



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NATHAN G. SILVERMASTER

(SUMMARY)

PART 1 OF 7

BUFILE: 65-56402

5
Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

17234

FROM : D. M. LADD

DATE: February 21, 1946

SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER was, et al;
ESPIONAGE - R

91,121 3042/PIC/5-15-81
#861840
5:15:81
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-25-82 BY 4182/UC
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. Jones
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Pursuant to your instructions, a memorandum has been prepared setting forth the allegations concerning and the activities of the subjects in this case who are connected with or who have been connected with the U. S. Government. This memorandum brings their activities up to date as of the second week of February, 1946. U

The original of this memorandum has been prepared for transmittal to Admiral Leahy for delivery to the President. Copies have been prepared for Honorable James Byrnes, Secretary of State, and Honorable Tom Clark, the Attorney General. The letters of transmittal and copies of the memorandum are attached hereto for your approval. U

Attachment

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165-56402-573
32 MAR 11 1946

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

3-16-83
Classified by SP5 RJS/pt
Declassify on: OADR
2-14-88
3042 PWT-JAR
C 15-1122

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

3574158
has been reviewed
and contains
classifiable information
3042/PWT/pls
5-15-87
#861840

Class. & Ext. By SP6 BJA/C6
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.23
Date of Review 6-1-92
1203

#91121

Classified by 4844
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
10/4/77 JK

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February 21, 1946

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- 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 _____

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECRET

PREDICATION	Page
BACKGROUND OF CURRENT PRESENTATIONS	1
BACKGROUND OF GREGORY	2
METHOD OF OPERATION OF SOVIET ESPIONAGE SYSTEM	7

THE SILVERMASTER GROUP 11

HATHEN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS AND	11
HELEN WITTE SILVERMASTER, WAS	11
SCHLOKER ADLER, WAS	11
MIRIAM CHANTLER BURSLEN	11
VIRGINIA FRANK COE	11
LAUCHLIN BERNARD CURRIE	11
HELA GOLD, WAS	11
SONIE STRINMAN GOLD, WAS	11
IRVING KAPLAN	11
ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, WAS	11
WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR	11
WILLIAM LUDWIG ULMANN, WAS	11
ANATOLE BORIS VOLKOV	11
HARRY DEXTER WHITE	11

THE FERLO GROUP 76

VICTOR FERLO, WAS	76
EDWARD JOSEPH FITZGERALD	76
HAROLD GLASSER	79
ALGER HISS	81
CHARLES KRAVER, WAS	86
SOLOMON AARON LISCHINSKY, WAS	89
HARRY SAMUEL MAGDOFF, WAS	92
GEORGE B. PERALICH	94
ALLAN ROBERT ROSENBERG	97
DONALD RIVEN WHEELER	99

MISCELLANEOUS INDIVIDUALS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. 101

MICHAEL GREENBERG, WAS	101
JOSEPH B. GREGG	106
MAURICE HALPERIN	109
JOSEPH JOSEPH	112
AMERICAN CHAPLAIN LEE	115

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
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ROBERT SALBOTT MILLER, III
 WILLARD Z. PARK
 MARY WOLFE PRICE
 BERNARD SIDNEY REIMONT
 WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON
 PETER CHRISTOPHER RHODES
 RUTH RIFKIN, WAS
~~CLAYMORE SCHEIDER~~
 MRS. HELEN GRACE HENNING SCOTT-KEENEY
 HAZEN EDWARD SISE
 BOWEN SMITH
 HELEN B. TENNEY

120
 124
 126
 131
 139
 136
 139
 140
 142
 144
 146
 148

3
 MISCELLANEOUS INDIVIDUALS IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY

GEDRIC HENNING BELFRAGE
 ABRAHAM BROTHMAN, WAS
 RAY ELSON, WAS
 MICHAEL ENDELMAN, WAS
 MILDRED PRICE
 LT. COL. JOHN HAZARD REYNOLDS
 DR. ABRAHAM BENEDICT WEINSTEIN

150
 151
 157
 159
 167
 169
 173
 179
 183

SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES

~~ANATOLI BORISOVICH GROMOV, WAS~~
 OLGA BORISOVNA PRAVIDA

184
 191
 193

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then National Chairman of the Communist Party. Browder, in no instance kept this information for delivery to a third person since he did not wish to become compromised in the collection of material of this type. It is significant to note, however, that Gregory is definite in stating that Browder was cognizant of the activities of Gales and his use of Gregory as a courier. - It is Gregory's opinion that Gales violated his directives in making information available to Browder. This presumably was done on a personal friendship basis. From information submitted by Gregory, "Charlie" who Gregory never personally observed has been tentatively identified as Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, a practicing dentist residing at 227 53rd Street, New York City. During the course of instant inquiries, Dr. Weinstein has been in contact with several of the individuals prominent in this case and dealt with in full detail hereinafter in addition to individuals known to be Soviet agents. J U

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

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

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

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Only in those instances where only a first name was given and no identifying data was available, has it been impossible to identify the person to whom Gregory was referring. In addition, the methods by which the passage of information was effected are those which by experience have been tried, tested and used by all intelligence services whether Russian, French, British or American. It is also significant that Gregory, by actual observation, has identified Olga Borisovna Froidina of Antwerp as "Margaret" and Anatole Borisovich Gromov of the Soviet Embassy as "AL." Gregory has reported with a high degree of accuracy situations of the United States Government policy which were only known within the Government itself as examples of material which was passed through Gregory to Gelas and his successors for use of the Soviet Government. Also reported by Gregory was the existence of a photographic laboratory in the basement of the Silvermaster home during the time Gregory was acting as a courier. This laboratory was used for the reproduction of documents brought to the Silvermaster home by various component parts of that particular espionage group. Investigation determined that such a photographic laboratory does now exist sufficiently well equipped for the copying of documents. In no instance has Gregory reported information which could not either directly or circumstantially be verified. A high degree of accuracy has prevailed throughout the revelations made by Gregory. J

Hereinafter a summary of information submitted by Gregory, gathered from other sources and established by investigation is set forth concerning the Russians identified to date in this espionage group, the Soviet system of espionage, the component parts of the Silvermaster and Ferle groups and miscellaneous personalities serving the Soviet espionage system independent of association with any group. J

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METHOD OF OPERATION OF SOVIET ESPIONAGE SYSTEM

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

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

Briefly, Soviet intelligence is broken into three branches, namely Military-Naval, Political and General. The first, namely Military-Naval, is handled by Red Army Intelligence. The gathering of political and general information is left to the NKVD with which this case deals. U

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

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their courier or the identity of the person collecting the material from the mail drop. The next step up the ladder would be an individual responsible for receiving the information from three couriers and/or mail drops. He would correlate this material and in turn would have a courier and/or mail drop to which he delivered the edited information. The other three in the unit would operate similarly. The edited material from the two individuals each handling three sources of information, in turn would not know the identity of their courier or the person collecting their edited material from a mail drop if this was used. In this manner a single individual known to anyone else in the group would eventually come in the possession of all the information obtained by the original six sources. This individual or "pole" at the apex of the triangle would know all the original sources of information, couriers, mail drops and editors in the unit. According to Gregory, the individual designated the "pole" would normally be a Russian who in turn would pass the information on to the proper authorities for transmittal to Moscow by diplomatic coded cable or diplomatic pouch. As will be seen, this system has as its purpose the security of the espionage organization. Any one member of the group with the exception of the "pole" who becomes compromised will be unable to directly compromise any other individual in the unit. This intelligence parience is generally known as the double contact system. It is possible to vary it, however, by extensions to a triple or quadruple contact system without much difficulty. U

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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THE SILVERMASTER GROUP

MATHEW GREGORY SILVERMASTER, with aliases
E. Silvermaster, Nathan Gregory Masters,
Nathan Masters and Serge Kosenov

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

Allegations of Gregory

To insure clarity in dealing with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Helen Witte Silvermaster, his wife, they are both being included in the same subsection of this memorandum. Living as man and wife it is practically impossible to separate their activities. U

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

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

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

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

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, according to Gregory, is of Russian-Jewish extraction, born in the Ukraine. At an early age his family migrated to China where he remained until he was about twenty years of age. He then came to the United States and settled in California, attending one of the larger universities receiving a Ph.D. Degree. After graduation he taught for a period of about ten years for a Catholic College in California, and was employed with the State of California in connection with their Division of Labor on the California State Labor Relations Board. Further, Gregory advised during Silvermaster's early years in China he received education at British schools and now speaks English perfectly with a British accent. As a young boy he became involved with certain Russian revolutionaries then in China and his services were utilized in smuggling literature in their behalf. During the longshoremen strike on the West Coast in 1934 when Earl Browder was being sought by the Vigilantes, he was given haven in the Silvermaster's home. Gregory does not know whether the Silvermasters were previously acquainted with Browder but after this they became close friends. U

In 1935 Silvermaster and his wife moved from California to Washington, D. C. where he took the position in the Farm Security Administration and remained according to Gregory until 1942 when he transferred to the Board of Economic Warfare. Silvermaster was only with the Board of Economic Warfare for a few months when he returned to the Department of Agriculture and then shifted in the summer of 1944 to the Surplus Property Division of the United States Treasury Department. The last named position, according to Gregory was secured for Silvermaster by Harry Dexter White, present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and a prominent subject of inquiry in this investigation. It is the impression of Gregory that Leuchlin Currie, who also appears elsewhere in this memorandum, probably had something to do with Silvermaster's securing his position with the Board of Economic Warfare. U

Gregory advised Helen Silvermaster was born in White Russia, the daughter of a Baltic Baron. Shortly after the Russian revolution she went to China where she married a White Russian. Anstole Volkov, who also figures U

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

During the late summer of 1943 Gregory states a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by the Silvermaster group which was subsequently photographed for delivery to Gales in New York City. At about this time Ullmann ceased developing the photographs he took and supplied to Gregory the undeveloped negatives which were delivered to Gales. The apparent reason for this was the increased volume of productivity of this particular parallel of Soviet espionage. In fact, the volume was so large that Ullmann did not have the time to both photograph and develop the material. Although Gregory could not actually observe the completed photographs, from conversations with Ullmann and Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, it was learned that Ullmann and Silverman, both of whom were stationed in the Pentagon Building and assigned to the United States Army Air Force, were obtaining data of the following nature: Aircraft production figures, allocation and deployment of aircraft, results of testing of aircraft, reports on the efficiency of particular types of airplanes, technological developments in aircraft manufacture, statistics regarding high octane aviation gasoline, personal data concerning important Air Force officers, opinions of aircraft personnel on other nations, Army gossip, all pertinent developments concerning the planning, construction and actual completion of the B-29, and proposed movements of these planes when they were completed, data concerning the approximate scheduled date of D-Day, copies of directives issued by General Marshall, and information concerning the production, allocation and development of tanks, guns and motorized equipment. Gregory states a considerable volume of this material was brought to the Silvermaster home in its original form, namely official United States Army Air Force documents. On some matters, however, Ullmann would copy figures and make notations necessary to record the desired data. Gregory is unable to segregate the information supplied by Ullmann and Silverman. The above situation prevails from the time of Ullmann's original assignment to the Pentagon Building until Gregory ceased contacts with the Silvermaster group in September, 1944, the volume consistently increasing throughout this period. U

Sometime in the fall of 1943 the Silvermasters believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to Harry White in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his Office. At that time Gregory advised that Helen Silvermaster approached one of the Communist functionaries in U

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Background of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster

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

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Washington, and Berkeley, California, receiving a Ph.D. Degree in 1932. He then became Associate Economist with the California State Unemployment Commission and later worked for the California State Department of Labor. His first employment with the Federal Government was as Senior Labor Economist with the Resettlement Administration in August, 1935. Subsequently he worked with the Maritime Labor Board; the Farm Security Administration; United States Treasury Department, Procurement Division; Board of Economic Warfare and is now Chief of the Division of Economic Analysis, War Assets Corporation, a subsection of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, with offices in room 4050 and 4052 in the Railroad Retirement Board Building, Washington, D. C.

An investigation of Silvermaster was made in January, 1942, under the provisions of the Hatch Act predicated upon reports that he was a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, both organizations having been declared subversive by the Attorney General. The reports of the completed investigation were made available to the United States Department of Agriculture in November, 1942, where Silvermaster was then employed. On July 14, 1943, the Director of Personnel of the Department of Agriculture suggested certain additional interviews, including Leuchlin Currie, then Administrative Assistant to the President. This request was complied with and a final decision made by the Director of Personnel of the United States Agricultural Department, that the record in the Silvermaster investigation did not contain evidence sufficient to warrant charges that Silvermaster was a member of an organization which advocated the overthrow of the Government of the United States.

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

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

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report in the files of the Department of Agriculture mentions Silvermaster as among the proteges of Professor Robert A. Brady who was described by a confidential informant as a member of the Communist Party from 1932 to 1937. Silvermaster was further reported as an underground member of the Communist Party in Seattle, Washington in the early 1920's and editor of the Seattle Union Record. Through a confidential source it is alleged that Silvermaster became friendly with Louis Block in California in about 1930 when he reentered the Communist Party, and another source had heard that Silvermaster was a representative of the CPUSA which has now been succeeded by the NKPD in the United States. Although Silvermaster, when interviewed under the provisions of the Hatch Act, during the investigation in 1942, denied membership in the Communist Party, it was developed that while a student at the University of Washington, in Seattle, from 1918 to 1920 he was associated with Garrand Ethel who, from 1935 to 1938 was a member of the Communist Party Professional Unit. He also associated with Herbert J. Phillips, also a member of the Communist Party Professional Unit, and Dr. David March, whose home in Seattle, Washington in 1936 was a meeting place of the Young Communist League. In 1932 Garrand Ethel, mentioned above, in discussing the number of Communist Party members securing employment in the United States Government, mentioned Silvermaster who had formerly been at the University of Washington in Seattle. U

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

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individuals have been charged with being closely associated with Communist front groups, Communists, or otherwise active in various phases of the Communist Party program. As an example, during the course of an investigation of the activities of Edwin S. Smith, now National Head of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, it was ascertained that Mary Van Kleeck, a member of numerous alleged Communist front groups, and reported leader in the Communist Party, regularly came to Washington and conferred with Smith and others, including Silvermaster. Silvermaster, in September, 1939, was reported in the "Federal Record," the publication of the United Federal Workers of America, CIO, as a teacher in the Federal Workers School. Both Silvermaster and his wife are believed known to Hanken Chevalier, reported Soviet espionage agent of Berkeley, California, who is presently acting as a translator at the War Crimes Trials in Nuremberg, Germany. In January, 1944, Louise Bransten of San Francisco, California, NKVD agent, formerly attached to the Soviet Consulate, San Francisco, while in Washington, got in contact with Silvermaster at his office in the Department of Agriculture Building. In connection with inquiries being made concerning Dr. Louis Bloch, Arthur Kent, former organizer of the Professional Section of the Communist Party in San Francisco, stated that during the Maritime difficulties in that port city, during 1934, he met Dr. Bloch at a meeting including other Communists, namely Sam Darcy, Silvermaster and Joseph Gaur. Darcy, at that time, was District Director of District 13, Communist Party - USA. During the investigation of Richard Bransten, estranged husband of Louise Bransten mentioned hereinbefore, and a member of the Communist Party, it was determined that he was a friend of Gregory Silvermaster. Silvermaster transferred December 29, 1944, from the Farm Security Administration to a position at the Treasury Department at a salary of \$8,000 per annum. Civil Service Commission records reflect that Silvermaster had been "flagged" by the Commission as a known Communist on the West Coast and in the District of Columbia. The Commission refused originally to permit his transfer but their files indicate pressure was brought by the White House in securing the ultimate transfer for Silvermaster to the Treasury Department.

Background of Helen Witte Silvermaster

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

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

Results of Investigation

Investigation to date has verified the fact that Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, his wife and William Ludwig Ullmann reside as a family unit at 5515 - 30th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. It was only recently that Ullmann gave up his residence at this address to proceed to Germany as a representative of the Treasury Department. U

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

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

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Silvermaster, on December 1, 1945, met Alexander Koral in a rather clandestine manner. Silvermaster, at the time, was accompanied by his wife. After the Silvermasters had picked up Koral, in a busy shopping district, the three individuals took an extended ride in the Silvermaster automobile and Koral was finally dropped on a public thoroughfare where he proceeded on his way by streetcar. This ride did not have any apparent purpose or destination.

After this contact, Koral returned to New York City where he is employed with the Board of Education. Although inquiries have continued as to specific questionable activities of Koral, none have been developed to Koral to the present time. Also, according to a highly confidential source, Helen Silvermaster, on December 2, 1945, attempted to contact Mrs. Elizabeth Shady, an alleged member of the underground white collar group of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., who has also reportedly assisted in many of the alleged Communist front activities. On the same day this source advised that Helen Silvermaster contacted Anne White who indicated that her husband, Harry White, was working on that day on the British loan matter. Anne White is the wife of Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department named by Gregory as one of the primary elements of this particular Soviet espionage operation.

On December 4, 1945, a highly confidential source reported that Rose Frank, wife of Joseph Gregg, who was also named by Gregory as being engaged in Russian espionage, was in contact with Helen Silvermaster, and had a luncheon engagement which was subsequently kept. Investigation determined on December 8, 1945, that Phillip C. Rooney, then employed in the Library of Congress, was a visitor at the Silvermaster residence.]

On December 10, 1945, a highly confidential source advised that Ruth Gruber contacted Helen Silvermaster and invited her and her husband and the "ster boarder" (William Ludwig Vilmann) to her home for the evening. Gruber commented that a friend of hers then in Washington from Chicago, was doing some interesting work on Democracy in Education. On December 13, 1945, Mrs. Jennie Steinberg, wife of Norton Marshall Steinberg, an attorney in the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice, was reported by a highly confidential source to have contacted Helen Silvermaster, with reference to a concert at Constitution Hall. Mrs. Silvermaster gratefully commented that she had some clothes to send to the Russian War Relief, winter clothes that her brother had on an expedition into China and Tibet. This may very well have some subsequent significance, in view of information also received from this same source on December 15, 1945, when Helen Silvermaster furnished the address of her brother on June 24, Anchorage, Alaska.

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

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

Silvermaster and his wife, according to a physical surveillance on December 23, 1945, drove to the home of Harry Dexter White where they spent the evening. Information was received that Joseph Gregg and his wife were invited to come to the Silvermaster home for Christmas dinner. However, for reasons unknown they did not proceed thereto that day. Gregg was one of those prominently mentioned by Gregory as one of the sources of information for Soviet intelligence. Just before Christmas in 1945, a highly confidential source referred to contacts between Roger Lewis and Helen Silvermaster. In discussing Anatole Volkov, Mrs. Silvermaster's son by a prior marriage, Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that he was in school in North Carolina, commenting that he is always in trouble about the racial question, France and the atomic bomb. In a contact with Barbara Lichtenstein, who is not otherwise identified, Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that her son, Anatole, was returning home for Christmas. Lichtenstein had invited Anatole to a party to raise money for the Veterans Citizens Committee in East Houston Hills. On December 22, 1945, a highly confidential source reported that a Mrs. Fumores (phonetic) was in contact with Anatole Volkov, then residing at the Silvermasters' residence. She advised that her son, Allen, who had over fifty points, and who had only recently had his furlough, which he intended to use to go to Switzerland, cancelled, could not get out of the Army. She requested Anatole to intercede with William Ludwig Wilman to determine if the latter could assist Allen in being demobilized. Anatole indicated he would do the best he could. On December 28, 1945, this same source reported that an individual known only as Angus contacted Helen Silvermaster to bid her goodbye, stating that he was leaving the following day by air. Angus requested Mary Jane's address, which was given as Mary Jane Rooney, Civilian, Angel, Michigan, Office of Political Affairs, Office of Military Government, United States AFM 702, c/o Postmaster, New York City. Angus stated he would write and expressed appreciation for having had the Silvermaster home as a rendezvous. He added that his secretary, a Negro girl, had given him a beautiful farewell present and at Christmas time he had had a telephone call from Mary Jane from Switzerland. U

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On the same date an individual known only as Margaret contacted Helen Silvermaster and inquired about Boris. Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that she had not heard from him even though they had all sent him Christmas presents. Helen Silvermaster then advised that Ruth Gruber, Ickes' (Harold L. Ickes, then Secretary of the Interior) assistant in charge of Alaska, had been there, saw Boris and brought back some very fine pictures. Boris apparently intended to establish a furniture factory in Alaska. This contact apparently refers to the brother of Helen Silvermaster who made an expedition into China and Tibet and who is presently residing in Anchorage, Alaska. At the same time Mrs. Silvermaster indicated that Ullmann was proceeding to Germany for the War and Treasury Departments. On the following day Elizabeth Savuly, mentioned hereinbefore, contacted Silvermaster and referred to a conference which he had had with her husband, Richard. Elizabeth then indicated that they were not going to California since Richard was remaining with the Treasury Department for the present moment to work on some current matter. This leads to the conclusion that Richard Savuly, husband of Elizabeth Savuly, is now possibly employed in the Treasury Department.

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

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of the National Bureau of Standards in November, 1945. He is a native born American, former professor at Columbia, Princeton and the University of Minnesota and later in charge of Research of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Research Laboratories, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He served as a consultant of the Atomic Bomb Project at the Manhattan Engineer District. His wife since 1941 has been the Correspondence Secretary to the Pittsburgh Council of American Soviet Friendship, and Mr. Gaudin himself has been a member of the Board of the Pittsburgh Council of American Soviet Friendship. Mr. Gaudin's pro-Soviet attitude is well known in informed circles and he was invited in June, 1945, by the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. to attend the Science Exhibit in Moscow, USSR, commemorating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Russian Academy of Sciences. He would not accept this invitation since the War Department brought pressure on the Department of State to prevent the issuance of a passport to him to attend this event. It is also reported that Mr. Gaudin is a member of the Science Committee of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, dominated and controlled by known and reported members of the Communist Party.

Reference is also made to Peter E. Garvin, the official of the Soviet Embassy who attended the Russian Relief Dinner with the Silvermaster and Mrs. Gaudin. There are strong indications that Garvin is the successor to the position in the Embassy formerly held by Anatole Borisovich Gurev, who departed for Soviet Russia on December 7, 1941.



Through investigation it has been determined that an individual named Y. Witt, Detroit, Michigan, was in correspondence with Mrs. Helen Silvermaster. This individual has been identified as Vera Ivanovna Witt, nee Vera Jarvin, who assumed the identity of a United States passport on June 21, 1942. Vera Witt was born on April 20, 1904 at Kholmogory, Russia and emigrated to the United States in June, 1927. Her husband was stated to be Boris Witt, born in Russia on June 19, 1907, emigrated to the United States in 1927 and was naturalized in Detroit, Michigan, on January 10, 1932. This marriage was annulled on June 17, 1932. In making application for this passport, the Silvermaster residence was given as the present address of Vera Witt and the identifying address was listed as William E. Gaudin. The purpose for which the passport was obtained was to visit her father in China. It would appear that Vera Witt is the sister-in-law of Mrs. Silvermaster and that Boris Witt is the brother of Mrs. Silvermaster who is mentioned hereinbefore as the individual who is apparently contemplating the establishment of a furniture factory in Anchorage, Alaska.

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On January 24, 1944, a highly confidential source advised that Seth Gear, previously referred to hereinafter as Joseph Gear, contacted Silvermaster, stating he had just arrived in town and requesting that Silvermaster lodge him for the night. Silvermaster indicated that this would be satisfactory but that they, the Silvermasters, were going to the Lee Pressman's that evening and wanted to know if Gear could come with them. Gear indicated that if it would not inconvenience the Silvermasters he would accept. Consequently the Pressman was contacted and told that Gear was in town and wanted to know if it would be satisfactory for them to accompany them in order that they would not have to postpone "it" again. Pressman agreed to the acceptance of the additional guest. Lee Pressman is General Counsel of the CIO, Washington, D. C. Source Gear is presently working with the CIO Political Action Committee. In 1941 he was a subject of an investigation for employment in the Office of Emergency Management, which disclosed he was reported as a Communist or a former Communist by several individuals contacted.

Seth Gear was born on March 14, 1897 in Massachusetts, U.S.A. He emigrated to the United States at an early age and was educated in American collegiate institutions. He was finally naturalized in 1926 or 1927. He has been variously reported as a registered member of the Socialist Party in 1930 and 1932 in California, member of the Hammer and Sickle Club, Chairman of the John Reed Club and allegedly a member of the Communist Party in the State of California. He was described by one individual as being adept at "covering up" his membership in the Communist Party. When making an application for employment in the Treasury Department, prior to May, 1941, that Department developed information to the effect that Gear was a Communist, propaganda chief for the Communist Party, while employed in the Federal Writers Project in New York City. Gear was actually employed by the United States Treasury Department for a considerable period preceding May 17, 1941, when his resignation took effect. He had attempted a transfer to the Office of War Information which was cancelled for reasons not apparent. It is also interesting to note that while Gear was staying with the Silvermasters, William and Elizabeth Searly and "Tiny" Collins visited the Silvermasters.

In January 25, 1944, Seth Gear contacted Mrs. Silvermaster, according to a highly confidential source, stating that he had been in Moscow, USSR and Petrograd, Germany, where he had made some nice connections. Gear indicated that he had received a request from the War Department inquiring for a Public Relations Man to be assigned to the Civil Affairs Committee in Germany. It was required that he speak Russian. Gear indicated he had in mind Jack Marzalla, and they then discussed difficulties Marzalla had previously had, agreeing he was a victim of a miscarriage of justice.

Jack Marzalla was born on June 21, 1906 in Washington County, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the United States and at the University of Ljubljana, Czechoslovakia in the early 1930's. BORN NY.

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1934 to August 1939 he was a clerk in the American Embassy in Moscow, USSR. [redacted] and because his associates had [redacted] he could not be trusted with confidential matters. He is married to Milada Fricel who was born in Brno, Czechoslovakia on October 7, 1908. Their marriage was consummated on March 3, 1930, and an [redacted] naturalization record on Milada Fricel indicated that her last residence abroad was Moscow, Russia. Fricel's father, George Fricel, was also born in Czechoslovakia. Information from many sources reflects strong pro-Soviet tendencies and possible affiliations with the Communist Party. Investigation by the Civil Service Commission indicates he entered upon employment on July 24, 1941, in a sub-branch of the Office of Emergency Management. He was subsequently dismissed due to his Communist tendencies. His wife, Milada F. Fricel, was at the same time a translator with the Federal Communications Commission and was also dismissed from that Service because of her husband's questionable affiliations.

[redacted]

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On January 30, 1946, the Silvermasters were invited to the home of Elizabeth Saseby for dinner on the following evening. A physical surveillance on January 31, determined that the Silvermasters proceeded to the Saseby apartment, 135 Alban Towers, Washington, D. C., and at 12:35 a.m., on February 1, 1946, left this apartment in the company with Congressman Vito Marcantonio and an unidentified woman. Congressman Marcantonio was taken to the [redacted] hotel where he left the group. A highly confidential source advised on [redacted]

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It was determined through investigation that Silvermaster received a communication on or about January 30, 1946, from the National Citizens Political Action Committee, 205 East 42nd Street, New York City. Mrs. Silvermaster received [redacted]

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A communication at about the same time from the American Society for Russian Relief, Inc., Washington, D. C. On February 2, 1948, Sam Bob Thayer (phonetic) contacted Helen Silvermaster, advising that he had just arrived from California and had spoken with Helen Lamb, who indicated the Silvermasters were visiting the Lamb's that evening. Thayer requested the Silvermasters be met with the Lamb's at the home of Bowen Smith. Further, this same highly confidential source indicated that Bob Thayer had arrived the previous day for a convention and would only be in Washington a short period. Bowen Smith will be dealt with in more detail elsewhere in this memorandum. j

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SCHLOMER ADLER, with aliases
Solomon Adler, Sol Adler

Allegations of Gregory

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

Background

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

In 1945 Whittaker Chambers advised that Solomon Adler was definitely known by him to be a Communist. He further advised that he knew Solomon Adler to have been in close contact with Peters and to have made reports of a financial nature to Peters. Chambers stated that he suspected the Communist Party was playing the stock market and they utilized Sol Adler's financial information in this connection. It is to be noted that Peters is identical with Alexander Stevens, a known Comintern agent. U

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

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

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

Results of Investigation

Solomon Adler at the time of this investigation was serving in China as a representative of the Treasury Department and at the present time remains out of the United States. U

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NORMAN CHANDLER BURLER

Allegations of Gregory

In February, 1945, Gregory recalled that during 1943 Helen Silvermaster mentioned that she was acquainted with Norman Burler, an attorney in the Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, and indicated that Burler might be a good prospect for intelligence work. Gregory then conferred with Jacob M. Golos concerning the recruitment of Burler, but Golos indicated that he was skeptical and feared Burler might be a plant. At a later date Gregory instructed Helen Silvermaster to handle Burler personally and apparently, according to Gregory, arrangements were made between Helen Silvermaster and Norman Burler inasmuch as in the summer of 1943 Gregory saw reports on German cartels among the material turned over to Gregory by the Silvermasters. Helen Silvermaster had stated that Burler's work was in the Antitrust Division and principally concerned investigation of German cartel and when Gregory indicated that the source of these cartel reports was known to Gregory, Helen Silvermaster admitted that they had come from Burler. Gregory has never met nor seen Burler and had no further information concerning him. U

Background

Norman Chandler Burler was born February 23, 1904, at Wilmington, Delaware. He was one of nine children.

Burler received his primary education at Wilmington, Delaware and attended the University of California from January, 1927, until May, 1933, receiving an A. B. Degree. He also did graduate work in economics at the University of California.

Burler's employment background reflects that he obtained his first employment in 1918 with the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Corporation and his first Government employment was from August, 1931, to May, 1932, as Secretary to the American Commercial Attache in Shanghai, China. He has also been employed by the National Recovery Administration, the Works Progress Administration and the Departments of Labor and Agriculture. On August 5, 1938, he obtained employment as an expert in the Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, and has continued that employment to this date with the exception of the period from October 27, 1942, to January 25, 1943, during which time he was in the United States Armed Forces.

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A confidential source deemed reliable advised that at a [redacted]

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Further confidential source has indicated that [redacted] during his stay at the University of California was involved in Communist and socialistic activities resulting in the agitation of the students and the attempt to organize them under the Social Problems Club which was later known as the National Students League. Bursler also, on his own accord, admitted he had been in China in 1930 and while there had been a member of the Communist Party. JCU

Another confidential source advised that [redacted] Bursler was a member of the Friends of the Soviet Union and in September, 1932, attended one of their meetings and explained pictures he had taken in the Chinese war zone during the Chinese hostilities. This same source indicated that [redacted] Bursler was one of the leaders of demonstrations on the campus at the University of California and was among those members of the Social Problems Club who came to the defense of two individuals who had been tear gassed in an affray resulting from an effort to sell an alleged Communist publication known as "The Students Outlook". JCU

Another confidential source revealed that [redacted] Herman Bursler received Communist papers and that as late as August, 1938, these papers came to 2511 Heret Avenue, Berkeley, California, addressed to Bursler. JCU

Also from a confidential source it has been ascertained that a letter written by Meyer Baylis, a Communist Party functionary in the Los Angeles area, to Louis Schneiderman, a Communist Party functionary, dated September 23, 1938, spoke of the activities of the members of the Young Communist League and the fact that no League existed in Berkeley. The writer also complained that he was forced to do the work of others and stated, "I find a similar condition existing among other comrades and to an excess in the case of Herman Bursler. He is a problem by himself and is living on past glory." It is not known whether this individual is identical with Herman Bursler but it is noted that Bursler was an undergraduate student at the University of California at that time. Another confidential source of information revealed that [redacted] Bursler was secretary to the Communist Party in Shanghai, China, prior to 1931. JCU

In a personal history statement executed in Bursler's own handwriting for the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, Bursler set out that the person to be notified in case of emergency was Dr. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster who he identified as a "friend." Bursler also listed Dr. Gregory Silvermaster, Foreign Security Administration, Washington, D. C., as one of his references in his application for employment with the Department of Justice. J

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In a memorandum to Mr. Thomas Arnold dated November 20, 1938, Norman Baralor, in giving information as to where he was on November 7 (election day) 1938, advised that he left the office and went to dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gregory Silvermaster. He also advised that others in the Party were Boris Nitte who was identified as a member of the Russian consulate, and William K. Williams. It is pointed out that Williams is one of the principal figures in this investigation and Boris Nitte is Helen Silvermaster's brother. U

In a letter dated November 1, 1938, from Gregory Silvermaster, Senior Economist, Maritime Labor Board, to Mr. Thomas Arnold, Silvermaster advised that he had known Mr. Baralor since 1932 and that since 1933 he had had the opportunity of knowing Mr. Baralor more intimately as Baralor had been a frequent visitor at his home. U

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

Results of Investigation

No verification of continuing activity by Norman Baralor has been effected in view of the fact that the information concerning his affiliation with this group was not obtained until February 1, 1946, since which date he has been in New York. U

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VIRGINIA FRANK COE

Recollection of Gregory

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

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

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

Background of Virginia Frank Coe

In view of the fact that Coe's name did not enter into any investigation definitely until January, 1942, background information concerning him is limited to material previously available to the current investigation.]

Information is available that Coe, traveling in a diplomatic passport, returned to the United States from London, England, in approximately September, 1931, where he had been assigned to work with the United States Government. In December, 1931, Coe was listed as the Assistant Director of the Division of Monetary Research in the United States Treasury Department, and is the division headed by Harry Dexter White. Previously, it had been learned from the Assistant Secretary of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense that Coe had been an employee of the Advisory Commission but had resigned.

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... was employed as a teacher at McGill University. It will be noted that Frank Gee resided in Canada from 1934 to 1939. However, details as to his activity during that period are not presently available.

... in June, 1945, that Robert Gee, the brother of Frank Gee, was a member of the Communist Party. ... Chamberlain stated that he had been told by Communist members of this group whose identities he could not recall, that Robert Gee belonged to one of the units of the Communist Division of the Communist Underground in Washington, D. C. Chamberlain also stated that he had not seen Robert Gee attend any of the meetings of the group under the direction of Harold King, its leader and guiding hand. All of these facts speak very strongly against Chamberlain's dissociation from the Communist Party. It is noted that Frank Gee was employed as a teacher at McGill University. It will be noted that Frank Gee resided in Canada from 1934 to 1939. However, details as to his activity during that period are not presently available.

... information was received in September, 1945, that Frank Gee attended the Washington conference had with Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, together with other British representatives and American representatives which met to discuss the British view on international trade relations. This would seem to be in line with Gee's employment with the British Embassy in Washington at the United States Treasury Department.

... in the United States Army in Europe, instructing her to call Frank Gee that no confirmatory cable had been received by him as yet. Further, an individual named Eliza had called Bernard Bernstein and Harry Dexter White on December 11, 1945, requesting Kaplan's immediate recall on account of urgent matters. Irving Kaplan is the subject of a separate subtitle in this memorandum.

... that Dorothy Kaplan received a telegram from her husband, Irving Kaplan, who was then with the United States Army in Europe, instructing her to call Frank Gee that no confirmatory cable had been received by him as yet. Further, an individual named Eliza had called Bernard Bernstein and Harry Dexter White on December 11, 1945, requesting Kaplan's immediate recall on account of urgent matters. Irving Kaplan is the subject of a separate subtitle in this memorandum.

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This same source also reported on December 11, 1945, that Dorothy Kaplan had contacted William Ludwig Williams, at which time she made reference to a discussion she had had with Frank Coe concerning the time schedule for her husband's return, and the fact that she had received a cable from Irving Kaplan indicating he had not received any cable from the War Department. Williams told Mrs. Kaplan there was nothing he could do; that the War Department was being requested by the Treasury Department to return Kaplan to the United States immediately. Later Dorothy Kaplan contacted Abraham George Silverman and indicated that she was emotionally upset concerning Williams's attitude and because a cable was not sent to help her husband return to the United States until December 7, 1945. Mrs. Kaplan blamed Frank Coe for not sending this cable sooner and then added that Coe was deeply concerned over her husband and was trying to find an important position for him at the Treasury Department. Silverman indicated to Mrs. Kaplan that he had contacted Frank Coe and tried to impress him with the urgency of effecting Kaplan's return. At or about this same time, Mrs. Kaplan also contacted Frank Coe regarding the cable to her husband to recall him from Europe, at which time Coe advised her to send a cable telling him they are doing everything possible; however, there was some red tape involved. Through the activities of this group, Irving Kaplan actually returned to the United States from Europe on or about December 24, 1945. y

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

A physical surveillance of Leachlin Currie on January 8, 1946, determined that he had dinner at the Cafe Parisienne, Washington, D. C., with Virginia Frank Coe. Currie is the subject of a separate subtitle of this memorandum. Coe is also known to be in contact with Harry Porter White, with whom he worked in the United States Treasury Department.]

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LAUCHLIN BERNARD CURRIE

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that Lauchlin Currie orally furnished George Silverman (Silverman was formerly employed as a Chief Production Specialist, Material Division, Army Air Forces, from March 26, 1942, until August 18, 1943, at which time he left to work for the French Supply Council at 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. He is a subject in this case.) information on various matters. (U)

For example, on one occasion between the latter part of 1942 and the early part of 1943, Currie advised Silverman that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code. Gregory also advised that after Sales' death (Jacob M. Sales was formerly a Soviet agent who died on November 27, 1943.), Nathan Gregory Silvermaster discussed with "Bill," a Soviet agent whose true identity has not yet been established, the advisability of introducing Currie directly to the Russian contact. Gregory advised, however, that such a meeting was probably never arranged. Gregory also believes Currie had something to do with Silvermaster's securing the position he held with the Board of Economic Warfare in 1942. (U)

Background

Lauchlin Currie was born in West Dublin, Nova Scotia, October 8, 1902. He attended the London School of Economics and received a B.S. degree in 1925. In 1931 he received a Ph.D. degree from Harvard. He is married and has two children. Currie first came to the United States in 1925 and was naturalized in 1934. He was an instructor and a tutor at Harvard University from 1927 to 1934. (U)

During the latter part of 1934 he was appointed an analyst for the United States Treasury Department and later was made Assistant Director of Research and Statistics for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, which position he retained until 1939. He became Administrative Assistant to the President in July of 1939, and in 1941 was named Head of the Economic Mission to China. In 1942 he went to China as the President's personal representative on a diplomatic mission. During this trip he spent a few days in New Delhi and returned to the United States on August 20, 1942. He attended the Institute of Pacific Relations Conference held at Mount Tremblant, Canada, in December, 1942. In the early part of September, 1943, he was appointed as Acting Deputy Administrator, which position he held until the early part of 1945 after which he resumed his former White House duties. (U)

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

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It has been reliably reported that the International Development Company, headed by Lauchlin Currie, opened offices at 19 Rector Street, New York City, in July of 1945. This company allegedly engaged in industrial, advisory, engineering and management expert business with representation in various points abroad.

It is interesting to note that Lauchlin Currie was interviewed during a Hatch Act investigation of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and when asked to comment upon Silvermaster's political philosophy, Currie stated that in his mind conclusive evidence of whether or not a person is Communistically inclined was the individual's attitude up to June 23, 1941, when Germany invaded the Soviet Union. Currie stated that inasmuch as Silvermaster was an advocate of war prior to that time, he did not regard him as Communist but stated that he was a "liberal" and a "New Dealer" in his political leanings.

It is also interesting to note that Lauchlin Currie was a sponsor on the visa application of Earl Berroweus Josef Frank, better known as Paul Hagen. Hagen is alleged to be a secret agent of the Soviet Government. Hagen also admitted that he was a member of the Communist Party in Europe from 1919 to 1929. Currie appeared as a witness in behalf of Paul Hagen on his application for a visa on April 30, 1942. He stated that he knew Paul Hagen was a member of the Communist Party at one time. However, he did not feel that there would be any danger to the country through the admission of Paul Hagen. Currie was asked if he would advocate the policy of granting a visa to an individual who admittedly is of the opinion that if there happens to be a conflict between his decisions and the government to which he owes allegiance, he would follow his own decisions. Currie stated that he was not altogether in favor of such a policy, but indicated that it would depend upon the specific case. He stated that Paul Hagen advocated a democratic regime in Germany.

Whittaker Chambers, a formerly prominent Communist Party member and editor of the "Daily Worker," stated that Lauchlin Currie was a "fellow traveler" who helped various Communists but never went the whole way. This statement was made to a representative of the State Department when Chambers was questioned relative to individuals in the government who were allegedly active in behalf of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union.

Prior to the inception of this investigation, it was reported that Lauchlin Currie was an occasional contact of Anastol B. Gromov, principal agent of the Soviet Embassy until December 7, 1945, who has been identified as a principal Soviet agent.

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Results of Investigation

Since November, 1945, when an investigation was started with regard to the activities of Leachlin Currie, it was learned that he had been primarily interested in the affairs of the International Development Company and has been making plans to travel abroad. On December 11, 1945, he was issued passport number 27121 for a business trip to the British Isles, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Spain and Portugal. The passport was later amended to include Italy. Currie advised the State Department that his visit to Europe would be closely allied with the work of the International Development Company of which he is the president. He stated that he was particularly interested in laying a pipe line from Italy to Switzerland and constructing an oil refinery in Switzerland. There have been no other important developments regarding the activities of Currie and at the present time he is abroad. J

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**DELA GOLD, with alias
Bill Gold**

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in the spring of 1944 he met Bill Gold, the husband of Sonya Gold, another subject in this case. Late in 1944 Bill Gold obtained a position with the Foreign Economic Administration. Thereafter Gregory ascertained from conversations had with Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster and William Ludwig Wilmann, who are all subjects in this case, that Bill Gold had been supplying the Silvermaster Group with what they indicated was excellent information regarding the activities of the Foreign Economic Administration. During one of these conversations Gregory advised that either Nathan Gregory Silvermaster or William Wilmann made the remark that Bill Gold had done such a good job that they were thinking of supplying him with a camera so that he could do his own photographing at home. U

Background

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

In a questionnaire which he filled out in June, 1944, Gold stated that his job at this time was Principal Social Science Analyst and that his duties were to direct general economic and social research for the Chief of the Bureau of Intelligence, Office of Facts and Figures, and for the Head of the Division of Program Surveys, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The Selective Service file reflects further that on April 16, 1945, Form 48-a requesting deferment was submitted on behalf of Bela Gold by Kenneth O. Warner, Chairman of the Agency Deferment Committee, Foreign Economic Administration, which stated that Gold's position as Adviser (Foreign Development Policy) began on September 18, 1944. The request for deferment stated that his present position started on February 1, 1945, and it was his duty to act as an adviser on foreign economic development problems and programs. His place of employment with the Foreign Economic Administration was given as Temporary Building T, 14th and Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. U

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

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**UNDERGROUND SOVIET ESPIONAGE ORGANIZATION (UKVD)
IN ANNALS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT**

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PRECEDICATION

BACKGROUND OF CURRENT PRESENTATION

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

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

Background of Gregory

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

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League Against War and Fascism in late 1934 or early 1935. The American League Against War and Fascism was succeeded by the American League for Peace and Democracy, both of which have been reported from numerous sources and generally accepted as Communist front organizations. From contacts made while appearing as a speaker for the American League Against War and Fascism, Gregory was introduced and became a member of the Communist Party in 1935 in New York City. Following this affiliation Gregory held numerous temporary positions having no relationship to Communist Party activities but at the same time in an extra-curricular manner participated in many of the activities of the Party and its fringe groups. As an example, Gregory, during the summer of 1936, served as an assistant at the Astory Camp in Hespereth, New York, a summer camp for the children of Soviet Nationals, attended by children ranging in age from 2 to 15. In June of 1938 through an employment bureau of the educational institution attended by Gregory, contact was made with the Italian Library of Information, an adjunct of the Italian Propaganda Ministry situated at 195 Madison Avenue, New York City. Gregory there came in contact with information which was thought of interest to the Communist Party. In a then sincere effort to assist the Communist Party, Gregory approached Ferruccio Marini and offered to make available to him what information was learned as a result of employment with the Italian Library of Information. Marini is a member of the Communist Party of Italy, a former student of the Lenin School in Moscow, USSR, and an individual who since his arrival in the United States in 1928 has been active in the National Administration of the Communist Party. Gregory remained with the Italian Library of Information until March, 1939. Meanwhile Marini had introduced Gregory to an individual originally known only as "Tis". "Tis" was later identified by Gregory as Jacob M. Golos of World Tourist, Inc. After the introduction to Golos, Gregory delivered the information which was gathered to him rather than to Marini dealing with the Italian Library of Information. The activities of Golos will be set forth in detail hereinafter.

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

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

Synopsis of Gregory's Courier Activities

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

After the passage of an initial probationary period, when Gregory was supplying Golos with material secured from the Italian Library of Information, Golos began to use Gregory as a courier for the collection of information from various individuals in Washington, D. C. and New York City. The majority of these persons were employed in the United States Government or had sources therein. During early activities as a courier, Gregory became definitely aware of the connection of Golos with the Soviet Intelligence Service, namely the NKVD as distinguished from the Red Army Intelligence. Regular service as a courier began during the summer of 1941 when Gregory came in contact with a parallel of Soviet espionage headed by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster who has held several positions in the United States Government in past years and is now Chief of the Division of Economic Analysis of the War Assets Board, a sub-section of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Silvermaster and his wife Helen Witte Silvermaster, according to Gregory, were in turn in contact with many other individuals in the United States Government from whom they secured material and made it available to Gregory for transmittal to Golos. This material was delivered to Gregory in the form of written reports, actual documents, exposed but undeveloped film and verbally requiring its recording in shorthand which Gregory later transcribed. Gregory was eventually placed in contact with another parallel of Soviet espionage, headed by Victor Perle, who was formerly employed with the War Production Board and later by the Foreign Economic Administration. Gregory met Perle with others at the apartment of John Abt in New York City who was then and is now General Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO. Abt is married to Jessica Smith, the President of "Soviet Russia Today" publication, and editor of its magazine "Soviet Russia Today." Gregory acted as a courier for the collection of information of interest to the Soviet Government from this group and delivered it in the same manner to Golos. Gregory's activities as a courier for both the Silvermaster and Perle groups continued for Golos until his death on November 27, 1943. U

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Collaterally, while serving Golos, Gregory also served others in a small way. Gregory mentioned specifically that while working with Golos, certain material was delivered to one "John" who has not been further identified to date. "John" was introduced to Gregory by Golos and after having made several contacts he introduced Gregory to an individual known only as "Margaret." Gregory's meeting with Margaret occurred in the latter part of 1941 or the early part of 1942. Subsequent to the introduction Gregory met Margaret five or six times over a period of approximately four months. Margaret did not receive material collected by Gregory but merely arranged for contacts between Golos and "Charles" who Gregory never saw but is convinced was Golos' superior, to whom the material which Golos received was delivered. Just prior to the death of Golos he instructed Gregory to meet Margaret who would make an introduction to a new person who was to receive the material obtained from the Silvermaster group. This contact was made and Margaret introduced Gregory to an individual known only as "Catherine." Material from the Silvermaster group was only delivered to "Catherine" on one or two occasions when these arrangements were apparently upset by the death of Golos. Taking stock for the moment, the only individual who has been definitely identified in this "John", "Margaret" and "Catherine" series of contacts is "Margaret" who is Olga Borisovna Prudina, an employee of Amtorg Trading Corporation, the Soviet Purchasing Agency. Her husband Vladimir Sergeevich Prudina is similarly employed.

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

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

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Results of Investigation

In November, 1945, an investigation of Bela Gold was instituted. It was ascertained that he was employed by the Foreign Economic Administration and went to work each morning, parking his car in the vicinity of Temporary Building T.

Through a physical surveillance it was learned that on November 26, 1945, Bela Gold, after leaving work, met Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly, who apparently had been waiting for him. He drove this woman to his residence where she remained until 11:25 P. M. the same day. Thereafter she proceeded alone to her apartment in the Alban Towers Apartments, 3700 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W. It should be noted that Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly entertained William K. Foster, National Chairman of the Communist Party, at her apartment during the spring of 1945 when he was visiting in Washington, D. C. It is also alleged that Elizabeth Sasuly is a member of the White Collar Unit of the Communist Party.

[REDACTED] It is noted that Victor Parlo is a subject in this case and an associate of the Parlo Group [REDACTED] b7D

At the present time Bela Gold is still employed by the Foreign Economic Administration.

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SONIA STRIMAN GOLD, with aliases
Sonia Gold, Sonya Gold

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory informed that Sonya Gold obtained a position in the United States Treasury Department through the assistance of Harry Dexter White, present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Gregory advised that in the fall of 1943, Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to Harry Dexter White in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his office. As a result, Helen Silvermaster went to one of the Communist functionaries in Washington, D. C., and was given the name of Sonya Gold. Eventually Sonya Gold, through arrangements with Harry White, obtained a position as one of his secretaries in his department. As a result of this employment, Sonya Gold obtained documents from his office which she copied and thereafter turned her notes over to Helen Silvermaster. Gregory stated that it is his belief that the information which Sonya Gold obtained concerned principally the Treasury Department's opinions and recommendations regarding applications for loans made by the Chinese and French Governments. Gregory stated that some of the information concerned political information regarding DeGaulle which found its way into White's office. U

Background

In November, 1945, the records of the Treasury Department reflected that Sonia Gold was formerly employed as secretary of assistant secretary to Harry White of the United States Treasury Department and her address was given as 3007 North Parking Drive, Arlington, Virginia. It was further ascertained at this time that Sonia Gold was employed by the Treasury Department in the Monetary Research Branch, Room 3449, at the Main Treasury Building, 19th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., but that she was then on maternity leave and had been on maternity leave for approximately two months. U

Sonia Gold was listed as a member of the Professional Section of the Communist Party, USA, District No. 13, at San Francisco, California. It is not known whether or not this Sonia Gold is identical with the above captioned individual.

Results of Investigation

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

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

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Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
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Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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It was further ascertained that Sonia Gold expected to return to work at the Treasury Department shortly after January 1, 1946, and it is believed that she is again presently employed in her former position. ✓

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IRVING KAPLAN

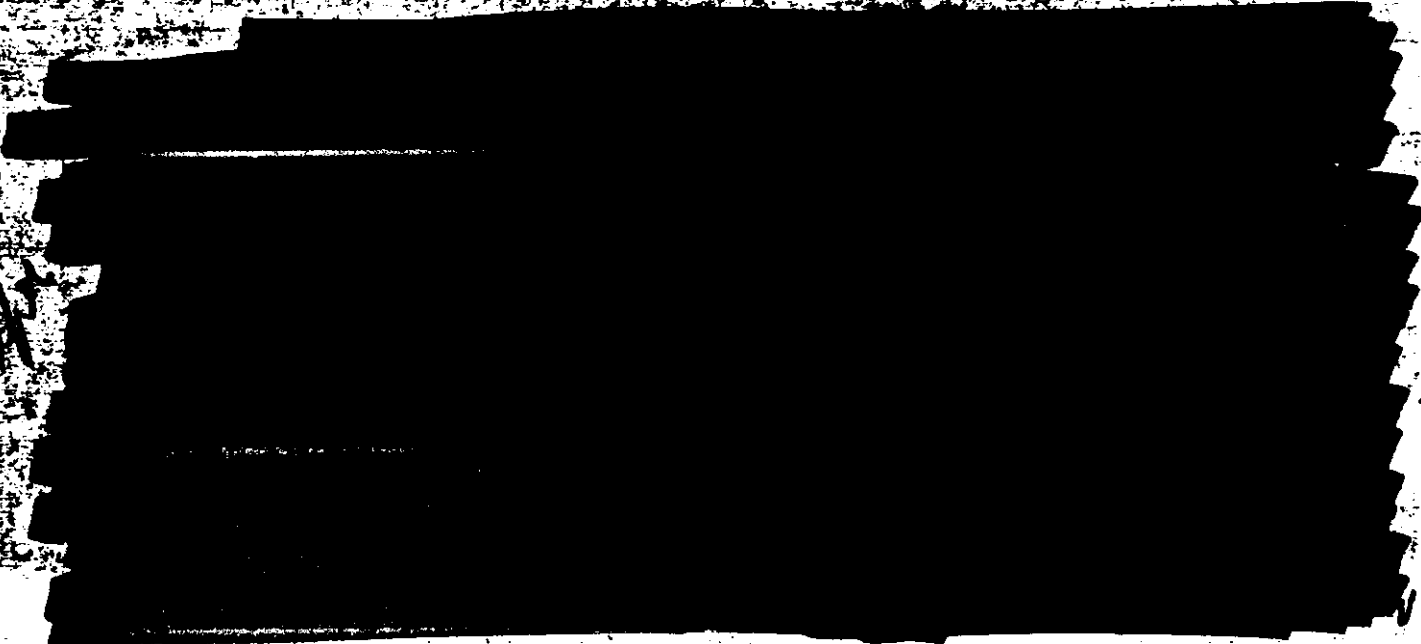
Allegations of Gregory

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

Background

Irving Kaplan was first employed by the Federal Government in 1935 when he was connected with the Works Progress Administration. In August, 1938, he was named as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice. In February, 1940, he became a Research Economist for the Federal Works Agency. In February, 1942, he was Head Program Progress Analyst for the War Production Board.



Irving Kaplan was investigated on several occasions when being considered for employment by different Government agencies. During these investi-

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- Mr. Nease _____
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gations it was ascertained that he gave various dates and places of birth. On his application for employment with the Department of Justice, Kaplan indicated that he was born on September 23, 1900, in New York City. Subsequent investigation revealed that the 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 Svardoe, Russia, on December 12, 1900. The records of Columbia University, where Kaplan attended from September, 1920, through June, 1923, also reflect that he was born in Russia on December 12, 1900. His Selective Service file at Selective Service Board No. 3, 1740 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C., contains information to the effect that he was born on September 23, 1900, at Edganciel, Nowogrodek, Poland.

At the time Irving Kaplan was employed with the Department of Justice he listed among his references Laughlin Curry, Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D. C. It appears that this individual is identical with Laughlin Curry who was the Assistant Director of the Division of Research and Statistics for the Federal Reserve Board and is now the President of the International Development Company, New York City, and a subject in this case. Also listed as a reference was A. G. Silverman, Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D. C. It is believed that this individual is identical with Abraham George Silverman who is also a subject in this case.

A reliable informant has advised that in 1944 and 1945 Irving Kaplan was acquainted with Isidore Gibby Needleman, who is legal representative of the Antony Trading Corporation in New York City.

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

The personnel files of the Work Projects Administration, formerly the Works Progress Administration, reflect that Dorothy Friedland Kaplan received a temporary appointment with that agency on September 2, 1940, and her services were terminated on January 21, 1941.

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

Results of Investigation

In November, 1945, it was learned that Irving Kaplan had been transferred from the Foreign Economic Administration to the Treasury Department

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and at that time was in Europe on a Government mission. It was further ascertained that he had been in Europe approximately four months and was expected to return to the United States about January, 1946. (U)

A highly reliable and confidential source advised that on December 10, 1945, Dorothy Kaplan, the wife of Irving Kaplan, contacted Helen Silvermaster and William Ludwig Wilmann. Dorothy Kaplan was desirous of knowing if Wilmann could advise when her husband would return home from Europe. Wilmann told her that the War Department had sent a cable to Europe at the request of the Treasury Department, asking that Kaplan be returned to this country. He also told her that he had sent a personal cable requesting Kaplan's return. On the same day, Dorothy Kaplan contacted George Silverman, who is identical with Abraham George Silverman, a subject in this case, and requested his assistance in having her husband returned to this country from Europe. George Silverman told her that he would put pressure on Wilmann. (U) & u

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

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

On February 6, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that Irving Kaplan contacted George Silverman and requested that Silverman have lunch with him. Silverman was too busy at this time to have lunch with Kaplan but stated that he would try to get together with him some evening in the very near future. On the same day a reliable source advised that Kaplan had a secondary meeting with Harry Dexter White in White's office at the Treasury Department. This source also advised that Kaplan is presently employed at the Treasury Department. (U) & u

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ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, with alias
George Silverman

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Allegations of Gregory

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

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

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

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

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Gregory informed that in the summer of 1943 a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by both Wilman and Silverman which was subsequently photographed and turned over to Gregory to be transmitted to Jacob M. Gales. It is noted that Gales was a Soviet agent who died November 27, 1948. Prior to that time he was a contact of Gregory. U

Gregory stated that about this time, in the summer of 1943, Wilman ceased developing photographs which he took and only gave Gregory undeveloped negatives which were turned over to Gales. Gregory advised that the reason for this was that the number of rolls had increased to such an extent that Wilman did not have the time or opportunity to develop them. Gregory also stated that he did not have the occasion to actually see what was on the negatives, but from conversations had with Wilman and Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, it was learned that the material which Wilman and Silverman were obtaining and photographing included data on the following: aircraft production figures, allocation and development of aircraft, results of testing of aircraft, reports on the efficiency of particular types of airplanes, technological developments in aircraft manufacture, statistics regarding high octane aviation gasoline, personal data concerning important Air Force officers, opinions of aircraft personnel on other nations, Army gossip, all pertinent developments concerning the planning, construction and actual completion of B-29's and proposed movements of these new planes when they were completed, data concerning the approximate scheduled date of D-Day, copies of directives issued by General Marshall, and information concerning the production, allocation and development of tanks, guns and motorized equipment. Gregory stated that almost every conceivable type of information relating to the Air Force's part in the war was included. A considerable volume of this material was brought to the Silvermaster home in its original form, that is, the documents themselves. U

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

Background

Abraham George Silverman resides at 2125 - 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. He was born on February 2, 1900, at Przemysl, Poland. He is a graduate of Harvard University and holds the following degrees: B.S., A.B. and Ph. D. Likewise, he holds an M.A. Degree from Leland Stanford University. Silverman was formerly employed as a Chief Production Specialist,

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Material Division, Army Air Forces, from March 26, 1942, until August 18, 1945, at which time he left this employment to work for the French Supply Council, a part of the French Government, with offices at 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. Prior to being employed with the Army Air Forces, Silverman was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board in Washington, D. C.

Results of Investigation

In November, 1945, it was ascertained that Abraham George Silverman resided at 2325 - 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and that he was employed by the French Supply Council of the French Government, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

On December 10, 1945, a highly reliable source advised that Dorothy Kaplan, the wife of Irving Kaplan, who is a subject in this case, contacted Silverman and requested Silverman's assistance in helping to have her husband returned from Europe soon. *Q 4 (U)*

On December 22, 1945, it was reliably reported that Dorothy Kaplan had lunch with George Silverman at Pan and Hill's Restaurant, 1132 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., after which she departed for New York City to meet her husband, Irving Kaplan, who was returning from Europe. *Q 4 (U)*

On December 23, 1945, a reliable and confidential source advised that Irving Kaplan contacted George Silverman and advised that he, Kaplan, would return to Washington, D. C., on Christmas Day. *Q 4 (U)*

On December 31, 1945, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that George Silverman had breakfast at the Savoy Plaza Hotel, New York City, with Lanchlin Garris, who is also a subject in this case. *Q 4 (U)*

On February 7, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that George Silverman contacted Irving Kaplan and informed Kaplan that he had just returned to Washington on the previous evening. Thereafter Silverman and Kaplan agreed that they would get together some evening in the near future. *Q 4 (U)*

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

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Allegations of GREGORY

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

William Henry Taylor was born at Bevilston, British Columbia, on March 30, 1906. He arrived at Honolulu, Hawaii, on September 4, 1936, and was employed there as a university professor. He filed his petition for naturalization on December 12, 1939, and certificate of naturalization number 472196 was issued to him in the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii at Honolulu on March 30, 1940. He is married to Dorothy Gray Taylor who was born in New York City on September 17, 1906.

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

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

Taylor was reinstated in the Treasury Department on September 15, 1941, in the Division of Monetary Research as Principal Economic Analyst. He was appointed for the duration of the war and six months thereafter.

On May 8, 1942, the State Department granted Taylor a passport for an official trip to London on behalf of the Treasury Department. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department, Harry Dexter White, has mentioned that Taylor handled many important assignments for the Treasury Department; that he visited North Africa on official business shortly after the invasion; that he was later sent

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to Italy and that it was planned to send him to London in connection with official business with regard to the invasion of Europe. In this connection Mr. White stated that Taylor had worked very closely with high ranking Army officials who had a great respect for him.



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Results of Investigation

Investigation in this case reveals that on June 1, 1945, a change of address card for William H. Taylor, 3760 - 39th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., was filed with the Post Office. The card indicated that Taylor's new address would be in care of the American Embassy at London, England. Reliable information was also obtained in November, 1945, that Taylor is presently in London, England for the Treasury Department and that mail to him should be addressed to William H. Taylor, United States Treasury Representative, care of American Embassy, London, England. Available information at the present time indicates that Taylor is still in London, England.

Recent information has been received from a confidential source that William Henry Taylor was the United States Treasury representative to the UNO conference which was held in London, England, during January of 1946.

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WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN

Also known as William Ludwig Ullman

Activities of Gregory

Gregory advised that William Ludwig Ullmann lived at the Silvermaster home in 1941. Gregory stated that both Ullmann and Silvermaster gave him material to be transmitted through Gales to the Russians. It is noted that Gales was a Soviet agent who died November 27, 1943, and who prior to that time was a contact of Gregory. Gregory advised that the material was varied in nature and appeared to have been secured by both Ullmann and Silvermaster through their hearing discussions among government officials and employees as well as through their reading of various documents and writings.

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

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

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

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Gregory advised that the written material being supplied to both Ullmann and Silverman by White consisted of reports of varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly as they related to foreign commitments. There were also various memoranda and reports from other governmental departments and agencies. Most of these papers were photographed in the Silvermaster home. Gregory advised that late in the summer of 1943 a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by Ullmann and Silverman, that this material was photographed in the Silvermaster home and thereafter Gregory turned it over to Gelos in the form of undeveloped negatives. Gregory stated that about this time Ullmann stopped developing photographs and merely made undeveloped negatives. Gregory stated that because he was only furnished with undeveloped negatives to transmit to Gelos, it was not possible to actually see what was on the negatives. However, from overhearing conversations between Ullmann, Silverman, Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, Gregory believes the material photographed included data on aircraft production figures, allocation and deployment of aircraft, results of tests of aircraft, reports on the efficiency of particular types of airplanes, technological developments in aircraft manufacture, statistics regarding high octane aviation gasoline, personal data concerning important air force officers, opinions of aircraft personnel on other nations, army gossip, all pertinent developments concerning the planning, construction and actual completion of the B-29 and the proposed movements of these planes when they were completed, data concerning the approximate schedule of D-Day, copies of directives issued by General Marshall and information concerning production, allocation and development of tanks, guns and motorized equipment. Almost every conceivable type of information relating to the air forces' part in the war was included. Gregory stated that a considerable volume of this material was brought to the Silvermaster home in its original form, that is the documents themselves. U

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

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

Background

William Ludwig Ullmann was born August 14, 1902, at Springfield, Missouri. He attended Harvard University from 1926 to 1927, Drury College, Springfield, Missouri, from 1927 to 1930, when he received an A.B. degree. He attended Harvard Graduate School—Business Administration from 1930 to 1932 and received an M.B.A. degree. U

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ANATOLA BORIS VOLKOV

Allegations of Gregory

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

Background

Anatola Boris Volkov was born October 27, 1921, at San Francisco, California, and entered the University of North Carolina in June, 1942. He is the stepson of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. While attending the University of North Carolina, Volkov rented Post Office Box No. 457, and during the period he rented this box, he received regularly copies of the Communist publication, "Daily Worker." He is also reported to have attended the District Convention of the Communist Party in Richmond, Virginia, during the year of 1944. U

Results of Investigation

Investigation of Volkov indicated that he is presently attending the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and apparently has not engaged in any subversive activity since November, 1944. U

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WILLIAMS WIFE

Disclosure of Documents

Gregory stated the activities of Mary Carter Williams, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, first began sometime in the latter part of 1942 or the early part of 1943.

Through contacts made by Silvermaster, his wife and Wilman, Gregory learned that White was supplying them with information consisting of documents previously obtained by him in the course of his duties as an attaché in the United States Treasury Department. Gregory stated this regard recalls definitely having seen documents at the Silvermaster residence, which documents were brought there by Silvermaster or Wilman, both of whom received the material from White. As concerns the nature of this material supplied by White, Gregory stated that it consisted of reports of a varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly if they related to foreign commitments.

Also various memoranda and reports from other Governmental Departments and Agencies were made available through these channels. These documents had usually been reduced to photographs by the time they were observed by Gregory but on occasions there was an opportunity of viewing the original documents themselves. Suffice it to say, during the investigation of these charges, it was learned that a complete photographic laboratory exists in the basement of the Silvermaster home sufficiently well equipped for the copying of documents.

Some documents showing consisting of notes which had been developed photographs, developed photographic negatives or undeveloped photographic negatives were delivered through channels by Gregory to Jack Ed. Dolan, a known Soviet agent, who died on November 27, 1941, and who was given to his successor.

After the U.S. Treasury Department passed from White to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., as outlined hereinafter, Gregory commented that it was evident from conversations overheard in the Silvermaster home that White had indicated one of the most valuable items in his possession was a list of individuals. This list was taken from the files of the Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, those individuals who this group was anxious to have assigned there could secure employment. Among individuals in this category are William Ludwig Wilman, William Henry Taylor and Louis Steinman Gold, who will be discussed in more intimate de-

- 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 _____

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

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

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

It is recalled by Gregory that Harold Glasser who is the subject of a detailed paragraph in this memorandum was rather closely associated with White and may have served as his assistant. Glasser was able to supply information regarding the activities of the United States Treasury Department, particularly with respect to financial projects loans to foreign governments. He also furnished information originating in the Foreign Economic Administration which had been sent to the United States Treasury Department by means of a messenger.

Biography of Harry Dexter White

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

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... During the first World War he served as a First Lieutenant in the Army of the United States Army and spent some time overseas during his service from April, 1917 to February, 1919. Following his return to the United States he directed the Maritime Expeditionary Force under Admiral Layton for the period of two years. He attended Stanford University where he obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1921, and a Master of Arts degree in 1922. He was awarded a Doctor of Philosophy degree by Harvard University in 1935. His legal residence is in the State of Wisconsin and he served as Professor of Economics for two years at Lawrence College in Appleton, Wisconsin. He was also an instructor in Economics at Marquette University for a period of one year.

In June, 1931, Professor John Viner of the University of Chicago brought Mr. White to the United States Treasury Department to make a special study. He was employed in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury as an Economic Analyst from June 20 to October 1, 1931. From October 5 to October 31, 1931, he served as Chief Economic Expert with the United States Tariff Commission. Following this, he served as Principal Economic Analyst, Division of Research and Statistics, Treasury Department, from November 1, 1931 to October 1, 1934.

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

Also in this year he was entrusted with the management of the two-billion-dollar stabilization fund of the United States Treasury. Mr. White has represented the United States Treasury on the Economic Defense Board and he is also a trustee of the Export-Import Bank in Washington, D. C. He is also a member of the Government's Committee for Monetary and International Affairs which Committee has been active in connection with foreign trade agreements with foreign countries. He accompanied (former) Secretary Morgenthau in 1938 on a trip to Italy and North Africa.

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

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

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

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

Harry Dexter White has written the following books and articles:

- How to Get the Most Out of the World Market for Commodities with Frank B. Rowley, Frank International Institute.
- China's Interregional and International Trade (Quarterly Journal of Economics, August, 1931, Volume 46, pages 777 to 811).
- The Monetary Fund (Foreign Affairs, January, 1945, Volume 23, pages 175 to 210).

Bilateral Information Available Prior to November, 1945

White was the subject of an investigation conducted in 1945, conducted upon charges by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, of that time headed by the Honorable Martin Dies, of Texas. This committee was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, which had been declared a subversive organization by the Attorney General, thereby indicating a possible violation of the Smith Act. Inquiries determined that White's name did not appear in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. However, it was ascertained the name of Mrs. Miss Harry White, his wife, did appear in these indices. After preliminary inquiries with an unfavorable result, White himself was interviewed under oath on March 14, 1945, at which time he denied membership in the Communist Party and in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He likewise denied membership in any organization which he had reason to believe might be controlled by the Communist Party or the policies of which were dictated by any foreign government. The great part of the interview was the denunciation on the part of White of this type of investigation being conducted on the basis of the reports of the Dies Committee. He admitted that his wife had contributed to the League of Women Shoppers and also contributed to the Spanish Relief during the Spanish Civil War. The League of Women Shoppers is allegedly a Communist front organization and the policy of the Communist Party was to give such assistance in the form of relief and otherwise to the cause of Loyalist Spain during the Spanish Civil War.

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Through Katherine Hills, former wife of Victor Paris the former prominently in this case, the names of a number of persons reportedly identified as members of the underground Communist group in Washington, D. C. were secured. Among other names was that of Abraham George Silverman, who was formerly employed by the Railroad Retirement Board and the United States Navy. Mr. Silverman is presently employed by the French Supply Council of the French Government. As incidental to the mention of Silverman, it was alleged that he worked through close friends who are indebted to him, including White and others. It is pertinent to note that Silverman is also prominently mentioned by Gregory as an important element of the Soviet espionage network, channeling information through the Silverman family to the Soviet Government. Katherine Hills at the time the information was furnished was suffering from mental conditions manifested by the belief the Communists were going to "get her" because of her refusal to participate in the activities of the Communist underground group with her husband. However, this appears pertinent in view of the present information concerning White.

This appears to be a highly confidential source. It is not stated that

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It was learned through a highly confidential source that

[REDACTED]

Through a highly confidential source, it was learned that Harriet Douglas of the CIO Maritime Committee made an appointment for Louis Goldblatt with White in early 1945. Goldblatt while in Washington was also to see Silverman of the War Department who is believed identical with Abraham George

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