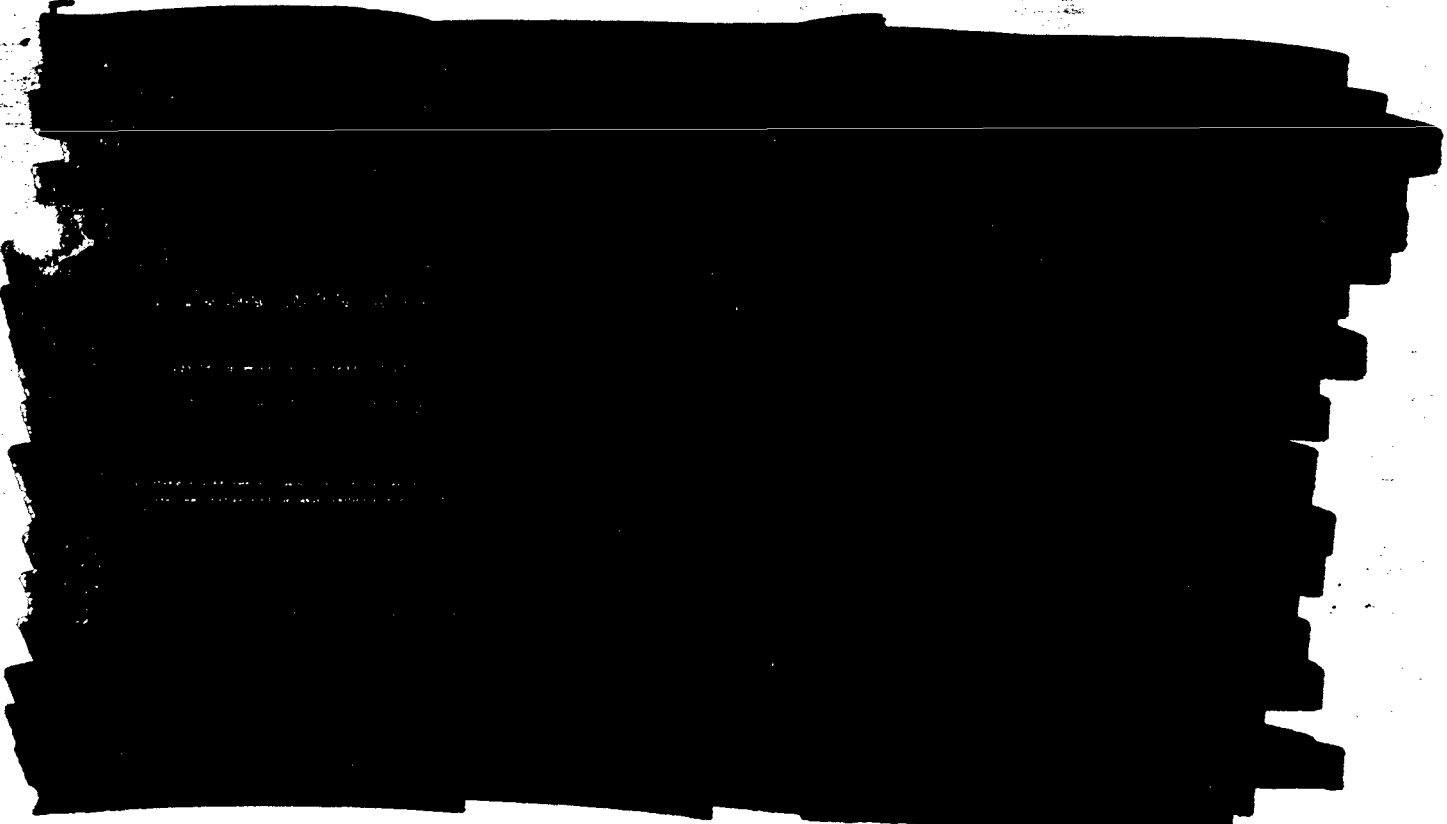
The following information was obtained from the Bureau's files:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

65-56402-107 Referred



COMMUNIST PARTY AFFILIATIONS

Referred

It has been alleged that the name of Mr. Alger Hiss of 3415 Volta Place, Northwest, was included on a list of names entitled "Washington Committee for Democratic Action". The name of Mrs. Alger Hiss (Priscilla) of the aforementioned address is also said to have appeared in this list with the notation that her husband was with the State Department. The Washington Committee for Democratic Action which is now allegedly defunct was originally considered a so-called Communist front organization. Subsequent information indicated that the name of Alger Hiss did not in fact appear in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action although it has been reported that the name of Mrs. Alger Hiss did appear in the active indices of that organization. Alger Hiss reportedly has stated that he has never been a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, further, that he had never attended any meetings of this organization and had no recollection of receiving any of its literature.

A former member of the Communist Party has reported that Alger Hiss and his brother Donald were members of the underground organization of the Party. It is alleged that the Communist Party planned to have Donald Hiss handle the

Harry Bridges case in California because of the influence which he might have. Donald Hiss was employed in the Labor Department and was reportedly well thought of by Secretary Perkins.

The aforementioned source further said that the underground movement of the Communist Party began to organize men in the government in Washington, D. C. in approximately 1933, and has continued their activities in this field. Alger Hiss reportedly denied that he is now or has ever been a member of the Communist Party. He has also similarly denied affiliations with the Young Communist League.

Alger Hiss, formerly of the Nye Munitions investigation and now with the State Department, was referred to with others as being the nucleus of many Communist activities in the District of Columbia.

Whitaker Chambers advised the State Department in September, 1939, that Alger Hiss was an assistant to one Sayre of the Communist Party in 1937 and that he was a member of the underground Communist Party, and he was quite active with a group in Baltimore. His wife, Priscilla Hiss, is alleged to have been a Socialist in the early days of the New Deal.

In a letter from the New York Office to the Bureau dated June 26, 1945, information is set out stating that Whitaker Chambers advised that while he was employed in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration he had met on several occasions with Harold Ware's group, this group being an underground Communist Party operating in Washington, D. C., and that on these occasions he usually attended when the group meetings were held in the home of Henry Collins. He advised that when Hiss went into the Nye Munitions Committee he was segregated from the group and had no more affiliations or contacts with them but did meet socially with a number of them and was particularly close to John Appas' sister, Marian Bachrach. Chambers advised that he had no reason to believe that Alger Hiss had broken with the Communist Party. He states that on one occasion after he, Chambers, had broken with the Communist Party, he made a special trip to the home of Alger Hiss in Georgetown, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of attempting to talk Hiss into breaking away from the Party. He states that when he arrived at the Hiss' home, Mrs. Priscilla Hiss was the only one there and that while he, Chambers, momentarily excused himself to go to the rest room, he observed Mrs. Hiss to immediately go to the telephone obviously to get in touch with Party members. Chambers stated that he immediately returned to the room and awaited the arrival of Alger Hiss. Abt

Chambers stated that after Alger Hiss arrived they had dinner together at the home and that he then talked to Alger Hiss the entire night in an effort

in an effort to persuade him to leave the Party. Chambers states that Alger Hiss, with tears streaming down his face, has refused to break with the Communist Party and had given his reason for not breaking as his loyalty to his friends and principals. Chambers further advised that his reason for attempting to have Hiss break away from the Communist Party was also that he personally thought a great deal of Hiss and thought him an intelligent and decent young man whose better judgment should have led him to break with the Communist movement. Chambers states that in his opinion one of the strongest reasons for Hiss maintaining contact with the Party was the fanatic loyalty to the Party on the part of his wife.

In connection with investigation conducted by the Bureau relative to Philip Jacob Jaffe, it was determined that Alger Hiss had been in contact with Timothy Hobson on several occasions and that he also received some correspondence from Hobson. It is to be noted that Hobson was in the USNR, V12, VNTB-1, Schnectad, New York.

OTHER ACTIVITIES AND ASSOCIATES

A former employee of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration allegedly stated that Mr. Hiss, together with Lee Pressman, Gardner Jackson, Frank Shea and others in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration interpreted the Agricultural Adjustment Act not in the spirit of the law, but in the manner which would suit their beliefs and own private purposes. According to this source, it was reported that the purpose of this group was to change our form of government and to use the instrumentality of the offices of the department of Agriculture to further their purposes; that the government time and money were utilized in an effort to unionize the share-croppers and tenant farmers. Additional information attributed to this source was to the effect that if Alger Hiss "was not a Communist he was a fellow traveler". Further, that this individual was "quite a Marxist".

An individual who has been associated with Mr. Hiss during the period of the latter's employment in the State Department has reportedly stated that Alger Hiss and his brother, Donald Hiss, had been classed as fellow travelers but he was not aware of the basis of this allegation. This source further indicated that in his opinion Alger Hiss was the liberal and that he would be inclined to class Mr. Hiss as a "Lasky Socialist". This source further expressed an opinion that Mrs. Hiss, the wife of Alger, was probably "more liberal" than her husband and that this individual may have held membership in "liberal organizations".

A former associate of Alger Hiss during the period in which the latter was employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is said to have stated

that he had no doubt that the members of the staff of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration were "extreme left wingers" but that he had never considered Alger Hiss in the same light as these persons and had no doubt as to the loyalty of Hiss.

Information is available reflecting that Hiss was in 1933 the Chairman of the Research Committee of the International Juridical Association. This information also reflects that he was involved in a group of persons in Washington, D. C., all connected with the International Juridical Association, including Nathan Witt and Lee Pressman, who like Hiss are reported to have been recruited in the Communist underground.

The International Juridical Association, which is no longer active, was formed in 1931 by a group of persons who over a period of years have been closely connected with the Communist movement, including Carol Weiss King, Joseph Brodsky, Isadore Polier, Jerome Hellerstein, and Isaac S. Heller. Its original constitution indicated it to be the "American section" of the International Juridical Association. Its original purposes were as follows:

1. To combat repressive legislation and resist increasing executive, judicial, legislative and administrative oppression.
2. To support progressive legislation.
3. To support the defense of political prisoners especially in the courts.
4. To expose and attack abuses in the administration of the law.
5. To combat oppression for political opinion, color, race, creed, sex, religious belief, or lack thereof, or for any other cause.
6. To rally to the support of workers and their organizations seeking to ameliorate and improve their conditions and against the forces of the state whenever and wherever the latter aligns itself on the side of special privilege.
7. To help establish in this country and throughout the world social and legal justice."

Ostensibly, the organization functioned with the above designated purposes; privately, however, it is known to have been closely affiliated with the International Labor Defense, which group has long served as the legal arm of the Communist movement. As an example, it is known that in November, 1933, the National office of the International Labor Defense communicated with Carol Weiss King generally as follows:

"The European Buro of the International Red Aid (related to be the Comintern legal apparatus? has requested the International Labor Defense to inform it about the work and development of the American Section of the International Juridical Association. The European Buro suggests that the Reichstag trial should be utilized to strengthen the Association and that the Association should treat regularly with the trials in Fascist countries, especially Germany for a juridical and political point of view.

During the same year, 1933, it is known that Earl Browder desired to use the mailing list of the International Juridical Association in order to advertise and increase the subscriptions to New Masses.

During its existence the International Juridical Association followed closely the Communist program and it is known that it cooperated with such groups as the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, the International Labor Defense, and the National Lawyers Guild.

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December 13, 1945

RE: TIMOTHY HOBSON

A check of the Bureau files reflects that one Timothy Hobson has been in contact with Alger Hiss of the U. S. State Department on several occasions. He has also directed correspondence to Alger Hiss. Hobson was stationed in Schenectady, New York, with the U.S.N.R., V-12, VNTB-1.

SP7 MacFite 4/29/86 #254269

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-5-82 BY SP6BJA/Cg

12/16/87 #91,121
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

December 11, 1945

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491,171
Class. & Ext. By SP6 Bja/Ko
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 5-7-92
5-7-82

Re: IRVING KAPLAN, with alias
IRVING H. KAPLAN

The information set forth below constitutes a complete review of
the Bureau's files pertaining to Irving Kaplan.

7254, 20A
Classified by SP1 McE/ste
Declassify on: OADR 4/29/86

Classified by SP6 Bja
Declassify on: OADR 4/29/86

BACKGROUND

On July 8, 1938, at the request of Joseph B. Keenan, the Assistant
to the Attorney General, an investigation was conducted by the Bureau of
Irving Kaplan, 301 St. Mark's Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who, at the
time, was employed by the Works Progress Administration and who had been
suggested for appointment to a legal position with the Department of Justice.

Irving Kaplan subsequently was employed by the Department of Justice
and entered on duty on August 3, 1938 as a Special Assistant to the Attorney
General in the Anti-Trust Division at an annual salary of \$5,400. This appoint-
ment was terminated on March 15, 1939, and according to a notation appearing in
the personnel file of Kaplan this termination was brought about "for budgetary
purposes." Kaplan was reappointed as an expert in the Anti-Trust Division on
May 9, 1939. The notation appearing in the personnel file following this
appointment indicated that it was made for "appropriation purposes only." On
February 19, 1940, Kaplan's appointment as an expert in the Anti-Trust Division
was terminated and on February 20, 1940, he was transferred to the Federal Works
Agency, Office of the Administrator. The following information was obtained
from a review of the Departmental file pertaining to Irving Kaplan:

It was therein noted that he applied for a position with the Department
of Justice on June 30, 1938, at which time he indicated that he was born on
September 23, 1900 in New York City and that his father and mother were born in
Poland. Kaplan indicated that he was married to Dorothy F. Kaplan, and a sub-
sequent notation appearing in the Departmental file reflected that as of August 3,
1938, Dorothy F. Kaplan resided at 2015 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
At the time of Kaplan's application for employment with the Department, he
listed his residence address as 301 St. Mark's Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
With respect to his educational qualifications, Kaplan stated that he had
attended the College of the City of New York from September, 1919 to June, 1920;
that thereafter he had attended Columbia University in New York City from
September, 1920 to June, 1923, on which latter date he was graduated with an
A.B. Degree with general honors and was a Phi Beta Kappa. Irving Kaplan further
claimed that he had done graduate work at Columbia University during the years
1923 and 1924, taking courses in economics, statistics and anthropology; that he
had attended Fordham Law School from September, 1927 to February, 1929.

By way of experience, Irving Kaplan indicated that during the period

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from July, 1924 to October, 1926, he had been employed by the Corporation Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York City; that from October, 1926 to July, 1929, he had been employed by the National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Avenue, New York City; that from October, 1929 to April, 1935, he was attached to the Office of the Vice-President and Executive Engineer of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, 245 Market Street, San Francisco, California, as an economist and statistician. From July, 1935 to November, 1935, Kaplan stated that he was employed as the principal statistician by the Division of Records, Statistics and Reports, WPA, Washington, D. C. According to his statement, he was employed as an Associate Director of the National Research Project, WPA, 1015 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from November, 1935 to the date of his application for employment with the Department of Justice (6-30-38). It will be noted that in applying for the position with the Department of Justice, Irving Kaplan listed two years of study at Fordham Law School from September, 1927 to February, 1929. In a "personal history statement" executed by him on August 3, 1938, Kaplan did not list this law training. It will be noted that his attendance at Fordham Law School insofar as is known has not been verified.

Citizenship

With particular reference to Irving Kaplan's statement in his application for employment on file with the Department of Justice to the effect that he was born on September 23, 1900 in New York City, subsequent investigation conducted by the Bureau has indicated considerable discrepancy in this regard. At the Bureau of Records, Health Department, New York City, examination was made of the records covering the five boroughs of Greater New York City and no record of any Irving Kaplan having been born in New York City in 1900 or 1906 could be located.

Records maintained by Morris High School, Bronx, New York, where Kaplan attended school from 1915 to 1918, disclosed that at the time of his entry he gave his birth date as December 12, 1900, but his birthplace was not shown.

Records of the College of the City of New York in New York City where Kaplan attended from 1919 through 1920 disclosed that at the time he entered the college he indicated that he was born in Hvardoc, Russia, December 12, 1900; that his father was Morris Kaplan, who was a citizen of the United States by naturalization.

Records maintained by Columbia University in New York City where Kaplan attended from September, 1920 through June, 1923 reflected that Irving Kaplan was born in Russia on December 12, 1900 and that his father Morris Kaplan was a naturalized citizen of the United States.

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

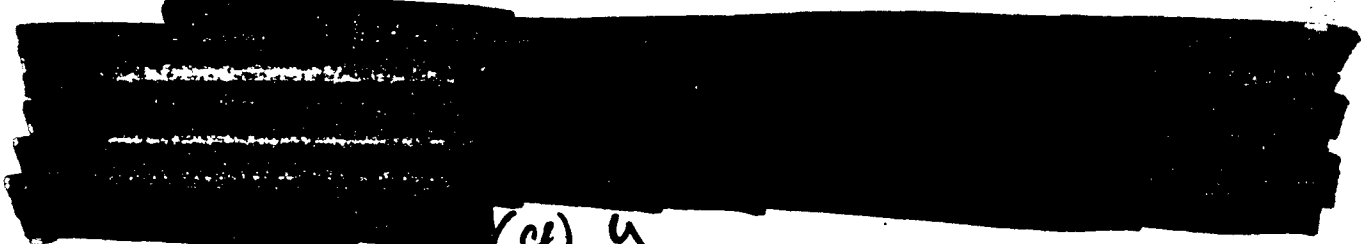
Personnel files maintained by the Works Progress Administration in

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Washington, D. C., by which organization Kaplan was employed from 1935 through 1936, indicate that he was born on September 23, 1906. It was noted by Special Agent Walter R. Walsh who examined these files in January, 1939 that the possibility existed that the year 1906 may, in fact, be 1900, it being noted by Special Agent Walsh that the writing appeared to be illegible.



(c) u

Referred

At the time Irving Kaplan applied for employment with the Department of Justice, he was then employed by the National Research Project, 1015 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. An examination of the personal status statement of Irving Kaplan on file with the WPA, Washington, D. C., generally confirmed all of the background information previously set out. At the time of his employment with the WPA, Kaplan indicated that he resided at 1830 Phelps Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.; that he had voting residence in San Francisco, California. The file reflected that Kaplan, on July 11, 1935, entered on duty as a senior statistician for the WPA at an annual salary of \$4,200, and on December 16, 1935, he received a transfer and a promotion to Associate Director of the National Research Project in the WPA. On February 1, 1936, this salary was increased to \$5,000 per annum. On March 31, 1936, the file reflected that Kaplan's employment with WPA was terminated; that he was transferred with the same title and salary to the National Research Project at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

With particular reference to Kaplan's employment by the National Research Project, Mr. Paul Dorn, who at the time was Office Manager of the WPA Area, Statistical Bureau in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was interviewed by Agents of the Philadelphia Office and advised that Irving Kaplan had been brought to Philadelphia by David Weintraub, the National Director of the National Research Project. Dorn stated that Kaplan came to the WPA highly recommended by Mr. Carl Borders, the National Office Manager of the Statistical Unit of the WPA.

David Weintraub, referred to above as the Director of the National Research Project, advised that Irving Kaplan was his Chief Assistant and recommended Kaplan for his excellent character and reputation. As reflected in the report of Special Agent J. F. McDewitt, made at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, dated July 21, 1938 in the case entitled, "Irving Kaplan, Departmental Applicant," David Weintraub made known to the interviewing Agent that he suspected that Irving Kaplan had been recommended for a position with the Anti-Trust Division

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of the Department of Justice through Thurman Arnold at the suggestion of one Johnson, the Administrative Head of the Anti-Trust Division. Weintraub stated that Kaplan had originally come from New York City where he was employed for a period of approximately four years by the National Industrial Board there; that in 1928 Kaplan had accepted employment with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company in San Francisco, California; that during the spring of 1935, Kaplan returned to Washington, D. C. with the WPA; that during June of 1935 Kaplan was transferred to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in the fall of the same year became affiliated with the National Research Department, a part of the WPA.

David Weintraub has been reported to the Bureau as a Communist Party organizer in 1930 while he, Weintraub, was then Research Assistant in the Research Department of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union. A confidential source in October, 1943 stated that a known Communist, David Weintraub, was then the Head of the Committee on Scope, Power and Organizations of the UNRRA.

Education

As reflected above, the records of Morris High School, Bronx, New York, disclosed that Irving Kaplan attended that school from February, 1915 through June, 1918, at which time he was graduated.

In the Recorder's Office of the College of the City of New York, New York City, records maintained by the institution disclosed that Irving H. Kaplan attended the college from 1919 through 1920, taking a course in Social Sciences.

At Columbia University, New York City, the records of the University reflect that Irving Kaplan entered the school as a second year student from the City College of New York in September, 1920, and was graduated in June, 1923. Kaplan was awarded an A.B. Degree with honors and was elected a member of the Phi Delta Kappa.

Employment

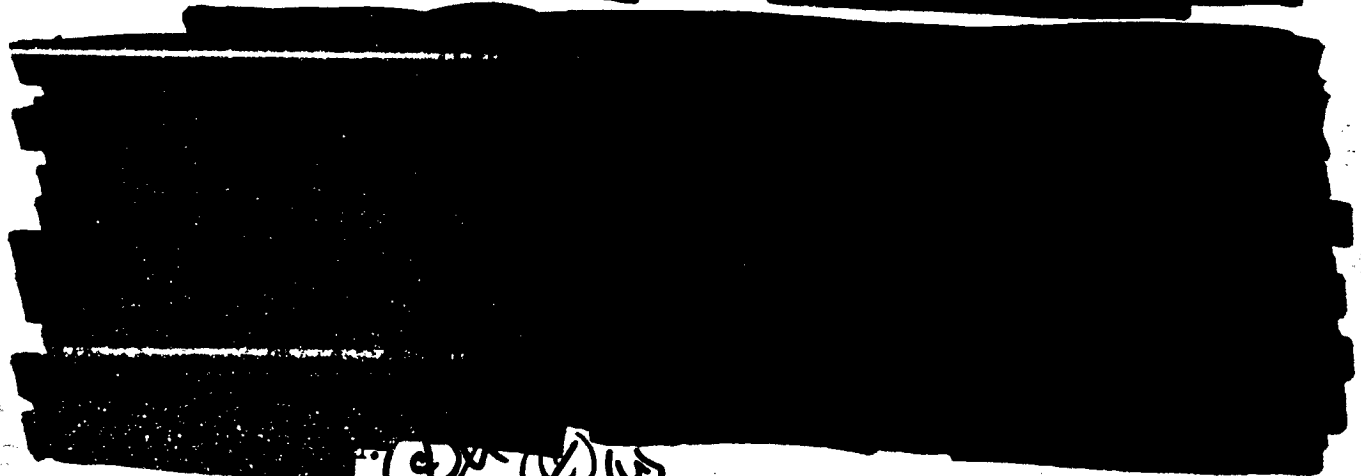
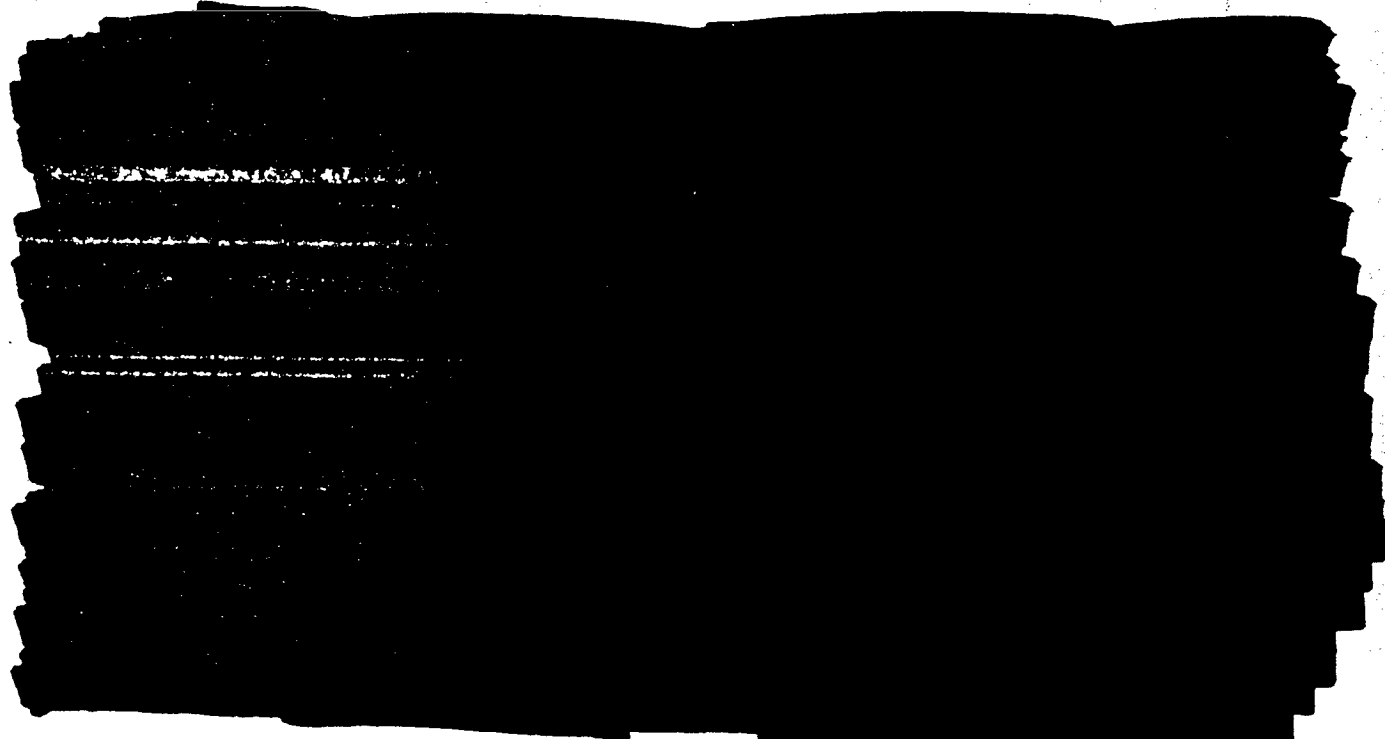
Mr. C. H. Hodges, Secretary of the National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Avenue, New York City, in January, 1939, advised that Irving Kaplan was employed by the Board as an economist from December, 1926, until July, 1929.

Personnel records of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company in San Francisco disclosed that Kaplan was employed by that company with the title of Assistant Engineer from October 1, 1929 through January 31, 1934. It was explained that on this latter date Kaplan was transferred to the San Joaquin Light and Power Company at Fresno, California, a subsidiary of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. Available records did not indicate the length of Kaplan's employment with the San Joaquin Light and Power Company. At the time Kaplan's employment was verified, which was in September, 1938, Agent O. H. Patterson of the San Francisco Office conducted various interviews of employees and officials of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, none of which interviews developed derogatory information concerning Kaplan. Mr. J. T. Ryan, the Evaluation Engineer of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, stated that he had been particularly

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friendly with Kaplan and had had several discussions on various subjects with him; that it was his conclusion that Kaplan was a liberal in his political views but was in no sense radical.



Residences

Referred

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

At the time Kaplan was attending Morris High School, Bronx, New York, he indicated that he resided at 522 Morris Park Avenue, New York City.

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While Kaplan was employed by the National Industrial Conference Board from December, 1926, until July, 1929, he gave as his residence address 34 West 75th Street, New York.

At the Retail Credit Association, San Francisco, California, credit records of Irving Kaplan, who was employed by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company from 1929 to 1934, disclosed his residence addresses as: 2130 Leavenworth Street, 101 Rivoli Street, both in San Francisco, California, and 1110 Miller Avenue, Berkeley, California. These records further disclosed that Irving Kaplan's wife, Dorothy Friedland Kaplan, had been employed for a period of one year in 1930 by the State Department of Social Welfare in San Francisco, California. It was noted by the credit agency that Kaplan left the California area during 1934 and 1935, at which time he had left three unpaid bills with three firms totalling \$55.00.

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

The Retail Credit Bureau of Greater New York advised that on May 27, 1936, their Bureau had received a claim against Mrs. Irving Kaplan who formerly resided at 883 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, her former name being Dorothy Friedland. Credit files noted that Irving Kaplan or his wife, Dorothy Kaplan, could not be located in that locality.

In 1935, when Irving Kaplan made application for employment with the WPA in Washington, D. C., he listed his address as 1630 Phelps Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.

The records of the Market Street National Bank, Juniper and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, disclosed that in 1935, a joint bank account was opened by Irving Kaplan and Dorothy Friedland, then residing at 5101 North 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This account was subsequently transferred to a joint account in the names of Irving Kaplan and Dorothy Kaplan on June 21, 1938.

The Voters' Registration, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, previously referred to, disclosed that Irving Kaplan registered as a voter in 1935 and resided at that time at 135 South 20th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. At the time of registration, it was indicated by Kaplan that he had resided one year in the Philadelphia area and $2\frac{1}{2}$ years in the State of Pennsylvania; that he had come from California in 1935.

It will be noted that one Mr. McSorley, Manager of the premises at 135 S. 20th Street, verified the residence of the Kaplans at that address and informed that while Mrs. Kaplan resided there she had obtained employment with the Pennsylvania State Government at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

On June 30, 1938, when Irving Kaplan made application for employment with the Department of Justice, he indicated that he resided at 301 St. Mark's Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Subsequent investigation disclosed that Kaplan actually resided at 301 St. Mark's Street, Philadelphia, and it

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was further disclosed that the St. Mark's Street residence was the home of Dr. H. Carter, a professor of sociology at the University of Pennsylvania. It was subsequently ascertained that at the time the Kaplans occupied the premises at 301 St. Mark's Street, Dr. H. Carter and his wife were living in New Hampshire. It was further ascertained that Mrs. Carter was personally acquainted with Kaplan and knew him as a fellow student at Columbia University.

On May 15, 1939, Irving Kaplan executed a "personal history statement" for the Department of Justice, in which he indicated that he resided at 1800 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

[REDACTED]

As of March, 1945, according to J. P. Bowden, Manager C & P Telephone Company at Alexandria, Virginia, Irving Kaplan was then residing at 3354 Martha Custis Drive, Parkfairfax, Alexandria, Virginia. *referred*

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

In the report of Special Agent Ned P. Holman, Jr., made at Washington, D.C., dated June 19, 1942, in the case captioned "United American-Spanish Aid Committee, Washington Committee for Spanish Refugee Aid, American Rescue Ship Mission, Internal Security - C," [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Washington, D. C., furnished copies of the active indices for mailing lists of the United American-Spanish Aid Committee. Appearing thereon was the name Irving Kaplan.

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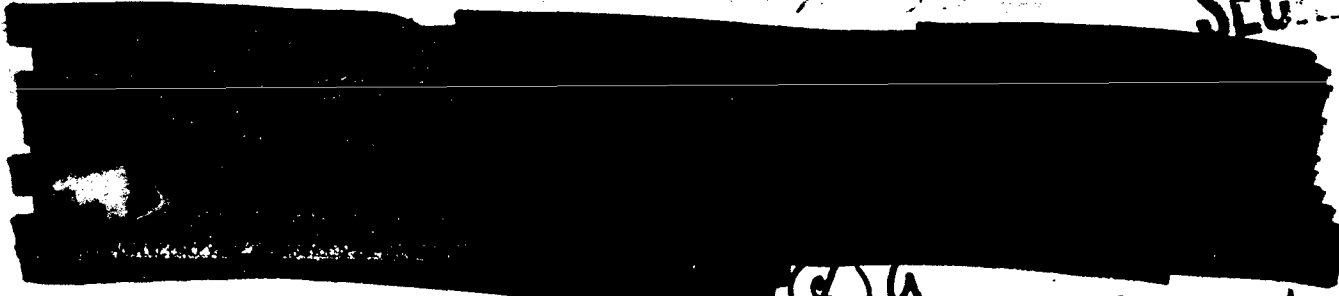
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] *referred*

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Referred

CONTACTS AND ASSOCIATES

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

1. Virgil Jordan, 247 Park Avenue, New York City. It was subsequently developed that Dr. Virgil Jordan, the reference of Irving Kaplan, was affiliated with the National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Avenue, New York City, where Kaplan was at one time employed. The files of the Bureau contain no identifiable reference to Virgil Jordan.
2. S. G. Rubinow, Director of Publicity, American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 East Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois. According to the report of Special Agent O. H. Patterson, made at San Francisco, dated September 9, 1938 in the case entitled "Irving Kaplan, Departmental Applicant", Rubinow, who was the Director of Publicity for the California Farm Bureau, University of California, Berkeley, California, stated that he knew Irving Kaplan when he was employed with him by the National Industrial Conference Board in New York.

In July, 1941, it was reported that Sidney G. Rubinow was California State Relief Administrator during the year 1940.

3. Eustace Cullinane, who was an attorney with offices located in the Mills Tower Building, San Francisco, California, and who when interviewed by Agents of the San Francisco Office advised that he was employed with Kaplan by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.
4. The name of Miss Frances Rice, Head of the Section on Cost of Living Indices and a statistician employed by the Department of Labor, was listed by Kaplan on his personal status form on file with the WPA. Miss Rice was interviewed during the course of the applicant investigation of Irving Kaplan and advised that she had known him for approximately ten years and worked with him at the National Industrial Conference Board in New York City.

During 1942, Frances Rice, also known as Mrs. Herbert Fuchs and Francis Rice Fuchs, an associate statistician and economist in the Cost of Living Division, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation conducted by the Bureau. At that time, it was indicated that she resided at 5410 Cathedral Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. Through the services of a highly confidential source, it was ascertained

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that Mrs. Herbert Fuchs of 5410 Cathedral Avenue, N.W. appeared on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization. An examination of the Dies Committee records indicates that Mrs. Herbert Fuchs, or Frances Fuchs, was affiliated with the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. The same indices reflected that Frances Rice was affiliated with the League of Women's Shoppers and was listed as a speaker at the National Convention of the League held in New York City May 10, 11, 1940.

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

1. Corrington Gill, Assistant Administrator, WPA, Washington, D. C. Corrington Gill, according to the 1940-1941 edition of Who Who's in America, is an economist who was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, on January 17, 1898. He has been employed by the Government in various capacities since 1931 and in December, 1941, information was received that he was then with the Division of Civilian Defense, Office for Emergency Management, and in July, 1942, he was with the Office of Civilian Defense. It is reported that he reside at 2530 Adams Mill Road, N.W., Washington, D. C.

2. Lauchlin Curry, Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D. C. This person is undoubtedly identical with Lauchlin Currie, who was the Assistant Director of the Division of Research and Statistics for the Federal Reserve Board. He was an Economic Analyst with the U. S. Treasury Department and from July, 1939 to January, 1942, he was an Administrative Assistant to the President of the United States. He was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as being a member of the Communist Party underground group in Washington, D. C., and as having engaged in espionage activities for the Soviet Union.

3. Oscar E. Kiessling, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C. This person may possibly be identical with Dr. Oscar E. Kiessling, Chief of the Pacific Materials Division of the Census Bureau on February 18, 1942.

4. Harry Jerome, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. Files of the Bureau contain no identifiable reference to this Jerome.

5. A. G. Silverman, the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D. C. The person referred to above is believed identical with Abraham George Silverman, who resides at 2325 Park Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and who was employed by the French Supply Council, a part of the French Government.

Silverman, like Lauchlin Currie, was identified by Elizabeth Bentley, referred to above, as a member of the Communist underground group in Washington engaged in Soviet espionage.

According to the report of Special Agent A. Robert Swanson, made at New York, dated August 22, 1945, in the case captioned [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

(C) (C) b1
On September 10, 1945, J. B. Bowden, Manager of the C & P Telephone Company, advised that the telephone number TEMPLE 0983 was listed to Irving Kaplan, residing at 3354 Martha Custis Drive, Parkfairfax, Alexandria, Virginia. Mr. Bowden informed that the service to Kaplan had been continuous since October 8, 1943, prior to which time Kaplan was a subscriber in Washington, D. C., telephone number WOODLEY 4614, and was employed as Head Production Program Analyst by the War Production Board.

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

Isidore Needelman, referred to above, was, on March 6, 1945, a legal representative of the Amtorg Trading Corporation in New York City and maintained an office in the Amtorg building at 210 Madison Avenue, New York. He was born in Kamenetz, Podolsk, Russia, on November 4, 1902. He first came to the United States in 1908 and was admitted to practice law in the State of New York in 1932.

[REDACTED] (C) (C) b7D b1

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

MISCELLANEOUS

In addition to the above references to Irving Kaplan, the files of the Bureau reflect the following references. It will be noted that these references can not be definitely identified with the Irving Kaplan in instant case.

In the report of Special Agent Joseph Nedin in the case captioned "Young Workers League Convention," Chicago, Illinois, July 6, 1922, it was reported that at the convention of the Young Workers League held on July 2, 1922, in the Workers League Lyceum, Hirsh Boulevard, Chicago, an individual identified only as Kaplan was reelected at the convention as literature agent for the ensuing six-month period.

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(C)

DOROTHY FRIEDLAND KAPLAN

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It will be noted from the information set forth above that Dorothy Kaplan is the wife of Irving Kaplan and, as has been indicated above, she was employed for one year by the California State Relief Administration in 1930.

According to his statements, McSorley, the manager of the apartment house at 135 South 20 Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where Kaplan resided during 1937 and 1938, advised that Dorothy Kaplan went to work for the Pennsylvania State Government at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, some time during this period.

In the report of Special Agent R. C. Taylor, San Francisco, California, dated June 25, 1941, in the case entitled "Paul Wright Orr, with aliases, et al. Internal Security - C," there is contained information furnished by [REDACTED] to the effect that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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In the report of Special Agent T. W. Dawsey, dated March 8, 1941, at Washington, D. C., captioned "League of Women's Shoppers, Internal Security - C," Dorothy Friedland Kaplan was listed as an active member of this organization.

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

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

According to a confidential informant of the Washington Field Division, on January 24, 1944, one Dorothy Kaplan who was employed by the War Shipping Administration contacted an individual named Elaine at the National Maritime

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Handwritten initials and marks, including a large 'u' and 'L'.

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Committee, Washington, D. C. According to the informant, Dorothy Kaplan requested that Elaine round up six typists and stated to Elaine, "You'd better handle this if you want to get your seaman deferred." It is not known whether this Kaplan is identical with Dorothy Friedland Kaplan.

(S) H X U

A teletype was received by the Bureau from the Miami Field Division on August 4, 1943, advising that Dorothy Kaplan, identified only as a housewife, was due to arrive in the United States at Miami, Florida, on August 6, 1943. No other identification of Dorothy Kaplan was furnished.

MORRIS KAPLAN

As will be noted above in the records maintained by Morris High School, Bronx, New York, where Irving Kaplan attended, he listed his father's name as Morris Kaplan. The files of the Bureau contain no references definitely identifiable with Morris Kaplan, the father of Irving Kaplan. In the report of Special Agent R. N. Pranke, May 24, 1941, New York City, in the case captioned, "Amtorg Trading Corporation, Espionage - R," it was stated that

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December 13, 1945

RE: MOLLY KASSON

A check of the Bureau files reflects that

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

December 13, 1945

DATE 5-13-82 BY SP6 BJA/CL RE: PHILIP OLIN KEENEY

12/16/87 #91133/108
Introduction 3042 PWS/108

On December 7, 1945, the Washington Field Office advised the Bureau by teletype that a surveillance at Nathan Gregory Silvermaster's home revealed that 1940 De Soto sedan, D. C. tags 112-556 listed to Philip Olin Keeney, 215 B Street, Northeast, was parked in front of the Silvermaster residence. Subsequently after arrival of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Ullmann at the Silvermaster home, a man was seen leaving the Silvermaster house and entering this car. The car was thereafter driven to 215 B Street, Northeast, where the man entered an apartment building wherein it was noted there is an apartment listed in the name of Philip Olin Keeney. The Washington Directory reflects that Philip Olin Keeney was in 1943 an employee of the Library of Congress. The same De Soto sedan was previously seen parked in front of the residence of Jack Marsalko at 3317 R Street, Northwest, a known contact of Robert Miller.

A complete review of the Bureau files was made in the name of Philip Olin Keeney which revealed that this individual was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation and that in addition to this investigation there were many other references to this individual in the Bureau files as follows:

Background History

The report of Special Agent M. C. Clements, dated March 14, 1942, at Washington, D. C., entitled, "Philip Olin Keeney, Librarian and Bibliographer, Division of Special Information, Library of Congress; Internal Security, Hatch Act" reveals the following background information:

The personnel records of the Library of Congress indicate that Philip Olin Keeney was born February 3, 1891, at Rockville, Connecticut. He attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1911 to 1913; received the B.A. degree from the University of California in 1925; received the M.A. degree from the University of Michigan in 1930, and a Certificate of Librarianship from the University of California in 1927. Philip Olin Keeney is married and resides at 215 B Street, Northeast, Washington, D. C. On January 2, 1940, Philip O. Keeney received a United States Government appointment in the Office of Chief Records Librarian, Library of Congress, at \$2000 per annum. On July 1, 1940, he was made acting chief, Division of Accessions, at \$4600 per annum. On September 2, 1941, he was made Librarian and Bibliographer, Division of Special Information, at \$3800 per annum.

Prior to the United States Government appointment, Philip Olin Keeney was in charge of the Graduate Reading Room devoted to history and allied subjects at the University of Michigan Library from 1927 to 1928.

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He was Senior Assistant of the Order Department, University of Michigan Library, from 1928 to 1931. He was employed by the Montana State University as Librarian and Professor of Library Economy from 1931 until his resignation in April, 1940.

Mrs. Philip Olin Keeney, also known as Mary Jane Keeney, nee Daniels, was also the subject of a Hatch Act investigation. She was employed by the Office of Economic Warfare on October 14, 1942, which organization was later known as the Foreign Economic Administration. She was born February 28, 1898, in Woodstock, Illinois. Prior to her government employment, she was employed by Dr. V. F. Hagen at Berkeley, California, from November 1938 to February 1939 and she indicated that she was an author from 1940 to 1942. Her title at the Office of Economic Warfare was Editor at \$3200 a year under Mr. Philip Dunaway, Principal Administrative Officer.

Activities and Associates

The report of Special Agent M. C. Clements, dated March 19, 1942, Washington, D. C., entitled, "Philip Olin Keeney; Internal Security, Hatch Act" reveals the following information:

Through a highly confidential source it was learned that the name Philip O. Keeney, 215 B Street, Northeast, appears in the active indices of the American Peoples' Mobilization known prior to the entrance of Russia into the war as the American Peace Mobilization as follows:

"Philip O. Keeney
215 B Street, Northeast
Fr 1955"

The records of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, reveal that Philip O. Keeney is a member of the Washington Book Shop and that the name of Mrs. Philip O. Keeney was listed as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. Included in the personnel file of Philip O. Keeney at the Library of Congress is a dossier of correspondence received by the Library from Mr. Keeney prior to the time he was appointed to a position at the Library. This correspondence dealt with Mr. Keeney's desire to become affiliated with the Library of Congress and made mention of difficulty he had encountered while Librarian at Montana State University at Missoula, Montana.

A bulletin was published by the American Federation of Teachers affiliated with the AF of L, 506 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, entitled, "Report of an Investigation Made by the Michigan Academic Freedom Committee of the American Federation of Teachers Into the Causes of the Recent Dismissal of Philip O. Keeney, Librarian From Montana State University and the Role Played by Certain Business and Political Interests in the Affairs of the University."

This report concluded that the dismissal of Philip O. Keeney from the University on April 21, 1937, was due to Professor Keeney's opposition to the election of Dr. Simmons to the presidency, to Professor Keeney's activities in opposing censorship of publications, dramatics and the library and Professor Keeney's initiative in bringing about the organization of a local of the American Federation of Teachers at Montana State University. This report then went on to condemn Philip O. Keeney's dismissal from the University. A bulletin of the American Association of University Professors published in 1938 stated that an investigating committee had concluded that Professor Keeney did not receive a fair hearing.

The American Library Association Bulletin, Volume 32, January to December, 1938, includes a notice that Philip O. Keeney had been ordered reinstated to Montana University by the First Judicial District of the State of Montana on March 22, 1938.

The May 1, 1938, edition of the Library Journal contained an article that the Board of Education and the President of Montana State University appealed the decision of the lower court to the Supreme Court of the State of Montana. In the April, 1940, edition of the official publication of the Progressive Librarians Council an article stated that the judgment of the lower court was affirmed on June 17, 1939, and that when Mr. Keeney made his reappearance at the University of Montana, he was locked out of the Library and that he had brought contempt proceedings against the President of the University and that Mr. Keeney had dropped these proceedings when he became very ill.

The report of Special Agent M. C. Clements mentioned above also furnished the following additional information. Mr. Charles Gould, an employee of the Federal Communications Commission, who was a former employee of the Library of Congress and who, by his own admission, was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, the American League for Peace and Democracy, the National Negro Congress and who had participated in the affairs of the American Youth Congress, stated that he recalls seeing Philip O. Keeney present at a great number of "meetings." He stated that Keeney was interested in the labor movement, civil liberties and international situation and that the American Civil Liberties Union had supported Mr. Keeney on his dismissal at Montana State University. He stated, further, that Mr. Keeney was one of the national organizers and a leader locally in the Progressive Librarians Council and that he had been particularly active in a project to bring librarians from the ranks of the Spanish Loyalists to this country and other points in the western hemisphere.

Mr. James C. Boyland who is employed at the Library of Congress stated that Mr. Keeney organized the Progressive Librarians Council as a national body and also the local branch for the District of Columbia. He stated that he had noted that the leaders of the

organization were "of pronounced radical tendencies" and that it appeared to him that the organization had been formed as a means of "spreading radical documents." Mr. Boyland attended a meeting on September 6, 1940, and the first topic of discussion was the war and the conscription program and a vote was under consideration in connection with the adoption of a constitution for the organization which contained a provision placing the organization as definitely opposed to the United States participation in the war. Mr. Boyland stated that Professor Keeney in the course of the discussion stated that there was no Federal Bureau of Investigation during the last war and that the country would be a lot better off without the FBI and that the day would come when the country would be "rid of the FBI." Mr. Boyland advised that at this meeting the conscription program was "very bitterly criticized." Mr. Boyland also furnished a copy of an appeal by Mr. Keeney to the membership dated October 14, 1940, for funds to aid indigent Spanish librarians who were in occupied France. According to Mr. Boyland, Mr. Keeney's closest associates are Mary Van Casteel, Dave Wahl, Dr. Frederick A. Blossom and Paul Boswell. He said Mr. Keeney had followed "the Communist Party line" with regard to the entrance of the United States into the war and aid to the Allies and that he was against participation, conscription, et cetera, before Russia entered the war and has since changed his beliefs altogether. Mr. Boyland advised that Mr. Keeney received at his home the following publications: "Peoples Daily World," San Francisco, California, "In Fact," and "Voice of Fighting Russia."

On March 13, 1942, Mr. Keeney was interviewed in connection with a Hatch Act investigation and at the time of this interview Mr. Keeney denied that he was now or ever had been a member of the Communist Party, that he had ever been a member of any organization which he had reason to believe was controlled by any foreign government, that he had ever advocated the overthrow of the present form of government of the United States and that he had ever been a member of the American Peoples' Mobilization. In answer to the question of whether he had ever attended meetings or otherwise participated in the activities of the above organizations, Mr. Keeney stated that he had attended mass rallies of various kinds while he had been in Washington during the past two years but that none that he knew of had been the American Peace Mobilization. On March 14, 1942, Mr. Keeney telephonically advised the Washington Field Office that he did not care to return to read and sign his statement.

The report of Special Agent T. M. Clifford, February 10, 1942, Butte, Montana, entitled, "Philip Olin Keeney; Internal Security, Hatch Act" reveals Miss Kathleen Campbell, Librarian, Montana State University, had stated that the American Library Association held a convention in Kansas City, Missouri, in June of 1938 and that at this convention Professor Keeney of Montana University had delivered a speech from the convention floor which was the subject of severe criticism by the delegates and others in attendance because of the Communist principles advocated by him. The informant could not definitely

recall the statements made by the Committee but she explained that the speech was like "waving a red flag" and resulted in considerable unfavorable comments. This informant also stated that Keeney advocated the reading of "New Masses" and that she recalled that he had subscribed for two copies of this publication for use in the Montana State University Library. The informant could not definitely state that Keeney was a member of the Communist Party but she was rather emphatic and certain in her opinion, which, she stated, was the result of statements he had made and the support that he had obtained which indicated to her that he is in sympathy with the Communist Party.

President George F. Simmons of Montana State University issued a statement concerning his dismissal of Philip O. Keeney from that University. According to this statement, President Simmons referred to Keeney as a propagandist and a disturbing influence among the faculty and student body of the University; further, that Keeney had constantly propagandized to put across his own views on economic, social and political matters; further, that Keeney had threatened to see to it that an investigative committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Federation of Teachers and other organizations, if Professor Simmons did not renew his yearly contract for 1936 as librarian at the University, would investigate his case. According to the statement of President Simmons, Keeney also threatened to see to it that the American Federation of Labor and all of its branches would attack President Simmons' action at the University and that he, Keeney, would spread his case in every radical sheet across the country that he could reach.

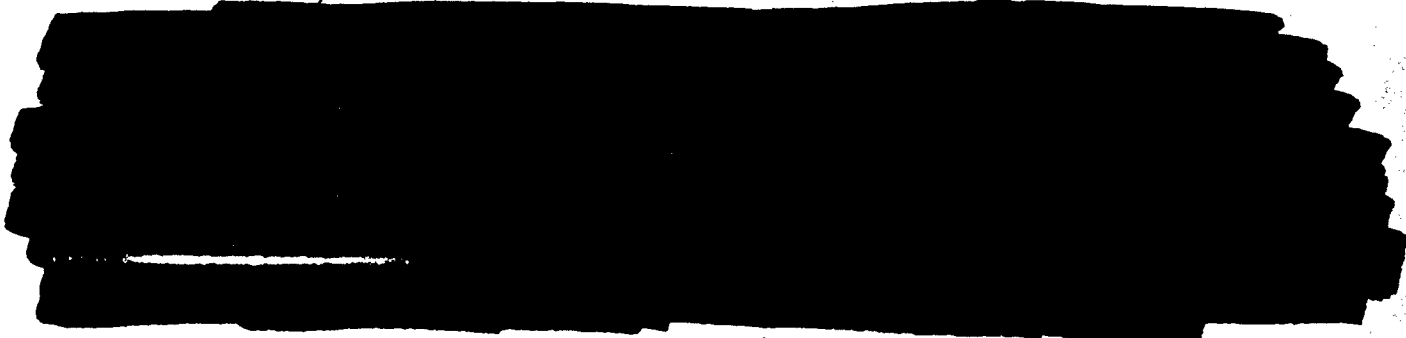
On July 10, 1942, the Bureau received a letter from Archibald MacLeish, Library of Congress, in which he stated that after reading the reports furnished by the Bureau that there was no positive evidence that Mr. Keeney had been engaged in subversive activity or was other than a loyal American citizen and that this being so, he proposed to take no disciplinary action toward him.

On January 18, 1941, the Washington Field Office advised the Bureau that Mr. James C. Boyland had advised that several individuals who are employed at the Library of Congress are associated with the Progressive Librarians Council. These individuals were Philip Keeney, Chairman of the Progressive Librarians Council, Fred A. Blossom, Paul Boswell, David Wahl, Mary Van Casteel, Ogden Kelley and Charles Gould and that each one of these individuals has at one time or another attacked the FBI. Mr. James C. Boyland is very liberal in his views. However, he considered these individuals as especially radical and that they are undoubtedly very outspoken in their views concerning the overthrow of this form of government. This informant further advised that although the Progressive Librarians Council, District of Columbia Branch, was originally created for the purpose of uniting all Progressive Librarians, it had recently become dominated by extreme radicals and is developing into a known Communist front organization.

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The name Philip Keeney, 3021 Cambridge Place, Northwest, Washington, D. C., appeared in 1941 in an index labelled Capital City Forum which index was located in the headquarters of the Socialist Party in the District of Columbia. The Capital City Forum is alleged to be a radical lecture group in the District of Columbia.

The names Philip O. Keeney and Mary J. Keeney appear in the 1942 Land Book for Mt. Vernon Magisterial District, Fairfax County, Virginia, as purchasers of Lot #7 which lot is located in the Tauxemont Community located about three miles south of Alexandria, Virginia. Tauxemont Community, according to the Richmond Field Office, was only a little over a year old as of March 13, 1943, and that it appeared to be growing rapidly and to attract as residents those who have frequently been mentioned in connection with alleged Communist front and radical organizations. Lot #7, according to the Land Book mentioned above, was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Keeney from the Tauxemont Cooperative Houses, Incorporated.



The name Philip O. Keeney of Washington, D. C. was listed as a contributor in April, 1941, to the Harry Bridges Defense Committee. *Referred*

The report of Special Agent Elmer W. Parrish, dated August 12, 1944, Butte, Montana, entitled, "American Student Union; Internal Security - C" reveals that an informant had advised that in the latter part of April, 1939, there was an unsuccessful attempt made by several students of Montana State University, Missoula, Montana, to organize a local chapter of the American Student Union, the impetus for the proposed organization emanated from Philip O. Keeney, ex-Chief Librarian of the University. Confidentially the Bureau was advised that the first notice he had of the proposed organization of the American Student Union in Montana State University was a short notice which appeared in the student newspaper, "The Kanin" in the latter part of April, 1940, which set out the fact that several students under the guidance of Philip O. Keeney proposed to organize a local chapter of the American Student Union. The informant stated that his first connection with the organization was on May 15, 1940, when a committee of

these students came to his office to be informed why Keeney, the Chief Librarian of Montana State University had been notified by the Board of Trustees of the University in April of 1937 that his contract with the University would not be renewed. The informant stated that this student committee advised him at that time that they had received a letter from Joseph Lash, Executive Secretary of the American Student Union, requesting that they, as representatives of the American Student Union, conduct inquiries as to the dismissal of Librarian Keeney and, if possible, to attempt to dissuade the University authorities from such action.

Philip O. Keeney sent greetings to the Second National Congress of Writers of the League of American Writers which was held in New York City on June 4, 5, and 6, 1937.

The Hatch Act investigation concerning Mary Jane Keeney, wife of Philip Olin Keeney, reveals that the Washington Field Office files reflect that Mrs. Keeney is listed on the indices of the Washington Book Shop, United American Spanish Relief Committee and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. This investigation also revealed that Mrs. Keeney was a voluntary assistant to Mrs. Lucille F. Ezekiel, Executive Secretary, Russian War Relief, Incorporated, from May 28 to September 15, 1942, during which time Mrs. Keeney handled the bookkeeping for the accounting of funds received as contributions by the Washington Chapter of that organization. She received expense money to pay for domestic help in her home during the time she worked full-time for the Russian War Relief.

On September 10, 1943, Mrs. Keeney was interviewed under oath by investigators of the Civil Service Commission. She stated, among other things, that she was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Washington Book Shop from 1940 to June, 1942. She said her interest in the organization was for financial savings in the purchase of books and that she did not agree with the ideas of many persons who are members of the Book Shop. During the interview she was asked to comment on information received that she had praised the Russian form of government and she replied, "I should like to say that any allegation of that kind is completely untrue and is a malicious statement." She also said that an allegation that she is a Communist or has Communistic sympathies is "utterly untrue."

An informant of the Chicago Field Office advised that Mrs. Philip Olin Keeney, 215 B Street, Northeast, Washington, D. C., had promoted the work of the Abraham Lincoln School in Washington, D. C., and had interested a Mr. and Mrs. Chuck Metzner in this school. The informant advised that Alban D. Winspear, Director of the Abraham Lincoln School, Chicago, Illinois, had received a letter from Mrs. Keeney in which she stated, "It would be helpful if you at the School would come to some decision on the way funds should be

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transmitted. With conditions being what they are in the government service, it is unwise to send funds by money or check or any way which identifies a person with the School, however urgent is one's desire to be identified with an objective in which one thoroughly believes. For this reason we are more likely to find contributors if they can be assured in advance that they will be made immune from attack, either now or later when conditions may be tighter than they are at the moment. I am sure I need not go into longer explanations.

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December 15, 1945

Re: ALEXANDER KORAL;
RICHARD KORAL

The only reference in the Bureau files concerning Alexander Koral is in the case entitled "Charles Schwartz (Bankrupt) D.B.A., Wemco Electrical Appliance, et al, National Bankruptcy Act," in the report of Special Agent E. T. Gardner, New York City, dated August 2, 1930. In that report it appears that Koral was one of the petitioning creditors whose claim was \$1,250 for money loaned. Alexander Koral lived at 488 Gravesend Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

Concerning Richard Koral, the Bureau files reflect that the report of Special Agent Russell S. Garner, New York, New York, dated May 16, 1944, in the case entitled "Youth Case, Internal Security - C," shows that Richard Koral was active in the Tom Paine Club and that he was one of the officers of this Club, being designated the newspaper editor.

SP7 Macfate 4/29/86 #254,269
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-6-82 BY SP6 Bja/Ko
12/16/87 #96124
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December 5, 1945

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Classified by SPDRJ
Declassify on: OADR-28-83

Class. & Ext. by SPBja/Cb
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 5-13-92
5-13-82

Re: CHARLES KRAMER, with aliases
Charlie Kramer, Charles Krivitsky

CHARLES KRAMER, his wife MILDRED and their daughter ANNE presently reside at 4621 South 34th Street, Arlington, Virginia, telephone number Temple 3198. A review of the Bureau files pertaining to KRAMER reflects the following information pertinent to his background:

Investigation conducted by the New York Field Division disclosed that during the period from November 1, 1941 to September 30, 1942, CHARLES and MILDRED KRAMER occupied Apartment 53, 61 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, New York. At the time KRAMER assumed occupancy of this apartment, he gave his employer as the National Labor Relations Board, 120 Wall Street, New York City and listed his previous home address as 2009, Belmont Northwest, Washington, D. C. At the time KRAMER vacated the apartment in Brooklyn, it was indicated that he was being transferred from New York City to the Office of Price Administration, 6th and Independence Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

As reflected in the report of Special Agent RICHARD L. LEVY made at Washington, D. C. dated December 12, 1944, captioned "BENJAMIN ALLEN, with aliases, Internal Security - R," the files of Stone's Mercantile Agency, 1319 H Street Northwest, Washington, D. C. contained information that CHARLES KRAMER as of December 1943 resided at Accokeek, Maryland. In addition, these records disclosed that KRAMER had been employed since late 1942 as a research worker by the Senate Sub-Committee on War Mobilization, which committee acts under the jurisdiction of the Senate Military Affairs Committee and is more commonly known as the Kilgore Committee. The files further disclose that KRAMER was approximately thirty-nine years of age and was married to MILDRED G. KRAMER; that the KRAMERS had come to the Washington area from New York City during the latter part of 1942.

75-121 Classified by 3040 PWT
Declassify on: OADR 1/12/8

The files of the Civil Service Commission pertaining to CHARLES KRAMER reflect that he was born on December 14, 1906 and his legal residence is given as New York City, New York. Information from these files as reflected in the report of Special Agent GERARD K. SANDWEG made at Washington, D. C. under date of April 21, 1943 in the case "ALEXANDER STEVENS, Espionage - R," was also to the effect that KRAMER on February 25, 1942 had been transferred from the New York Office of the National Labor Relations Board to the position of Principal Economist" with the Office of Price Administration at a salary of \$5,600 per annum. On February 26, 1943, one day later, KRAMER's status was changed to that of Head Economist at \$6,500 per annum. As of April 16, 1943, KRAMER was residing at Long View, Accokeek, Maryland and daily commuted to Washington, D. C.

In addition to the above information which pertains to the background of CHARLES KRAMER, the Bureau files disclosed that [redacted] during February of 1937, identified one CHARLES KRAMER as an investigator for the La Follette Committee on Civil Liberties. At the same

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time, the informant named ALLEN, believed to be BENJAMIN ALLEN, and ROBERT EHRLICH as members of this committee.

It will be noted that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, who, at one time was an important Communist, when he was interviewed by Bureau Agents on May 10, 1945, stated that in approximately 1931 he accepted the position of editor of "New Masses;" at the same time he indicated that he replaced one KRAMER who also had been the editor and had not been going along smoothly with the Communist Party. It is not known whether the KRAMER referred to by CHAMBERS is identical with CHARLES KRAMER in this matter.

The WHITTAKER CHAMBERS referred to above, in September of 1939 furnished to an informant of the Bureau information pertaining to the Communist underground group in Washington, D. C. He named as a member of this group one CHARLES KRIVITSKY, whose alias he said was CHARLES KRAMER, who he identified with the CIO and remarked that KRIVITSKY or KRAMER had previously worked in the La Follette Committee.

As has been previously stated, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed by Agents of the New York Field Division on May 10, 1945. On this occasion he advised that he had acted as a courier between a person known to him as "ARTHUR" and another person known as "PETER," both individuals being highly placed members of the Communist underground. In approximately 1935 CHAMBERS stated that he was instructed by PETER to contact HAROLD WARE in Washington, D. C. and he was further instructed that he, CHAMBERS, would be a connecting link between WARE in Washington and PETER in New York City; that in addition to being a courier, he would serve as a morale officer to the underground group headed by WARE in Washington. CHAMBERS explained that the organization headed by WARE was composed of approximately eight individuals and that almost everyone of these members was himself a leader of another underground unit which operated in Washington, D. C. CHAMBERS identified CHARLES KRAMER, or CHARLES KRIVITSKY as he was known to CHAMBERS, as a member of the WARE group. In addition to KRAMER, CHAMBERS identified JOHN ABT, LEON PRESSMAN, presently General Consul of the National CIO, HENRY COLLINS, NATHAN PERLOW, ALGER BISS, DONALD BISS and NATHAN WITT, former Secretary of the NLRB in Washington, as members of the WARE group. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS pointed out that NATHAN WITT and then JOHN ABT succeeded WARE as leaders of the group. As is pointed out elsewhere in this memorandum, ABT is a close associate of CHARLES KRAMER. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, who furnished all of the above information, was an active member of the Communist Party from 1924 through 1937. In 1926 he was made editor of the "Daily Worker," which position he held until 1929. In approximately 1932 CHAMBERS, according to his statements, was given an undercover assignment by the Communist Party functionaries. In that assignment he acted as a courier for PETER, identified by him as J. PETERS, who is also known as ALEXANDER STAVENS.

In connection with the CHAMBERS statement that CHARLES KRAMER was a member of the Washington Communist underground, an anonymous letter was received by the Bureau postmarked April 14, 1944 at Fort Worth, Texas. This letter was addressed to the President of the United States and was written on the stationery

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of radio station TSN, Texas State Network, Inc., Fort Worth, Texas. The letter purported to contain a partial list of the Communist underground group in Washington, D. C. By Bureau investigation, the writer of this anonymous letter has been identified as the ex-wife of VICTOR PERLO. Mentioned by Mrs. PERLO as members of the Communist underground in Washington were CHARLES KRAMER and wife. In addition, she mentioned the names of VICTOR PERLO, JOHN ABT, GEORGE SILVERMAN, HARRY WHITE and LAUGHLIN CURRIE as members of the group. It will be noted that all of these persons figure prominently in the testimony of ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY. Mrs. PERLO advised that the group was originally organized by HAL WARE in 1953 along the lines of the German underground movement.

The New York office, under date of March 26, 1943, by letter captioned "ALEXANDER STEVENS, with aliases, Espionage - R," reported that ROY HUDSON, noted Communist Party leader, on August 21, 1942, contacted and later frequented the home of CHARLES and MILDRED KRAMER, then at 61 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, New York. A reliable informant of the New York Office reported that [REDACTED]

According to the report of Special Agent WARREN R. HEARN, made at New York, dated April 9, 1943, in the case of "ALEXANDER STEVENS, with aliases, Espionage - R," MILDRED KRAMER, the wife of CHARLES KRAMER, was known to be friendly with the family of ROBERT R. EHRLICH, who was identified as a contact of ALEXANDER STEVENS. EHRLICH, as of April, 1943, was the Assistant Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, 120 Wall Street, New York City.

It will be noted that ROBERT R. EHRLICH, mentioned above, as of August 8, 1944 was identified as one of the heads of the Investigative Unit for the OPA in Washington. EHRLICH and his wife FRANCES EHRLICH frequently contacted ALEXANDER STEVENS and are friendly with his common-law wife, ANNE SILVER. On March 3, 1944, it was known that ROBERT EHRLICH was being considered for the position of Chief OPA Investigator at \$6,500 per annum in Washington, D. C., being recommended by WALTER GELLHORN and THOMAS PERSON. With reference to ALEXANDER STEVENS, mentioned above and mentioned in the information furnished by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, his real name is apparently ALEXANDER GOLDBERGER. He has been identified as being identical with J. PETERS, an international representative of the Communist Party, who has acted as liaison between the Communist International in Moscow and the Communist Party of the United States. PETERS has been identified as a member of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party in the United States and the author of the "Communist Party - A Manual of Organization." He has served on the Executive Committee of the Hungarian Section of the Communist Party, was at one time an instructor at the Lenin School of Moscow and was described by one informant as "The strongest link between the Communist Party and the Communist International."

[REDACTED] according to a letter from the New York Field Division, dated January 14, 1944, captioned, "National Maritime Union of America, Internal Security." [REDACTED] advised agents of the New York Field

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Division that on January 6, 1944 he was present with LEO HUBERMAN during a meeting with RAY WALSH (phonetic) and HAROLD RUTENBERG (phonetic), both of Washington, D. C. It will be noted that HUBERMAN is the Public Relations Director for the National Maritime Union. During the course of the meeting RAY WALSH stated that HAROLD RUTENBERG, CHARLES KRAMER, RUSS NIXON and himself were working on the "cost of living report for the War Labor Board Committee." It was indicated to the informant that the report was a research project to show that the Department of Labor Statistics on the cost of living were "deficient by a very considerable amount." It was further indicated that the report was being prepared for the CIO and was considered extremely important. HUBERMAN was requested by WALSH to review the report and put it in a good literary style. XU

Of possible connection with this was information received that LINCOLN FAIRLEY of the United Auto, Aircraft, Agricultural and Implement Workers - CIO on January 29, 1945, wrote to DAVID RAMSEY, stating that he had been told by one HERB SCHINDEL that CHARLEY (KRAMER) would be back on the Government payroll and if that were so, he would be eliminated from being editor of "our long-delayed project." It is possible that the SCHINDEL referred to is Dr. HERBERT SCHINDEL who, in 1945, was Chief of Investigations and Hearings for the Sub-Committee on War Mobilization, and who reportedly is connected with Senator KILGORE. This information was set forth in the report of Special Agent DWIGHT SMITH, Jr. made at New York City, dated May 7, 1945 in the case entitled "DAVID RAMSEY, Internal Security - R."

DAVID RAMSEY is engaged in the publication of "Your Investments" at 10 East 40th Street in New York and has been described as a Communist editor and the ghost writer for EARL BROWDER. It is known that on at least one occasion he was in contact with GERHART HISLER, an Agent of the Communist International. An informant of the New York Field Division, as mentioned in the above report of DAVID RAMSEY, advised that among the effects of RAMSEY in his office room 3307 10 East 40th Street, New York City, was an address book which contained the name of C. KRAMER, followed by telephone number MU 3-4300. According to the report of Special Agent DWIGHT M. SMITH, dated at New York February 10, 1945, in the above-referred to RAMSEY Case, inquiry made at the office of the building superintendent at 10 East 40th Street disclosed that the night records reflected that one C. KRAMER and GILBERT were in the RAMSEY office after normal working hours. E. A. GILBERT is believed identical with EDWARD ALBERT GILBERT, who was formerly a Special Technical Adviser in Life Insurance for the Consumers' Union and a close associate of BOB COHEN, organizer of the First Congressional Section of the Communist Party in Philadelphia.

The report of Special Agent GEORGE R. MASSET, made at New York, dated October 26, 1944 in the case captioned "BENJAMIN ALLEN, Internal Security - C" reflects that on April 18, 1944 BENJAMIN ALLEN placed a person to person telephone call to Mr. C. KRAMER of the Kilgore Committee in Washington, D. C.

BENJAMIN ALLEN was at one time employed by the La Follett Civil Liberties Committee. Investigation conducted by the Bureau has reflected that

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one BEN, believed to be BENJAMIN ALLEN, has apparently referred several government employees who were visiting the West Coast to LOUISE BRANSTEN. It will be noted that BRANSTEN is a close associate of members of the Soviet Consulate Staff in San Francisco, who are allegedly engaged in espionage in behalf of the Soviet Union. BENJAMIN ALLEN is presently residing at 347 WESTERVELT Avenue, Staten Island, New York. It is known that he is an associate of NATHAN WITT, previously identified in this memorandum as the former Secretary of the National Labor Relations Board.

The report of Special Agent ROLLAND O. L'ALLIER dated August 8, 1944 at St. Paul, Minnesota in the case entitled [REDACTED]

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(C) According to confidential informant [REDACTED] on January 9, 1945, a meeting was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel under the sponsorship of the Electronics Corporation of America, which meeting was arranged by CARL BRISTEL, the then Publicity Director for the Electronics Corporation. The meeting was composed of a number of individuals who were active in the organization known as "Businessmen for Roosevelt" and was called for the purpose of directing and organizing "Businessmen of America, Inc." According to MORRIS ROSENTHAL, formerly Assistant Director of the Board of Economic Warfare, he reported to the meeting on the organization of the Businessmen of America, Inc. and stated that Mr. KRAMER, who had been a member of the staff of Senator Kilburn's Committee on War Mobilization, had assisted in organizing the group. It is believed that ROSENTHAL is referring to CHARLES KRAMER of the Kilgore Committee. It was mentioned that WALTER ROUTENSTRAUCH of the Engineering Department, Columbia University, had assisted KRAMER in drawing up a draft of the economic program and prospectus for the Businessmen of America, Inc. According to KRAMER, who was in attendance, reported to the group, stating that he had been in Washington, D. C., where he had gone to discuss the program of the organization with people in the Justice and Treasury Departments. KRAMER stated that the response to the group had been good and that JONCEMAN DANFIS was quite interested in their plans. KRAMER stated he had contacted one CUFEVER, one of the organizers of the Thousand Club, an organization during the Roosevelt Presidential Campaign of 1944 and had contacted a WARREN HAYRICK (phonetic) and had succeeded in contacting ANN BARSON, whom he identified as the Confidential Assistant to DONALD NELSON. With reference to the organization Businessmen of America, it is known that on August 21, 1944 CARL BRISTEL, Publicity Director of the Electronics Corporation of America, contacted Gil Green, then an important functionary of the Communist Political

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Association and told him that he was working on an important assignment and wished to consult with him on this assignment, stating that his assignment was connected with business and indicating that he was working on the establishment of a progressive Chamber of Commerce to compete with the National Association of Manufacturers. The organization Businessmen of America is presently operating under the name "The New Council of American Business" and maintains offices in Washington, D. C. CARL BRISTEL, also referred to, is the Communist Party name for S. A. BECKER, a former editor and business manager of "New Masses." BRISTEL is believed to have been in contact with ARTHUR ADAMS, an important Soviet espionage agent operating in the New York area. (S) u

(C) [REDACTED]

This information is set out in the report of Special Agent DONALD M. JARDINE, dated February 20, 1945 at New York City in the case captioned "SAMUEL BECKER, Internal Security - R." (S) u b1

It is known to confidential informant [REDACTED]

This information is set out in the report of Special Agent DONALD M. JARDINE under date of April 16, 1945 at New York City in the case "SAMUEL BECKER, with aliases" as referred to above. (A)(u) b1 (C)

On April 6, 1945, a highly confidential source advised that an individual representing CHARLES KRAMER, Room 103 of the Senate Office Building in Washington, D. C. requested of ELEANOR DRIESEN in the CIO, Maritime Commission that she furnish KRAMER with two copies of the HARRY BRIDGES brief. (S) u

[REDACTED]

(C) In the case captioned "JOHN J. ABT, Internal Security - R," according to the report of HARRIS H. HUSTON made at Washington, D. C. dated May 23, b1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

December 6, 1945

Class. & Ext. By
Reason-FCIM II
Date of Review

9/23/80
1-2.4
5-13-92
5-13-82 #91,121

Classified by 3042 PWT/1
Declassify on: OADR 2/10/88

#75-1101

SOLOMON A. LISCHINSKY,
with aliases, Sol A. Lischinsky,
Sol Leshinsky

~~SECRET~~
Classified
Declassify on OADR
4/29/84
#25426

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, in her statement to Bureau Agents, advised that early in 1944 at the behest of Earl Browder she met with Victor Perlo, Charlie Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. All of the above persons, according to Bentley, were employees of the United States Government who had been engaged in furnishing government information to Jacob Golos for the use of the Soviet. Elizabeth Bentley advised that on the occasion of her meeting with these persons they outlined to her government information which they and others of their group, who they represented, would supply to her. Bentley stated that subsequent to her meeting with the Perlo group in the apartment of John Abt she learned that Sol Leshinsky, Harold Glasser and one George Perazich were members of the Perlo group. Elizabeth Bentley identified Sol Leshinsky as being an employee of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. She added that "although he was a member of this group (the Perlo group) he never furnished any material." Bentley was unable to furnish information pertaining to Leshinsky other than that set forth which would identify him.

A review of the Bureau files discloses a reference to one Sol A. Lischinsky, who, according to a highly confidential source, was an active member of the Washington Chapter of the American Peace Mobilization. As reflected in the report of Special Agent T. W. Dawsey made at Washington, D. C., dated February 17, 1941, in the case captioned "American Peace Mobilization; Washington Peace Mobilization; Internal Security - C", the highly confidential source referred to above made available to Agents of the Washington Office the indices of the Washington Chapter of the American Peace Mobilization. Thereafter, by a check of the city and telephone directories, Sol A. Lischinsky was identified as residing at 1340 Rittenhouse, N. W., telephone Randolph 4069. Lischinsky was indicated to be an economist and his wife's name was listed as Melva.

In February of 1942, Special Agent in Charge R. B. Hood of the Los Angeles Field Division was visited by one Solomon A. Lischinsky who identified himself as a member of the Tolan Committee and stated that he was engaged in statistical work for the Committee. Lischinsky's contact with Special Agent in Charge Hood had reference to the work of the Tolan Committee, which committee was properly known as the Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration of the House of Representatives. It will be noted that Mr. Benjamin Mandell, a special investigator for the Dies Committee, stated that practically all of the personnel, excluding the Congressmen of the Tolan Committee, were either members of the Communist Party or close followers of the Communist Party line.

65-51864-367
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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[REDACTED]

b1

(c)

It will be noted that Doctor Ludwik Witold Raichman was also known as Ludwig Raichman.

[REDACTED]

b1

(S) Refused

(u) Per [unclear] 8/15/10

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

(S)

(S)

Refused

[REDACTED]

(S)

b1

Raichman

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

December 13, 1945

Re: SCOTT LOCKWOOD

Information was received that Scott Lockwood, Office of Strategic Services, was a close contact of Helen Tenney. A review of the Bureau files reflects that Kamara in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, conferred with Garin, stating that one Lockwood, along with others of belligerent nations, would go on the Lourenco Marques.

Franklin H. Newton, 10309 Dorothy Street, South Gate, California, furnished a letter to the Bureau which he states he received through error. He claimed that he was an amateur cryptographer and that this letter contained the following message: "Allied landing forces going (are geared) on lowlands in Netherlands. (signed) Lockwood". No further information was available concerning the identity of Lockwood.

John Adams, National Maritime Union representative, Brooklyn, New York, in a conversation with Ferdinand Smith, advised that he had a messman who had been accused of being a Communist and that he was taken before the United States Army and was cleared, and that in view of this other individuals, including Lockwood, would also be cleared inasmuch as all of the men had been reported by the chief steward.

On February 12, 1945, Martin Popper conferred with Joseph Harold Crown. Popper advised Crown that he had received a wire from Joe, last name not known, and he has all the boys signed up. Popper advised that Crown would be down there during the conference and should attend and that he would give Crown letters to Lockwood and Hackworth.

SP7 MacPete 4/29/86 #254,269
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5-6-82 BY SP6 Bja/C6

*12/16/87 #91,121
 3042 PWS/AS*

~~SECRET~~

88

December 15, 1945

Re: AUGUST MAFFRY

[REDACTED] b1
[REDACTED] (S)
[REDACTED] (S)

A bulletin entitled "Bretton Woods and Foreign Trade" was prepared by August Maffry, Chief, International Economics and Statistics, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. b1

sp7maffry 4/29/86 #254269
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-6-82 BY SP6BJA/PC
12/16/87 #9112
3042 PWT/LOB

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Classified by SP1/CL
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 5-7-92 #91,121

BERNARD REDMONT

December 11, 1945
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

One Bernard Sidney Redmont, 111 North Prospect Street, Herkimer, New York, made application for a position as Assistant Information Publicist, Office for Emergency Management. This application was forwarded to the Bureau on May 5, 1942, and reflects the following information.

Bernard Sidney Redmont attended James Madison High School, Brooklyn, New York, 1930-34; College of the City of New York, 1934-38, obtaining his A.B. degree in journalism; attended the Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University and obtained M.S. degree, 1939. While in college he was awarded the Pulitzer traveling scholarship, Bassett scholarship for libel law. He was editor in chief CCNY "Campus" Tri-weekly, elected member and officer Lock and Key honorary society; member of the student council, president of the junior class, and major insignia ROTC band award.

This file reflects that Redmont has a brother Private Elliott Rothenberg in the United States Army and was stationed at Ft. Knox, Kentucky. As references he furnished the following names: Honorable Josephus Daniels, Raleigh News and Observer, Raleigh, North Carolina, occupation - editor, formerly ambassador; William H. Lander, United Press, National Press Building, Washington, D. C., Latin American editor; Clarence W. Sorenson, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York City or 490 Ridgewood Avenue, Glen Elly, Illinois, correspondent and lecturer; Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, Richmond News Leader, Richmond, Virginia, editor.

Under previous places of employment Redmont furnished the following: April, 1941 to January, 1942, Herkimer Evening Telegraph; October, 1940 to April, 1941, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, 30 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, New York; January, 1940 to September, 1940, Columbia Broadcasting Company, New York, New York; February, 1940 to September, 1940, Starr-Hunt News Service, San Juan de Latran, Mexico; June, 1939 to January, 1940, freelancing for New York Times in Europe and Mexico; September 1937 to January, 1939, Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Brooklyn, New York; September, 1936 to January, 1938, Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

His application reflects that he has a reading and speaking knowledge of both German and Latin.

Mrs. Bernard Sidney Redmont, 1260 East 8th Street, Brooklyn, New York, is reflected as a member of the Society of American Friends of the Mexican People. This membership list being dated October, 1940.

[REDACTED]

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Declassify on: OADR
7/26/93

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1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

December 12, 1945

12/15/83
Classified by SP3 KJG
Declassify on: OADR

#91,121

Re: Louis Sass with aliases, Lewis
Sass, Louis Schwartz, Louis
Szaszajos, Louis Roberts

Class. 5
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 5-13-92

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

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A search of Bureau files reveals that the captioned individual was born March 24, 1908 in Kassa, Hungary apparently under the name Louis Szaszajos and is probably of Jewish nationality. No information is available concerning his immediate family although a sister Yolanda Illez is said to reside in Rumania. He evidently came to the United States in the early 1920's, although a Military Intelligence Service report states that he entered the United States at New York City in September, 1934 from Rumania aboard the S.S. "Aquitania." This report is either erroneous or reports a second entry inasmuch as he is reported to have become a naturalized United States citizen in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York at Brooklyn in May, 1930 or 1931 under the name Louis Schwartz.

At an early date he evidently became active as a labor agitator among the miners and steel workers in the states of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York. He was connected with the International Labor Defense, the Communist Party U. S. A. and to some extent the American Labor Party. Beginning about 1933 he was Organizational Secretary for the Communist Party U. S. A. in the Harlem District of New York and at the same time was a writer for the publication "Party Organizer" issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party as an official pamphlet for the guidance of Communist organizers.

In 1937 he was designated Organizational Secretary for District #12 of the Communist Party U. S. A. known as the Northwest District and comprising the states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. He is reported to have arrived in his new headquarters in Seattle, Washington August 15, 1937 in the company of a common law wife known only as "Honey" who promptly left him and married a California lawyer. His assignment to Seattle was for the purpose of assuming leadership of Communist and radical agitation directed against the American Federation of Labor which was then engaged in a fight against the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Sass remained in Seattle from 1937 to approximately October, 1940 directing Communist activities in the Twelfth District. His principal activities were centered in Seattle although he made occasional trips to Portland, Oregon and in the summer of 1940 was in Boise, Idaho for the purpose of placing Communist presidential electors on the ballot in that state for the general election of 1940.

During this time he met Mary Elizabeth Howard, a wealthy divorcee from Salt Lake City, Utah who had been active in Communist affairs in Utah

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ON 4/29/83

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and Washington. He was married to her March 6, 1939 at Everett, Snohomish County, Washington with license #32860. About October, 1940 Sass returned with his wife and stepdaughter, Robin Roberts, to New York taking up residence at Terrace Drive, South Nyack, New York. There Mrs. Sass became active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and was Rockland County leader of the Tricounty Council of the Communist Political Association comprising the counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland. Sass resumed his connections with Communist activities in New York City.

Sass registered under the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act with Local Board #761 Pearl River, New York October 16, 1940 and received order #1977. This registration was under the name Louis Roberts although he indicated that he had also been known as Louis Schwartz. He made no mention of the name Sass. In this connection available information indicates that in September, 1941 he changed his name in the New York County Court from Louis Schwartz to Louis Roberts allegedly for the benefit of his stepdaughter who was known as Robin Roberts. In spite of a note in his Selective Service file from a Dr. Louis Finger of New York City to the effect that he had treated Roberts for six months for "chronic asthmatic bronchitis" he was classified IA June 1, 1942 and inducted into the Army July 8, 1942 receiving Army Serial #32401902.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Referred

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Since April 24, 1945 Sass has been a full-time employee of the New York State Communist Political Association (now the Communist Party of the United States) assigned to the administration of veterans matters in New York, and is in constant contact with leading Communist figures in that city.

Sass is described as follows:

Age:	37
Born:	3/24/08, Kassa, Hungary
Height:	5' 7"
Weight:	151 pounds
Eyes:	Brown
Hair:	Dark brown
Complexion:	Medium dark
Characteristics:	Round face, decided accent, neat dresser
Scars or marks:	None visible
Nationality:	Hungarian Jewish, naturalized United States citizen 1930 or 1931.
Education:	Four years elementary, six years high school.
Marital Status:	Married 3/6/39 to Mary Elizabeth Howard
Children:	One stepdaughter Robin F. Roberts, attended Sarah Lawrence School, Bronxville, New York.
Residence:	564 Broadway, Nyack, New York since March 13, 1942.

Mary Elizabeth Howard wife of subject Sass was born August 4, 1907 at Salt Lake City, Utah the daughter of John Calvin and Gertrude Musser Howard, owners of the Utah Oil Refining Company. Her father died December 18, 1930 leaving a personal estate of over \$300,000.00 and considerable real property to his five daughters, Mary, Kathryn, Virginia, Jeanne, and Dorothy. Three of these daughters including Mary became extremely active in the Communist Party of Utah and Colorado and were said to have almost entirely financed the Party in Utah. Mary, whose Party name was Mary Leeds, and Kathryn, whose Party name was Kay Steele, made a trip to Russia about 1930. In 1936 Mary was Secretary of the Communist Party of Utah while her sister Kathryn held a similar position in Denver, Colorado. Kathryn died February 8, 1944 and Mary is presently reported to be inactive in Communist circles although she evidently continues to contribute heavily to Communist finances. She was first married about December, 1926 to a Communist named Dr. Tinsley from New York. She was also later married to and divorced from John F. Critchlow of Salt Lake City and in 1939 married Sass.

Because of her wealth and her previous powerful Communist contacts it is believed that she may be of considerable importance in connection with the activities of her husband in the present case.

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Robin F. Roberts, daughter of Mary Elizabeth Howard and step-daughter of Louis Sass, was born January 12, 1928 at Salt Lake City, Utah. She attended James Madison High School in Seattle, Washington transferring to Nyack, New York High School November, 1940. Since her graduation in June, 1944 she has attended Sarah Lawrence School at Bronxville, New York. She is evidently athletically inclined, is a popular and outstanding student, and has evidenced no Communist affiliations or ideas.

Finances

Mrs. Sass is the recipient of a trust fund involving some \$175,000.00 from her father's estate and has a considerable annual income. As a result Sass has evidently engaged in no gainful occupation since his marriage to her but has devoted most of his time to strictly Communist matters. Immediately after his Selective Service registration he apparently took a position with the Scientific By-Products Company, 509 East 195th Street, New York City possibly for the purpose of preventing his induction. He left this position shortly before entering the United States Army.

While in Seattle, Washington from 1937 to 1940 Mr. and Mrs. Sass maintained an account in the Seattle Trust and Savings Bank. Since moving to New York in 1940 they have utilized a joint bank account at the Nyack Bank and Trust Company, Nyack, New York. Their account varies between 350 and \$1,000 but is extremely active. Most checks are paid in the vicinity of New York City, several being made out to Rosette Hurwitz of the Amalgamated Bank of New York, New York City and others to Horace Gregory of the Bronxville Trust Company, Bronxville, New York. Most deposits originate with the Utah State National Bank of Salt Lake City and are transmitted to the Nyack Bank through Shaskan and Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York City. The following deposits and balances have been noted:

Deposits

9/9/44	\$1,150
10/6/44	205
10/31/44	500
12/31/44	529.20
1/10/45	580
1/12/45	800
3/12/45	12,000
9/12/45	542.88
9/20/45	800

Balances

9/44	\$117.95
10/44	365.53

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11/9/44	\$641.70
12/20/44	389.62
1/13/45	1,106.86
4/45	11,750.00
9/22/45	1,031.13

X

Communist Activities and Contacts

In 1936 and 1937 Sass reportedly resided at 312 East 116th Street, New York City and was a close friend of an unidentified woman formerly married to Anthony DeRosa, an electrician in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. DeRosa, a present resident of 3747 Olinville Avenue, Bronx, New York became acquainted with Sass about 1936 when both were active in the American Labor Party in the Harlem area of New York. DeRosa claims that he is no longer engaged in politics but allowed Sass to receive mail at his residence between the time of his return to New York in October, 1940 and his establishment in a new home.

While a Party organizer in New York in the 1930's Sass worked closely with James W. Ford among the Jews and Negroes of that city and allegedly managed the campaign of Ford for Vice President of the United States in 1932. Ford is a well-known Negro Communist of New York.

The March, 1935 issue of the "Party Organizer" issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party U. S. A. carried an article on Page 3 by Louis Sass of Harlem entitled "Harlem Concentration on Transport." The article dealt with the Communist organizational problem in the shops of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and included information concerning the building of the Communist Party and the transport union in Harlem.

The "Daily Worker" for June 29, 1937 described Sass as Secretary of the All-Peoples Party, New York City and former Administrative Secretary of the Harlem Division of the Communist Party. The "Daily Worker" for June 30, 1937 stated that he had been transferred to an important Party position in the midwest.

On September 10, 1937 Sass appeared at a meeting of the Grays Harbor Branch of the Communist Party held at Workers Hall, Aberdeen, Washington and spoke on matters clarifying the position of the Communist Party with regard to local unions and political conditions. He was accompanied by Morris Rapport, organizer for the 12th Communist District. Rapport was also known as Maurice Rapport and Mordecai Rappaport and has been an active Communist in Seattle, Washington for years.

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On September 12, 1937 Sass spoke at the Workers Alliance of Washington, Washington Hall, 94 Main Street, Seattle.

On November 25, 1937 he was teaching Party organization to a class of Communist members. Beginning December 6 or 11, 1937 he inaugurated a six weeks Communist course meeting from 3:30 to 5 P. M. each Saturday afternoon at 2232 Second Avenue, Seattle.

In 1938 Sass reportedly resided at 740 Harvard Avenue Seattle and together with his wife was characterized as a Communist lecturer and owner of the Frontier Bookstore, 701 Olive Way, Seattle, outlet for Communist publications.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] states that Louis Sass came from New York to Seattle in 1938 for the primary purpose of organizing the colored people of Seattle into the Communist Party. He led them to believe that the Party would give them full rights and allow intermarriage with white persons. According to her he succeeded in converting a few ignorant Negroes but at no time had more than ten or fifteen Negro Communist members, the principal one being Carl Brooks who caused some public comment. She stated that his Negro campaign was not successful.

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On January 19, 1938 Sass was reported to be managing the campaign of Washington State Senator G. B. Kerstetter for the office of mayor of Tacoma, Washington.

On January 30, 1938 Sass spoke before a meeting of the West Seattle Branch of the Communist Party at Public Welfare Hall, Seattle, discussing the forthcoming Seattle elections and stating that the main purpose of the Communist Party is to defeat the reactionary element. He also stated that the primary purpose of the Communist Party in the United States is to create a people's front government such as existed in France.

On March 4, 1938 Sass met with the staff of the West Coast Communist paper "People's World," explaining to them how to organize their records and hold organizational meetings.

[REDACTED]

On April 9 and 10, 1938 Sass attended the Second Annual King County Communist Convention at Finnish Hall, Seattle.

b7D

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At the District Convention of the 12th District of the Communist Party, Seattle, May 13 and 14, 1938, Louis Sass, Organizational Secretary, allegedly gave orders that Comrade J. J. Stauter rejoin the National Guard of the State of Washington and devote his time to building a Communist unit within that organization. This individual is believed to be identical with Justin J. Stauter, Communist Party member since 1937 who in 1941 was a First Lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps Reserve, United States Army attached to a CCC Camp at Boise, Idaho. In 1943 he was employed by the Seattle Port of Embarkation in a civilian capacity as a checker. In July, 1945 he was reported to be a copywriter for radio station KFQD, Anchorage, Alaska.

On May 18, 1938 at an open meeting closing the District Convention of the Communist Party at Ballard Eagle's Hall, Seattle the main speaker was Sass whose speech entitled "Hail the Soviet Union" made a direct plea for new members of the Party and concluded that Seattle would see more of the Communist Party that time on and would be made to like it.

[REDACTED] advised that Louis Sass, educational director for the Communist Party in Seattle, attended the 10th Annual Convention of the Communist Party U. S. A. in New York in 1938 and on May 29, 1938 spoke before the convention concerning lessons to be obtained from the Seattle city election where a reactionary was elected mayor. Sass stated that the Commonwealth Federation in Washington, a Communist inspired group, was working with the Democratic Party of Washington and was getting good results. b7c b7d

[REDACTED]

On June 21, 1938 Sass spoke at a meeting of the Waterfront Section of the Communist Party in the IOGT Hall, Seattle. b7c b7d

Page 8 of the "Daily Worker" for June 30, 1938 listed Louis Sass, Seattle, Washington as a principal Communist Party leader.

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Walter S. Steele testifying before the Dies Committee in Congress on August 16, 1938 on behalf of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and other organizations submitted a list of prominent Communist Party officials in the United States which reflected Louis Sass as District Secretary for Washington and Oregon. X

On September 26, 1938 Sass moved from 740 Harvard Avenue, Seattle to 6738 38th Avenue N.W., Seattle. He later moved to 1337 Palm Avenue, Seattle and still later resided at 1620 Olympic Place, Seattle.

An invitation to a banquet held by the Communist Party, District 12 at Frye Hotel, Seattle September 3, 1938 reflected that Louis Sass was to be master of ceremonies.

On October 10, 1938 Sass attended a membership meeting of the Communist Party at Moose Hall, Seattle. On December 30, 1938 Sass and Maurice Rapport, Seattle Communist organizer, gave a report before a meeting of the entire Communist membership in Seattle concerning the National Plenum of the C. P. U. S. A. from which they had just returned.

[REDACTED] b7D
On February 5, 1939 Louis Sass, district organizer for the area east of the Cascades spoke at a county convention of Communists at 316 Dekum Building, Portland, Oregon concerning recruiting and reregistration of Communist Party members.

On March 12, 1939 Sass spoke on "The Communist and Democracy" at a section convention held at Bertoldi Hall, Georgetown, Seattle. Testimony before the Dies Committee of Congress by Carl H. Marwig, accountant for the committee, reflected that on July 3, 1939 a check for \$5 was written to Louis Sass by William Weiner, Financial Secretary of the Communist Party, on the Amalgamated Bank of New York to be paid apparently from the literary fund.

Louis Sass was a representative from Washington State at a meeting of the National Committee of the Communist Party commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party which meeting was held in Chicago, September 1, 1939.

The Workers Alliance Bulletin of the State of Washington for September 11, 1939 reported a Sunday forum in which "Louis Sass, official speaker for the Communist Party of the Northwest, presented a brilliant and convincing defense of the Soviet-German Pact." In concluding he asked for recruits for the Communist Party.

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On November 7, 1939 Sass was the principal speaker at a Communist membership meeting at Washington Hall, 14th and East 1st Streets, Seattle.

Sass was present at the Second King County Communist Convention held at Seattle, Washington, April 9 and 10, 1940. Sass and his wife are said to have taken an active part in a King County Communist Convention held at Finnish Hall, Seattle, May 12, 1940.

[REDACTED] b7D

During the summer of 1940 [REDACTED] and one William Wood of Boise, Idaho contacted the Offices of the Assistant Secretary of State and the Secretary of State of Idaho for the purpose of making arrangements to place Communist presidential electors on the ballot in the general election of 1940. Sass described himself as a Communist organizer from Seattle.

On October 7, 1940 one [REDACTED] advised the Bureau that he knew Louis Sass as a Communist but had never sat at Communist meetings with him.

b7C
b7D

In connection with the investigation of George Mink, a Soviet agent whose whereabouts are presently unknown, [REDACTED] advised the New York Office in 1940 that Mink resided at one time near the water front in Seattle, Washington, and was in close contact with Louis Sass and Morris Rapport, Communist organizers of Seattle. (4) u

b7D
b7C

[REDACTED] b7C
b7D

Correspondence dated October 22, 1940 reflected a change of address of Louis Sass from 620 Olympic Place, Seattle to that of Anthony DeRosa, 1115 East 116th Street, New York City. At that time [REDACTED] indicated that he had information to the effect that Sass had returned to New York to become employed in the office of United States Congressman, Vito Marcantonio. This employment was allegedly due to Sass' knowledge of Syrian, since Marcantonio had a large following of Syrians among his constituents. This informant had previously described Sass as a dangerous Communist, an expert saboteur, and one having a knowledge of street fighting. A check by the New York Office on May 30, 1941 showed that Sass maintained offices with Abner W. Perry, 1 West 125th Street, New York. The sign on the door to that office in

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Room 208 of that building reflected "Educational Center, Periodicals, and Publications." Underneath the sign was written Alexander and Fleischer, Attorneys at Law. X

Information from the files of the United States Maritime Service reflects that a meeting of the National Maritime Union was held June 28, 1941 in New York City attended by Louis Sass.

In connection with the May Day rally of the Communist Party held April 30, 1942 in New York City under the auspices of four sections of the Communist Party, Louis Sass was introduced as a Communist leader of long standing.

[REDACTED]

On May 15, 1942; June 14, 1943; December 13, 1943; July 14, 1944; and March 22, 1945 Louis Sass was listed as a Communist key figure in the New York Field Office. b7D

[REDACTED]

Sass allegedly attended a Communist Party Leaders Conference in New York City, November 30 to December 1, 1942 at the Workers School concerning a program to help speed up the war effort. There is considerable doubt, however as to whether he actually attended this meeting since the G-2 list of those present appears to be a copy of a list issued in 1938. b7D

On July 3, 1943 information was received from the New York Office that Reva Gilbert Ford, wife of the Negro Communist James W. Ford, was of Russian-Jewish birth and had worked with Communist Party units in the Harlem area particularly with Louis Sass.

Information received on July 3, 1944 revealed that Janos Nagy was a close friend of Louis Sass. Nagy was born in Hungary, entered the United States illegally in 1923, and later changed his name to John Kiss. He made a trip to the Soviet Union in 1934 using papers issued to one Joseph Mihalik. During this trip to Russia he was accompanied by the [REDACTED] and two other persons, all making the trip under the sponsorship of the International Workers' Order. b7C

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Louis and Virginia Sass were reported to have arrived in the United States at Miami, Florida, October 13, 1944. There is no indication as to whether these persons have any connection with the subject of this memorandum.

In January or February, 1945 the Hungarian-American Council for Democracy in Cleveland, Ohio elected officers and included on its Board of Directors one Louis (Lajos) Sass of 2734 East 90th Street who was said to be a new member of the Communist Party having been recruited during a drive beginning December 7, 1943. There is no indication as to whether he may be connected with the subject of this memorandum.

[REDACTED]

(4) (X) (C)

[REDACTED]

In addition to the above individual Sass appears to be closely associated in his veterans activities with Bertram Bakerman, a veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and a World War II veteran; presently employed as a law clerk in the United States Court for the Southern District of New York; Murray Benedict, a veteran of World War II recently appointed treasurer of the Bronx County CPA; Percival Waldman, a World War II veteran now in Brooklyn; and Jack Nathan, a World War II veteran and known Communist now in Queens County, New York. Bakerman, an individual of Russian parentage, was reportedly temporarily handling the Communist veterans work of Sass on July 31, 1945 since Sass was ill at that time. He is assigned to Judges John W. Clancy and Samuel Mandebaum as law clerk.

On May 15, 1945 Sass invited Abraham Unger of the National Lawyers' Guild to a breakfast gathering for May 23, 1945 to be attended by members of

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the CIO at a Childs Restaurant near the CIO Regional Offices at 1133 Broadway.

[REDACTED]

(S) b1
On July 7, 1945 the "Daily Worker" carried an article written by Sass entitled "The Understanding of Social Forces is a Weapon against Imperialism." In this article Sass indicates that he is strongly behind the Communist Party program and expresses no sympathy for the revisionist theories introduced by Comrade Browder during the war years.

On August 19, 1945 Sass obtained a visitor's pass for Abraham Unger to attend the National Conference of the Communist Political Association.

On October 26, 1945 Sass was in contact with Bella Dodd of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party concerning veterans matters in New York and Washington, D. C.

Other associates of Sass on the Communist Veterans Commission are Isadore Blumberg, Maurice Forge, Al Stearn, Tony Salese, Anna Blank, Sam Neuberger, Harold Kammer, Irving Quinn, Sidney Schreiber, June Croll, and Paul Crosbie.

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SP 7 Mac file 4/29/86 #254,269
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-6-82 BY SP6 BJA/clc #91,121
12/16/87 3042001/MS
Re: WARREN LEONARD SHARFMAN

December 10, 1945

A complete review of the Bureau files reveals the following information concerning the above-captioned individual.

Warren Leonard Sharfman is the subject of two closed Bureau cases, Internal Security - Hatch Act and Special Inquiry - Office for Emergency Management, both conducted in 1942.

Background History

The report of Special Agent E. L. Barton, April 1, 1942, Washington, D. C., entitled "Warren Leonard Sharfman, Senior Attorney, Legal Division, Office of Price Administration, Internal Security - Hatch Act" reveals the following background information.

According to the personnel files of the National Labor Relations Board and the Office of Price Administration, Warren Leonard Sharfman was born at Boston, Massachusetts, November 10, 1912. His father's name was I. L. Sharfman, home address 1108 Baldwin Avenue, Ann Arbor, Michigan, who was born in Polonya, Russia, and believed to have become a naturalized American citizen in March, 1906. Sharfman has a brother by the name of Nelson A. Sharfman, who is employed as an attorney, United States Department of Justice, New York City. Warren Leonard Sharfman attended Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, 1929 to 1930; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1930 to 1932, receiving a B.A. Degree in Economics; Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1932 to 1936, majoring in Public Law and received a L.L.B. Degree. He is a member of the District of Columbia Bar Association being admitted in 1937. He was married on March 11, 1938, to Miss Amalie Schenthal of Baltimore, Maryland. In 1942, he was residing at 5823 - 14th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. and previously resided at 4211 Chesapeake Street, N. W., 2903 Porter Street, N. W. and 211 Oglethorpe Avenue, N. W. His employment was as follows:

- 1/9/34 to 3/15/34 Field Agent, U. S. Department of Labor, State of Michigan
- 9/4/34 to 9/23/34 Investigator, U. S. Treasury Department
- 7/28/36 to 12/1/36 Field Agent, U. S. Department of Labor Field
- 12/1/36 to 9/15/37 Assistant Attorney, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.
- 10/16/37 to 9/3/42 Senior Office Attorney, National Labor Relations Board, Washington, D. C.

On September 9, 1941, Sharfman entered on duty at the Office of Price Administration, Legal Division, Washington, D. C., as a Senior Attorney,

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Grade P-5 at a salary of \$4600 per annum.

The report of Special Agent P. F. Kelly, dated March 13, 1942, Washington, D. C., entitled "Warren Leonard Sharfman, Special Inquiry - Office for Emergency Management" reveals that Nelson Ames Sharfman, brother of Warren Leonard Sharfman, has been employed by the Department of Justice since September 26, 1935 and on July 7, 1938, he was appointed as special assistant to the Attorney General receiving \$2500 per year. As of 1942, he was employed in the same capacity with headquarters in New York City and was then receiving a salary of \$4600 per year. He was born on July 7, 1911 in Tientsin, China. As of 1942, I. L. Sharfman, father of Warren Leonard Sharfman was an associate member of the War Labor Board having been appointed on January 24, 1942, and received \$25 per day when actually serving at a hearing.

Activities and Associates

The report of Special Agent E. L. Barton, April 1, 1942, Washington, D. C., entitled "Warren Leonard Sharfman, Internal Security - Hatch Act" reveals that a Hatch Act investigation was instituted after it was confidentially reported that the name, Warren Sharfman, 211 Oglethorpe Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., appeared on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and that his name also appeared on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization, which was known as the American People's Mobilization after the German invasion of Russia in the Summer of 1941. The records of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, reveals the following index cards:

"Warren L. Sharfman
Washington Committee for Democratic Action
Member
Committee File
211 Oglethorpe Street
Washington 8508
Washington, D. C."

"Warren Leonard Sharfman
American League for Peace and Democracy
Member
Hearings Page 6413"

The files of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities further reveal that the name of Warren L. Sharfman appeared as a member of the National Lawyers Guild and that the name of Mrs. Warren Sharfman appeared as a member of the League of Women Shoppers, Inc., chairman of Publicity Committee, Skytop Fair, Washington, D. C. (News Letter, Washington League of Women Shoppers, May, 1940, Page 2).

The above-mentioned report further reveals that Mr. J. C. Shover, Personnel Director, National Labor Relations Board, said that he was acquainted with Sharfman at the time Sharfman was employed with the National Labor Relations Board. He advised that from his recollection, Sharfman was at one time a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He said, however, that he did not consider Sharfman a Communist but could not say that he was not. It was Mr. Shover's belief that Sharfman followed the wrong crowd possibly because he thought his personal opportunities would be greater if he was friendly with individuals who were ultraliberal. He advised that he did not know any of the particular crowd he had in mind to be Communists as a matter of proof but considered that they favored the Communist Party line in many of their actions.

Mr. David Saposs, formerly Chief Economist for National Labor Relations Board, advised that he was acquainted with Sharfman at the time he was employed at the National Labor Relations Board and it was his opinion that Sharfman was taken in socially by the Communist Party faction at the Board and was one of the favorites of Thomas I. Emerson, an active leader of the "so-called radical group" in the Board. It was the informant's opinion that Sharfman may have contributed to one or more of the various front organizations as many young fellows thought they had to be liberal and that he did not think Sharfman was a Communist but had merely been taken in.

On March 26, 1942, according to the above report, Sharfman was interviewed under oath in connection with the Hatch Act investigation. Sharfman denied membership of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the American Peace Mobilization and any organization which advocated the overthrow of the Federal Government and in explanation Sharfman made the following statement: "I can give information which perhaps might bear on this inquiry, I don't know if it does. I assume that the organizations which you have referred to are commonly referred to as subversive, putting it in general terms. I have been a member of two other organizations which have been classed in that group, which I have no desire to hide the fact if it is pertinent to the inquiry. I was a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy which was the predecessor of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action as I understood the matter, but I withdrew my affiliation from that, I believe it was in June of 1938, in any event it was about six months prior to the publication of the Dies Committee list of the membership of that organization. My name undoubtedly appears on the Washington Committee for Democratic Action mailing list because that mailing list was taken over from the American League for Peace and Democracy and I have received their literature but never belonged to the organization. I am also a member of the National Lawyers Guild, which has sometimes been classed in the same group of organizations. That is just for the record. I don't care to make any statement about it. I think my position is pretty clear and does not need any defense. That is all I have to say."

On May 26, 1942, the Bureau was advised by the Office for Emergency Management that after a review of the investigation conducted concerning Leonard Sharfman, senior attorney in the Office of Price Administration, that no administrative action was being taken against Leonard Sharfman by that office and that

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evidence that had been submitted had exonerated Sharfman.

Various investigations in the neighborhood of the residence of Warren Leonard Sharfman were conducted and these investigations disclosed nothing derogatory. The files of the Credit Bureau and Stone's Mercantile Agency both contain satisfactory credit reports concerning Sharfman and the files of the Metropolitan Police Department were searched with negative results revealing only one parking violation for which he was fined three dollars.

The name of Warren L. Sharfman appeared on the mailing list of the United American Spanish Aid Committee as of April, 1942.

It was ascertained that at the time Warren L. Sharfman was employed as an attorney by the National Labor Relations Board, the following individuals were his superiors and the headquarters were in the Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C. J. Warren Madden was chairman of the Board. The other two members were Mr. Edwin S. Smith and Dr. William M. Leiserson. Nathan Witt was secretary of the Board and Beatrice M. Stern was assistant secretary.

According to Volume 10 of the hearings before the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Page 6421-6422, Warren L. Sharfman sent a telegram to Honorable Martin Dies on October 26, 1939, reading as follows:

"My name appeared on the list of members of the Washington Branch of the American League for Peace and Democracy which you released to the press yesterday. I was a member of the league until June, 1939. I did not renew my membership and am not now a member, although I receive some literature from the league. I wish to protest the publication of my name and salary because such publication is inaccurate and constitutes an infringement of my right of privacy. I desire that this telegram be included in the record of the hearings before the Committee.
Signed Warren L. Sharfman."

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December 15, 1945

HAZEN SISE

A pamphlet entitled "Proceedings - Peoples Congress for Democracy and Peace, Pittsburgh, November 26 to 28, 1937," published by the American League of Peace and Democracy, 268 Fourth Avenue, New York City, January, 1938, reflects that Hazen Sise, Canadian fraternal delegate, addressed the International session.

Sise in his address referred to the so-called Quebec Padlock Law and states that when it was passed in the previous year there arose somewhat muted cries of indignation from all classes of society. But the good burghers were conformed by being assured that the law would only be used against Communists.

Since that time the law has been invoked against a left-wing French labor newspaper, "Clarte"; the entire stock of a liberal book shop has been seized and the office of the Friends of the Soviet Union has been padlocked.

Sise insisted that this law makes one man the accuser, the judge and the executioner, all in one.

SP7 mac/ite 4/29/86 #254269
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-6-82 BY SP6BJA/CB
12/16/87 #91121
3042 PWS/DB

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SP7 Mac/ste 4/29/82 #254269
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

December 15, 1945

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5-6-82 BY SP10BJA/CB
RE: GEORGE ALFRED TESORO

12/16/10 #91, 12/30/42 PWS/MS
Introduction

The Washington Field Division by teletype dated December 7, 1945, advised the Bureau that George Silverman was observed having luncheon with an elderly man, with whom he conversed and exchanged papers at noon on December 6, 1945. Subsequently this elderly man was observed entering the building of the Federal Economic Administration, where he entered Room No. 1727, which is the Italian Section and bears the name G. A. Tesoro.

A complete check of the Bureau files reveals that the name G. A. Tesoro which appeared on the above door may be identical with one George Alfred Tesoro who is mentioned in the Bureau files as follows:

Personal History

The report of Special Agent J. H. Cassaway, dated May 26, 1942, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, entitled "Vittorio Umberto Tesoro; Internal Security - I; Alien Enemy Control" reveals the following information:

This report reflects that George Alfred Tesoro of 117 Park Avenue, Appleton, Wisconsin, was a brother of Vittorio Umberto Tesoro. George Alfred Tesoro had come to Lawrence College at Appleton, Wisconsin as a Professor in February, 1942 to fill in for a professor who had received a leave of absence until June, 1942. He expected to enter the Rockefeller Foundation in June, 1942, at the close of the current college year. The records of Lawrence College revealed that George Alfred Tesoro was born in Italy February 6, 1904, that he attended and taught in Italian schools from 1913 to 1937.

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He practiced law in Rome and Bari, Italy in 1937 and 1938. He left Italy in 1938, went to Geneva, Switzerland, where he attended some courses at Geneva University. From 1939 to 1940, he was General Manager of a Swiss Industrial Firm in Geneva. He left in the Fall of 1940 and arrived in New York City in November, 1940.

He obtained his first papers for naturalization in New York City on April 15, 1941, Petition No. 483853; during the month of March, 1941, he was employed as a newsman and Italian announcer for Radio Station WOV in New York City. He was a member of the Italian Society for the Advancement of Science from 1932 to 1938.

There was no evidence of un-American activities on the part of George Alfred Tesoro at Lawrence College.

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Class. & Ext. SP1BJA/C6
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 5-16-92
5-12-82

K91121

December 15, 1945

RE: MICHAEL TKACH, was
MICHAL TKACZ, MICHAEL J. TKACH,
M. NASTIVSKY

Classified by SP1BJA
Declassify on: OADR
1-27-83

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Introduction

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, in her statement, advised that either in late 1941 or early 1942 Jacob Golos informed her that he was in possession of some very important information concerning the Ukrainian nationalists which he showed to her. She subsequently learned from Golos that he was securing this material from Tkach whose first name she did not know but who at that time was one of the editors of the "Ukrainian Daily News." She also learned from Golos that the information Tkach was supplying to Golos was actually obtained by Tkach from one Stepankowski, and that some of the information obtained by Stepankowski was attributed to Aleksy Pelipenko, a Russian Orthodox Priest of the Ukrainian National Church, who at that time was residing at the Bristol Hotel, New York City. Stepankowski was put in touch with one of Golos' contacts as an investigator but because of the limited pay he received for his endeavors he ceased his activities with this contact and eventually wound up as an investigator for the Anti-Defamation League. Elizabeth Bentley advised that she had never been formally introduced either to Tkach or Stepankowski and that she is not aware of their present activities.

A complete review of the Bureau files was made in the name Tkach, and it was ascertained that this individual referred to above was evidently one Michael Tkach. The information contained in the Bureau files relating to Michael Tkach is as follows.

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Declassify on: OADR
#254,269
304 SPWT/1mw
9/10/88 #75-113

Background Information

The report of Special Agent Wesley E. Carter dated March 20, 1944, at New York, New York, in the case entitled "Michael Tkach, was; Internal Security - C" reveals that the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reveal that Michael Tkach was born October 18, 1891, at Mastisiw, Poland, of Ukrainian parents and that he came to the United States arriving at New York City, November 25, 1909, using the name Michal Tkacz. His wife's name was Yeroslava, and she was born in Slatchev, Poland. She entered the United States at New York City in 1913. They were married July 2, 1918 and have two children, Olga born May 5, 1919 at Allentown, Pennsylvania, and William born December 19, 1922, at New York City. From 1909 to 1922, Tkach resided in Troy, Buffalo, Hudson, all New York, and Allentown, Pennsylvania, consecutively. He has

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resided in New York City since 1922. He was granted United States citizenship on December 8, 1936.

[REDACTED] stated that he knew Michael Tkach personally, and that Tkach was also known as M. Nastivsky. Investigation reveals that as of March 20, 1944, Tkach was residing at 40 East Third Street, New York City, and that he was editor of the "Ukrainian Daily News." Investigation revealed that one A. Dmytryshyn and one M. Federowich also lived in the same apartment with Tkach and his family. Tkach was still residing at 40 East Third Street, New York City, with his family as of March, 1945. b2 b7D

Activities and Associates

The report of Special Agent Wesley E. Carter dated March 20, 1944, at New York, New York, entitled "Michael Tkach, was; Internal Security - C" revealed that Michael Tkach was considered a key figure by the New York Field Division. Investigation revealed that according to the International Yearbook published by "Editor and Publisher", New York City, in 1942, the "Ukrainski Schodenni Visti" ("Ukrainian Daily News") is a daily newspaper of 14,700 circulation and is published by the Ukrainian-American League, Incorporated, and Michael Tkach is its editor and managing editor. The M. W. Ayers and Sons 1942 Directory of Newspapers states that the "Ukrainian Daily News" is the largest in circulation of any Ukrainian newspaper published in the United States.

A review of the copy of the "Proceedings of the Fifth National Convention of the International Workers Order", June 8, 1940, reflects that Michael Tkach was elected to the Executive Committee of that organization. Publications of the IWO show that Tkach held this same position in 1933, 1935, and 1940.

[REDACTED] stated that Tkach was a known Communist, and cooperated closely with the International Workers Order and published Communist propaganda in his newspaper the "Ukrainian Daily News." This informant stated that the newspaper had closely followed the Communist Party line. b2 b7D

Michael Tkach under the name M. Nastivsky, editor of the "Ukrainian Daily News", was an organization member of the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia in 1923. A Confidential Informant described as T-3 in the above-mentioned report stated that the "Ukrainian Daily News" attacked all Ukrainians who would not follow the Communist Party line.

The report of Special Agent Wesley E. Carter dated August 9, 1944, at New York, New York, entitled "Michael Tkach, was; Internal Security - C" reveals that Michael Tkach was elected President of the Ukrainian section of the International Workers Order during the convention of this organization held the first week of July, 1944, according to reports published in the bulletin of the Sixth Annual Convention of the International Workers Order.

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In addition Tkach took a very active part in the convention and a number of the meetings which were held in the Ukrainian Labor Home, 85 East Fourth Street, New York City, which is the same building used by the "Ukrainian Daily News." During this convention, the Ukrainian section of the IWO changed its name to the Ukrainian-American Beneficial Union and Tkach was one of the principal speakers on the program of the convention. A discussion was also held during the convention concerning a means of increasing the circulation of the "Ukrainian Daily News" of which paper Tkach is editor.

The report of Special Agent Anthony F. Ferentz dated March 24, 1945, at New York, New York, entitled "Michael Tkach; Internal Security - C" reveals the

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Olga Tkach, daughter of Michael Tkach, is the subject of a Security Matter - C investigation in the New York Office, and the report of Special Agent Ray E. Rockhold dated November 11, 1944, at New York, New York, in that case file revealed that Olga Tkach is an employee of the International Workers Order,

[REDACTED]

On March 14, 1944, the Office of Strategic Services prepared a pamphlet entitled "Foreign Nationality Groups in the United States. According to this publication the following information was set out concerning the "Ukrainian Daily News" of which paper Michael Tkach is the editor:

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"The Communist Party line Ukrainian newspaper at the beginning of 1944 was the 'Ukrainian Daily News' published in New York by the Ukrainian-American section of the International Workers Order (IWO). The paper is in its twenty-fifth year of publication and claims a circulation of over 14,000. It appears six times a week on four standard size pages and Sundays in eight pages. Its editor is Michael Tkach.

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"To anyone familiar with the 'Daily Worker' or with the IWO organs, the 'Ukrainian Daily News' requires little description. Technically well edited it uniformly follows the Party line on both domestic and foreign policy, reprints a large amount of material from Soviet-Ukrainian publications and engages in daily polemics with 'Svoboda Ameryka' and other adversaries. The paper devotes much of its space to international questions especially the Polish-Soviet border dispute."

A statement published in the "Ukrainian Daily News" dated Tuesday, October 5, 1943, which statement is required under United States Postal laws showing ownership and management, read in part:

"The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are Ukrainian-American League, Incorporated, New York, New York, publisher; editor, Michael Tkach, 85 East Fourth Street, New York; managing editor, Michael Tkach, 85 East Fourth Street, New York; business manager, M. Kniazewich, 85 East Fourth Street, New York, New York. The statement also gave the owners as Ukrainian-American League, Incorporated, New York, New York; M. Kniazewich, 85 East Fourth Street, New York, New York; M. Rakochy, 85 East Fourth Street, New York, New York."

Investigation revealed that the "Ukrainian Daily News" was a sponsor for one of the Ukrainian committees which was collecting funds for Ukrainian relief, and that this organization collected the funds with the understanding that the funds would be given directly to the Soviet Government for distribution to the Ukrainians as it sees fit. (S) (u)

(S) [REDACTED]

The report of Special Agent William B. Hart dated August 22, 1945, at New York, entitled "Michael Kniazewich, was; Internal Security - C" reveals that the subject of that investigation is business manager of the "Ukrainian Daily News", 85 East Fourth Street, New York, New York, of which paper Michael Tkach is editor, and that the investigation disclosed that Kniazewich was enrolled as a Communist Party voter at the Board of Elections in 1935 and 1936. b1

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Refused

One Andrew Dmytryshyn, with alias Andrew Dolin is the subject of a closed Security Matter - C investigation in the New York Office. Investigation in that case reflects that he formerly resided in Apartment 9 at 40 East Third Street, New York, New York, which was occupied by Michael Tkach and his family. Investigation of Dmytryshyn reveals that he is Vice President and National Organizer of the Ukrainian-American Section of the International Workers Order, and that his office is located in the headquarters office of the IWO, 80 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

On January 25, 1943, [REDACTED] furnished a report concerning the Communist activities of the Victory Conference of the Foreign Language Press. This report revealed that Michael Tkach was one of the individuals who was to be elected as Vice President for the Victory Council of the Foreign Language Press on January 27, 1943. 62
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The report of Special Agent Jerome W. Brower dated July 24, 1944, at New York, New York, entitled "Victory Council of the Foreign Language Press of New York; Internal Security - C" reveals that this organization was organized on January 9, 1943, after preliminary arrangements by Communists to increase the effectiveness of the Foreign Language Press in mobilizing readers "in complete all out support of our government and its Allies the United Nations for winning the war." Michael Tkach was placed on the Resolutions Committee of this organization, and he was later placed on the Board of Directors of this organization. On January 27, 1944, Tkach attended the first meeting of the Board of Directors at the Hotel Commodore. In March, 1943, Michael Tkach was serving as Vice President of this organization.

Olga Tkach, daughter of Michael Tkach, wrote an undated letter to President Roosevelt believed to have been written prior to June, 1940, in which she stated:

"We gather at 85 East Fourth Street on May 31 in celebration of Memorial Day and call upon you and Congress to reject any measures from whatever quarter, which would involve the United States in the European War ... We young people want no war nor any part of war. We want the right to live and not the privilege of dying of gunshot or poison gas to sustain the errors of current statesmen. We demand that the United States Government return immediately to a policy of strict neutrality. This letter was signed

Ukrainian-American Youth Group
85 East Fourth Street, New York, New York

Olga Tkach, Recording Secretary."

Michael Tkach was one of the speakers at a meeting held by the Lemko Association at 7:30 p.m. on July 24, 1943, in Webster Hall, New York City, which was attended by approximately 300 people. This organization, according to investigation, was formed in 1930 in Cleveland, Ohio, and moved to New York in 1937. It now has eighty branches with 2,000 members in the United States and Canada. This Association is reported to have strictly followed the Communist Party line, and it is admitted that only a small percentage of Communists are in the Lemko membership but the group cooperates extensively with the IWO, a Communist controlled organization.

In the above speech of Tkach's he dealt with the necessity for anti-Fascist unity without stressing the Slav angle.

The report of Special Agent Clarence A. Brom dated July 14, 1944, at Cleveland, Ohio, in the case entitled "American-Slav Congress; Internal Security - C" reveals that Michael Tkach was a Vice President of the American-Slav Congress.

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According to [REDACTED] Michael Tkach, editor of the "Ukrainian Daily News", was one of the speakers at the Pan-Slav Day gathering which was held at Veterans Park in Bayonne, New Jersey. Other speakers included Karl Hudec, Consul General of Czechoslovakia and Marcel E. Wagner, Assemblyman from Jersey City. This affair was sponsored by the Bayonne Pan-Slovak League which the informant believed to be affiliated with the American-Slav Congress. b2 b7D

Michael Tkach represented the Ukrainian-American Fraternal Union of the IWO, 80 Fifth Avenue, New York City, which had a total of 16,750 members--Ukrainian--at the Second National American-Slav Congress which was held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on September 23-24, 1944, in the Carnegie Music Hall.

A letterhead of the American-Slav Congress' National Headquarters, 1601 Beaver Avenue, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which is dated January 9, 1943, reveals that Michael Tkach was then a Vice President of the American-Slav Congress.

The "Russky Golos" newspaper of November 17, 1941, page three, column one reveals that the twenty-fourth anniversary celebration of the USSR was held by the Ukrainian and Russian Labor Organizations of New York on November 9, 1941, at the Manhattan Plaza. M. Tkach, editor of the "Ukrainian Daily News", was one of the speakers at this affair.

"The German-American", a Party influenced newspaper, in its issue of January 1, 1945, carried a number of advertisements which expressed New Year's wishes to "The German-American". One of these advertisements was signed Seasons Greetings from 100,071 members of America's foremost anti-Fascist fraternal society--The International Workers Order and its federated nationality groups' societies. Among the list of names that followed was the Ukrainian-American Fraternal Union, IWO--Michael Tkach, President.

Refered

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[REDACTED]

referred

The General Executive Board of the International Workers Order held plenary sessions from February 7-8, 1942, at New York City. The February 7 session was opened at 10:30 a.m. and it was ascertained that Michael Tkach was one of the Executive Board members attending.

At the Fifth National Convention of the International Workers Order held in New York City on June 14, 1940, Michael Tkach was elected a member of the General Executive Board of the IWO.

The report of Special Agent Arthur E. Dooley dated August 9, 1944, at New York City, entitled "International Workers Order; New York Field Division; Internal Security - C" reveals that the Sixth National Convention of the IWO was held at New York City from July 2-7, 1944. This report revealed the following information concerning Michael Tkach.

Michael Tkach was elected a General Trustee of the IWO and President of the Ukrainian-American Fraternal Union of the IWO. This report reveals that there were 549 delegates present at the Sixth National Convention of the IWO and the delegates filled out registration forms. This report reveals that Michael Tkach filled out a registration form on which he furnished the following information:

Name	Michael Tkach
Address	40-42 East Third Street, New York City
Date of Joining the IWO	1931
Occupation	Journalist
Union Affiliation	None
Lodge	1520
Present Function	General Executive Board member
Native or Foreign Born	Foreign
Citizen	Yes
Age	53
Type of Delegate	Fraternal

The report of Special Agent Lawrence G. Healey dated October 3, 1943, at Boston, Massachusetts, entitled "International Workers Order; Internal Security - R" reveals the following information concerning Michael Tkach's activities in the International Workers Order.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] b7D
The report of Special Agent Frank C. Aldrich dated February 10, 1944, at Newark, New Jersey, entitled "International Workers Order in Newark Field Division; Internal Security - C" reveals that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] b7D

The Bureau files further reveal that one Mike Tkach was deported to Russia on February 2, 1921, under the anarchistic provisions of the Immigration laws. The files further reveal that prior to the deportation, Special Agents of the Bureau, on May 1, 1920, called at 1327 Carsell Street, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the residence of Mike, and found in his personal effects the following:

- 3 Communist Defense Committee blanks
- 3 Communist dues stamps
- 2 pamphlets - "What Is Communism?" for May 1, 1920
- 1 paper "The Communist"
- 1 paper "The Proletarian"
- 1 book "The Dictator of Proletarian"

Mike Tkach at that time was released on bail awaiting deportation.

In a report dated February 8, 1920, entitled "Russian Branch Number One, Communist Party of America" it was reported that a raid was successfully conducted at 1327 Carsell Street, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Mike Tkach was apprehended. He had no card but his ledger was found showing that he was Financial Secretary of the Allegheny County Committee. Tkach admitted membership and stated that the Russian Branch met in the Slovak Hall, 1400 Ridgedale Street, N. S. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

It is not known whether the individual Mike Tkach who was investigated in 1920 and deported in 1921 is identical with the Michael Tkach described above.

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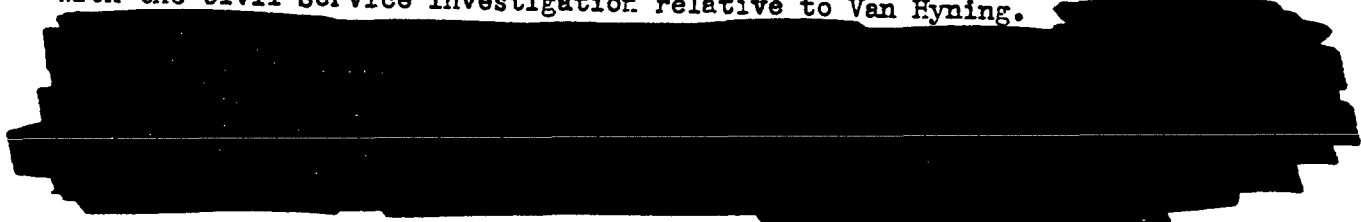
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December 15, 1945

Re: SAM JOHN VAN HYNING

A search of the Bureau files relative to the above individual reflects that he is the subject of a special inquiry for the Office of the Coordinator of Information. He was born May 17, 1914, in Caldwell, Idaho, and attended Reed College from September, 1932, to June 11, 1936, receiving a B.A. Degree. He was an outstanding student and had a good record while attending Reed College. From September, 1936 to June, 1937, Van Hyning was employed as an arithmetic instructor at the Catlin - Hillside Schools, Portland, Oregon, and resigned to attend Pembroke College, Oxford University, Oxford, England, where he remained until the outbreak of the war. He then returned to the United States and entered the University of Chicago. He subsequently discontinued his studies at the University. No derogatory information developed concerning Van Hyning while he was attending school.

Van Hyning made his home with Mr. D. M. Wheeler, MacArthur Boulevard and Columbia Drive, Washington, D. C., and Wheeler was contacted in connection with the Civil Service investigation relative to Van Hyning.



b7D

#254,269
SP7 Mac/ite 4/29/96
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5-12-82 BY SP6BJA/CW

12/16/87 #91,121
3042 PWS/AB

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168

CONFIDENTIAL

December 15, 1945 **SECRET**

Class. & Ext. By *SP/af/cb*
Reason-FCIM II. 2
Date of Review *5-19-92*
5-19-82

Classified by *SP/af/cb*
Declassify *SECRET*
SECRET *SECRET* *SECRET*

Re: DR. ABRAHAM BENEDICT WEINSTEIN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Following is a summary of the information appearing in the Bureau files pertaining to the captioned individual.

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement does not mention Dr. Weinstein, but she does mention an individual known as "Charlie" who has many of the characteristics of Dr. Weinstein. Miss Bentley states concerning Charlie that she was informed by Golos that Golos turned certain material over to a Russian contact. She says that Golos later identified this individual as being the person whose photograph was in a newspaper and she recalled that the name ended in "ian." It is believed that this is Gaik Ovakimian. She recalled that the press carried the photograph in connection with the story that this individual had been apprehended on a charge of bribing a Standard Oil Company official. Miss Bentley stated that after this individual was released, Golos obtained another contact to whom he delivered his material and that she later learned that this person was known as "Charlie", that he was a dentist and that he had had a gall bladder operation. She said that she learned from "Jack" that Charlie was described as follows: About 55 years old, 5'5", 160 pounds, stocky build, dark hair, dark eyes, swarthy complexion, and of Russian-Jewish nationality. Jack also said that Charlie was a permanent resident of the United States and had apparently been in this country for many years. Miss Bentley said that some time in 1942 Golos began to give her verbal instructions for Silvermaster and his group relative to the nature of the information desired and still later, probably in the last part of 1942, he began to give her typewritten instructions in Russian furnished him by Charlie to be taken by Miss Bentley to Silvermaster.

The Bureau files reflect that on October 20, 1941, Lenore K. Weinstein and Abraham B. Weinstein were residing at 160 West 95th Street, New York City. Weinstein was a dental surgeon with offices at 20 East 53 Street. Abraham is associated professionally with Morris Weinstein who is believed to be his brother. He formerly lived at 425 West 57 Street, New York City. Abraham Weinstein is a native born United States citizen of Russian descent. He graduated from New York University in 1923 and practiced dentistry from 1923 to 1935 at 901 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. From 1935 to 1938 his offices were located at 29 West 57th Street, New York City and from 1938 until June, 1940 his offices were at 130 West 57th Street.

He is associated professionally with his brother, Morris, who is a graduate of Columbia University, School of Dentistry, and information appears that they maintain five dental chairs and employ five persons at their present office at 20 East 53 Street. Weinstein has indicated that the annual transaction of his dentistry business amounts to approximately \$50,000.

Abraham Benedict Weinstein is registered at Local Board #28, 250 West 90 Street, New York City. His Selective Service questionnaire, dated July 11, 1942, discloses with regard to his physical condition that he had chronic peptic ulcers. With regard to the type of work he performs, he indicated that he specializes in oral rehabilitation and stated that he had had eighteen

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Classified by 3042 PWT/mh
Declassify on: OADR 01/21/88
+ 75-1121

Classified by SP/af/cb
Declassify on: OADR 4/2/86

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

years of experience in this field. He also stated that it was earning \$3,863 a year. Weinstbin stated that he was married in Los Angeles, California, in October, 1939. He said that he had real property with a net value of \$3,800 and that he paid a monthly rent of \$105 for the apartment in which he lived at that time.

The records of the New York University School of Dentistry, 23rd Street and 3rd Avenue, New York City, disclosed that he registered on October 3, 1919, for the regular dentistry course from which he graduated in 1923. At the Corn Exchange Bank, 55th Street Branch, a commercial checking account carried in the name A.B. Weinstein or Morris Weinstein disclosed that the Weinstains had claimed total assets of \$32,174.89 and after discounting liabilities that the net worth of their firm was \$24,944.46. In addition, they listed a three room house at Spring Valley, New York, with a value of \$10,000, subject to a \$1,400 mortgage. This particular account at the Corn Exchange Bank was opened on September 19, 1936, and the average balance during 1943 varied between \$1,500 and \$2,000.

The files reflect that the Weinstains specialized in practicing dentistry for prominent stage and screen actors and that their type of dentistry consisted in the rebuilding of the mouth to change the facial characteristics of the individual patients. Mr. H. F. Curley, the managing agent for the Leonard J. Beck Realty Company, 14 West 48th Street, New York City, advised that the Weinstains rented rooms A, B, and C on the sixth floor of 20 East 53 Street at an annual rental of \$1,750. In February, 1941, an additional room was added to this suite at an additional rental of \$360 a year. Mr. Curley indicated that an unusual feature of the Weinstein's occupancy was that they declined to use the switchboard which is maintained at that address for the convenience of the occupants and that the Weinstains maintained their own private telephone system. It is further noted that inquiry with the Dental Inspector's Office in New York City revealed that no dental registration for Abraham B. Weinstein could be located for the years 1940, 1941 or 1942. One was located for the year 1929 but it was also found that Weinstein was not a member of the Dental Society. The Inspector's Office advised that it was possible that Weinstein could be registered in some other locality than New York City.

[REDACTED]

During the investigation of Ralph Bowman, it was ascertained that Bowman came to New York City on Tuesday of each week during the spring of 1944 and on these trips it was determined that he had contacted Herbert Goldfrank, New Masses, 104 East 9th Street; the Mercantile Library, 17 East 47 Street; and Dr. Abraham Weinstein, 20 East 53 Street. Weinstein was known to be acquainted with Carl Winter, an active Communist on the West Coast, and John Williamson, one-time member of the National Committee of the Communist Party.

In the report of Special Agent Roswell T. Spencer, New Haven, Connecticut, dated May 16, 1945, in the case entitled "Communist Apparatus, Internal Security - R," it is noted that [REDACTED]

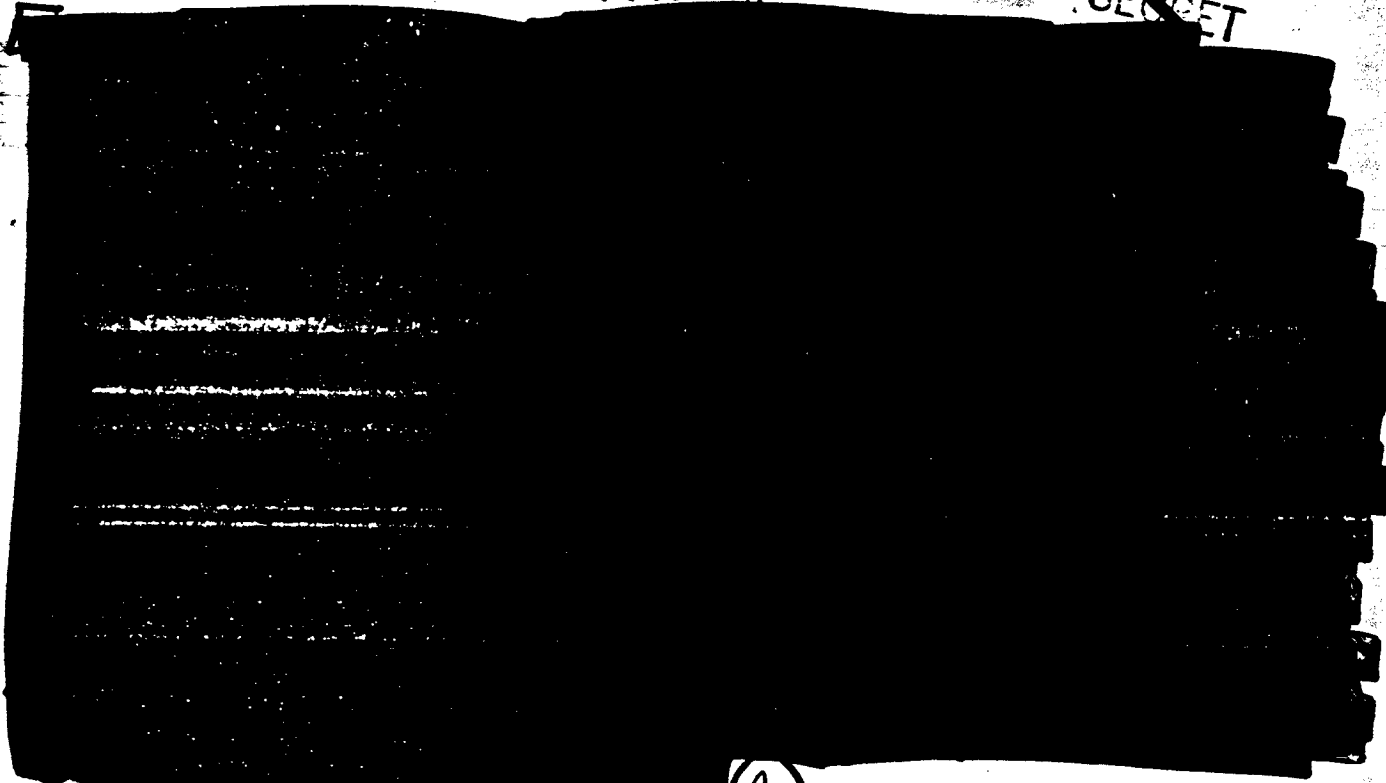
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The New Haven Field Division ascertained the long distance telephone calls charged to Stamford 3-2076 for the months of November and December of 1944 and also the telephone calls to 4-4471 from June to August, 1944. Among the individuals who apparently called the Weinstains were Ted Allen Herman, Havemire 9-3938, Sunnyside, New York; Mrs. Lucy Josephson, Cafe Society, New York City; Arthur Blind, Long Island, New York; Vickie Stone, from her jewelry store in New York City; Herman Silverman, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Dr. Sentauch Felchin, Pound Ridge, New York; Dr. Harold Aaron or Riva Aaron, Number BUT 8-6873; Harry Mushotzky, Shakespeare Avenue, Bronx, New York; Eslen Kahn, Gramercy 3-5913; Parresi Realty Company, 168 West 86 Street, New York City, SCS 7-2654; Arthur Dieutsch, Corey Island, Manhattan, New York, and others.

The New Haven Field Division also advised that on October 31, 1944, Ruth Onda, the wife of Andrew Onda, State President of the Communist Party for Connecticut, placed a telephone call to Lenore, Stamford 3-2076; further, that Joseph Herman Weinstein is a brother of Dr. A. B. Weinstein and a member of the Stamford Communist Party, card number 54665.

CWT

The Ted Allen Herman mentioned previously is the subject of a Hatch Act investigation in the New York Field Division entitled "Allan Herman, with aliases, English Programs Section, Office of War Information." Herman is a Canadian citizen, Alien Registration #4402977. He was born in Montreal, Canada, on January 25, 1916. His father Harry Herman and his mother Anna Elias were born in Ruscia and are of the Jewish race. They now reside at 52-61 St. Lawrence Boulevard, Montreal, Canada. On September 5, 1938, he married Kate Schwartz

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Lenthier and they have two children, both born in the United States.

The file indicates that Herman was a former member of the Young Pioneers and Young Communist League of Canada; that he was in Spain in 1937 as a correspondent working for the Valencia Bureau of the Federated Press and for the Republican Government in Madrid as a radio announcer. He obtained a position for the Spanish Loyalist Government and after being wounded in Spain, departed from there August 8, 1937 and entered New York August 28, 1937. The files show that he has made several entries into the United States since then from Canada. In April, 1938, he entered at Rouses Point as a visitor; entered again in August, 1939, at Laredo, Texas, as a visitor and entered the United States January 16, 1944 at Rouses Point as a visitor. He has been the subject of expulsion proceedings by the United States Government, but on December 5, 1944, after being ordered to appear at the Immigration and Naturalization Office, he was released on his own cognizance. He was first employed by the Office of War Information on August 4, 1942 but worked intermittently. He last returned to active duty on September 1, 1944 but resigned on June 27, 1945. At the OWI he was working in the Overseas Operation Branch and in the English Programs Section.

The files reflect that his wife, Kate Allan Herman, is also the subject of a New York investigative file, Security Matter - C, which discloses that she was the membership director, SunnySide Branch, Communist Party Annual Assembly District, New York, and was employed as the secretary of the Office of the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

(c)

The following references are not known to be identical with Dr. Abraham Weinstein, but are being set out for possible use.

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In the investigation of the Comintern Apparatus, it was reported that about November, 1944.

[REDACTED]

(c)

Nicholas Dozenberg has furnished information relative to a New York taxicab driver known as Charlie who was used as a runner by the Military Intelligence Organization of the Soviet Government in 1928 and 1929. He stated that Charlie had been used by the Communist Party to transfer money, run errands, and to do odd jobs for Party officials. He was later transferred into the

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service of Tilton be used as a runner. Dozenberg said he had few contacts with Charlie while in the United States but later met him in Moscow during 1932. At that time, Charlie had been instructed to attend a radio school in New York City, which he did for several months, but was dropped from this school because of his limited education and inability to follow the course. Following his arrival in Moscow, Charlie received further training and instructions in how to install a radio and special antenna which would permit radio communications between Moscow and the United States. Charlie told Dozenberg that communications had actually been established between the Communist Party in the United States and Moscow at that time. Dozenberg described Charlie as approximately 30 years old in 1932; 5'5"; 135 pounds, brown hair; no particular scars or marks, but obviously Jewish in appearance.

In connection with the Alto case, it is noted that on December 20, 1944, in a conversation between Louis Bloch and Janette in New York about Rose Hendl. Janette said, "Well, she might have called up Charlie - don't she know Charlie?" Louis replied, "Oh yeah." Janette said, "Well, may be she got it from him;" to which Louis said, "No, I asked him - she must have called up the Rosens and they know because I don't get there, you see."

One Abraham Weinstein arrived by Clipper at Miami, Florida, on July 11, 1943.

[REDACTED]

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Information dated March 21, 1941 advised that A. Weinstein of New York was one of the candidates who, together with twenty-five members, was elected to the National School Commission of the Jewish Section of the International Workers Order. This Convention was held December 28, 29, 1940, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

[REDACTED]

(4) (S)

b1

In June, 1927, the War Department furnished the Bureau with a list of Communist agents supposedly operating in America, although the reliability of this list was not known. On this list was the name Weinstein, Concord, New Hampshire.

In connection with criminal prosecutions arising out of public meetings and sales of literature in New York City, it is noted that on August 5, 1939, at Columbus Circle, one Abraham Weinstein of 140 East 106 Street, Manhattan, New York, was arrested for disorderly conduct - heckling Social Justice Club speakers. This individual was found guilty and received a suspended sentence on August 5, 1939.

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[REDACTED]

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(S) In the report of Special Agent David A. MacCulloch, Los Angeles, dated November 29, 1943, in the case entitled "Mrs. Ruth Weber, Security Matter - C," it was ascertained that her husband John Weber, true name Isidore Weinstein, listed as his nearest relatives Bessie Weinstein, mother, and Abraham and Maurice, brothers, all residing at 35 West 82 Street, New York. Weinstein was inducted into the U. S. Army on April 17, 1943, at Arlington, California.

[REDACTED]

(C) b1

[REDACTED]

(C) b1

[REDACTED]

(C) b1

The Daily Worker for January 15, 1944 on page two lists a group of people sending additional greetings on the 20th anniversary of the Daily Worker. Among those from the 6th Ad, Bronx, New York, was one Weinstein.

An Abraham Weinstein of 680 West End Avenue, New York, New York, was listed as a sponsor of a visa applicant, Chaim Peisach. The other sponsors at the time were Joseph Kushalevitch of Bogota, Columbia, and Herman S. Dorf, 471 East 17th Street, Brooklyn, New York. It is noted that Peisach lived in Russia up to 1925; from 1925 to 1927 in Palestine, and from 1927 up to June of 1944 in Bogota, Colombia. It is not known whether this Weinstein is identical.

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Class. & Ext. By Slotby/KC
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 5-20-92

December 12, 1945 3-21-83

Classified by SP6 dig
Declassify on: OADR

75-1101

Classified by 3040PN/TJ/mw
Declassify on: OADR 3/10/88

RE: DOCTOR ABRAHAM WOLFSON, with aliases:
A. Street, A. Wilson Street,
At Wolfson.

ALL INFORMATION
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Introduction

Dr. Abraham Wolfson, of Newark, New Jersey, was reported to be a contact of Harry Dexter White.

A complete review of the Bureau files was made in the name of Dr. Abraham Wolfson which revealed that he was a subject of a closed "Security Matter - C" investigation conducted by the Newark Field Division.

Background History

The report of Special Agent Thomas R. Walsh dated August 23, 1944, Newark, New Jersey, entitled: "Dr. Abraham Wolfson, with aliases; Security Matter - C," reveals the following information:

The records of Selective Service Board No. 13, East Orange, New Jersey, reveals that Abraham Wolfson registered for Selective Service on April 27, 1942, and on this registration he advised that he was residing at 33 Washington Street, East Orange, New Jersey, that he was born April 28, 1894 at Odessa, Russia, and that his occupation was that of Dentist at Medical Towers, 31 Lincoln Park, Newark, New Jersey. On his occupational questionnaire, which he filed June 23, 1942, Abraham Wolfson stated he was a citizen of the United States, that his education consisted of: graduation from high school, three years of college, and that he had been employed as a ortho dentist, his dental experience being given as 25 years.

The May 18, 1934 issue of the Newark Star Ledger contained information to the effect that Dr. Abraham Wolfson had been divorced by his wife, Mrs. Ruth (Terry) Wilson, 33 Washington Street, East Orange, New Jersey. She was described as an instructor at the Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City. The article further stated that Dr. Abraham Wolfson had been a resident of East Orange, New Jersey for the past twenty-one years and had an income of \$21,000 a year from a dental practice in Newark, New Jersey.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City, reveal that Petition for Naturalization No. 24670 was filed on November 27, 1912 by Joseph Wolfson, 47 Essex Street, New York City, who was born August 10, 1871 in Odessa, Russia. He arrived in New York City on July 17, 1904, accompanied by his wife who was also born in Russia. At the time of the filing of Petition for Citizenship, Joseph Wolfson had five children, one of whom was Abraham Wolfson, who was born May 12, 1894 in Russia.

Certificate of Naturalization No. 349771 reveals that this certificate was issued on March 10, 1913 to Joseph Wolfson, which would indicate that

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Abraham Wolfson became a United States citizen through derivative citizenship (naturalization of his father).

As of October, 1944, Dr. Abraham Wolfson was residing at 27 Elizabeth Avenue, Newark, New Jersey.

Activities and Associates

The report of Special Agent Thomas R. Walsh, dated August 23, 1944, Newark, New Jersey, entitled: "Dr. Abraham Wolfson, with aliases; Security Matter - C," reveals the following information:

A physical surveillance revealed that on December 7, 1943 Dr. Abraham Wolfson attended a Communist Party meeting at the residence of Lester Lawrence, 307 Norfolk Street, Newark, New Jersey, who had recently been a candidate for State Assemblyman of New Jersey on the Communist Party ticket. Also, a physical surveillance revealed that on January 25, 1944 Dr. Abraham Wolfson attended the meeting of the Third Ward Branch of the Communist Party which was held at the Ukrainian Hall, 59 Beacon Street, Newark, New Jersey.

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[REDACTED] (S)(C) b1

[REDACTED] (S)(C) b1

[REDACTED] (S)(C) b1

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A reliable confidential source advised of Dr. Abraham Wolfson's Communist activity in the Russian War Relief, Essex County, New Jersey, carrying letters addressed to professional men, Essex County, New Jersey, to solicit funds for the Russian War Relief.

According to a chart maintained in the Headquarters of the Third Ward Branch of the Communist Party at Newark, New Jersey, Dr. Abraham Wolfson contributed \$100 to the 1944 Campaign Fund for Victory of the Third Ward Branch of the Communist Party.

On March 23, 1943, the Newark Evening News carried an article reflecting that Dr. Abraham Wolfson would preside over the meeting and speak in behalf of the Russian War Relief Committee Campaign being held on the following Saturday at 8:15 PM under the sponsorship of the Women's Committee for Russian War Relief. The purpose of this recital was to obtain kits to present to Russian families returning to recaptured towns.

The report of Special Agent Thomas R. Walsh dated October 26, 1944, Newark, New Jersey, entitled "Dr. Abraham Wolfson, with aliases; Security Matter - C," reveals the following information:

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(9) b1

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On December 10, 1944, the Newark Sunday Call, published at Newark, New Jersey, carried an article which stated that the Welfare Council of Newark had invited 750 people to attend a holiday meeting and that Dr. Abraham Wolfson, who was a member of the Executive Committee of this Council, would be one of those who would welcome the guests at the meeting.

[REDACTED]

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Dr. A. Wolfson, Medical Towers, New Jersey, was one of the individuals who wrote to the State Department on behalf of Jesus Hernandez Tomas, a Communist.

Abraham Wolfson, 27 Elizabeth Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, was a sponsor on State Department visas for Moses Joseph Wang and Mary Kreminer Wang early in 1945.

On March 16, 1941, the Essex County Council of the American Peace Mobilization sponsored a North Jersey Conference for Peace at the Hotel Douglas, Newark, New Jersey. Approximately 150 persons attended this meeting. Dr. A. Wolfson as past President of Essex County Dental Society, was one of the sponsors of the meeting.

Dr. A. Wolfson, who was described as a Vice President of the Jewish Social Service Bureau, Newark, New Jersey, was one of the signers of an open letter on behalf of Harry Bridges, which was sponsored by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

Abraham Wolfson was on the New York Sponsoring Committee of the Peoples Institute of Applied Religion.

Early in 1941, the name Dr. Abraham Wolfson, 31 Lincoln Park, Newark, New Jersey, appeared in the active indices of the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties, Washington, D. C.

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According to a letterhead of the New Jersey Civil Liberties Union in 1940, the name Dr. A. Wolfson appeared on the Executive Board of the New Jersey Civil Liberties Union, which was affiliated with the American Civil Liberties Union.

The report of Special Agent Frank C. Aldrich, dated November 6, 1943, Newark, New Jersey, entitled, "Abraham Welanko; Internal Security - C," reveals that Welanko was a key figure in Communist activities in Newark, New Jersey.

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The New York Sun of September 27, 1944, and the New York Times of October 9, 1944, carried a three-quarter page paid political advertisement which had been inserted by the Scappes Defense Committee and was styled, "An Open Letter to Governor Thomas E. Dewey." This letter was supported by over 250 names. The name of Dr. Abraham Wolfson, President of the Jewish Social Service Bureau, Newark, New Jersey, appeared as one of the signers.

The report of Special Agent Henry R. Splendore, dated May 4, 1944, Newark, New Jersey, entitled "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee; Internal Security - C," reveals that an informant had stated that to the best of his knowledge there were 25 to 35 individuals in the New Jersey district who had contributed their money, as well as their efforts, to the organization of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. One of these individuals was Dr. A. Wolfson, 31 Lincoln Park, New Jersey.

The records of the office of the Secretary of State, Trenton, New Jersey, revealed that Leon Terry had applied for a charter to establish a school in Newark, New Jersey, and this charter was dated January 5, 1938. Dr. Abraham Wolfson of 33 Washington Street, East Orange, New Jersey, was listed as one of the trustees for the Newark Preparatory School.

The report of Special Agent O. Charles Casper, dated June 5, 1944, Newark, New Jersey, entitled "Horace Clim Sims; Security Matter - C,"

[REDACTED] (C) Dr. Wolfson was engaged i b1

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reregistering Communist Party members and the James Baxter Terrace is a Negro housing project in which Horace Sims was residing.

Dr. Abraham Wolfson acted as toastmaster at the Newark Ambijan Committee dinner which was held on February 8, 1945, at the Essex House, Newark, New Jersey. According to the Newark Evening News, the above dinner was a fund-raising dinner and it was attended by approximately 500 persons. More than \$4,000 was raised for the benefit of orphan refugee children in Russia.

Although releases submitted prior to this dinner stated that the New York Soviet Consul General, Eugene Kisselev, would be a speaker at the dinner, he was not in attendance. However, Soviet Vice Consul Mikhailov was present.

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16

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 12 1945

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/21/83 BY SP 66
#254249 4/8/82
12/16/87 3042 PWS

WASH 22 WASH FIELD 5 FROM NEW YORK 12 10-00 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ATT. D. M. LADD, BUREAU, & C. E. HENNRICH, WASH FIELD.

N. GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ET AL, ESPIONAGE /R/. INFORMANT GREGORY, WHO HAS BEEN CONFINED TO HER HOTEL ROOM SINCE FRIDAY LAST BY BAD COLD, RETURNED TO WORK TODAY AND WAS INTERVIEWED FOR APPROXIMATELY ONE AND ONE HALF HOURS. PHOTOGRAPH OF LEONARD COHEN, IDENTIFIED AS INDIVIDUAL WHO PASSED SOME MATERIAL TO IGNACY WITCZAK IN LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, EXHIBITED TO INFORMANT INASMUCH AS COHEN-S DESCRIPTION TALLIED CLOSELY WITH HER FORMER CONTACT, JACK. SHE SAID PHOTOGRAPH NOT IDENTICAL WITH JACK AND THAT LATTER HAD SMALL, POOR TEETH IN FRONT AND THAT HIS EYE-BROWS WERE MUCH HEAVIER THAN COHEN-S. GREGORY ALSO VIEWED PHOTOGRAPHS OF ARTHUR ADAMS AND IGNACY WITCZAK WITHOUT IDENTIFYING EITHER. NAMES AND BACKGROUND OF EMPLOYEES OF U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION AND WORLD TOURISTS, INC. OBTAINED. GREGORY WILL ATTEMPT TO SEE RAY ELSON SOME TIME THIS WEEK. THE JAFFO MENTIONED ON PAGE NINE OF GREGORY-S SECOND STATEMENT APPEARS IDENTICAL WITH DAVID PAUL JOFFO, SUBJECT OF CLOSED ESPIONAGE FILE IN NY OFFICE, BUREAU FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH TWO ONE TWO ONE FOUR TWO AND SIXTYONE DASH SIX SIX NINE SIX.

END PAGE ONE 28 1945

Miss G. Peterson telephonically advised

RECORDED & INDEXED

165-51402-36
JAN 14 1946
cc: 16 JAN 14 1946

PAGE TWO

CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION WAS HAD WITH GREGORY RE THE POSSIBILITY OF HER GOING TO WASHINGTON AND MEETING N. GREGORY SILVERMASTER THERE IN ATTEMPT TO LEARN OF PRESENT LOCATION OF BILL AND POSSIBLY JACK. GREGORY IS WILLING TO UNDERTAKE THIS TRIP BUT SHE WAS TOLD THAT AT THE PRESENT TIME SUCH A TRIP WAS ONLY BEING CONSIDERED AND NOT DEFINITELY PLANNED. THE "GELFAND OR HELFAND", MENTIONED ON PAGES EIGHT AND NINE OF GREGORY-S SECOND STATEMENT BELIEVED IDENTICAL WITH LEON HELFAND, WHO IS THE SUBJECT OF A PENDING INTERNAL SECURITY /R/, CUSTODIAL DETENTION FILE IN THE NY OFFICE, BUREAU FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH ONE THREE NINE NINE TWO FIVE. GREGORY WAS QUESTIONED AS TO HER KNOWLEDGE OF ANYONE NAMED JOEY OR KOCH, MENTIONED IN WASHINGTON FIELD TELETYPE OF DECEMBER ELEVEN FORTYFIVE BUT RECALLS NO ONE BY EITHER SUCH NAME. SHE DECLARED THAT THE ONLY JOEY SHE KNEW WAS JOSEPH ELSON, HUSBAND OF RAY ELSON. MAN AND WOMAN WHOM JOSEPH GREGG VISITED ON DECEMBER SEVEN FORTYFIVE IN APARTMENT SEVEN B, ONE FIVE FIVE EAST FORTYSEVENTH STREET, NYC, IDENTIFIED AS MR. AND MRS. CRAIG S. VINCENT. MRS. CRAIG VINCENT, NEE JOYCE CAMPBELL, IS SUBJECT OF A CLOSED HATCH ACT INVESTIGATION, WASHINGTON ORIGIN. SHE IS PRESENTLY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR YUGOSLAV RELIEF WITH OFFICES AT TWO THREE FIVE EAST ELEVENTH STREET, NYC, WHICH ORGANIZATION IS SUBJECT OF AN INTERNAL SECURITY /C/ INVESTIGATION, NY ORIGIN.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

CRAIG S. VINCENT IS REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RECRUITING AND
 ██████████ MANNING AGENCY OF THE WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION, NYC. NY
 INDICES REFLECT THAT HE IS AFFILIATED WITH ORGANIZATIONS AND
 INDIVIDUALS SUSPECTED OF COMMUNIST LEANINGS. HIS FATHER IS MERLE D.
VINCENT, WHO IS SUBJECT OF A HATCH ACT INVESTIGATION, WASHINGTON ORIGIN.
 GREGG WAS OBSERVED LEAVING THE PREMISES NOTED ABOVE IN COMPANY OF MAN
 AND WOMAN WHO FIT THE DESCRIPTION OF MR. AND MRS. CRAIG VINCENT.
 SUBJECT RAY ELSON REMAINED AT HER APARTMENT ALL DAY TODAY AND WAS
 VISITED BY FRANK DUTTO OF THE BAKERY UNION. SUBJECTS ENDELMAN,
 MILDRED PRICE, ALEXANDER KORAL, AND LAUCLIN CURRIE ARE STILL UNDER
 SURVEILLANCE BUT NO ACTIVITIES OF SIGNIFICANCE WERE NOTED.

CONROY

END ACK IN ORDER

WA NY R 22 WA

WFO NYR 5WFO

DISC

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT **CONFIDENTIAL**

TO : DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD
SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ET AL
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: JANUARY 17, 1946

56261, 61599, 5894-601
~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/21/83 BY SP6 bjs~~

Attention: Radio and Electrical Section, FBI Laboratory

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

In the course of the investigation of the captioned case, it was imperative that a very strict physical surveillance be maintained on two of the principal subjects. These subjects lived in the same residence and garaged their respective cars in adjacent garaged at the rear of the residence, facing intersecting alleyways. The subjects used these cars interchangeably, and had available to them three means of egress from their garages. These means of egress were so situated that none was in view of the other.

Classified by 305
Declassify on: OADR
5-2-83

In addition, the neighborhood was a high-class residential area with little traffic, making a discreet physical surveillance of the residence exceedingly difficult. Complete surveillance coverage would have necessitated the use of a minimum of three Bureau automobiles and six Agents on constant duty.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/21/83 BY SP6 bjs

Appropriate outlook facilities were established in a [redacted] and the assistance of the Radio and Electrical Section of the Laboratory was enlisted. A disguised 60 watt FM portable trunk model transmitter was installed at the outlook post with excellent results. An Agent operator thereafter, from the lookout post, could advise the radio cars by appropriate signals the contemplated moves of the subject, and direct radio cars. Identification of the subjects were then made with considerable ease. It was no longer necessary for the radio cars to maintain positions in or crews in the immediate neighborhood.

For all practical purposes, the operating range of the installation was highly satisfactory, and the inside type antenna was all that was necessary. Readability of all signals was noted to be in greater range than was required for practical operational purposes. Had there been only one subject living in the premises, only one radio car would have been necessary to obtain complete and effective coverage in connection with this installation. However, in this particular situation, with two subjects involved, a two-car surveillance was maintained as an additional precautionary measure.

The technical installation was most satisfactory, the equipment was well disguised and caused no comment even though it was necessary to maintain it [redacted]. It has been observed that the equipment, though compact, is considerably heavy. To facilitate handling by one individual, it might be suggested that small casters or rollers be countersunk on one end so that the weight of the equipment itself might be further disguised.

EX-20

RECORDED & INDEXED
36

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

Classified by 40589
Declassify on: OADR

JAN 9 1946

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/1/83 BY SP-5 JTB/BJP

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 2 AND NEW YORK 6 FROM WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-7/MLT
ON 5/5/83

7-42PM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

DIRECTOR AND SAC #254269 URGENT

ATTENTION D.M.LADD AND ASAC T.J.DONEGAN. NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER

WAS, ET AL, ESPIONAGE R. PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE REFLECTS THAT ON JANUARY EIGHT LAUHLIN CURRIE HAD DINNER AT THE CAFE PARISIENNE FOR THREE HOURS WITH VIRGINIUS FRANK COE. COE IS PRESENTLY EMPLOYED IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AND WAS FORMERLY ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR THE FOREIGN ECONOMICS ADMINISTRATION. PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE PREVIOUSLY REFLECTED INDIVIDUAL AT COE RESIDENCE IS ACQUAINTED WITH HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

REFERENCE IS MADE TO MY TELETYPE OF JANUARY EIGHT LAST CONCERNING A CONVERSATION BETWEEN ARTHUR COMPTON AND JOAN REDMONT WHO WAS ATTEMPTING TO LOCATE THE LETTERS BROTHER, DON ROTHENBERG. IT WAS STATED THAT COMPTON WAS ATTEMPTING TO CONTACT ROTHENBERG REGARDING AN ABC MEETING, WHICH WAS BELIEVED TO REFER TO ATOM BOMB CONTROL. HOWEVER, CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE REVEALS THAT THE CONTACT REFERRED TO WAS THE AVC AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE. A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE REVEALED THAT BERNARD REDMONT IS ATTEMPTING TO SECURE A POSITION ON THE STAFF OF WORLD REPORT, A NEWS MAGAZINE BEING EDITED BY DAVID LAWRENCE. REDMONT IS DESIROUS OF COVERING AN ASSIGNMENT FOR THIS MAGAZINE AT BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA, AND IS ASKING A YEARLY SALARY OF SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, PLUS TRAVEL ALLOWANCE.

THE CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE INDICATED THAT BECAUSE OF REDMONT'S INTEREST AND FINANCIAL NEEDS, ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF CLASS 2-83

57 JAN 29 1946
END OF PAGE ONE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

12

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE TWO

IN THE POSITION HE WOULD BE WILLING TO TAKE A LOWER SALARY. ^{WU} A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE REVEALS THAT WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON IS GOING TO WILLIAMS COLLEGE AT WILLIAMSTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS, NEXT FALL AS A VISITING LECTURER ON ECONOMICS. IT WAS FURTHER INDICATED THAT REMINGTON WILL LEAVE WASHINGTON, D.C., ON THURSDAY, JANUARY TENTH, FOR NEW YORK, AND THE CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE INDICATED THAT HIS ULTIMATE DESTINATION WAS SOME UNKNOWN TOWN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. REMINGTON WILL BE COVERED BY PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE TO NEW YORK, AND NEW YORK WILL BE ADVISED WHEN ~~RECEIVED~~ FURTHER INFORMATION IS RECEIVED REGARDING ~~RECEIVED~~ REMINGTONS DEPARTURE. ^(u) PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE REFLECTS THAT HARRY MAGDOFF HAD LUNCHEON TODAY AT UNIVERSITY CLUB WITH THREE INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE BEEN TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED AS OLIVER HOYEM, WYLIE KILPATRICK AND A MR HAGEN, PHONETIC. ^{Hagen} KILPATRICK RESIDES AT THREE FOUR NAUGHT TWO RUSSELL ROAD, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA AND IS EMPLOYED BY THE CENSUS BUREAU. HOYEM RESIDES AT THREE NAUGHT NAUGHT NAUGHT ~~CONNECTICUT~~ CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C., AND HAS OFFICES IN CARPENTERS BUILDING, EMPLOYMENT UNKNOWN. AFTER LUNCHEON HAGEN WAS OBSERVED TO ENTER FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY BUILDING WHERE HE IS POSSIBLY EMPLOYED. WFO FILES REVEAL THAT IN THE CASE ENTITLED OLIVER HOYEM, CONFIDENTIAL INVESTIGATION OF QUALIFICATIONS FOR POSITION AS SURPERINTENDENT OF PRISONS, DATED OCTOBER THIRTEEN, NINETEEN TWENTY SIX, HOYEM WAS A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA

END OF PAGE TWO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE THREE

UNIVERSITY , TOOK GRADUATE COURSES IN ECONOMICS AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
WAS A MEMBER OF PERSONAL RESEARCH FEDERATION, NEW YORK CITY , FOR SIX
YEARS HE WAS REPRESENTATIVE ON COMMITTEE OF PRISONS AND PRISON LABOR.

FILE REVEALS THAT HOYEM IN NINETEEN TWENTYTHREE WAS INVESTIGATED BY
THE FBI AS A SUSPECT FURNISHING GOVERNMENT INFORMATION TO ONE CHARLES

*would
be
33ms
used name
p. 10*

BLUMENTHAL, SEE BUREAU FILE RE CHARLES BLUMENTHAL, ALLEGED LEAK IN
GOVERNMENT OFFICE AT WASHINGTON , D.C., NUMBER SIX TWO DASH FOUR FIVE
THREE FOUR .

HOTTEL

END

AD ACK IN ORDER

WA JMINPLS

WFO R 2 WA

NY WA F WA PLS HOLD

WFO R6 NY

cc: Mr. Whitson

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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 OTHERWISE

JAN 16 1946

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 3/21/83 BY SP6 BJS/pt

Classified by 305 RJS
 Declassify on: OADR

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON 2 AND NEW YORK 4 FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 16 6-47 P

DIRECTOR AND SAC NEW YORK URGENT

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS ET AL, ESPIONAGE R. [REFER MY TELETYPE
 OF FIFTEENTH INSTANT WHEREIN MENTION WAS MADE THAT HARRY MAGDOFF
 WAS PREPARING A PAPER FOR AN ECONOMIC SOCIETY CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN
 CLEVELAND, OHIO IN NEAR FUTURE. CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED THAT
 MAGDOFF WOULD BE IN CLEVELAND ON OR ABOUT JANUARY TWENTYFOUR NEXT
 AND WILL RETURN ON JAN. TWENTYFIVE. CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED
 THAT JENNIE MILLER, WIFE OF ROBERT T. MILLER, IS PLANNING TO HEAR
 A WOMAN FROM NEW YORK SPEAK AT EIGHT PM THURSDAY NIGHT. THE WOMAN
 QUOTE ALWAYS ~~TALKS~~ TALKS ON THE SOVIET UNION UNQUOTE. HER LAST SPEECH
 WAS ON SOCIAL SECURITY AND THE SOVIET UNION. SAME SOURCE ADVISED THAT
 POLIA HABICHT WILL MAKE A SPEECH ON SAME OCCASSION. POLIA HABICHT
 INVITED ROBERT MILLER TO ATTEND SINCE SHE WANTS HIM ~~TO CRITICIZE~~
~~HER~~ TO CRITICIZE HER SPEECH. GEORGE PERAZICH AND FAMILY RETURNING
 TO WASHINGTON FRIDAY EVENING FROM CALIFORNIA. CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE
 ADVISED THAT BERNARD REDMONT PLANS TO VISIT NEW YORK CITY SOMETIME NEXT
 WEEK OR SO. EXACT DATE UNKNOWN.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/26/83 BY SP5 SKJ
 ACK IN CODE PLS

INDEXED

RECORDED 65-56412-371

2 JAN 28 1946
 G. M. ...

JAN 29 1946
 NY WFO R 4 NY

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 30 1945

TELETYPE

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/11/83 BY SP6 BIA/BA
12/16/87 3042 PUE/AB

wh

11-30-45 11:46 AM

FBI LOUISVILLE

11-30-45

10-49 AM

ABM

DIRECTOR AND SAC WASHINGTON FIELD

U R G E N T

SOFT. IN COMPLIANCE WITH MR. ROBERT HENDON-S INSTRUCTIONS, SPECIAL AGENTS C. ADDISON KINCAID, NELSON PERRY, HUGH M. BYRD, AND VERNON J GOERTZ ARE REPORTING TO MR. C. E. HENNRICH, WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION NINE AM, DECEMBER THIRD, FORTY FIVE.

MC FARLIN

END

11-46 AM OK FBI WASH DC ND

WFO OK FBI WA WLT

OK DISC 13 1945

instruments core

cc: Transient Section

65-56402-372

30 DEC 6 1945

OK

CONFIDENTIAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

JDD:avd

TO : Mr. Callahan
FROM : Mr. Donohue
SUBJECT: N. GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was. et al
ESPIONAGE - R

Classified by 400 R/S
Declassify on: OADR
3/13/83

DATE: December 4, 1945

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-21-83 BY 306 bjs

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Beahm
- Miss Gandy

Special Agent R. E. Newby of the Washington Division advised by telephone this date that the following technical installation had been placed in operation.

CONF. INFT. Harold Glasser was installed December 3, 1945, at 5:00 p.m. Symbol Number [redacted] Newby said this was previously reported as installed on November 23, 1945, which was in error.

CONF. INFT. Major Duncan Lee was installed December 3, 1945, at 5:00 p.m. Symbol Number [redacted]

CONF. INFT. Allan Rosenberg was installed December 4, 1945, at 9:00 a.m. Symbol Number [redacted]

All of the above technical surveillances are being monitored from the plant located in the Chastleton Apartments.

DECLASSIFIED BY 3040 PWT/lmw
ON 11/22/82

RECORDED & INDEXED 204165-56402-373

JAN 7 1946

EX-12

36 DEC 6 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Chicago, Illinois

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

January 4, 1946

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by *SP6 BJA/pt*
Declassify on: OADR *257,269*

Director, FBI

Classified by *SP6 BJA/pt*
Declassify on: OADR

Re: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER,
et al
ESPIONAGE - R 75-1121

Classified by *3040 PWT/Imw*
Declassify on: OADR *2/10/88*

Dear Sir:

By letter dated December 15, 1945, the Washington Field advised that one HAROLD GLASSER, 5410 Cathedral Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., was expected to motor to Chicago with his family and visit relatives in Harvey and Oak Park, Illinois. On December 26, 1945, an individual believed to be HAROLD GLASSER was observed in front of the MORRIS N. COHEN residence, 82 East 155th Street, Harvey, Illinois. At this time, GLASSER was accompanied by three children, and was supervising work being done on a late model gray Plymouth Sedan, 1945 District of Columbia license plates 126 286, which plates, according to reference letter, were listed to GLASSER.

The indices of the Chicago Field Division reflect that HAROLD GLASSER is the subject of a closed Chicago file, 101-30, entitled HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director, Division of Military Research, Treasury Department, Internal Security - Hatch Act.

By teletype dated December 17, 1945, the Washington Field Office requested background information on the following individuals. A teletype summary of the following information has already been submitted to the Washington Field Division.

MORRIS N. COHEN

The records of Cook County Board No. 11 reflect that MORRIS N. COHEN, 82 East 155th Street, is the operator and controlling owner of the Sibley Lumber Company at 80 147th Street, Harvey, Illinois, where he has been in business since approximately 1930.

Mr. FRANK G. RING, Postmaster, Harvey, Illinois, whose identity should be kept confidential, advised that COHEN is a well thought of individual in the community, and he recalled that some two years ago there was

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

APPROVED AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF DATE



COPIES DESTROYED

CONFIDENTIAL

105-56402-37

16 JAN 20 1946

3

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Let. Director - 1/14/46

Re: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was., et al
ESPIONAGE - R

a relative of the COHEN family by the name of GLASSER in Quito, Ecuador on a government mission. He stated that at this time there was some difficulty relative to a war bond which had apparently been lost in the mails. Mr. RING recalled that to the best of his knowledge at this time the GLASSER family resided in the vicinity of the University of Chicago.

The records of Cook County Board No. 11 reflect that Mr. MORRIS N. COHEN was born July 15, 1881 in Warsaw, Poland.

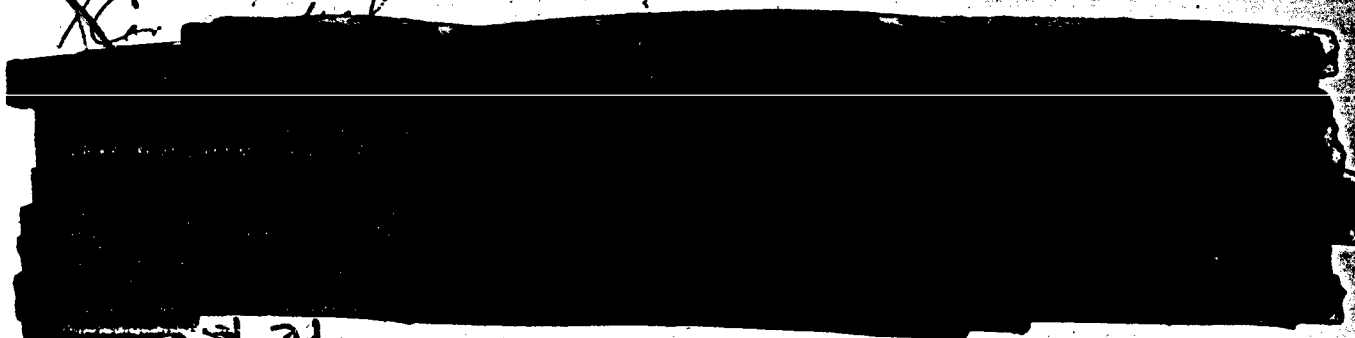
~~ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG~~

ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG resides at 5411 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. He is in business as a lawyer at 251 South LaSalle Street, Chicago.

057
The records of Local Board 9, Chicago, reflects that GOLDBERG was born in Chicago, Illinois, August 7, 1908, and that he entered the United States Army on May 20, 1943 and was discharged October 15, 1944, honorably and at his own request. He was assigned Army Serial Number 0924584. His file further reflects that he was employed as a Special Assistant to the Director of the Office of Strategic Services on May 8, 1942. His file contains a letter from the OSS dated August 17, 1942, requesting permission for GOLDBERG to leave the United States. This file reflects that he was discharged from the Army, having served as a Major in the Offices of Strategic Services.

The indices of the Chicago Field Division reflect that Mr. GOLDBERG was a sponsor of the National Conference of Constitutional Liberties in America, and that he is a member of the National Lawyer's Guild, and an article of the "Chicago Sun" dated October 25, 1945 reflects that he is a member of the Executive Board of the Chicago Division of the American Civil Liberties Union.

X



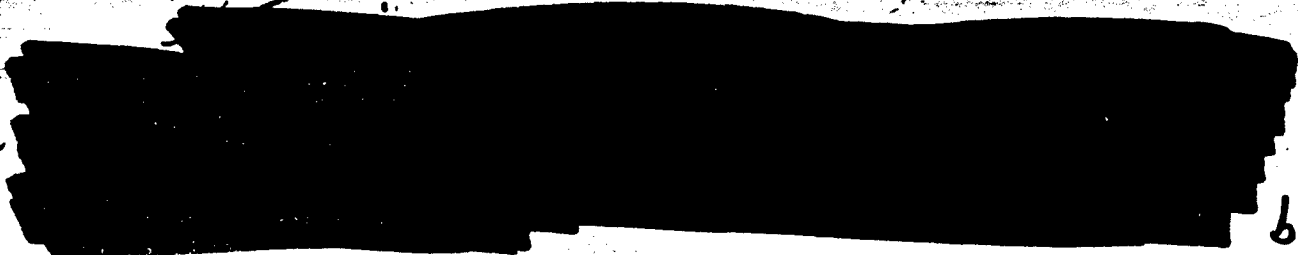
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Let. Director - 1/14/46

Re: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was., et al
ESPIONAGE - R



b7D

The files of Lieutenant MAKE MILLS, Chicago Police Department, reflect that ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG was President of the Chicago Lawyer's Guild in November, 1939, Attorney for the Newspaper Guild in 1940, Counsel for the Packinghouse Workers Organization in 1940, and represented the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee in a protest on the banning of salacious magazines by Commissioner of Chicago Police HILLMAN in September, 1940.

The records of Hills Credit Agency in Chicago, their file #60442, reflect that ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG was born in Chicago in 1908, and is an attorney with offices at 251 South LaSalle Street. He is a graduate of Northwestern University Law School, an instructor at John Marshall Law School, and a director of the National Public Housing Conference, a government agency. He is also a member of the Chicago, Illinois American Bar Association and a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion. He has a five figure income.

MORRIS GLASSER

Mr. MORRIS GLASSER resides at 914 North Kenilworth Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois. He is employed as a certified public accountant at 110 South Dearborn, Chicago, in the firm of ALTSCHULER, MELVOIN and GLASSER, a reputable firm of public accountants. He is the holder of a certificate from the Northwestern University Department of Commerce.

The indices of the Chicago Field Division as to MORRIS GLASSER have been checked with negative results.

MRS. EDWARD GLASSER

Reference teletype reflects that on January 14, 1945 a call was made to MORRIS 3417 in Chicago, the party making the call conversing with Mrs. EDWARD GLASSER. The above telephone number is listed to the Gold Restaurant at 810 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago. A contact, under suitable pretext, has been made at the Gold Restaurant, and it was ascertained that the management of the Gold Restaurant is not familiar with anyone by the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Let. Director - 1/14/46

Re: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was., et al
ESPIONAGE - R

name of Mrs. EDWARD GLASSER. A check of the Chicago telephone directories lists several individuals who could possibly be known as Mrs. EDWARD GLASSER, therefore, no further investigation is being conducted of this individual unless a specific request for same is so made. \$ U

Reference teletype also set forth information to the effect that a call had been made to telephone number PORTSMOUTH 9882 on October 6, 1945. It has been ascertained that the above telephone number is listed to a public pay phone in the Municipal Airport in Chicago. \$ U

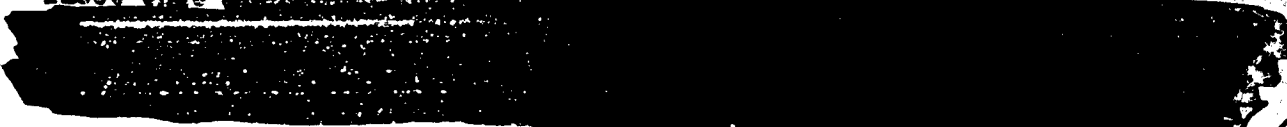
By teletype dated December 27, 1945, the New York Field Office requested background information on one Mrs. SARGE EITTLINGER of 2142 Lincoln Park, West Chicago. It has been ascertained that Mrs. SARGE EITTLINGER is the widow of HAROLD L. EITTLINGER, a former foreign correspondent of United States press, who covered the Spanish Revolution in Spain, and a former writer for the "Chicago Sun", as well as the author of the following books:

- "The Axis on the Air"
- "Fair Fantastic Paris"

He is reported to be a member of the Overseas Press Club and of the Council of Foreign Relations. In the reference teletype, information is set forth to the effect that Mrs. EITTLINGER was removing derogatory remarks from the scripts of Captain MICHAEL FIELDING, a news commentator for Chicago Radio Station WIND. Under suitable pretext, it was ascertained that Mrs. EITTLINGER has been employed for the past five months by Captain MICHAEL FIELDING as a research assistant and writer, but is present on a month's leave of absence to catch up on some of her personal writing.

The indices of the Chicago Field Division reflect that SARGE EITTLINGER has been in frequent communication with the Chicago officials of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and the Committee for Spanish Refugees, and has played a major role in the publicizing of JAFRC events, and has on at least one occasion acted as chairman of the women's division of the JAFRC fund raising campaign, which funds were to be used to equip the new EDWARD K. BARSKY Hospital for Spanish Republican Refugees in Mexico City.

In addition to the foregoing information, the Chicago indices reflect that



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Let. Director - 1/14/46

Re: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was., et al
ESPIONAGE - R

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1
(C)

By letter dated January 4, 1945, the New York Field Division requested information relative to Mrs. RAE ELSON, 161 West 16th Street, New York City.

Mrs. RAE ELSON, nee
Miss RAE SHUCHTER

The records of DePaul University reflect that one Miss RAE SHUCHTER was admitted to the Department of Commerce, DePaul University, on September 12, 1927, and that she completed the 1927-28 term and the first semester of the 1928-29 term, completing forty-two credits in the School of Economics or Commerce, twenty-seven credits of B, eleven credits of A, and four credits of C. This record further reflects that a transcript of the DePaul University work was sent to Crane Junior College in Chicago on March 12, 1929 and to Hunter College in New York on August 28, 1955. The DePaul University record reflects that Miss SHUCHTER graduated from the Murray F. Tulley High School in Chicago in August, 1926.

On January 11, 1946, the records of Crane Junior College were located at the Wilson City College in Chicago, from which records it was ascertained that Miss RAE SHUCHTER graduated from Tulley High School of Chicago on August 20, 1926. She was born in Chicago on May 6, 1910. She entered Crane College in February, 1929 and left on March 15, 1929, prior to her completing the semester. She listed as her father MANDEL SHUCHTER, 160 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, and stated that both her mother and her father were born in Poland.

The records of [REDACTED] reflect that MANDEL SHUCHTER of Chicago was a member of the National Committee of the International Labor Defense. The files of [REDACTED] also contain a report dated March 9, 1932, wherein I. M. SHUCHTER of Chicago was a member of the National Committee of the ICOR, which organization, according to this informant, was formerly known as the Society for Colonization of Russia.

b2
b7D

The City Directory of Chicago for 1928-29 lists MANDEL SHUCHTER of 160 North LaSalle Street, residence 2602 Potomac Avenue, Chicago, as a member of the firm of HOLLAND and SHUCHTER, Attorneys. According to [REDACTED] SAMUEL H. HOLLAND, who is a partner of MANDEL SHUCHTER in the law business, was on the mailing list of the IWW in 1919, was a member of the Trade Union Educational League in 1921, was attorney and president of the Workers Institute, and was reported to have been a member of the Committee for the Socialist Party of the United States.

b2
b7D

January 10, 1946

SECRET

320 LIEUTENANT COLONEL HENRY G. LEE

Confidential Informant Gregory, whose identity you are already aware, has identified Lieutenant Colonel Duncan G. Lee (formerly Major Lee) as associated with the parallel of Russian espionage with which the informant came in contact. Mary Price was designated by Jacob Golos in 1943 to handle Lee, who returned from service with the Office of Strategic Services at that time. Because Lee was not producing volumes of particularly valuable material, Informant Gregory and Golos decided to meet him in Washington at a later time. He did in fact meet Lee upon the learned he was in an advisory capacity to General Donovan. It was the impression of the informant that Lee, who had been a Communist Party member in New York City, believed the information he was supplying was being delivered to Earl Browder, then National Chairman of the Communist Party. However, he obviously later learned that the material was actually destined to Russian Intelligence. After the informant's contact with Lee, he began to supply information of a varied nature.

Lee, described as a rather weak individual impressed with the fact that he is a descendant of General Robert E. Lee of Civil War fame, at the time was observed by the informant, seemed to be very nervous and emotional about and anticipatory of his participation in this affair leading to the attack of the authorities. Lee presently resides at 1323 21st Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and is still employed by OSS. He was born in China, the son of an American missionary. He attended Yale University and Oxford University, Oxford, England, on a Rhodes Scholarship from January 1935 to 1938. He is a lawyer by profession. While in England he met and married Isabel Scott Gibb at Oxford, England, on June 13, 1939. His wife is of British nationality.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/26/83 BY SP6 BJA/ST

Mr. John A. Simpson
 Legal Attache
 American Embassy
 London, England

Classified by 25619
 Declassify on: OADR
 5/11/83
 CV# 75-1121
 4/14/16
 3/10/83
 CV# 75-1121/103/83

65-58412-311
 JAN 22 1946
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SECRET