

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

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A physical surveillance on Nathan Gregory Silvermaster reveals that at 3:00 P.M., on December 1, 1945, Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster left their residence in their automobile and parked near the intersection of Thirtieth Street and Reno Road. Silvermaster separated from his wife and mingled with shoppers and pedestrians and shortly thereafter returned to rejoin Mrs. Silvermaster with a man subsequently identified as being one Alexander Koral. The three individuals entered the Silvermaster automobile and they proceeded north on Connecticut Avenue, turning east of Broad Branch Road, Northwest, thence to Beach Drive via Brookville Road, emerging from Rock Creek Park Way via Morrow Drive and proceeded to the Transit Company Station at Fourteenth and Colorado Avenue. Alexander Koral alighted from the Silvermaster car and proceeded to the street car stop. He was observed to cross Fourteenth Street and to board a street car proceeding south on Fourteenth Street. He proceeded to Union Station and boarded a train for New York City at 4:55 P.M., and arrived in New York City at 9:25 P.M. There he proceeded to his residence at 290 Empire Boulevard, Brooklyn, New York.

In view of the above contact with Silvermaster, an investigation was instituted concerning the activities of Alexander Koral. On December 5, 6, and 7, 1945, physical surveillance revealed that Koral left his residence at approximately 8:10 A.M., and proceeded to the Offices of the Board of Education, 49 Flatbush Avenue Extension, Brooklyn, New York, where Koral is employed.

A physical surveillance on December 8 and 9 indicated that Alexander Koral engaged in repeated maneuvers to determine the presence of a surveillance and for this reason surveillance was temporarily discontinued.

A physical surveillance from December 12 to December 14, 1945, indicated that Koral each morning proceeded to his place of employment.

His activities on Saturday, December 15, and Sunday, December 16, were likewise covered by physical surveillance and during the course of the above mentioned surveillances, Alexander Koral was not observed to make any contacts believed pertinent to instant investigation.

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RE: ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, was
A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, GEORGE
SILVERMAN, SAM

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, in her statement, made the following allegations concerning the above-captioned individual.

"I recall that Silvermaster was most anxious that Ullman be assigned to the Pentagon Building and further that through George Silverman he was in fact assigned to the Pentagon

"With respect to George Silverman, he is approximately forty-five years old, is Jewish, is a graduate of Harvard University and is acknowledged to be a brilliant mathematician and statistician. It is my recollection that he went to Washington, D. C., in the early 1930's and was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board. I am unable to state when or under what circumstances he became acquainted with the Silvermasters and Ullman, except that he may have met the latter in Washington as he and Ullman were both members of the same Communist Party unit there. I do recall, however, that Silverman became friendly with these people and was at their home very often and after his being assigned to the Pentagon Building as a civilian specialist of some kind, he began to bring documents to the Silvermaster home there. I saw him on one occasion but had never formally met him. With respect to the documents brought by him to the Silvermaster residence, he in fact did not know they were photographed. From remarks I heard there I believe it was his impression that Silvermaster would simply read the documents over, commit them more or less to memory, and then verbally gave the contents thereof to Earl Browder. With respect to the ultimate destination of these documents I am of the positive opinion that although Silverman may have heard of Golos, he had no knowledge that such material was in fact being received by Golos.

"During the period running from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943, I became aware through remarks made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullman, that Harry White, employed in the United States Treasury Department, was supplying them information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. I recall definitely having seen some documents at the Silvermaster residence, which documents were delivered there by Ullman or Silverman, both of whom were receiving material from White.....

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"During this same period I became aware of the fact that Lauchlin Currie was friendly with the Silvermasters and was particularly friendly with George Silverman. To the best of my recollection, Currie did not supply Silverman or the Silvermasters with any documents, but used to inform Silverman orally on various matters. As an example of the information orally furnished Silverman, I recall one occasion when Currie informed him that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code

"Another individual about whom I heard during this period was William Taylor, previously mentioned herein as having been placed in the Treasury Department by Harry White. In addition he (William Taylor) prepared a report on conditions in China which he made available probably to Silverman but possibly to Silvermaster. I recall having seen this report among the data given to me for delivery to the Russians.

"I also recall that about this time I learned that Irving Kaplan, who was connected with the War Production Board, was giving information that he obtained through this agency to George Silverman. Through Silvermaster I learned the information from the War Production Board was coming from Irving Kaplan through Silverman. Kaplan was also a dues paying Communist Party member. I never met Kaplan and have no other information concerning him except that he at one time was associated with the Perlo group. The last I heard he was connected with the Foreign Economic Administration.

"Referring again to William Ludwig Ullman and George Silverman, I recall that about late in the summer of 1943 a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by these individuals which was subsequently photographed and turned over to me. I also recall that about this time Ullman ceased developing the photographs he took and gave me the undeveloped negatives which I turned over to Golos. Apparently the reason for this was that the number of rolls was increasing to such an extent that Ullman did not have the time or opportunity to develop them. Therefore, I did not have the occasion to actually see what was on the negatives. However, during this time I did have many conversations with Ullman and Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, and I found out from these conversations that the material that Ullman and Silverman were obtaining and photographing included data on the following: 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

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"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 schedule date 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. A considerable volume of this material was brought to the Silvermaster home in its original form, that is, the documents themselves. However, on some matters Ullman would copy down figures and make such other notations as were necessary for him to have a record of the desired data.

"It is to be noted that during this entire period George Silverman was a civilian employee of the War Department, also stationed in the Pentagon Building, assigned to the USAAF, and I am unable to state definitely which information was supplied by him and which by Ullman. This situation remained from the time of Ullman's original assignment to the Pentagon Building until the time I ceased relations with the Silvermaster groups in September, 1944, and the volume of material consistently increased.

"I never knew exactly to which unit or division of the Air Force Ullman was assigned. However, I do recall that some mention was made of Major Kades, who worked with General Hillring. I also know that Major Kades and Ullman were friendly and that Kades told Ullman a great many things that he found out through talking to the General. I am sure, however, that Major Kades had no connection whatsoever with any of the operations on the part of Ullman or the Silvermaster crowd, and if any information was attributed to Kades, it was innocently done on the part of Kades.

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"With respect to my previous knowledge of any of the persons mentioned above, I can state that I had heard N. Gregory Silvermaster mention a red-headed man named Kramer and it is my belief Silvermaster had known Kramer in California prior to their removing to Washington. Mention had previously been made to me also of Perlo by Silvermaster, who used to complain that the activities of Perlo in Washington were upsetting George Silverman."

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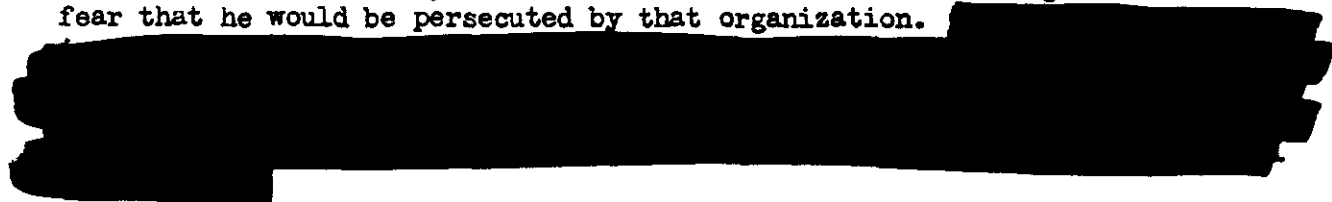
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BACKGROUND

Abraham George Silverman resides at 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., telephone Adams 1044. He was born February 2, 1900, at Przasnysz, Poland. He is a graduate of Harvard University, holding the following degrees: S.B., A.M., and Ph.D. Likewise he holds an M.A. degree from Leland Stanford University. Silverman was formerly employed as a Chief Production Specialist, Material Division, Army Air Forces, with a rating of CAF-15, salary \$8,250. This employment lasted from March 26, 1942, until August 18, 1945, at which time Silverman left this employment to work for the French Supply Council, a part of the French Government, with offices at 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., telephone number Decatur 7935, Extension 445.

An anonymous letter was received in April, 1944, which purported to list certain members of the Communist underground government group. This letter was believed written by Mrs. Victor Perlo inasmuch as the anonymous writer had placed a parenthetical notation "ex-husband" after listing the name Victor Perlo. On the list of alleged members of the government underground group was "George Silverman (Railroad Retirement Board works through close friends who are indebted to him - Lauchlin Currie - Harry White, etc."

Mrs. Victor Perlo, nee Katherine Wills, alias Roberta Major, was interviewed in Fort Worth, Texas, on September 6, 1944, and confirmed that she had written the anonymous letter mentioned above regarding the Communist underground in the government. She, upon interview, indicated with reference to George Silverman that the latter had endeavored to sever his connections with the Communist Party but had been unsuccessful in this regard due to fear that he would be persecuted by that organization.

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The records of the Washington Field Office reveal that A. George Silverman, residing at 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., of the Railroad Retirement Board, was carried on the membership list of the Capitol City Forum. The records of the Capitol City Forum also indicated that Silverman was a Socialist and that his name also appeared on the indices of the League of Industrial Democracy. Silverman was also reported to have participated in the National Socialist Workers' Laidler dinner in 1940.

On February 7, 1945, Harriet Bouslog, Legislative Representative of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, who is attached to the CIO Maritime Committee in Washington, D. C., contacted a

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Mr. Silverman of the War Department, Extension 4802, to change the time of an appointment which had previously been arranged for Louis Goldblatt. Louis Goldblatt is Secretary-Treasurer of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, San Francisco, California, and is known by the San Francisco Field Office to be a member of the Special Branch of the Communist Party in that city.

The following information was developed in connection with the case entitled "Philip Jacob Jaffe, with aliases, et al; Espionage - C." During the stay of David Karr, an assistant of Drew Pearson, at the Beverly Hills Hotel, Beverly Hills, California, May 26-29, 1945, photographs of the personal papers and notebook of Karr were obtained. There appeared in the notebook an entry as follows: "George Silverman? - Adams 1044, 4802 -- ?" The notation "4802" appearing after George Silverman's name probably refers to Silverman's telephone extension at the War Department which was revealed from the telephone call made by Harriet Bouslog to the War Department, Extension 4802. The notation "Adams 1044" is probably a residence telephone number which current directories show is the number listed for A. George Silverman, 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

In June, 1944, it was determined that A. George Silverman was a civilian employee of the Army Air Forces, War Department, Washington, D. C. This individual was contacted as a source of information in connection with a Hatch Act investigation of Margaret Greenfield, Assistant Chief, Progress Reporting Branch, Division of Research, Office of Price Administration. Silverman advised that he had worked with Greenfield at the Railroad Retirement Board and praised the individual under inquiry as to both her ability and loyalty. In 1940 the name A. George Silverman, 2325 - 15th Street, Northwest, was on the Washington, D. C. mailing list of "The Socialist," official publication of the Socialist Party of the United States. Inasmuch as Abraham George Silverman has been connected with both the Railroad Retirement Board and the War Department, it is believed that he is identical with the George Silverman mentioned by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement as a part of a Soviet espionage ring.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

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On November 20, 1945, a physical surveillance of Abraham George Silverman was instituted, which surveillance has disclosed that he resides at 2325 15th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Telephone Adams 1044, and that he is employed by the French Supply Council of the French Government, 1800 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.

On November 27, 1945, Silverman was observed to leave the French Supply Council with an unidentified man and they drove off in a 1941 Chevrolet sedan with D. C. license 83-239, which is listed to Oscar L. Altman, 502 6th Street, S. W., Washington, D. C. They drove to the Carlton Hotel where Silverman alighted from the car and went into the lobby of the hotel and visited some one at the Carlton.

On December 2 and 3, 1945, Silverman was in contact with an individual later identified as Jerome K. Ohrbach, an official of the Ohrbach department store of New York City. Bill Gurney, additional identifying data unknown, was in Washington, D. C. with Jerome K. Ohrbach. It is not known what connection there is between these two individuals and Silverman. *ku*

On December 4, 1945, through a technical surveillance on the residence of Silverman, it was ascertained that an unidentified man contacted Silverman and asked him for Dorothy Kaplan's telephone number, which was Temple 0983. (Dorothy Kaplan is the wife of Irving Kaplan who was mentioned by the informant as engaging in Russian espionage activities). The unidentified man indicated that Irving Kaplan and others would be recalled as of December 5, 1945. On the same day the technical surveillance revealed that Sarah Silverman, wife of Abraham George Silverman, contacted Dorothy Kaplan. *ku*

On December 5, 1945, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster contacted Mrs. Silverman and asked for George Silverman who was out at that time. Later the same evening, Silverman contacted the Silvermaster residence and spoke to Helen Silvermaster who advised him that "Gregg" would not be able to see Silverman on the following Sunday. *ku*

On December 7, 1945, Dorothy Kaplan, wife of Irving Kaplan, was again in contact with Mrs. Silverman. *ku*

On December 10, 1945, through technical surveillance it was ascertained that Dorothy Kaplan again contacted Mrs. Silverman to explain that she had received a cable from her husband Irving Kaplan. Dorothy Kaplan further explained to Mrs. Silverman that she had just had a conversation with William Ludwig Ullman and he had told her that one cable had come from the War Department asking for Kaplan's release and another had been sent to Kaplan direct. Later the same day Dorothy Kaplan also conversed with Abraham George Silverman and she told him that on Tuesday, December 4, 1945, Irving Kaplan had called from Paris *ku*

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and had talked with Frank Coe. She indicated that the Treasury Department had requested Kaplan's release so that he may return to work. Silverman indicated in the conversation that Frank Coe was a good friend of Kaplan's and that he, Silverman, would try to push the thing through as soon as possible. *KU*

On December 13, 1945, Dorothy Kaplan contacted Silverman, at which time she stated that she had just received a call from William Ludwig Ullman telling her that the cable to her husband had finally cleared. *KU*

On December 6, 1945, a physical surveillance revealed that Silverman had dinner at the Willard Hotel on this date with a man believed to be George A. Tesoro, who was evidently employed in Temporary Building T at 14th and Constitution Avenue, N. W.

On December 6, 1945, Silverman was again in contact with an individual believed to be Oscar Altman mentioned above. *KU*

On December 12, 1945, at 12:45 a.m., an unidentified individual was observed to leave Silverman's apartment and proceed to the Carlton Hotel. Investigation revealed that General B. E. Myers resided at the Carlton Hotel, and inasmuch as one Ben Myers was to call at Silverman's residence on the evening of December 11, 1945, it was believed that Ben Myers was General B. E. Myers. Henry Paris, Assistant Manager of the Carlton Hotel, advised that Major General Bennett Myers, Bayville, Long Island, had registered in room 306 at that hotel on December 10, 1945, and that he had stopped at the hotel on numerous occasions during the past few months. Mr. Paris stated that Myers is presently in civilian clothes.

The Washington Field Office by teletype dated December 17, 1945, advised the Bureau that George Silverman and his wife were going to meet their son Dick Silverman at 5:00 p.m. in the lobby of the Hotel New Yorker on Tuesday, December 18, 1945, and that they were scheduled to return to Washington on the 7:30 p.m. train on the same day. Inquiry at the Hotel New Yorker revealed no record of registration for the month of December for George Silverman and his wife or son Dick Silverman. *KU*

By teletype dated December 19, 1945, the Washington Field Office advised that through a technical surveillance it was ascertained that George Silverman had a conversation with an individual whose name was phonetically believed to be Sacha Donty at the Statler Hotel on December 12, 1945. Further inquiry made at the Statler Hotel reflects that this person is identical with one Cesare Sacer Doti, who is registered as being employed at the Italian Embassy and who is allegedly in the United States on an Italian mission, the nature of which is unknown. *KU*

On December 19, 1945, George Silverman was in Washington, D. C. and was observed at his office.

The Washington Field Office by teletype dated December 26, 1945,

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advised the Bureau that Mrs. Dorothy Kaplan went to New York City on Saturday, December 22, 1945, to meet her husband Irving Kaplan who was arriving from overseas and prior to Mrs. Kaplan's departure from Washington she lunched with George Silverman on December 22.

On December 23, 1945, Irving Kaplan called George Silverman and advised that he would arrive in Washington on Christmas Day. *AU*

Physical and technical surveillance has revealed that Abraham George Silverman has been in contact with numerous individuals; however, the complete activities of George Silverman are not being set out herein as they are not deemed pertinent to the instant investigation. *AU*

December 18, 1945

RE: WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement made the following allegations against the above-captioned individual:

"In connection with the activities of Harry White it was apparent to me from conversations I heard in the Silvermaster home that one of his most valuable assistance so far as the group was concerned was his ability to place in the Treasury Department those individuals whom the group was anxious to have assigned there. Among individuals in this category were Ullman, William Taylor and Sonya Gold.

"Another individual about whom I heard during this period (running from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943) was William Taylor previously mentioned herein as having been placed in the Treasury Department by Harry White. My recollection is that he was also sent as a Treasury Department representative to China and was later sent to Lisbon, Portugal, for the Foreign Economic Administration. He also was a Communist Party member who paid his dues to the Silvermasters. During the interim between his return from China and his departure to Lisbon he was in the Treasury Department in Washington and was supplying Silvermaster with written and oral information secured by him in that Department. In addition he prepared a report on conditions in China which he made available probably to Silverman (possibly to Silvermaster). I recall having seen this report among the data given to me for delivery to the Russians."

BACKGROUND

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service reveal that William Henry Taylor was born at Revelstoke, British Columbia, on March 30, 1906. He was employed as a university professor and arrived at Honolulu, Hawaii on September 4, 1936, on the SS "Empress" of Japan residing there until December 12, 1939.

The file further reflects that he married Dorothy Gray Taylor on September 17, 1906. She was born in New York City. Taylor filed his petition for naturalization on December 12, 1939, and certificate of naturalization #472136 was issued to him in the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii at Honolulu on March 30, 1940.

Referred

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Taylor studied at the University of British Columbia and received a Ph.D. Degree from the University of California in 1953 after which he taught economics in the University of Hawaii for eight years. During 1954 he paid a visit to Russia for several months duration. Informants in Hawaii have advised that Taylor was definitely Communistic.

Referred

[REDACTED]

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Referred
[REDACTED]

Mr. A. F. Luxford, Assistant General Counsel, U.S. Treasury Department, advised that Taylor had always supported Russia and has pointed out the importance of Russia's participation in the war effort. He said that he did not believe that Taylor was a member of the Communist Party. He advised that he and Taylor have been in conferences with representatives of the Soviet Government in connection with monetary matters relating to our mutual war effort.

The records at the Friendship Heights post office, substation Washington, D.C., revealed that there was a change of address card for William Henry Taylor which was filed with that post office on June 4, 1945, which shows that Taylor's address was 3760 39th Street, N.W., and that his new address would be "c/o The American Embassy, London, England." An anonymous inquiry was made telephonically of the U.S. Treasury Department, Division of Monetary Research, and advice was received that William Henry Taylor is presently in London, England, for the Treasury Department and that mail to him should be addressed "William Henry Taylor, United States Treasury Representative, c/o American Embassy, London, England."

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[REDACTED]

Taylor was active in the International Professional Association (IPA), Honolulu, Hawaii, and according to this source is definitely Communistic in his ideas, regardless of whether he is actually a member of the Communist Party or not. This informant stated that Taylor talks about Communism constantly and is lavish in his praise of Russia. Taylor visited Russia for several months in 1934.

E. M. Bernstein, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department, advised that he had known Taylor from the time he commenced working for the Treasury Department in 1941. He stated that Taylor was first employed under his jurisdiction and that he now holds an equal position in the same division. He further advised that he knew nothing that would indicate that Taylor was disloyal to the United States but would state that Taylor was pro-Russian in that he has a great deal of admiration for the Soviet government both prior to and since the outbreak of the war between Russia and Germany.

William Henry Taylor was shown as a sponsor on a visa application for one Carlos Blanco (Aquina)

William Henry Taylor was also listed as a sponsor of a visa application of Wu Chee-hsien.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

As stated above, investigation at the Friendship Heights Post Office Substation revealed that there was a change of address card for William H. Taylor which was filed with that post office on June 4, 1945. This card showed that Taylor's address was 3760 - 39th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and that his new address would be in care of the American Embassy at London, England. An anonymous inquiry was made telephonically in November, 1945, to the Personnel Department of the United States Treasury Division of Monetary Research and advice was received that William H. 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 American Embassy, London, England.

Inasmuch as William H. Taylor is employed in London, England, for the Treasury Department, no further investigation has been conducted by the Washington Field Office.

A technical surveillance revealed that Harry Dexter White, who is home ill, was contacted on Saturday, December 15, 1945, by William H. Taylor. The conversation indicated that Taylor would arrive in Paris, France, on December 17, 1945, and White requested Taylor to contact a Mr. Snyder of the Treasury Department upon arrival. The conversation indicated that Taylor was to be in charge of the Treasury Department project there.

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RE: WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN, was
WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, LYNN

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, in her statement, made the following allegations concerning the above-captioned individual.

"Approximately two weeks after my initial visit to the Silvermaster home, I made another trip to their residence in Washington. I had been told by Golos that I could expect to be given some material by the Silvermasters to be brought by me to Golos in New York. At this time it is my recollection that Silvermaster was employed in the Farm Security Administration, United States Department of Agriculture. His wife was unemployed and William Ludwig Ullman was employed in the Treasury Department. My only information at this time concerning the nature of the written material that I was to obtain was that it came from United States Government sources. I think it was at this time that I was formally introduced to William Ludwig Ullman.

"For background purposes, I wish to state that Ullman originally came from a wealthy family in Missouri, I think St. Louis. It appears that at an early age, because of some family difficulties, he left home and went to New York City, and subsequently secured a clerical position in a government agency in Washington, D. C., after which he made the acquaintance of the Silvermaster family; and, it is my recollection, the Silvermasters recognized his potentialities and facilitated his obtaining a job in the United States Treasury Department. By the time of my initial visit to the Silvermaster residence, Ullman was living in the Silvermaster residence.

"For a period of approximately six months subsequent to August, 1941, when I began the visits to the Silvermaster home, the only individuals I knew of my own knowledge who were actually engaged in securing data for Golos to be transmitted through me were Ullman and Silvermaster. Sometime in the early part of 1942, I realized from remarks made by those two men that others in the group 'were involved' in a similar manner, but I was still not received in their fullest confidence and did not learn the identity of these persons for some considerable time. The volume of material being delivered by me from Ullman and Silvermaster to Golos steadily increased. After Golos' health became increasingly worse, he told me that he wanted me to begin

"reading such material myself. It is my recollection at this time that this material which still was in the form of typewritten notations made by Ullman and Helen Silvermaster consisted of data of an extremely varied nature and appeared to be secured by them both through their hearing discussions among government officials and employees as well as through their reading of various documents and writings. This material included, for instance, remarks which may have indicated the policy of the United States Government with respect to both domestic and foreign issues of almost every description and was actually a motley hodgepodge of intelligence. I recall that Golos characterized the information as 'political.'

"In connection with the information that Silvermaster was gathering, I learned that when Silvermaster started to gather this information he obtained some of it on his own initiative and later learned that on Silvermaster's trips to New York City where he met Golos, Golos would instruct him as to the type of information he was interested in receiving. Silvermaster and Ullman were collecting data which in their opinion would be of value to Russia in addition to that specifically requested by Golos on the occasions of the many visits of Silvermaster to New York City. I never received any information indicating that compensation in any form was being received by either Silvermaster or Ullman or by persons who later came into their picture for such services as I am describing.

"By the fall of 1942 Ullman and Silvermaster began to bring to the Silvermaster residence documents which they apparently had secured from Government files to which they had access. Ullman provided himself with a camera, I believe to have been a Contax, and became proficient in document photography. Also at this time he and Silvermaster began to dictate to me various types of information. I recall they would refresh their recollection prior to dictation from small pieces of paper they would take out of their various pockets as though they had jotted down brief notations during the day. Ullman photographed the documents which he and Silvermaster brought to the Silvermaster residence, which photographs were taken on microfilm, most of which was supplied by Golos, who obtained it from his contacts. About this time Ullman built an enlarging machine which he gave to me and I took it to my apartment at 58 Barrow Street, New York City. On only one occasion, sometime in 1944, did I personally witness the photographing at the Silvermaster residence, but I knew from their conversations and remarks that such work was carried on in the basement of the residence and that there was in the basement a more or less permanent photographic setup, that is, a holder for the camera and a device for holding documents securely while being photographed.

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"When I would return to New York City with the film, which at first would consist of probably two or three rolls, Golos would come to my apartment at 58 Barrow Street, where he would run the film through a viewer supplied to me by Ullman. He apparently did this in order to keep himself currently apprised of the information being secured and would always take the film from the apartment when he left.

"In addition to the film which I would deliver to Golos, I also began to receive from Silvermaster carbon copies of documents usually letters from governmental employees, usually Treasury employees outside the United States, reporting on conditions where they happen to be located.

"With respect to the dictation which Ullman and Silvermaster gave me in Washington, D. C., I would transcribe such dictation upon my return to New York City on a typewriter in my office and deliver the transcription to Golos.

"With further respect to the nature of the documents being photographed during this period, I recall that during Silvermaster's employment in the Board of Economic Warfare, he occasionally brought to his residence what appeared to be complete files, and although these had usually been photographed by the time I arrived in Washington to collect the material, I recollect that sometime I would see him arrive at his home with such files and observe him and Ullman looking over the contents thereof and deciding which should be photographed. It is my recollection that Silvermaster was in the Europe-Africa division of the Board of Economic Warfare.

"I do not recall definitely, but I believe sometime in the fall of 1942 Ullman's induction seemed eminent and I recall there was considerable discussion on the part of Silvermaster and himself as to which branch of service would seem most advantageous. I recall they rapidly dismissed any thought of his entering the Navy or Marine Corps because they thought both branches were anti-Semitic. They then realized he could not meet the physical requirements to be commissioned directly so it was decided that he would await being drafted and attempt to be assigned to the Air Corps. I recall that he did enter the Army as a private, was subsequently promoted to be a sergeant, was recommended for Officers' Candidate School, and was accepted and thereafter commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Air Force. He later was promoted to First Lieutenant and was a Captain the last time I saw him. I recall that Silvermaster was most anxious that Ullman be assigned to the Pentagon Building and further that through George Silverman he was in fact assigned to the Pentagon. After Ullman was assigned to the Pentagon Building he resumed his residence with the Silvermaster family.

"With respect to George Silverman, he is approximately forty-five years old, is Jewish, is a graduate of Harvard University and is acknowledged to be a brilliant mathematician and statistician. It is my recollection that he went to Washington, D. C. in the early 1930's and was employed by

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"the Railroad Retirement Board. I am unable to state when or under what circumstances he became acquainted with the Silvermasters and Ullman, except that he may have met the latter in Washington as he and Ullman were both members of the same Communist Party unit there. I do recall, however, that Silverman became friendly with these people and was at their home very often and after his being assigned to the Pentagon Building as a civilian specialist of some kind, he began to bring documents to the Silvermaster home there. I saw him on one occasion, but had never formally met him. With respect to the documents brought by him to the Silvermaster residence, he in fact did not know they were photographed. From remarks I heard there I believe it was his impression that Silvermaster would simply read the documents over, commit them more or less to memory, and then verbally gave the contents thereof to Earl Browder. With respect to the ultimate destination of these documents I am of the positive opinion that although Silverman may have heard of Golos, he had no knowledge that such material was in fact being received by Golos.

"During the period running from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943, I became aware through remarks made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullman, that Harry White, employed in the United States Treasury Department, was supplying them information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. I recall definitely having seen some documents at the Silvermaster residence, which documents were delivered there by Ullman or Silverman, both of whom were receiving material from White. As to the nature of such written material being supplied by White, I can only describe it as consisting 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. These documents had usually been reduced to photographs by the time I saw them, but on occasion I would see the original documents themselves.

"In connection with the activities of Harry White, it was apparent to me from conversations I heard in the Silvermaster home, that one of his most valuable assets so far as the group was concerned was his ability to place in the Treasury Department, those individuals whom the group was anxious to have assigned there. Among individuals in this category were Ullman, William Taylor and Sonya Gold.

"I have never met nor have I seen Harry White, and the information concerning him as related above came to me from Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster

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"and Ullman. I recall also that White was regarded as a valuable adjunct because of his close relationship with former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and was felt to be in a position to secure favorable consideration for the USSR in financial matters.

"Referring again to William Ludwig Ullman and George Silverman, I recall that about late in the summer of 1943 a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by these individuals which was subsequently photographed and turned over to me. I also recall that about this time Ullman ceased developing the photographs he took and gave me the undeveloped negatives which I turned over to Golos. Apparently the reason for this was that the number of rolls was increasing to such an extent that Ullman did not have the time or opportunity to develop them. Therefore, I did not have the occasion to actually see what was on the negatives. However, during this time I did have many conversations with Ullman and Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, and I found out from these conversations that the material that Ullman and Silverman were obtaining and photographing included data on the following: 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 schedule date 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. A considerable volume of this material was brought to the Silvermaster home in its original form, that is, the documents themselves. However, on some matters Ullman would copy down figures and make such other notations as were necessary for him to have a record of the desired data.

"It is to be noted that during this entire period George Silverman was a civilian employee of the War Department, also stationed in the Pentagon Building, assigned to the USAAF, and I am unable to state definitely which information was supplied by him and which by Ullman. This situation remained from the time of Ullman's original assignment to the Pentagon Building until the time I ceased relations with the Silvermaster groups in September, 1944, and the volume of material consistently increased.

"I never knew exactly to which unit or division of the Air Force Ullman was assigned. However, I do recall that some mention was made of Major Kades, who worked with General Hillring. I also know that Major Kades and Ullman were friendly and that Kades told Ullman a great many things that he found out through talking to the General. I am sure, however, that Major Kades had no connection whatsoever with any of the opera-

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"tions on the part of Ullman or the Silvermaster crowd, and if any information was attributed to Kades, it was innocently done on the part of Kades.

"I also recall that in about the spring of 1944, Bill Gold, the husband of Sonya Gold, came into the picture. Bill obtained a position in the Foreign Economic Administration and according to the conversations I had with the Silvermasters and Ullman, I determined that Bill had been supplying this group with what they indicated was excellent information regarding the goings on in the FEA. As a matter of fact during one of my conversations at the Silvermaster home, either Gregory Silvermaster or Ullman 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 photographing at home. As far as I know Bill Gold is still employed with the FEA.

"I recall that when I was to return the enlarger that Ludwig Ullman turned over to me, Jack instructed me not to hand this to him personally, but to take this to a locker in the Greyhound Bus Terminal on 34th Street in New York City, and that when I subsequently saw him I was to turn over to him the key to this locker, and he would have someone pick this up. On other occasions, I utilized lockers in the railroad terminals, and I know this was a favorite device adopted where some bulky object had to be delivered from one person to another."

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The records of Selective Service Board #2, 3000 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., reveal that on November 26, 1940, a letter was addressed to Local Draft Board #2 from the White House, Washington, D. C., over the signature of Lauchlin Currie requesting the members of the Board to consider further deferment of William Ludwig Ullmann inasmuch as his services were presently irreplaceable and that it was difficult to find another person with Ullmann's professional competence and specialty, inasmuch as he was particularly well-informed and an expert analyst of questions regarding strategic and other economic aspects of national defense. On November 9, 1940, a communication was addressed to Local Draft Board #2 by the Treasury Department over the signature of H. D. White (Harry Dexter White), Director of Monetary Research, requesting deferment of William Ludwig Ullmann. The records of Selective Service Board #2 further reveal that William Ludwig Ullmann entered on active duty April 16, 1943 and his Army serial number was O-579514. He separated from the Army on October 14, 1945, with the rank of Major, Army Air Forces, at Fort George Meade, Maryland. The Selective Service file indicated no dependents and the person to be notified and who would always know his whereabouts was listed as N. Gregory Silvermaster, 5515 - 30th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. A telephone directory of the War Department dated September 17, 1945, lists Major William L. Ullmann, AAF, M and S, Room 4-EL20, Pentagon Building, Extension 2101. After William Ludwig Ullmann left the Army Air Forces on October 14, 1945, he returned to his civilian employment at the United States Treasury Department.

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Bureau files reflect that William Ludwig Ullmann, while an employee of the Treasury Department, was interviewed during the Hatch Act investigation of Harold Glasser, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department. At this time Ullmann stated that he could not recall Glasser ever having mentioned any interest in political activities and that he had no reason to doubt Glasser's complete loyalty and Glasser's satisfaction with the democratic processes of government.

William Ludwig Ullmann of the Monetary Research Division of the Treasury Department was interviewed in connection with the Hatch Act investigation concerning Lauren W. Cassaday, Principal Economic Analyst, Division of Monetary Research, Department of the Treasury. Ullmann stated that Cassaday had worked under his direction at the Treasury Department for a short period of time and although he was only casually acquainted with Cassaday, he stated he had no reason to doubt Cassaday's loyalty to this country and he had no information regarding the possible membership of Cassaday in any organization of any kind. The Hatch Act investigation revealed that the name of Lauren W. Cassaday appeared on the Dies Committee list as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and that two sources had reported that Cassaday allegedly had Communistic tendencies. The report further revealed that Cassaday was acquainted with Louis Bloch in California and with his assistant, Gregory Silvermaster.

William Ludwig Ullmann was one of the individuals who had been informed by William H. Taylor, Assistant Director of Monetary Research, U. S. Treasury Department, regarding a clandestine receiving set in the Stanley Internment Camp on the Stanley Peninsula, Victoria Island, Hongkong, which was able to receive broadcasts from Radio Station KGEI at San Francisco. Taylor also mentioned the existence of the aforementioned radio to Harry White, Assistant to the Under Secretary of the Treasury. William Taylor described William Ullmann as his close friend formerly with the Treasury Department and now with the United States Army as a First Lieutenant. William Taylor furnished the above information on August 6, 1943, when he was interviewed by Bureau Agents.

W. Taylor R. Maddox

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Physical surveillance was instituted on William Ludwig Ullmann on November 17, 1945. This surveillance revealed that Ullmann together with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster habitually leave the Silvermaster residence at 5515 30th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., between 8:00 and 8:15 a.m. each morning in Ullmann's automobile. They then drive to the Treasury Department Building at 15th and Pennsylvania Avenue where Ullmann alights and proceeds to his office at Room 5007, Treasury Department Building. Silvermaster then drives Ullmann's automobile to the courtyard of the Commerce Building which he enters by the 13th Street entrance and where space #5 is apparently reserved for him.

The surveillance revealed that Ullmann was a close part of the Silvermaster residence in that he was observed assisting Silvermaster and his wife painting the living room on one occasion, working about the house, lawn and garden during the daytime with Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, etc.

Physical surveillance on the night of November 29, 1945, revealed that at 8:35 p.m. Ullmann left the Silvermaster residence and drove alone to 3500 39th Street, N.W., which is an apartment building in the McLean Gardens. Ullmann entered this building and it is believed that he attended a party which was in progress in Apartment C, which is listed in the name of Cornelius Ryan. At 12:10 a.m. on the morning of November 30, 1945, Ullmann left the building with three women and two men. The other people entered a car noted to have D.C. license #116,097, which was subsequently determined to be registered to Bernard Bernstein of 3003 Albemarle Street, N.W.

Bernard Bernstein, according to Stones Mercantile Agency, was born November 30, 1908, and in January, 1939, he was Assistant General Council of the Treasury Department at a salary of \$8,000 per year, and that Mrs. Bernstein the former Beatrice Lotin was born November 26, 1908, and was employed at the U.S. Social Security Board as Assistant General Council in Charge of State Relations at a salary of \$6,500 per year. Bernstein was originally from New York City and came to Washington about 1934. He is a graduate of Columbia University Law School and was formerly engaged in a general practice of law in New York City.

The Washington Field Division indices reveal that one Bernard Bernstein was listed as a visitor to Commonwealth College at Mena, Arkansas. This college had its corporate charter revoked upon convictions in criminal proceedings brought by the State of Arkansas in January, 1941, for displaying an illegal emblem (the hammer and sickle) and for teaching anarchy.

On December 2, 1945, physical surveillance revealed that Ullmann and Mrs. Helen P. Silvermaster left their residence in Ullmann's automobile and proceeded to 5355 32nd Street, N.W., where Mrs. Silvermaster stopped momentarily at the home of Martin A. Steinberg, who is presently an attorney in the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice.

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At 10:40 p.m. on the same date, Ullmann and Mrs. Helen Silvermaster together with another woman, all riding in the Silvermaster car, proceeded to the Albin Towers, 3700 Massachusetts Avenue, where the woman alighted at that point. It was ascertained that this woman was Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly, who is a subject of an Internal Security - R investigation in the Washington Field Office and who is reported to be a member of the white collar group of the Communist Party. Ullmann and Mrs. Silvermaster returned to their residence at 11 p.m.

On December 8, 1945, a couple driving a 1940 Pontiac sedan, D.C. license #196, were observed to enter the Silvermaster residence at 5515 20th Street, N.W. It was subsequently determined that this car was registered to Henrietta Klotz, Westchester Apartments, and that she is the wife of Herman Klotz, and both live in Apartment 311B in the Westchester Apartments, 39th and Cathedral Avenue, N.W. Mr. and Mrs. Klotz remained at the Silvermaster residence until 11:15 a.m., the following morning. Mr. and Mrs. Klotz have important executive positions in the U.S. Treasury Department.

The Washington Field Office by teletype dated December 13, 1945, advised that through a technical surveillance on the Silvermaster residence it was ascertained that Henrietta Klotz had contacted Ludwig Ullmann and he advised her that he would contact Jack Field to see if he could get Henrietta Klotz an apartment in New York City. During the course of the conversation it was ascertained that Henrietta Klotz would be at the residence of Harry Dexter White for dinner on the night of December 14, 1945. Early on this same date Henrietta Klotz had contacted Helen Silvermaster and stated that she was leaving the Treasury Department and was going to work for Morgenthau again at the request of Mrs. Morgenthau, and that she would go to New York City.

The Washington Field Office by teletype dated December 15, 1945, advised that through a technical surveillance on the residence of the Silvermasters it was ascertained that Ludwig Ullmann contacted Dorothy Kaplan, wife of Irving Kaplan, and advised her that the War Department had finally sent out the cable to Irving Kaplan requesting his recall to this country. It was further ascertained that Dorothy Kaplan subsequently contacted George Silverman and advised him of the information she had received from Ullmann. Both George Silverman and Irving Kaplan have been named by the informant Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as engaging in Russian espionage activities. JXU

Other activities of William Ludwig Ullmann were obtained through the physical and technical surveillances; however, these activities appear to be of a routine nature and did not appear pertinent to instant investigation.

December 18, 1945

RE: ANATOLE BORIS VOLKOV / *Q u*

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ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement made the following allegation against the above-captioned individual;

"In further connection with the Silvermaster family, I know that Helen Silvermaster's son by her first marriage, Anatole, went to some Southern university and was indicated as a remarkable physicist. He was raised as a good Communist and he on occasion would come to New York and deliver me material that had been gotten together in the Silvermaster home. Anatole, however, was drafted into the Navy some time in 1944 or thereabouts and as far as I know he is still in that branch of the Service. It is my recollection that he was assigned to a Naval Training Station near Chicago, Illinois, possibly the Great Lakes Naval Training Station."

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The Bureau files reflect that Anatole Boris Volkov was born on October 29, 1924, San Francisco, California, and entered the University of North Carolina in June, 1942, having previously attended Woodrow Wilson High School, Washington, D. C. He is the stepson of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Director

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Labor Division, Farm Security Administration, Washington, D. C. While attending the University of North Carolina, Volkov rented post office box #481 and during the period he rented this box he received regularly copies of the Communist publication "Daily Worker." He is reported to have attended the District Convention of the Communist Party in Richmond, Virginia, during the year 1944. A photograph of Volkov is available in the files of the Charlotte Field Office.

Volkov was mentioned by Charles Benbow, President of the Student Council, University of California, as possibly being the individual among several other Jewish students who might have written an anti-Semitic letter to another Jewish student. Benbow stated that this may have been done for any number of reasons but principally to arouse sympathy on behalf of the Jewish students.

On August 26, 1945, Volkov, while stopping at the Governor Clinton Hotel, New York City, was requested to be present at a gathering at the home of Ruth (McKeaney) Bransten, Stamford, Connecticut, it being noted that Ruth Bransten is well known in connection with Communist activities.

Volkov was requested by telegram while stopping at the Governor Clinton Hotel, New York City, to bring a female companion to the Bransten residence.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

A technical surveillance on the residence of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster revealed that as of December 12, 1945, Anatole Boris Volkov, son of Helen P. Silvermaster, was attending the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. On December 12, 1945, according to the technical surveillance, Anatole Volkov called his mother, Helen P. Silvermaster, from Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and advised her that he was sick with the flu and he would probably have to take an incomplete in his course and come home on the following Monday instead of Friday. He requested her to get an appointment with Dr. Goodman. A short time later Mrs. Silvermaster contacted Dr. Goodman's office and made an appointment for Anatole Volkov for Friday, December 21, 1945. She advised Dr. Goodman that Anatole Volkov would arrive on Friday morning and would stay over until January 2, 1946.

RE: HARRY DEXTER WHITE

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, in her statement, made the following allegations concerning the above-captioned individual.

Harry White, present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, secured a position for Nathan Gregory Silvermaster in the Surplus Property Division of the United States Treasury Department in the summer of 1944.

"During the period running from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943, I became aware through remarks made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullman, that Harry White, employed in the United States Treasury Department, was supplying them information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. I recall definitely having seen some documents at the Silvermaster residence, which documents were delivered there by Ullman or Silverman, both of whom were receiving material from White. As to the nature of such written material being supplied by White, I can only describe it as consisting 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. These documents had usually been reduced to photographs by the time I saw them, but on occasion I would see the original documents themselves.

"In connection with the activities of Harry White, it was apparent to me from conversations I heard in the Silvermaster home, that one of his most valuable assets so far as the group was concerned was his ability to place in the Treasury Department, those individuals whom the group was anxious to have assigned there. Among individuals in this category were Ullman, William Taylor and Sonya Gold.

"I have never met nor have I seen Harry White, and the information concerning him as related above came to me from Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster and Ullman. I recall also that White was regarded as a valuable adjunct because of his close relationship with former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and was felt to be in a position to secure favorable consideration for the USSR in financial matters.

"After Golos' death there was a discussion between Silvermaster and Bill as to the advisability of introducing Lauchlin Currie and Harry White directly to the Russian contact. Silvermaster mentioned

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"this matter to me and indicated he was not in favor of it. As far as I know such meetings were never arranged.

"I recall that sometime in the summer or 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. As a result Helen Silvermaster went to one of the Communist functionaries in Washington and was given the name of Sonya Gold. Eventually Sonya Gold through arrangements with Harry White, obtained a position as one of the secretaries in his department. As a result of this employment, Sonya Gold obtained documents from his office which she copied and turned her notes over to Helen Silvermaster. I do not recall specifically, but it is my recollection that the information which Sonya Gold obtained concerned principally the Treasury Department's opinions and recommendations concerning applications for loans made by the Chinese and French Governments. I also recall that some of this information concerned political information concerning DeGaulle, which found its way into White's office. I understand Sonya Gold is no longer employed by the Treasury Department.

"Another individual of whom I became aware during my association with the Perlo group was Harold Glasser, who for a time in 1944 was outside the United States in some capacity with the United States Treasury Department. He returned to the United States, so far as I know, probably in the early fall of 1944, and was thereafter in the Treasury Department in Washington. He may have been an assistant to Harry White, and at least was rather closely associated with him. He was able to supply general information concerning the activities of the Treasury Department particularly where they concerned proposed loans to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in FEA that was sent to the Treasury Department."

BACKGROUND

Harry Dexter White was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 29, 1892. Since 1939 he has resided with his wife, Anne Terry White, and two daughters at 6810 Fairfax Road, Edgemore, Bethesda, Maryland.

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

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

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

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

During the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference which began July 1, 1944, Harry White was the Chief Technical Expert for the United States Government and gave to the press daily summary of the Committee meetings. In September, 1944 he was instrumental in drawing up the Morgenthau Plan for treatment of Germany following World War II.

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

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

Harry Dexter White has written the following books and articles:

Some Aspects of the Tariff Question (in conjunction with Frank W. Taussig).
French International Accounts.
Ohlin's Interregional and International Trade (Quarterly Journal of Economics, August, 1934, volume 48, pages 727 to 741).

The Monetary Fund (Foreign Affairs, January, 1945, volume 23, pages 195 to 210).

Information concerning Harry White including that set out above is contained in the following:

Two Plans for International Monetary Stabilization - Jacob Viner - Yale Review, volume 1, pages 77 to 107 - Summer, 1943.
Keyne's, White and History - W. W. Haines - Quarterly Journal of Economics, volume 58, pages 120 to 133, November, 1943.
Mr. White's White Paper - Time Magazine, December 6, 1943; Time Magazine, July 31, 1944.
Takerover - Newsweek Magazine - July 31, 1944.
Biography of Harry White - Current Biography, 1944, pages 730 to 735.
Business Week Magazine - April 17, 1943, page 19.
New York Herald Tribune, Section 2, page 3, April 11, 1943.
Who's Who in America, 1944-45.

Harry Dexter White, Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, was the subject of an Internal Security - Hatch Act investigation in 1942, predicated upon charges by the Special Committee on un-American Activities of the House of Representatives that Harry Dexter White of Bethesda, Maryland, was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. White's name did not appear in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. However, it was ascertained that the name of Mrs. Anne Terry White, his wife, did appear in those active indices. Investigation determined that White had served as Chief Economic Expert with the Tariff Commission in 1934 and Principal Economic Analyst in the Division of Research and Statistics for the Treasury Department until October 1936, when he was appointed Assistant Director of that Division. In March 1938 he was appointed Director of Monetary Research and in August 1941 he was made Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury in charge of the Division of Monetary Research at a salary of \$9,000.00 per annum. Four individuals were interviewed in connection with this investigation with negative results and White was afforded the Hatch Act interview on March 30, 1942, at which time he denied membership in the Communist Party and in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and likewise denied membership in any organization which he had reason to believe might be dominated by the Communist Party or the policies of which were dictated by any foreign government. The greater part of the interview was a denunciation of the type of investigation being conducted and its origin in the reports of the Dies Committee. He did state that his wife had contributed to the League of Women Shoppers and had also contributed to Spanish relief during the Spanish Civil War.

In an envelope postmarked Fort Worth, Texas, April 14, 1944, the FBI received an anonymous letter from an individual listing the names of a number of persons identified as "members of the underground Communist group in Washington, D. C." Among the names listed, along with approximately twenty-five others many of whom have been identified as closely affiliated with the Communist movement, was that of George Silverman. In parentheses along side this name there was

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written, "Railroad Retirement Brd - Works through close friends who are indebted to him - Lauchlin Curry - Harry White, etc."

The writer of this anonymous letter was subsequently identified as Mrs. Victor Perlo of Fort Worth, Texas. She is the divorced wife of Victor Perlo who, from other sources, has been reported to be a Communist. Mrs. Perlo reiterated the information submitted in her letter. She stated that she had been in the Communist movement for a number of years and upon her leaving it was divorced by her husband and threatened by the Communist Party.

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In January 1945 the "Federal Record," official publication of the United Federal Workers of America, CIO, reported that local #11 in the Main Treasury Building met with Mr. Harry Dexter White, new Assistant Secretary, to discuss a meeting for staffs of the three research divisions attached to the Office of the Secretary. Mr. White agreed that such a meeting should be held and promised to speak on the significance of the Bretton Woods agreement.

Through a technical surveillance it was learned that Harriet Bouslog of the CIO Maritime Committee contacted the Treasury Department, more specifically Harry White's office, room 3434, to confirm an appointment for Louis Goldblatt on the following Thursday. Harriet Bouslog on this same date also contacted a Mr. Silverman in the War Department, extension 4802, for the purpose of changing

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an appointment of Louis Goldblatt from 2:30 to 3:45 P.M. on the following Thursday. Goldblatt was to see Harry White at 4:30 P.M. on the following Thursday.

It might be noted that Louis Goldblatt is reported to be a member of the special branch of the Communist Party in San Francisco, California. He is Secretary-Treasurer of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union of America, CIO. This is the union of which Harry Bridges is the head.

During the middle of February, 1945, United States Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Harry White was a member of a delegation to the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers at Mexico City. White, according to press releases, was interested in the consideration at the Conference of methods of preventing Axis leaders from caching funds in "safe-havens."

In July, 1945, the Department of State reported that J. Warren Wolfenson, a clerk in the Passport Division who had been formerly employed as a clerk by the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, was allegedly taking down certain information relative to Government officials travelling abroad. Wolfenson had access to information relative to passport applicants. He was also reported by the State Department to be interested in pro-Nazi and Communist derogatory reports. He is alleged to have stated that the information he has picked up would be of value and that he knew a man who would pay him a thousand dollars for it. In his application for employment with the Department of State Wolfenson listed as a reference, among others, all of whom recommended him highly, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Harry White. An investigation conducted of Wolfenson met with negative results in so far as any underground activities or subversive activities on the part of Wolfenson, other than the preliminary allegation. Wolfenson was born November 11, 1925, in the Bronx, New York, and his mother, Rose Wolfenson was born in Odessa, Russia, while his father, George Wolfenson, was born in Paris.

During September, 1945, Harry White, along with Mr. Will Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State; Mr. Frank Coe, Director of Monetary Research; Mr. Marriner Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board; and Dr. Taylor of the Commerce Department, represented the United States Government in a conference with British officials relative to a loan to the British government. British officials consisted of Lord Halifax, British Ambassador; Lord Keynes, Financial Consultant to the British government, and the Honorable R. H. Brand, formerly head of the British Supply Consul in Washington, D. C.

On October 20, 1945, it was learned that functionaries of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship, Inc. were considering inviting Harry White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to be a speaker at the organization's rally scheduled for November 14, 1945, Madison Square Garden, New York City. This organization is reliably reported to be under Communist control and its main

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function is to propagandize the Soviet Union. The functionaries of the organization who are responsible for policy matters and invitations such as this include Edwin S. Smith, former NLRB employee, and Theodore Bayer, reported Communist and apologist for the Soviet Union.

Through a microphone surveillance it was learned that on April 18, 1945, Andrew Roth and Philip Jacob Jaffe conferred at the Statler Hotel in Washington, D. C. Jaffe referred to Irving S. Friedman and his position in the Treasury Department. Jaffe was curious as to whether Friedman would lose his job if Secretary Morgenthau were to be replaced. Roth was inclined to think that Friedman was employed there on his own merits. Jaffe then states, "It is. Of course Harry (White) has" Roth stated, "Do you think so?" Jaffe replied, "Of course, if he chooses to keep him." Roth stated, "Well, but Harry White is pretty widely respected." Jaffe then said, "Yeah, but he is pretty radical, so if that new guy comes in...."

On May 29, 1945, Philip Jacob Jaffe and Andrew Roth discussed various possible contacts for the former for information from government sources. Roth referred to David Karr, alias Katz, as obtaining "a lot of stuff on the Far Eastern things that the other guys don't get - because of his Treasury connections. He goes up once a week with Harry." Jaffe inquired as to whether this were Harry White, and Roth stated that it was and that Karr spent about three-quarters of an hour with him and that "he will tell you a lot of stuff." Jaffe questioned Roth as follows: "He goes to Harry White's office? In the Treasury Building?" Roth stated that he did not know.

On the afternoon of June 7, 1945, Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was interviewed with respect to persons apprehended in the Jaffe case. With respect to any general leaks of information in the Treasury Department, White stated that he did not recall any instances, with the exception of one which is not pertinent, of any documents being taken or of any information being given to unauthorized individuals. He did recall that during several months previous to the interview, information concerning Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau's going to Germany had gotten out without authorization and that the Treasury Department had been much concerned over the matter.

With regard to specific aspects of the Jaffe case, White stated he was not acquainted with Philip Jaffe although the name was familiar to him, it having been made known to him in the past in connection with periodicals which his Department had been receiving for the last five or ten years in connection with Far Eastern affairs. The periodicals in question, he stated, were "Far Eastern Affairs," "Pacific Affairs," and "Amerasia". He did state that numerous persons have visited him since he has been with the Treasury Department, and it is possible that Jaffe may have been in to see him, although he, White, did not recall meeting him. He denied knowing Andrew Roth, Emmanuel Larsen or Mark Gayn. He said the name of John Service was familiar to him, and that he

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believed Irving Friedman had mentioned Service's name to him. He stated that the name of Kate Mitchell was familiar to him as that of a writer. All of these persons were subjects in the Jaffe case.

During the interview, White stated that Irving S. Friedman, an employee in the Treasury Department, handled matters dealing with monetary affairs in the Far East. He said that he himself had brought Friedman to the Treasury Department approximately five or six years previously and at that time Friedman was either working for the British or for the Italian Government on affairs in India. He had no reason whatsoever to question the integrity of Friedman. He did state that because of the nature of Friedman's work he, Friedman, must necessarily know a number of persons who handle Far Eastern affairs because that field was limited. He informed that Friedman had authority to take papers with him to his home at night the same as other officials in the Treasury Department. (It might be noted that Irving Friedman has been acquainted with Jaffe, admitting this himself. He also wrote an article for "Amerasia," of which he knew Jaffe to be the editor. After he was employed by the Treasury Department, Friedman stated, he declined writing additional articles for "Amerasia" because he did not feel that as a government employee he was free to write articles. Friedman also admitted knowing Service, Roth and Kate Mitchell. He also stated he was acquainted with Ch'ao Ting Chi, a contact of Philip Jacob Jaffe.)

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Physical surveillance was instituted on Harry Dexter White on November 20, 1945. On November 22, 1945, this physical surveillance revealed that a Plymouth sedan bearing license #116-196, visited at the residence of Harry Dexter White, 6810 Fairfax Road, Eogemore, Bethesda, Maryland. This automobile is listed in the name of Frances L. Edelstein, 3623 Jennifer Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. She is the wife of Harry M. Edelstein, formerly a Division Chief in the Interior Department.

According to the indices of the Washington Field Division, Harry Edelstein was interested in Commonwealth College in the State of Arkansas. His name was listed on the indices of the cooperative "Keep Out of War Congress" and the Capital City Forum. The name of Mrs. Harry M. Edelstein appeared on a list of names of the Washington Committee of Democratic Action and in February, 1941, an automobile bearing a license issued to Frances Edelstein was parked in front of Turners Arena where a meeting of the American Youth Congress was being held.

Physical surveillance on November 28, 1945, revealed that Anne White, wife of Harry Dexter White, met a woman believed to be Gladys Solomon at 12:30 p.m. at the G Street entrance of Woodward & Lothrop department store. They walked to Reeves Luncheon at 1209 F Street, N.W. Gladys Solomon is known to be an active member of Local #10 of the United Federal Workers of America, CIO, and has written for the "Federal Record," its official publication, and has helped prepare union radio scripts. She is employed at the Social Security Building and is believed to reside at 2127 California Street, N.W.

On November 30, 1945, at 10 a.m., Anne White contacted Maurice Friedberg at the Treasury Department, extension 2306, and asked him to dinner that night. Friedberg accepted and Mrs. White told him to get in touch with her husband, Harry Dexter White. *HU*

On November 24, 1945, a black Chrysler coupe bearing D.C. license #116-097 was observed to visit Harry Dexter White's residence from 4 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. It was subsequently determined that this license is issued to Bernard Bernstein, 3003 Albemarle Street, N.W.

On November 26, 1945, at 8:55 p.m., it was observed that Harry Dexter White left his residence in his automobile and drove to 407 Battery Lane, Bethesda, Maryland, which is the address of Colonel Bernard Bernstein. On November 27, 1945, at 8:05 p.m., White left his residence and drove to the residence of Colonel Bernard Bernstein, 407 Battery Lane, Bethesda, Maryland.

With reference to Lieutenant Colonel Bernstein mentioned above, the indices of the Washington Field Office reflect that in January, 1941,

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an investigation concerning Bernard Bernstein, who was the Assistant General Council of the Treasury Department, was conducted and that he had made derogatory remarks concerning the Bureau. He has been employed by the U.S. Treasury Department since December, 1933, and on January 27, 1943, he was detailed to the War Department and received a commission as lieutenant colonel in the United States Army. He has resided at 407 Battery Lane, Bethesda, Maryland, since March, 1943.

On November 28, 1945, at 8:05 p.m. White left his residence and drove to 2820 Dumbarton Avenue, Washington, D. C., which is the residence of Drew Pearson. At 8:45 p.m. a man left Drew Pearson's residence and departed in a Buick automobile which was registered to James M. Meade, 79 Ideal Street, Buffalo, New York. At 8:57 p.m. two Naval officers arrived at the Drew Pearson residence in a convertible coupe, license #4355. This automobile was registered to Christopher S. Sargent, 3530 Springland Lane, N.W., Washington, D. C. At 11:10 p.m. five men including a lieutenant colonel in the Air Corps left the residence of Pearson and drove away in a Cadillac bearing Virginia license #335-650. At 11:45 p.m. Harry Dexter White left the Pearson residence and at the same time seven other individuals left and were driven away in a car bearing United States Government license #133.

Through a technical surveillance on the residence of Harry Dexter White, it was ascertained that on December 1, 1945, a Mr. Ben (or Dan) Eades (phonetic) of the State Department was in touch with Harry White concerning a meeting with the Secretary of the Treasury. *du*

On December 6, 1945, according to a technical surveillance, a woman named Henrietta was in contact with White's daughter. She was informed that Harry Dexter White was in New York. White's daughter indicated to Henrietta that her mother at that time was visiting Frances Edelstein, who is the wife of Harry M. Edelstein, who since May, 1936, has been employed in the Interior Department as Assistant Solicitor. *du*

At 7:45 p.m. on December 6, 1945, Harry Dexter White contacted his wife from New York City and advised her that he was staying with Abe in Newark and that he was with Ruth, Abe (who has been identified as Dr. Abranam Wolfson of Newark, New Jersey) and Mott. He indicated to his wife that he was going to Newton and requested that she read him the directions to get there. She told him to take Route #10 to Newton, East on Main Street taking a left turn at the Courthouse on to Route #8 via the Delaware water Gap, exactly three miles from Newton on the speedometer make a right turn on the Macadam road toward Paulinskill Lake, drive exactly one mile by speedometer - always bearing left on this road and exactly one mile there is a house on the right with a light in front which is the caretaker's house. She said that the telephone number is Circle-91-84 and mentioned Livingston. *du*

Harry Dexter White then asked his wife to call Frank Coe and find *du*

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out if there was any reason why he should get back by noon on December 7. He told her that if she wanted to reach him that she might call him at Anne's, telephone Tyler 4-4998. *qu*

The Newark Field Division advised the Bureau by teletype that a physical surveillance revealed that Dr. Abraham Wolfson and Harry Dexter White had appeared at a house on Paulinskill Lake, New Jersey, at 10:30 a.m. on December 7, 1945, looked over the property like prospective buyers, and left at 11:15 a.m. Apparently only a caretaker was there during the time. White and Wolfson returned to Newark, and White took the 1:15 p.m. train from Newark to Washington, D. C.

On December 8, 1945, Bernie (possibly Bernard Bernstein), according to technical surveillance, inquired of Harry Dexter White concerning the trip to New York. White said that he had just gone up to New York to see a bunch of reporters, a score or so. White also said that he had looked at a farm while up there but didn't buy it. *qu*

On December 11, 1945, Henrietta (believed to be Henrietta Klotz), former secretary of Henry Morgenthau, contacted Harry Dexter White, and she stated that she had just returned from a vacation in New York and that there were loads of opportunities for her there. She stated that Mr. Morgenthau was in town and inquired about having him for lunch the following day. White stated that they were arranging for a dinner for Morgenthau the next evening, and that he thought it was being arranged by Kelly, who is in Vinson's office. She still insisted that White should invite Morgenthau for lunch the next day with "the boys" in the Treasury Department after they had returned from the President's affair. Mrs. Harry Dexter White then invited Henrietta Klotz to come over the next day, and Henrietta indicated that she would see her some time in the afternoon or before dinner and tell her a big secret. *qu*

On December 13, 1945, according to the technical surveillance, Nancy Stauss (phonetic) of the League of Women Shoppers was in touch with Anne White and asked her to write a protest to Lansburgh's department store concerning their refusal to serve colored people at the lunch counter after the end of the war after having served them during the war. Anne White agreed that she would write. In this connection the Washington Field Office files reflect that the name of Mrs. Anne White (Harry D.), 6810 Fairfax Road, Bethesda, Maryland, telephone Wisconsin-6896, is set out on the January 1, 1941, list of the Washington League of Women Shoppers. *qu*

On December 3, 1945, at 8:50 a.m. Harry Dexter White left his residence and picked up a man believed to be Lee Pressman at 4619 Norwood Drive, Bethesda, Maryland. Pressman is General Counsel for the National Congress of Industrial Organizations with offices at 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C. At 9:10 a.m. he picked up two men at 2700 36th Street

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N.W. This is the residence of Virginus Frank Coe. He resided in Toronto from 1934-39. Since July 2, 1942, he has been Assistant Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration at a salary of \$9,000 per annum. At 9:30 a.m. the automobile with the four men drove down the ramp at the South-west corner of the Treasury Building. The passengers got out of the car and entered the building by the small basement door on the West side of the building.

On December 8, 1945, a Chrysler automobile belonging to Bernard Bernstein arrived at the White residence and departed at 10:10 p.m.

On December 10-11-12-13, 1945, Harry Dexter White was in contact with Bernard Bernstein mentioned previously above. *du*

On December 12, 1945, at 10:20 p.m. Harry Dexter White was observed leaving the East Room of the Mayflower Hotel in the company of about ten men who had been attending a dinner held in honor of Treasury officials Daniel W. Bell and Herbert E. Gaston. The group separated at the Connecticut Avenue entrance and Harry Dexter White and an unidentified man continued walking together and entered White's car. At 10:25 p.m. the unidentified man alighted from White's car at either 3210 or 3212 P Street, N.W. It was noted from the telephone directory that Alger Hiss resides at 3210 P Street, N.W., which would indicate a strong possibility that the unidentified man was Alger Hiss, who was also named by Elizabeth Bentley as engaged in Russian espionage activities.

The Washington Field Division by teletype advised the Bureau on December 14, 1945, that through a technical surveillance it was learned that the Harry Dexter Whites have invited the Silvermasters over to their residence on the evening of December 14, 1945. *du*

On December 15, 1945, the Washington Field Division advised the Bureau by teletype that technical surveillance had revealed that Harry Dexter White and his wife visited with the Halperins in their home at 3 p.m. on December 15, 1945. In addition it was expected that the Frank Coes would be present. Prior to his visit to the Halperins' house Harry Dexter White attended a conference at the Pentagon Building. *du*

By teletype on December 18, 1945, the Washington Field Office advised the Bureau that through a technical surveillance it was ascertained that Harry Dexter White was to have lunch with a Mr. Forrestal on Wednesday, December 19. *du*

The Washington Field Office by teletype on December 26, 1945, to the Bureau advised that a physical surveillance on December 23 at the residence of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster revealed that Silvermaster and his wife left their residence and drove to the home of Harry Dexter White where they spent the evening.

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Re: DR. ABRAHAM WOLFSON, with aliases
A. Street, A. Wilson Street,
Abram Wolfson

CONNECTION WITH CASE

The New York Field Division advised the Bureau that on the evening of December 6, 1945, Harry Dexter White left New York City in a car registered in the name of Dr. Abraham Wolfson, 51 Berkely Avenue, Newark, New Jersey. The Newark Field Office advised that Harry Dexter White and Dr. Abraham Wolfson on the morning of December 7, proceeded to a house near Paulenskiigg Lake, New Jersey, and returned to Newark by automobile. Harry Dexter White then took the 1:45 p.m. Pennsylvania train to Washington, D. C. The Newark Field Office advised that Dr. Abraham Wolfson had resided at 51 Berkely Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, with Max and Emma Schriebs Albach until two weeks ago when Albach moved to 14 La Salle Road, Montclair, New Jersey. The present residence of Dr. Wolfson is unknown. Albach is an attorney in the firm of Rubach and Albach, Newark. He and his wife are associates of Philip H. Levy, the subject of an "Internal Security - R" case, Newark origin.

BACKGROUND

Personal History

The records of Selective Service Board #13, East Orange, New Jersey, reveals that Dr. Abraham Wolfson registered for Selective Service on April 27, 1942 and that he was residing at 33 Washington Street, East Orange, New Jersey, at that time. He was born on April 28, 1894, at Odessa, Russia and his occupation was dentist at the Medical Towers, 31 Lincoln Park, Newark, New Jersey. On his occupational questionnaire, Dr. Abraham Wolfson stated that he was a citizen of the United States and that his education consisted of graduation from high school, three years of college and that he had been employed as an ortho dentist for the past twenty-five years.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City, reveal that on November 27, 1912, a petition for naturalization was filed by Joseph Wolfson who was born August 10, 1871, at Odessa, Russia. He arrived in New York City on July 17, 1904, accompanied by his wife who was also born in Russia. At the time of filing the petition for citizenship, Joseph Wolfson had five children, one of whom was Abraham Wolfson, who was born May 12, 1894. A certificate of naturalization was issued on March 10, 1913, to Joseph Wolfson which would indicate that Abraham Wolfson became a United States citizen through derivative citizenship (naturalization of his father).

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

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

Activities and Associates

A physical surveillance of Dr. Abraham Wolfson on December 7, 1943, revealed that he attended a Communist Party meeting at the residence of Lester Lawrence, 307 Norfolk Street, Newark, New Jersey, who had recently been a candidate for State Assemblyman of New Jersey on the Communist Party ticket. The physical surveillance also revealed that Dr. Abraham Wolfson on January 25, 1944, attended a meeting of the Third Ward Branch of the Communist Party which was held in the Ukrainian Hall, 59 Beacon Street, Newark, New Jersey. According to a chart maintained in the headquarters of the Third Ward Branch of the Communist Party at Newark, New Jersey, Dr. Abraham Wolfson contributed \$100 to the 1944 Campaign Fund for Victory of the Third Ward Branch of the Communist Party.

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[REDACTED] advised that Dr. Abraham Wolfson was a member of the Third Ward Branch of the Communist Party, Essex County, New Jersey, as of December 10, 1943, under the name of A. Street. On January 21, 1944, Dr. Abraham Wolfson was a member of the Third Ward Branch of the Communist Party and it was reported that he had been active in Communist Party affairs for the past seven years and utilized the name A. Wilson Street. It was reported that Dr. Abraham Wolfson held Communist Party meetings in his office in the Medical Towers Building, 31 Lincoln Park, Newark, New Jersey, in October, 1943. Dr. Abraham Wolfson was also reported to be active in Russian War Relief, Essex County, New Jersey, and he assisted by carrying letters addressed to professional men in Essex County, New Jersey, soliciting funds for Russian War Relief. On March 23, 1943, the Newark Evening News carried an article reflecting that Dr. Abraham Wolfson would preside over the meeting and speak in behalf of the Russian War Relief Committee Campaign being held on the following Saturday at 8:15 p.m. under the sponsorship of the Women's Committee for Russian War Relief. The purpose of this recital was to obtain kits to present to Russian families returning to recaptured towns.

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

Abraham Wolfson, 2711 Elizabeth Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, was a sponsor on State Department visas for Moses Joseph Wang and Mary Kreminer Wang early in 1945.

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

Dr. A. Wolfson was one of the signers of an open letter on behalf of Harry Bridges which was sponsored by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

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

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

Dr. A. Wolfson, 31 Lincoln Park, Newark, New Jersey, was one of twenty-five to thirty individuals in the New Jersey district who had contributed their money as well as their efforts to the organization of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

During the 1944 registration of the Communist Party, Dr. A. Wolfson considered having Horace Sims go along with him while visiting negroes in the James Baxter Terrace. Dr. Wolfson at that time was engaged in reregistering Communist Party members and the James Baxter Terrace was a negro housing project in which Horace Sims was residing.

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

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

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

As previously stated herein, under the heading "Connection with Case", it was reported through a physical surveillance of Harry Dexter White that White had met one Dr. Abraham Wolfson on the evening of December 6, 1945, and had remained in his company until December 7, 1945. Further details concerning this meeting are as follows:

At 6:30 P. M. Harry Dexter White entered the lobby of the Hotel Governor Clinton in New York City and went directly to the check room and obtained his briefcase, after which he immediately left the hotel. He was observed entering a waiting automobile which headed north. This automobile was a 1940 Chrysler sedan, grey in color and carrying 1945 New Jersey license plates EJ-20H. These license plates reflect that they were issued to a Dr. Abraham Wolfson, 51 Berkeley Avenue, Newark, New Jersey.

The Newark Field Office by teletype on December 8, 1945, advised that Dr. Abraham Wolfson had formerly resided at 51 Berkeley Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, with Max and Emma Schriebs Albach until two weeks previously when the Albachs had moved to 14 LaSalle Road, Montclair, New Jersey. The present residence of Wolfson is unknown.

Physical surveillance of Dr. Abraham Wolfson and Harry Dexter White in New Jersey revealed that Wolfson and White appeared at a country house on Paulinskill Lake at 10:30 A. M. on December 7, 1945. They looked over the property like prospective buyers. They left at 11:15 A. M. and apparently there was only a caretaker there during the time. White and Wolfson returned to Newark, New Jersey, and the surveillance revealed that Harry Dexter White took the 1:45 P. M. train for Washington, D. C.

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December 17, 1945

RE: SCHLOMER ADLER; was,
Solomon Adler, Sol Adler

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ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in her statement made the following allegation against the above-captioned individual:

"I recall further that during this same period (running from the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943) mention was made of Sol Adler who was a United States Treasury Department representative in Chungking, China. I recall seeing at the Silvermaster home official letters written by Adler from Chungking to the Treasury Department in Washington, presumably these letters found their way to the Silvermasters through Harry White. I recall Silvermaster characterized Adler as an opportunist but indicated they would like to place him in some strategic location in the United States Government. I do recall that Adler was a Communist Party member because his dues were among those collected by Silvermaster and turned over to me."

BACKGROUND

The records of Selective Service Board #9, 1622 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., revealed that Solomon Adler was born on August 6, 1909, at Leeds, England. According to these records, Solomon Adler resided at 1854 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and was an employee of the Treasury Department. On July 10, 1945, the Treasury Department requested the Local Board to permit Solomon Adler to leave the country to go to China as a representative of the Treasury Department. This permission was granted and was supposed to expire September 27, 1945, at which time Adler was given the classification of 4-A.

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Information was received from Mr. A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, that he had received information from Whittaker Chambers in 1939 that Schlomer Adler was employed by the United States Treasury Department and that he had sent weekly reports to the Communist Party.

Solomon Adler of the U. S. Treasury Department was questioned by Bureau Agents in connection with the Philip Jaffe case at which time he admitted that he was acquainted with John Service having first met him in the Fall of 1941 in Chungking, China. He advised that he considered Service to be a loyal, capable and honest person and one who would not obtain confidential information for the use of any one. He also admitted that he was acquainted with Andrew Roth and denied ever having furnished any confidential information to him.

During a conversation in a hotel room in Washington, D. C., between Philip Jaffe, John Service and Andrew Roth, an informant advised that a discussion was held concerning some written material and that Jaffe and Roth were requested by Service not to report what they had seen, that Sol (believed

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to be Solomon Adler) would get his neck wrung pretty badly. Service further advised that he did not believe Gregg (possibly Joseph Gregg) had collaborated with Sol on this material. No information is available as to the exact nature of this material.

In a letter from the New York Office to the Bureau dated April 4, 1944, and in another letter dated July 1, 1944, information was furnished by

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On November 21, 1944, a transit visa was granted to Solomon Adler, Financial Attache at the United States Embassy in China, by the Portuguese Embassy, Washington, D. C.

Information was received by the Bureau from Whittaker Chambers in May of 1945 that Schlomer Adler was definitely a Communist and was employed by the United States Treasury Department. This informant further advised that he knows Adler to have been in close contact with Peters and to have made reports of a financial nature to Peters. He stated that he suspected the Communist Party was playing the stock market and that they utilized Adler's financial information in this connection. It is to be noted that Peters referred to above is identical with Alexander Stevens.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

The records of Local Selective Service Board #9, 1622 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., revealed that Solomon Adler, who resided at 1834 K Street, N. W., was an employee of the Treasury Department and on July 10, 1945, the Treasury Department had requested the Local Board to permit Solomon Adler to leave the country to go to China as a representative of the Treasury Department. This permission was granted and was supposed to expire September 27, 1945. Inasmuch as Solomon Adler is out of the United States, no investigation could be conducted concerning his present activities.

THE PERLO GROUP

Re: VICTOR PERLO, with alias
Martin Stribling

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised that during 1943 Jacob Golos told her of a contact he had made with a group in Washington and indicated that he met this group through Earl Browder. Bentley said that after the death of Golos, Browder approached her early in 1944 and arranged a meeting for her with this group at the apartment of John Abt in New York.

Bentley advised, "On the day specified I went to the apartment of John Abt, was admitted by him to his apartment and there met four individuals, none of whom I had ever seen before. They were introduced to me as Victor Perlo, Charlie, Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald. They seemed to know, at least, generally that they could talk freely in my presence and I recall some conversation about their paying Communist Party dues to me, as well as my furnishing them with Communist Party literature. There followed then a general discussion among all of us as to the type of information these people, excepting Abt, would be able to furnish. It was obvious to me that these people, including Abt, had been associated for some time and that they had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder.

Bentley also advised that at this meeting they spoke of the type of information each member of the group would furnish and that "I recall that Perlo, who at that time had a position with the War Production Board, declared he would be able to supply statistical data in the aircraft field generally....."

Bentley further advised that at this meeting those present discussed the contributions of intelligence which might be expected from other members of the group,...."inasmuch as it will be recalled that at the early part of this meeting I am now discussing, Perlo and the others mentioned that they were delegates from their group in Washington, D. C."

Bentley also stated, "I remember further that on the occasion of this meeting Perlo asked if the information to be furnished by himself and the others to me was going to 'Uncle Joe' and I recall that Abt was very amused by this query".

Elizabeth Bentley informed that she had a second meeting with members of the group at the apartment of John Abt and that "on or about the second meeting I had at Abt's apartment, Perlo and Fitzgerald were present and some conversation was had concerning the collection and payment of Communist Party dues by the members of the Perlo group, and I noticed that from their conversation the Perlo group appeared to be in a rather idsorted state and were suffering somewhat from internal strife as well as lack of leadership."

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"With respect to this second meeting," continued Bentley, "the date of which, as I recall, had been mutually agreed upon at the conclusion of their first meeting, I remember that Perlo had with him some information which he turned over to me. I desire to point out at this time that to the best of my recollection, Perlo had on the initial meeting, produced some written material, including OSS documents made available by Wheeler. But the most significant aspect of this, to my mind, was that some of the typewritten material in Perlo's possession at that time, which material had been typed by him, bore a great resemblance to written material I had seen some months previously in Golos' possession. I know these particular writings had been given to Golos by Browder and were typed on a machine with an unusual type, and when I saw Perlo exhibit material on the first meeting I immediately concluded that it obviously had been prepared on the same machine upon which the material I previously saw in Golos' possession had been prepared; also, some of the typewriting was unusual, and again the handwritten notations on Perlo's material appeared identical with the material previously seen by me."

Bentley informed that arrangements were made by her with members of the Perlo group to meet them in the apartment of Mary Price in New York. She stated, "With reference to individuals of the Perlo group whom I met at Mary Price's apartment and who turned over information to me, I would state that Victor Perlo represented this group in meetings with me more often than the other members of the group....."

"Generally, Perlo's material concerned miscellaneous information concerning aircraft activities that came into his possession while he was with the WPB."

With particular respect to Victor Perlo, Bentley advised that prior to her meetings with the Perlo group, mention had been made to her "of Perlo by Silvermaster, (Nathan Gregory Silvermaster) who used to complain that the activities of Perlo in Washington were upsetting George Silverman....."

"By way of background, I recall from conversations I have had with members of the Perlo group some information concerning their past history:

"Victor Perlo is of Russian-Jewish parentage and was born in the United States. He is college trained and, I believe, went to the University of Pennsylvania, and is a reputed brilliant statistician. He was divorced from his first wife who some time later was committed to an insane asylum, and I recall that a great deal of trouble ensued as a result of this. Perlo told me that he had received letters from his first wife threatening to send a letter to President Roosevelt exposing his, as well as the activities of Perlo's associates. I am unable to state from my own knowledge whether any such letters were written by this woman.

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"I recall that Perlo subsequently remarried and is a long-time resident of Washington, D. C., but lives, I believe, at the present time someplace in Maryland. When I first knew Perlo, as related above, he was employed with WPB and continued in this employment at the time I ceased my activities in December, 1944. However, I understand that he is presently employed by the FEA."

Elizabeth Bentley furnished information regarding Harold Glasser whom she identified as being a member of the Perlo group. With reference to this information, of particular interest to Victor Perlo is the statement of Bentley that she recalled "that after his return from his assignment in Europe, probably in Italy for the U. S. Treasury Department, (referring to Glasser) Victor Perlo told me that Glasser had asked him if he would be able to get back in with the Perlo group. I asked Perlo how Glasser happened to leave the group and he explained that Glasser and one or two others had been taken some time before by some American in some Governmental agency in Washington, and that this unidentified American turned Glasser and the others over to some Russian."

"Perlo declared that he did not know the identity of this American and said that Charlie Kramer, so far as he knew, was the only person who had this information." According to Bentley, the unidentified American was identified by Kramer as "Hiss" who was in the U. S. State Department.

BACKGROUND

The telephone directory of the National War Agencies for October, 1945, lists Victor Perlo as Statistician, War Production Board, Room 3700, Social Security Building. The Washington telephone directory reflects that Victor Perlo resides at 4517 Brandywine Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. and that his telephone number is Emerson 5392.

Personal History

The records of the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia reflect that Victor Perlo and his wife, Ellen Menaker Perlo, own their own home at 4517 Brandywine Street, N.W., having purchased it in about 1945. Ellen Menaker Perlo is the daughter of Nicholas C. Menaker and Fannie Menaker, 4303 Russell Place, Mt. Rainier, Maryland.

Victor Perlo married Katherine Wills on March 19, 1934, at Elkton, Maryland, and has one daughter born in 1937. Perlo divorced Katherine Wills in June, 1943.

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In a report dated April 3, 1934, records of Stone's Mercantile Agency, Washington, D. C., reflect that Victor Perlo then resided at 524 Murray Avenue, Virginia Highlands, Virginia, was 23 years of age and married. Perlo was employed from September, 1933 to April 3, 1934 by the National Recovery Administration, Room 1108, Investment Building, as a Statistical Assistant at a salary of \$1800 per annum.

The Credit Report disclosed that Perlo's wife, whose name was not given, was also reported to be employed but the name of her employer was unknown. The Credit Report also stated that Victor Perlo came to Washington, D. C. from New York City in September of 1933 and for one month resided at the Bellevue Hotel, 15th and E Streets, N.W., that later he resided at 1920 Sunderland Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.

A Credit Report by Stone's Mercantile Agency, dated April 22, 1938, disclosed that Victor Perlo and his wife, Katherine, were residing at 2127 California Street, N.W., Apartment 811. At that time they had one child. A former address was given as 1454 Belmont Street, N.W., where they resided for one year. Another address was 1416 Chapin Street, N.W., where the Perlos resided for two years. It is reported that they also resided at 1467 Irving Street, N.W.

According to the Credit Report, Victor Perlo was employed at the Brookings Institute, 722 Jackson Place, N.W. as a Research Mathematician and Reviewer at \$3200 per annum. The report stated that Perlo was formerly employed at the Home Owners Loan Corporation for 2½ years as an Assistant Statistician. An additional notation in the Credit Report indicated that in 1942 Victor Perlo resided at 5707 25th Road, North, Arlington, Virginia.

Communist Activity

On July 17, 1935, the office of Senator William J. Bulow, Jr. of South Dakota, made inquiry of the Bureau for information with respect to one Victor Perlow, 1320 Sunderland Place, Washington, D. C., stating that an auto license observed in North Dakota in connection with Communist disturbances there had been traced to this individual.

In an index under the label of "Capital City Forum" the name of V. Perlo, 1025 Oakcrest Road, Arlington, Virginia appears. In this same index Perlo was listed as a Socialist Party contact, a subscriber to "The Socialist," organ of the Socialist Party, and as affiliated with the National Socialist Workers ladler dinner. Victor Perlo, 1025 Oakcrest Road, was also listed as one of the individuals attending the 1940 Socialist Party Convention and who made contributions to this party in the District of Columbia area. The

Socialist Party of the District of Columbia has been reported to have held meetings with the Communist Party during past years and it is known that the two organizations associated in connection with police brutalities, et cetera.

The active indices of the Washington Chapter of the American Peace Mobilization contained the name of Victor Perlo, 5707 - 25th Road, North, Arlington, Virginia, during the early part of 1941.

In April, 1944, an anonymous complaint was received by mail alleging that Perlo was a member of the Communist Party. At this time it was determined that Perlo was formerly with the OPA and as of July 21, 1944, he was a Section Chief of the WPB, his last known address being 5707 - 25th Road, Arlington, Virginia.

It was subsequently determined that the anonymous complaint referred to was received from Katherine Wills, alias Roberta Major, the ex-wife of Victor Perlo. When interviewed in Ft. Worth, Texas, on October 15, 1944, Katherine Wills informed that Victor Perlo was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., under the Party name of Martin Stribling.

b7c It was indicated by Katherine Wills that Victor Perlo [redacted] was Socialistically inclined, that he also delighted in tormenting their child and in engaging in big talk concerning what he would like to do to Government officials.

Whitaker Chambers has furnished information regarding one Nathan Perlow, who may be identical with Victor Perlo. Chambers advised that Nathan Perlow was an economist and was formerly associated with the Brookings Institute in Washington, D. C. Chambers also informed that Perlow was a member of the Communist Party underground group in Washington, D. C. It will be noted that the Credit Report of Stone's Mercantile Agency, referred to above, dated April 22, 1938, advised that Victor Perlo was employed at Brookings Institute as a mathematician and reviewer.

Description

The following description of Victor Perlo was obtained from observation and from automobile registration records:

Age	33
Born	May 15, 1912
Weight	140 lbs.
Height	5' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Hair	Medium brown
Eyes	Blue
Marital status	Married

~~SECRET~~

Wife	Ellen Menaker Perlo
Children	One small child
Home address	4517 Brandywine Street, N.W. Washington, D. C.
Occupation	Statistician - War Production Board (now Civilian Production Administration), Room 3700 Social Security Building 4th and C Streets, S.W., Washington, D. C.
Automobile	Light grey Plymouth Coach Maryland License 332744

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On November 20, 1945, the physical surveillance of Victor Perlo disclosed that during the noon hour he left his place of employment at the War Production Board and met an individual subsequently identified as V. Lewis Bassie, with whom he had luncheon at the Casino Royal, 804--14th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

V. Lewis Bassie, 3908--7th Street, South, Arlington, Virginia, was born on December 22, 1907. He attended the University of Chicago and was a Research Instructor at that institution. In 1934 he was employed by the NRA, and was subsequently employed by the WPA in Chicago, Illinois, the Department of Agriculture, the Federal Reserve System, the Secretary of Commerce and is presently engaged by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

On the same day, November 20, 1945, Donald Niven Wheeler was observed to visit Perlo at his house during the evening hours. Donald Wheeler was identified by informant Bentley as a member of the Perlo group, of which group Victor Perlo was indicated by her to be the most active.

The physical surveillance conducted of Victor Perlo has disclosed that he frequently picks up and drives David Ryshpan, 5431 Yuma Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., to work. Ryshpan is employed with Perlo at the War Production Board. Ryshpan accompanied Perlo in the latter's automobile to their place of employment at the Social Security Building on November 21, 23, 28 and 30, 1945, and on December 3, 4, and 7, 1945.

David Ryshpan, according to the records of the Credit Bureau, was born September 14, 1904 and is employed by the War Production Board as principal economist, to which position he was appointed June 30, 1942, at a salary of \$5600 per annum. Ryshpan was formerly employed by the Securities Exchange Commission as an expert, and by the WPA as an associate economic analyst. His wife is Cecily Applebaum Ryshpan. Information has been received that Ryshpan and his wife attended the Socialist Party Convention in 1941; that he was a subscriber to the "Socialist." Ryshpan is also reported as being connected with the "Keep Out of War Congress" and the Capital City Forum in Washington, D. C.

On November 24, 1945, Victor Perlo was visited in his home by a man and a woman subsequently identified as Stanley Graze and his wife, Mildred Graze. On this occasion at 8:45 P.M., Perlo was observed handing a small piece of paper to Stanley Graze, the contents of which paper are not known. Thereafter, at 8:45 P.M., Perlo and Stanley Graze were observed in an upstairs room in the Perlo house where Perlo is known to do a considerable amount of work while at home. Stanley Graze and his wife subsequently visited the Perlo residence on November 28, 1945. On this later date at 10:15 P.M., Perlo drove Stanley Graze and his wife, Mildred, to the vicinity of Wisconsin and Massachusetts

Avenues. On this occasion Graze was noted to be carrying a dilapidated brown leather suitcase with numerous labels on it. On December 9, 1945, Stanley and Mildred Graze visited Perlo and his wife at their home. Through investigation it was determined that Stanley and Mildred Graze reside at the Analostan Hotel, Arlington, Virginia, and that Graze is employed by the Office of Strategic Services, 23rd and D Streets, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The records of the Ambassador Hotel where Stanley Graze previously lived, disclosed that he was a Second Lieutenant in the Quartermaster Corps, Washington, D. C., Army Serial #O-1597114.

Referred

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On December 1, 1941, according to a technical surveillance maintained on the Perlo residence, Helen Silvermaster who is undoubtedly identical with Helen P. Silvermaster, the wife of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, asked Perlo if Vera (phonetic) was coming over that day. Perlo replied in the negative. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster is a prominent subject in this investigation identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley. It will be noted that in her statement Bentley indicated that Silvermaster was acquainted with Victor Perlo, and that, according to her, Silvermaster mentioned Perlo and complained that the activities of Perlo in Washington were upsetting George Silverman, a member of the Silvermaster group. (u)

On December 1, the Perlos were visited at their home by a man and a woman subsequently believed identified as P. Bernard Nortman and his wife.

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On December 8, 1945, the physical surveillance reflected that at approximately 3:30 P.M., Victor Perlo drove to 4108 Maryland Drive, where he parked his automobile and disappeared in the direction of a lane leading to the home of Donald Wheeler. Perlo was gone from his car for approximately five minutes. It is to be noted that Wheeler was not at home at this time.

On December 12, 1945, the technical surveillance on the Perlo residence disclosed that a Jeanie Miller, who is deemed identical with the wife of Robert T. Miller, was told by a woman named Shara (phonetic) that her husband had returned from overseas, but had not been discharged. The conversation indicated that Mrs. Miller was visiting at the home of Victor Perlo. Robert T. Miller was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as an employee of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, who furnished her with Government information for the use of the Soviet Union. *fu*

This same source, the technical surveillance, on December 14, 1945, reflected that Perlo expected to go to work at the Treasury Department, commencing December 17, 1945, at which place he was to have a special assignment, the nature of which was unknown. *fu*

Re: Edward Fitzgerald

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that approximately one or two months prior to the death of Jacob Golos, in November of 1943, she learned that he had very recently made contact with another group in Washington. Bentley said that Golos regarded his contact with this new group as valuable. From the statements of Elizabeth Bentley it was indicated that Jacob Golos had been placed in contact with the group by Earl Browder early in 1944. Elizabeth Bentley stated that Earl Browder mentioned to her that Jacob Golos had been contacting a group in Washington and had been unable to keep an appointment with them; that he, Browder, was anxious for Bentley to meet the group and would make the necessary arrangements. Elizabeth Bentley said that approximately two months thereafter, Earl Browder informed her that he had made approximate arrangements for meeting the group at John Abt's apartment at Central Park West near 90th Street, New York City. According to Bentley, "on the day specified I went to the apartment of John Abt, was admitted by him to his apartment and there met four individuals none of whom I had ever seen before. They were introduced to me as Victor Perlo, Charlie Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald."

It was related by Bentley that the group felt that they could talk freely in her presence and it was her recollection that on that occasion they discussed the payment of their Communist Party dues to her as well as her furnishing them Communist Party literature. She then added, "There followed then a general discussion among all of us as to the type of information which these people, excepting Abt, would be able to furnish. It was obvious to me that these people, including Abt, had been associated for some time and that they had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder."

Bentley stated that Edward Fitzgerald was at that time employed by the War Production Board and on the occasion of the meeting, Fitzgerald indicated "he would be able to furnish me with miscellaneous statistical information coming to his attention in the War Production Board."

On the occasion of her meeting with this group it was indicated to Elizabeth Bentley, according to her statements, that Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald were delegates "from their group in Washington."

Elizabeth Bentley stated that she had a subsequent meeting with representatives of this group at the apartment of John Abt and that it was her recollection that "on or about the second meeting" Perlo and Fitzgerald were present and some conversation was had concerning the collection and payment of Communist Party dues by the members of the Perlo group. Elizabeth Bentley added that the Perlo group appeared to be in a rather disorganized state and were suffering from strife as well as lack of leadership. Bentley further stated that subsequent to the meeting of the Perlo group at the apartment of John Abt, she met members of the group in the apartment of Mary Price and that these meetings were held in the Spring of 1944 and December of 1944. Elizabeth Bentley then said "with reference to the individuals of the Perlo group who I met at Mary Price's apartment and who turned over information to me, I would state that Victor Perlo represented this group in meetings with me more often than other members of the group, Fitzgerald about four or five times....."

Speaking of the information which the members of the group furnished her, Elizabeth Bentley informed that Fitzgerald supplied her general information concerning production figures which he obtained through his employment in the War Production Board.

In the Spring of 1945, after Elizabeth Bentley had disassociated herself from her contacts with the Perlo group, she advised that Ed Fitzgerald visited her in New York during April of 1945. At that time, according to Bentley, Fitzgerald complained to her about disliking Victor Perlo and wondered if some other contact could not be arranged for him. With respect to the background of Edward Fitzgerald, Elizabeth Bentley informed that he was a native born American and "was employed in some governmental capacity in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania....." Subsequent in the early 1930's Fitzgerald came to Washington and at some later date became associated with the War Production Board and later with the FEA. Elizabeth Bentley said that Edward Fitzgerald was a Communist Party member.

BACKGROUND

On November 20, 1945, an anonymous inquiry was made at the Department of Commerce and it was determined that Edward J. Fitzgerald is presently head of Information Inquiry, Publications Section, Darby Building, 905 E Street, Northwest, Extension 636 and 657. His address is 114 Little Falls (road) Street, Falls Church, Virginia, telephone Falls Church 2688-J.

A technical surveillance on February 16, 1944, disclosed that Hoyt Haddock, Legislative representative of the National Maritime Union CIO,

Washington, D. C., contacted E. J. Fitzgerald, Secretary to Henry Morgenthau, then Secretary of the Treasury. Haddock requested Fitzgerald to arrange an immediate appointment for him with Morgenthau so that he could protest the rule regarding the 5th Victory Tax for seamen on salaries determined before 1943. Haddock told Fitzgerald that if he were not given an appointment the crew of the SS HENRY LUCKENBACK would picket Morgenthau's office. It is not positively known if this E. J. Fitzgerald is identical with Edward Fitzgerald, allegedly an employee of the War Production Board for the FEA.

A check of the records of the Credit Bureau of Washington, the Selective Service Board at Fairfax, Virginia, and the Ration Board at Falls Church, Virginia, concerning Edward Fitzgerald was made with negative results.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On December 12, 1945, Edward Fitzgerald was observed eating lunch in the Neptune Room in the Earle Theater Building, Washington, D. C., at twelve noon in company with an unknown man. Fitzgerald and the unknown man left the Neptune Room about 12:50 p.m. and immediately parted company. The unknown man who had lunch with Edward Fitzgerald was subsequently observed to enter the main entrance of the Commerce Department building in Washington, D. C. It is possible that this unknown individual is identical with Harry S. Magdoff, subject in this investigation who was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as a member of the Perlo group with which group Fitzgerald was also active.

On December 13, 1945, it was ascertained that Edward Fitzgerald in the near future contemplated going to Japan in connection with his position with the Department of Commerce. No further details were available. *X u*

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December 18, 1945

RE: HAROLD GLASSER, with alias,
H. S. Glasser

/d(u)

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that approximately one or two months prior to the death of Jacob Golos in November of 1943, he remarked to her that very recently he had established contact with another group in Washington, and that he had been placed in contact with this group by Earl Browder. Thereafter, early in 1944 Earl Browder mentioned to Elizabeth Bentley that he desired her to meet with the group who Golos had been contacting in Washington, and arrangements were made by Browder for Bentley to meet the group at the apartment of John Abt in New York City.

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley stated that subsequent to the first meeting with the representatives of this group, which she designated as the Perlo group, she learned that Harold Glasser was a member.

Elizabeth Bentley has advised that Harold Glasser was for a time in 1944 outside the United States in some capacity with the United States Treasury Department, that to the best of her knowledge Glasser returned to this country probably in the early fall of 1944, and was thereafter stationed in the Treasury Department in Washington. She stated that Glasser may have been an assistant to Harry White, and, "at least was rather closely associated with him." Bentley informed that Glasser furnished to her general information concerning the activities of the Treasury Department, "particularly where they concerned proposed loans to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in FEA that was sent to the Treasury Department."

In addition, Elizabeth Bentley has advised that after the return of Harold Glasser from his assignment in Europe, probably in Italy, Victor Perlo spoke with her and told her that Glasser had requested and asked him, "if he would be able to get back in with the Perlo group." According to Perlo, Glasser and one or two others, "had been taken some time before by some American in some governmental agency in Washington, and that this unidentified American turned Glasser and the others over to some Russian." Bentley advised that Perlo told her that he did not know the identity of "this American" and that Charley Kramer was the only person who would be able to give this information. Bentley advised that in a subsequent conversation with Kramer in New York City, she discussed this matter with him, and Kramer told her that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from the Perlo group was named Hiss, and he was in the United States State Department.

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With respect to the background of Harold Glasser, Elizabeth Bentley advised that he was native born, a college graduate, "and as I recall came to Washington sometime in the early 1930's, where he associated himself with the United States Treasury Department." He, according to Bentley, is a Communist Party member.

BACKGROUND

Personal History

The records of Local Draft Board #3, Montgomery County, Bethesda Recreation Center, Bethesda, Maryland, disclosed that Harold Glasser was born on November 23, 1904 in Chicago, Illinois. He registered under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 on May 25, 1942, and was assigned Order #126-A. At time of registration, Glasser indicated that his address was 5008 Yorktowne Road, Green Acres, Maryland. Later in the year of 1942, Glasser gave his address as 62 Bennington Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland, and since June 20, 1943, he has resided at 5410 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D. C. Glasser, according to the selective service records, is employed as Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department, and his immediate supervisor is Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. In his registration under the Selective Service Act, Glasser advised that Harry Dexter White was the person who would always know his whereabouts.

Information furnished by Glasser to his local draft board was to the effect that he had attended the University of Chicago at Chicago, Illinois, for a period of eight years, and Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for one year; that he was married in Rockville, Maryland, on July 7, 1932, and as of June, 1943, was the father of three children. Glasser stated that his wife's name was Faye Glasser, and that she was thirty-three years of age as of July, 1942. At the same time he listed two of his children as Alice, five years of age, and Rachel, three years.

The selective service records pertaining to Glasser state that he has resided in Washington, D. C., and Ecuador, South America, since 1940, and it was noted that there were three permits filed for Glasser to leave the country. The first permit was issued on January 7, 1943, and expired July 7 of the same year. The second permit was dated January 26, 1944, and expired July 26, 1944. The third permit was dated December 20, 1944, and expired June 20, 1945. It was further indicated by him that he had previously left the United States and had re-entered the country on May 20, 1942.

At the County Courthouse, Rockville, Maryland, marriage records disclose that Harold Glasser, age 26, previously divorced, obtained a license

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and was married at Rockville, Maryland, on July 7, 1932 to Faye Cohen of Harvey, Illinois, who indicated that she was twenty-three years of age, and claimed not to have been previously married.

The records of Stone's Mercantile Agency, Washington, D. C., disclose that Harold Glasser came to Washington from Chicago, Illinois, about the summer of 1932, and first resided at 1731 I Street, Northwest. In 1933 Glasser resided in Apartment 408 at 1121 New Hampshire Avenue, Northwest, and thereafter returned to Chicago. Glasser was next reported to be in Ecuador, South America until 1942 when he returned to this country and resided at 62 Bennington Drive, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

An examination of the files of the Personnel Section, Works Project Administration, Chicago, Illinois, discloses that Glasser from the period of 1928 to 1935 was employed as follows:

- 1928 - 29 -- University of Akron, Akron, Ohio; Instructor in Accounting
- 1931 - 32 -- Brookings Institution, 722 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
- 1932 - 33 -- Labor Bureau of the Middle West, 11 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois
- 1933 - 35 -- Peoples Junior College, 3500 Douglas Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

Glasser was employed as a statistician in the Administrative Division of the WPA at Chicago, Illinois, from August 16, 1935 to April 16, 1936.

According to Harold Langland, who was the former State Co-ordinator of Statistical Research Projects under the WPA in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Harold Glasser was employed as an Assistant to the Director, Tabulation Pool, Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, in Minneapolis from May 1 to November 21, 1936.

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On September 16, 1943, Harold Glasser was a passenger arriving at New York City via American Export, NC-41882, Trip SZ174. At that time Glasser exhibited United States Diplomatic Passport #5989, and informed that he was reporting to the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C., for the first time since February 8, 1943.

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A press release by the Department of State dated September 6, 1944, was to the effect that the President had approved the appointment of Harold Glasser to represent the Government of the United States at the Second Session of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration which was expected to convene at Montreal, Canada, on September 15, 1944. The

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press release indicated that Glasser was appointed as an alternate on the "Committees of the Council" and indicated that he was a member of the "Special Committee on Capacity to Pay for Supplies" and on the "Committee on Financial Control." Glasser was described as the Assistant Director of the Division of Monetary Research of the Treasury Department.

On June 5, 1945, Representative Clare Boothe Luce reported that Harold Glasser, an employee of the Treasury Department, was then on duty with the American Delegation to the United Nations Reparations Commission, meeting in Moscow, USSR.

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An article which appeared in the Washington Times-Herald, issue of October 26, 1945, and which was captioned, "State Department Sends MacArthur Soviet Sympathizers as Aides," pointed out that Harold Glasser was one of the experts recently sent to MacArthur. This article which was written by Walter Trohan stated that General MacArthur, who at that time was at sword points with a State Department clique over the Japanese Occupation Policy, was being surrounded by Soviet sympathizers in administrative positions. In addition to Harold Glasser, the Times-Herald news article mentioned one Joseph DuBois as an appointee and a close friend of Harold Glasser. The article stated that Harold Glasser was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and that he possibly was the Harold Glasser of Chicago, Illinois, who was a member of the American League Against War and Fascism. The newspaper article concluded that, "These men have taken their staffs with them to Tokyo...and these staffs, it was said, are packed with men who are opposed to MacArthur."

In addition to the above mentioned employment Verne W. Fogel, 360 North Michigan Avenue, advised that he had been informed that Harold Glasser was an officer of the Sibley Lumber and Supply Company, 24-30 - 147th Street, Harvey, Illinois. The informant described this corporation as one in which Morris Cohen, the father-in-law of Glasser, was the secretary and Treasurer. It will be noted that during the latter part of 1941 and 1942, a Hatch Act investigation of Harold Glasser was conducted. On February 19, 1942, the United States Treasury Department advised the Bureau that it was the belief of their Department that there was no basis for any disciplinary action to be taken against Harold Glasser.

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It will be noted that the records of the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, disclose that Harold Glasser during his attendance at the University (1922-28, 1930-31), listed his address as 4628 North Central Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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Communist Activity

Professor W. W. Leigh of the University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, advised that while Harold Glasser was employed by that University (1928-29), he had incurred the animosity of military instructors there, because he opposed compulsory military training. Professor Leigh stated that this was no indication of Communistic tendencies on the part of Harold Glasser. This information was furnished by Professor Leigh in 1941, at which time he was employed by the Office of Price Administration in Washington, D. C.

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In connection with this information, agents of the Chicago Field Division observed a lease to the premises at 7249 Constance Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, for the period from October 1, 1933 to September 30, 1934, which lease was signed by Harold Glasser and Faye Glasser. This lease was exhibited by the office of Glatt and Price, Realtors, 6826 South Stony Island Avenue, Chicago.

referred

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I. J. Erhlich, 127 North Dearborn Street, informed that he was the former lessee of the premises at 82 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois. Erhlich stated that the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance was listed on the Bulletin Board there at the request of his sub-tenant, one Boris Gopstein. According to Erhlich, Gopstein returned to the Soviet Union in 1935, and is presently holding a position with the Soviet Government. The Bureau files contain no identifiable reference to Boris Gopstein.

In January of 1941, a three by five index card system entitled "Members List" maintained by the Washington Committee for Democratic Action was examined by Agents of the Washington Field Office. Included in this index system was the name of Harold Glasser, 339 Willard Avenue, Friendship Heights, WI 6977.

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Through the cooperation of [REDACTED] in Washington, D. C., Agents of the Washington Field Division during 1942 examined the records maintained by the Spanish Aid Committee. It was noted that Mr. and Mrs. Harold Glasser, 339 Willard Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland, were local donors to the committee and had contributed \$15.

On September 6, 1944, Mrs. Victor Perlo, the divorced wife of Victor Perlo mentioned above in this memorandum, 2133 South Jennings Street, Fort Worth, Texas, informed that Harold Glasser was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Perlo stated that she was certain that Harold Glasser had been sent to Ecuador by the United States as an Economist in 1939. While she was certain that he was a member of the Communist Party, she could not recall any information which would substantiate her allegation. It will be noted that Mrs. Perlo on the same occasion identified her former husband, Victor Perlo, John Abt, George Silverman and Harry White as members of the Communist Party in Washington. All of those persons figure prominently in the statement of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley referred to previously.

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Contacts and Associates

As has been noted above, Harold Glasser furnished information to Local Draft Board #3 at Bethesda, Maryland, that his immediate supervisor in his employment was Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department. Harry Dexter White, referred to by Mrs. Victor Perlo as Harry White a Communist Party member in Washington, D. C., was identified by Elizabeth Bentley as a collaborator with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and others who furnished Government information to Bentley for the use of the Soviet Government.

During the Hatch Act investigation of Harold Glasser at Washington, D. C., William L. Ullman, then an employee of the Treasury Department, was interviewed. Ullman advised that he was in a position to observe Harold Glasser and to converse with him on occasion; that he could not recall Glasser having ever mentioned any particular interest in political activities, and that he, Ullman, had no reason to doubt Glasser's complete loyalty.

William Ullman, who furnished the above information, is identical with William Ludwig Ullman, a former Major in the United States Army Air Force, who was named by Elizabeth Bentley as a collaborator with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster in obtaining espionage information for her for transmittal to the Soviet Union.

A technical surveillance maintained on the residence of Max Lowenthal on September 20, 1943, furnished information which indicated that Harold Glasser was an acquaintance of Lowenthal. On that date Lowenthal in a conversation with his wife stated that Allan Rosenberg had informed him that Harold Glasser was back in Washington from North Africa. Lowenthal said that Rosenberg wanted to know if the Lowenthals would like to go out socially with the Rosenbergs and Glassers. During 1943 Max Lowenthal was an employee of the Economic Board of Warfare. Allen Rosenberg, now an employee of the Foreign Economic Administration, was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as a member of the Perlo group with Harold Glasser.

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From this same source, [REDACTED]

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Records of the Statler Hotel, 17th and K Streets, Northwest, Washington, D. C., disclosed that John J. Abt, who was a guest in the hotel on April 14 and 15, called telephone number Emerson 9283. This telephone is listed to Harold Glasser, 5410 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D. C.

John Jacob Abt mentioned above, the General Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO, is known to have close relations with high Communist functionaries in the United States, chief among which are John Williamson, Gen. Dennis and Roy Hudson. During 1945, Abt was active in the affairs of the World Trade Union Conference. Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that she first met representatives of the Perlo group in the apartment of John Abt in New York City, and it was indicated by her that while Abt was not an active member of the group, he was wholly aware of the illegal activities of this group.

Description

The following is a description of Harold Glasser obtained by personal observation:

Age	41 years; (Born November 23, 1904)
Race	White - Appears to be of Jewish extraction
Height	5' 8"
Weight	160 pounds
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Dark
Eyes	Possibly dark; wears glasses
Residence	5410 Cathedral Avenue, Northwest Washington, D. C.

It has been determined that Harold Glasser owns a 1942 four-door Plymouth Sedan, light grey color, District of Columbia License 126-286.

Faye Glasser, Wife of Harold Glasser

Referred

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The marriage license records at the County Courthouse, Rockville, Maryland, previously referred to, contain a record of the marriage of Harold Glasser to Faye Cohen of Harvey, Illinois, on July 7, 1932.

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The files of the Washington League of Women Shoppers, which were examined by Agents of the Washington Field Office, disclosed that Mrs. Harold Glasser was Corresponding Secretary for the League during the years 1938-39, that she was a member at large of the League of Women Shoppers in 1939 and 1940; and 1940 and 1941 Faye Glasser was listed as the Executive Secretary of the League and a member of the League's Executive Board.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

The investigation reflects that Harold Glasser and his wife, Faye Glasser, are friendly with Allan R. Rosenberg and his wife, Erna Rothschild Rosenberg. It will be noted that Allan Rosenberg was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as a member of the Perlo group, with which group Harold Glasser, according to Bentley, was also active.

On November 21, 1945, physical surveillance disclosed that Harold Glasser was driven to work by Erna Rosenberg.

On November 28, 1945 at 8:20 A.M., Allan Rosenberg picked up Harold Glasser at his home and the two then drove to the residence of Warren L. Sharfman, 5320 Carolina Place, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Thereafter, Rosenberg drove Glasser to the Treasury Building where he is employed.

According to a technical surveillance which is maintained on the Glasser residence, on December 4, 1945, Allan Rosenberg was at the Glasser home to pick up a coffeepot and deliver some things. The surveillance did not reflect what things Rosenberg delivered to Glasser. *X u*

This same source on December 8, 1945 reported that Faye Glasser on that date planned to have dinner with Erna Rosenberg, the wife of Allan Rosenberg. *X u*

It is known that on December 8 and 9 Harold Glasser's brother, Maurice, visited him in his residence. According to the technical surveillance, while Maurice was in the home of Harold Glasser he was contacted there by Allan R. Rosenberg and Warren Leonard Sharfman. *X u*

A physical surveillance disclosed that on December 1, 1945, Warren Sharfman, 5320 Caroline Place, Northwest, visited the Glasser residence and a few minutes later was believed to have visited at the Rosenberg home, 6955 Brooks Lane, Washington,

Warren Leonard Sharfman was born November 10, 1912 at Boston, Massachusetts of Russian parentage. He is married to Amalie Schemthal and resides at 5320 Carolina Place, Northwest, Washington, D. C. The name of Warren Sharfman appeared on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and also on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization, which organization was subsequently known as the American Peoples Mobilization. This information was obtained by agents of the Washington Field Office who viewed the records of these organizations in 1941.

Warren L. Sharfman was listed by the Dies Committee as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy, and a member of the National Lawyers Guild. His wife,

Mrs. Warren Sharfman, appeared in the Dies Committee Records as a member of the League of Women Shoppers, Inc. Warren Leonard Sharfman was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation conducted by the Bureau, during the course of which it was ascertained from interviews with his fellow employees that he was identified with a radical pro-Communist group, but was not believed by them to be a Communist.

Sharfman, under oath, denied membership or activity in either the American Peace Mobilization, the American Peoples Mobilization or the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

On November 25, 1945 at 8:30 P.M., a man answering the description of Charles Kramer and driving an automobile bearing Virginia License #105-366, which is issued to Charles Kramer, was observed to visit in the Glasser home. This individual believed to be Kramer was in the Glasser residence from 8:30 P.M. to 9:30 P.M. It will be noted that Charles Kramer was identified by Elizabeth Bentley as a member of the Perlo group, with which group Harold Glasser was similarly connected.

On December 8, 1945 a physical surveillance disclosed that Harold Glasser traveled to Newark, New Jersey. He returned to Washington, D. C. during the evening of the day following, December 9, 1945.

The technical surveillance on the Glasser residence on December 10, 1945, disclosed that Faye Glasser discussed her husband's trip to Princeton, New Jersey, where she said he attended a meeting of distinguished economists. On this same day, according to this source, Mrs. Glasser discussed with an unidentified person her plans and the plans of her husband, Harold Glasser, to leave Washington, D. C. on December 13, 1945, to travel to Chicago, Illinois, where they would attend the wedding of Harold Glasser's sister. According to Mrs. Glasser they would not return to Washington until about January 1, 1946. It was indicated by her that the wedding would take place at 9904 Kenilworth, Oak Park, Illinois, and that while in Chicago she and her husband would reside at 34 East 155 Street, Harvey, Illinois. *RU*

A physical surveillance disclosed that Harold Glasser, his wife, and family left Washington, D. C. on December 13, 1945, bound for Chicago as previously indicated by the technical surveillance. *RU*

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Re: ALGER HISS

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley outlined to Bureau Agents the operation of the Victor Perlo group in Washington, D. C., and identified as a member of the group Harold Glasser. Elizabeth Bentley stated that after Harold Glasser returned from an assignment in Europe, which was probably in Italy for the United States Treasury Department, Victor Perlo told her that Glasser had asked him if he would be able to get back in with the Perlo group. Bentley stated: "I asked Perlo how Glasser happened to leave the group and he explained that Glasser and one or two others had been taken some time before by some American in some governmental agency in Washington, and that this unidentified American turned Glasser and the others over to some Russian. Perlo declared he did not know the identity of this American and said that Charley Kramer, so far as he knew, was the only person who had this information. Some time later he was talking with Kramer in New York City, and brought up this matter to him. At this time Kramer told me that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from Perlo's group was named Hiss and that he was in the United States State Department. I had kept Jack (referring to her Russian contact) advised of the information relative to Glasser which was being furnished to me by Perlo and later by Kramer, and I recall that some time in the spring of 1945 Jack asked me who Hiss was. Later I clipped from the newspaper 'PM' an article concerning the United States State Department in which Hiss was mentioned and showed the article to Jack, who told me that he had in the meantime learned of the identity of Hiss. It is my present recollection that this newspaper article stated Hiss' full name was Eugene Hiss and that he was an Advisor to Dean Acheson in the State Department. The only other information I presently recall which may concern Hiss is that on one occasion when Gregory Silvermaster complained to me that Victor Perlo was upsetting existing arrangements among members of his group in Washington and asked if I could not do something to remedy the situation, I told Bill (referring to another Russian contact) about Silvermaster's complaint and he said he knew a person named 'Gene' who could 'lay down the law to those boys and straighten them out'."

BACKGROUND

b7D [REDACTED] advised that there is no individual presently employed or connected with the State Department named Eugene Hiss nor is this individual known to have been formerly employed by the State Department. However, the informant pointed out that Alger Hiss, who resides at 3210 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., is employed by the State Department.

Personal History

Referred [REDACTED]

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Alger Hiss was Secretary General to the United Nations Conference on International Organization held in San Francisco, California, in 1945.

The records of Selective Service Board #1, Washington, D. C., reflect that Alger Hiss has order number 11, serial number 3048 and is presently classified as 4-A. His old address is given as 3415 Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. and his present address is 3210 P Street, N. W., Washington.

Selective Service records showed the following employment for Alger Hiss: For four years prior to September, 1939, Hiss was the Assistant to Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Advisor on Political Relations for the State Department. The Selective Service file reflected that Hiss reads all important papers which come into Hornbeck's possession except those marked "strictly confidential."

The Selective Service file on Alger Hiss further discloses that he was married on December 11, 1929 at Washington, D. C. to Priscilla Hobson; that he has a stepson, Timothy Hobson, 17 years of age, and a son, Anthony, born August 5, 1941. Priscilla Hobson's former husband is listed to be Francis Thayer Hobson of New York City. Priscilla Hobson in 1945 was indicated to be forty years of age and formerly employed by the Library of Congress. On November 15, 1940, the State Department filed with Selective Service Board #1 a request for the deferment of Alger Hiss and it was therein stated that Hiss had been indicated as the Legal Advisor of the Department of State to consider legal questions which arise in connection with the Trade Agreements Program of the United States.

Communist Activity

Agents of the Washington Field Division in 1941 observed a 3 x 5 index card system entitled "Members List" maintained by the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. Included in this index system was the name of Mrs. Alger Hiss (Priscilla), 3415 Volta Place and the notation "Husband with State Department." The Honorable Martin Dies furnished to the Attorney General information reflecting that Alger Hiss, 3415 Volta Place, N.W., Washington, D. C., a legal advisor in the Department of State at a salary of \$5800 per annum, was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

Subsequent information received indicated that the name of Alger Hiss did not in fact appear in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and in a signed statement dated February 14, 1942, Hiss stated that he never had been a member of this organization and had never attended any of the meetings of the organization and had no recollection of

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receiving any of its literature. The Washington Committee for Democratic Action, which is now allegedly defunct, was originally considered a so-called Communist front organization.

Whittaker Chambers, who was at one time an important member of the Communist Party, has reported that Alger Hiss and his brother Donald were members of the underground organization of the Communist Party. Chambers stated that the Communist Party planned to have Donald Hiss handle the Harry Bridges case in California because of the influence which he might have. According to Chambers, Donald Hiss was employed in the Labor Department and reportedly was well thought of by Secretary Perkins. This same source indicated that the underground movement of the Communist Party began to organize in Washington, D. C. in approximately 1933. In the signed statement previously referred to, furnished by Alger Hiss on February 14, 1942, Hiss stated that he ever was or is a member of the Communist Party and also denied any affiliation with the Young Communist League.

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

In 1945, Whittaker Chambers advised Agents of the New York Field Division that while Alger Hiss was employed in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration he had met on several occasions with Harold Ware's group, which group was part of the underground Communist Party operating in Washington and that Hiss on these occasions usually attended when the group meetings were held in the home of Henry Collins. Chambers stated that when Hiss went into the Munitions Committee he was segregated from Harold Ware's group and had no affiliations or contacts with them, but that he would meet socially with a number of them and was particularly close to John Abt's sister, Marian Abt. Chambers told the Bureau Agents that he had no reason to believe that Alger Hiss had broken with the Communist Party. This source related that on one occasion after he himself had broken with the Party he made a special trip to the home of Alger Hiss in Georgetown, Washington, D. C.; that it was his intention to talk to Hiss about breaking away from the Party. Chambers stated that on this occasion he had dinner with Hiss in the latter's home and then talked to Alger Hiss the entire night in an effort to persuade him to leave the Communist Party. According to Whittaker Chambers, Alger Hiss, with his head streaming down his face, refused to break with the Communist Party and stated as his reasons his loyalty to his friends and his principals. Chambers stated in his opinion one of the strongest reasons for Hiss' maintaining contact with the Communist Party was the fanatic loyalty to the Party on the part of his wife.

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In connection with the investigation conducted by the Bureau relative to Philip Jacob Jaffe, it was determined by a check of toll calls that Alger Hiss had been contacting Timothy Hobson on several occasions. It will be noted that Hobson was in the United States Naval Reserve, V12, VNTB-1, Schnectady, New York.

Mrs. Lenora Fuller, 2800 Woodley Road, Washington, D. C., who was acquainted with Alger Hiss during the years from 1933 to 1935, furnished information concerning him. This source stated that Alger Hiss, together with Lee Pressman, Gardner Jackson, Frank Shea and others in the A.A.A., interpreted the Agricultural Adjustment Act not in the spirit of the law but in a manner which would suit their beliefs and own private purposes. Mrs. Fuller informed that Alger Hiss and his associates surround themselves with employees of their own choosing, who, they knew, would fall in line with their social and economic theory. According to Mrs. Fuller, it was the definite purpose of this group to change our form of government and to use the instrumentality of the offices of the Department of Agriculture to further their purposes. She stated that these individuals, including Alger Hiss, instead of administering the law as it was intended deliberately used the government's time and money to unionize sharecroppers and tenant farmers. Mrs. Fuller related that if Alger Hiss was not a Communist "he was a fellow traveler." She further described him as "quite a Marxist." She also informed that Alger Hiss was one of the organizers of the Lawyers Guild and added that while he was honorable in his personal affairs, he was intellectually dishonest.

Stanley K. Hornbeck of the State Department who was acquainted with Hiss informed Bureau Agents that reportedly Alger Hiss and his brother Donald Hiss had been classed as fellow travelers and that he was not personally aware of the basis of this allegation. Hornbeck expressed an opinion that Mrs. Hiss, the wife of Alger, was probably more liberal than her husband and that she may have held membership in "liberal organizations."

Raymond E. Murphy of the State Department related that Alger Hiss in his opinion was a liberal and that he would be inclined to classify Hiss as a "Lasky Socialist."

Chester C. Davis, Federal Reserve Bank, St. Louis, Missouri, who related that he was a former associate of Alger Hiss during the period when Hiss was employed by the A.A.A. stated that he had no doubt but that some of the members of the staff of the A.A.A. were "extreme left wingers", but that he had never considered Alger Hiss in the same light as these persons and never doubted the loyalty of Hiss.

By means of an unauthorized search of the files and material maintained by the International Juridical Association in New York City, it was determined that on November 23, 1935, in a letter addressed to Milton Katz, Esq., Sunward, Alexandria, Virginia, it was stated that in the year and a half of the existence of the I.J.A., the organization had grown to include a number of Mrs. Katz's colleagues in Washington, including Jim Landis, Alger Hiss, Nat Witt, Lee Pressman, Jerome Frank, Margaret Bennett and Moe Hubermann. This letter designated Hiss as the former Chairman of the Research Committee of the I.J.A.

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The International Juridical Association, which is no longer active, was formed in 1931 by a group of persons who over a period of years have been closely connected with the Communist movement, including Carol Weiss King, Joseph Brodsky, Isidore Polier, Jerome Hellerstein, and Isaac S. Heller. The original constitution for the organization indicated it to be the "American Section" of the I.J.A. and among its original purposes were the following:

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

The organization was known to have been closely affiliated with the International Labor Defense which group has long served as the legal arm of the Communist movement. On November 27, 1933, the International Labor Defense wrote Carol Weiss King, 100 5th Avenue, New York, New York, advising her that "The European Bureau of the International Red Aid (related to be the Comintern legal apparatus) has requested the International Labor Defense to inform it about the work and development of the American Section of the International Juridical Association. The European Bureau suggests that the Reichstag trial should be utilized to strengthen the Association and that the Association should treat regularly with the trials in Fascist countries, especially Germany, from a juridical and political point of view." During its existence, the I.J.A. followed closely the Communist program and it is known to have cooperated with such groups as the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, the International Labor Defense, and the National Lawyers Guild.

Description

The following description of Alger Hiss was obtained by observation and investigation:

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Race	White
Age	41 (Born November 11, 1904, Baltimore, Maryland)
Height	6'
Weight	154 pounds
Build	Slender
Hair	Dark brown
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Dark
Posture	Erect, but walks with head down.
Teeth	Regular
Glasses	Wears dark, horn-rimmed glasses, but none when walking.
Peculiarities	Walks rapidly with long stride.
Marital status	Married Priscilla Hobson December 11, 1929 in Washington, D. C.
Residence	3210 P Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Relatives	Donald Hiss, brother, 3030 Q Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Priscilla Hiss, nee Fansler or Fausler, the former Mrs. Frances Thayer Hobson. Timothy Hobson, stepson Anthony Hiss or Tony Hiss, son, born August 5, 1941.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Through a mail intercept it was determined that Mrs. Alger Hiss informed her son Timothy Habson, 45 West 56th Street, New York City, that Alger Hiss expected to sail from the United States for London around the 27th or 28th of December. According to this same source, it was determined that both Mr. and Mrs. Alger Hiss have been studying the problem of atomic energy. Mrs. Hiss stated that she daily attends the Senate hearings on the atomic power question, and she and her husband Alger have been attempting to read and understand the Smythe report.

On November 28, 1945, a man and woman were observed to visit the Hiss home and subsequently on the same evening Alger Hiss and his wife accompanied this man and woman in their automobile. These persons have been identified as Mr. and Mrs. Ben T. Moore, 3101 P Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. The physical surveillance reflected that Ben T. Moore and his wife visited at the Hiss residence on December 4, 1945.

The records of the Credit Bureau in Washington, D. C., disclose that Mrs. Ben T. Moore, 3101 P Street, N.W., was employed in 1944 as a clerk in the War Department. During 1944 her husband was in the Armed Forces and before entering the Service was employed by the War Production Board as a principal economist and by the Department of Agriculture as a social science analyst.

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On December 10, 1945, Alger and Priscilla Hiss were guests in the home of Lawrence Meredith Clemson Smith at 3230 Reservoir Road, N.W., Washington, D. C. On this same occasion an automobile which is listed to the Polish Embassy was observed to park alongside the Smith residence.

Lawrence Smith was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on October 4, 1902, and was admitted to practice law in that state in 1928. In 1933 Smith left Philadelphia to assume a position in the Government service. On May 16, 1940, Smith entered on duty as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice. Under date of July 1, 1941, he was promoted to Chief Attorney of the Special War Effort Unit of the Department of Justice. The indices of the Dies Committee reflected that Smith was a member of the National Lawyers Guild. This information was confirmed by the Washington Field Division when Bureau Agents observed the active membership records of the National Lawyers Guild. According to these records, Smith resigned his membership in the National Lawyers Guild on July 17, 1940. The Dies Committee

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records reflected that Smith was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and Treasurer of the American Federation of Artists. This information was not confirmed by Agents of the Washington Field Division when they viewed the active records of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. It was, however, noted by them that Mrs. Lawrence M. C. Smith was a member of that organization and also the Washington League of Women Shoppers as of January 1, 1941.

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December 18, 1945 /*du*

RE: CHARLES KRAMER, with aliases,
Charlie Kramer, Charles Krivitsky /*du*

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised that approximately one or two months prior to the death of Jacob Golos in November of 1943, she learned from him that he recently had made contact with a group in Washington, and that Earl Browder was responsible for placing Golos in contact with that group. Early in 1944, according to Elizabeth Bentley, Browder arranged a meeting for her with representatives of this group at the apartment of John Abt in New York. Bentley stated, "On the day specified I went to the apartment of John Abt, was admitted by him to his apartment and there met four individuals none of whom I had ever seen before. They were introduced to me as Victor Perlo, Charlie Kramer, Henry Magdoff, and Edward Fitzgerald." Bentley advised that on the occasion of this meeting these four were representatives of others in Washington, all of whom she characterized as the Perlo group. Bentley informed that on the occasion of the meeting in the apartment of John Abt, there was discussion about the payment of Communist Party dues by the Perlo group to her, as well as a discussion relative to the furnishing to the group of Communist Party literature. "There then followed a general discussion among all of us as to the type of information which these people, excepting Abt, would be able to furnish!" "It was obvious to me," said Bentley, "that these people including Abt had been associated for some time and that they had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder."

With regard to Charles Kramer, Elizabeth Bentley related that it was her belief that at that time Kramer was associated with Senator Kilgore's Committee in Washington and that Kramer told her that he would be able "to pass along Capitol Hill gossip." This information Kramer did subsequently furnish to Elizabeth Bentley.

Subsequent to the initial meeting with the Perlo group including Charles Kramer, Elizabeth Bentley stated that arrangements were made to meet representatives of the group at the apartment of Mary Price, and she advised that during the course of her association with the Perlo group she met with Kramer approximately three times.

Elizabeth Bentley stated that she knew very little relative to the background of Kramer, "with the exception that he is probably native born and was for some time a resident of California and a friend of the Silvermasters when they resided in that state." Bentley was referring to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, Helen Witte Silvermaster. "Kramer," so stated Elizabeth Bentley, "came to Washington, D. C. in the early 1930's and was probably employed in the Government service." She stated that, "When I came in contact

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with him through the Perlo group in the Spring of 1944, he had just associated himself with Senator Kilgore's Committee." Elizabeth Bentley further advised that Charles Kramer was a known Communist Party member and was active in union affairs in the District of Columbia, and that he also was associated with the Political Action Committee.

Referring to her association with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Elizabeth Bentley advised that previously Silvermaster had mentioned to her "a red headed man named Kramer." Elizabeth Bentley also informed that she had been told by Victor Perlo that Harold Glasser, who at one time was a member of the Perlo group, had been taken away from the group, "by some American in some Governmental Agency in Washington, and that this unidentified American turned Glasser and others over to some Russian." Bentley said that Perlo declared that he did not know the identity of this American and that Charlie Kramer, so far as he knew, was the only person who had this information. On a subsequent occasion, according to Bentley, when she was talking with Kramer in New York City he told her that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from the Perlo group was named Hiss, and that he was in the United States State Department.

BACKGROUND

Charles Kramer, his wife Mildred, and their daughter Anne, presently reside at 4621 South 34th Street, Fairlington, Virginia, telephone number Temple 3198.

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The files of Stone's Mercantile Agency, Washington, D. C., disclose that Kramer had been employed since late 1942 as a research worker by the Senate Sub-Committee on War Monopolization, which committee acceded the jurisdiction of the Senate Military Affairs Committee and is more commonly known as the "Kilgore Committee."

At the Defense Homes Corporation, FPMA, it was disclosed that Charles Kramer had applied for an apartment at Fairlington on December 7, 1943. In this application, Kramer stated that he had arrived in Washington on September 16, 1942, and listed his previous residence address as Long View, Accokeek, Maryland. Kramer also advised that he was married and had a daughter aged 1½ years in 1943. These files disclose that Kramer was employed by the Office of Price Administration as Head Economist in the Administrator's Office, that he had been loaned by the Office of Price Administration to the Sub-Committee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee and his immediate supervisor was H. Schimmel, telephone National 3120, extension 1165. Kramer's annual salary was said to be \$6500, and he listed as a credit reference the American Security and Trust Company, Southwest Branch, Seventh and E Streets, Southwest, Washington, D. C.

Thomas Scott, who was a former Agent of this Bureau and is now employed at the Capitol, advised that the name of Charles Kramer was carried on a list maintained by Senator Kilgore of people borrowed from other agencies who are serving on the Kilgore Committee. Kramer's name appeared on the list prepared for May and June, 1945. At the present time, according to Scott, Kramer is serving on Senator Claude Pepper's Wartime Health and Education Sub-Committee, and can be reached on extension 1157 at the Capitol.

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b7D [REDACTED] In February of 1937, identified Charles Kramer as an investigator for the La Follette Committee on Civil Liberties.

Communist Activity

Whittaker Chambers, who at one time was an important member of the Communist Party, in an interview with Bureau Agents on May 10, 1945, stated that in approximately 1931 he accepted the position of Editor of the publication "New Masses." Chambers advised that he replaced one Kramer who had been the Editor and who had not been going along in sympathy with the Communist Party.

This Whittaker Chambers in September of 1939 furnished A. A. Berle, former United States Undersecretary of State, information pertaining to the Communist Underground in Washington, D. C. Chambers named as a member of the group one Charles Krivitsky, whose alias he said was, Charles Kramer, and who was identified with the CIO. According to Chambers, Krivitsky or Kramer had previously worked for the La Follette Committee.

According to the statements of Whittaker Chambers, in 1935 he was designated to contact Harold Ware in Washington, D. C. Chambers explained

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that Ware was the head of a Communist Underground group in Washington which was composed of approximately eight members and each of these members was himself a leader of another underground unit which operated in the District of Columbia. Chambers identified Charles Kramer or Charles Krivitsky as he was known to him, as a member of the Ware group. It will be noted that Chambers also identified as being affiliated with this group John Abt, Leon Pressman, presently the General Counsel for the National CIO, Henry Collins, Nathan Perlow, Alger Hiss, Donald Hiss and Nathan Witt, the former Secretary of the National Labor Relations Board.

An anonymous letter postmarked April 14, 1944 at Fort Worth, Texas, which was addressed to the President of the United States was furnished the Bureau. This letter was written on the stationery of radio station TSN, Texas State Network, Inc., Forth Worth, Texas, and purported to contain a partial list of the Communist Underground group in Washington, D. C. The writer of this letter was subsequently identified as the ex-wife of Victor Perlo. In the letter and in subsequent interview Mrs. Perlo identified Charles Kramer and wife as being members of the Communist Underground in Washington. In addition, it will be noted that she likewise identified as Communists, Victor Perlo, John Abt, George Silverman, Harry White and Lauchlin Currie, all of whom have figured prominently in the statements of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley. According to Mrs. Perlo, the underground group named by her was originally organized by Hal Ware in 1933 along the lines of the German Underground Movement.

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CAs of April, 1943, Ehrlich was the Assistant Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, 120 Wall Street, New York City.

Robert Ehrlich on August 8, 1944 was one of the heads of the Investigative Unit for the OPA in Washington, D. C., and on March 3, 1944, Ehrlich was being considered for the position of Chief OPA Investigator.

Alexander Stevens, who has been mentioned above as a contact of Charles and Mildred Kramer, is identical with J. Peters, an International Representative of the Communist Party, who has acted as liaison between the Communist International in Moscow and the Communist Party in the United States. (S)

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He is the author of "The Communist Party - A Manual of Organization" and was a member of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party in the United States. In addition, it is known that Alexander Stevens has served on the Executive Committee of the Hungarian Section of the Communist Party and it was reliably reported that at one time he was an instructor at the Lenin School in Moscow. (S)u

On January 6, 1944, a technical surveillance on the offices of the National Maritime Union in New York reflected that Leo Huberman was contacted by one Ray Walsh (phonetic) and Harold Rutenburg (phonetic) both of Washington, D. C. During the course of their discussion it was mentioned that Harold Rutenburg, Charles Kramer, Russ Nixon and Ray Walsh were working on a "Cost of Living Report for the War Labor Board Committee." The context of the conversation indicated that the report was a research project designed to show that the Department of Labor Statistics on the cost of living were "deficient by a very considerable amount" and it was further indicated that the report was being prepared for the CIO. It will be noted that Leo Huberman, the Public Relations Director for the National Maritime Union, was requested by Ray Walsh to review the material and put it in a good literary style.

Possibly connected with this was information received that Lincoln Fairley of the United Auto, Aircraft, Agricultural and Implement Workers - CIO, on January 29, 1945, wrote to David Ramsey stating that he had been told by one Herb Schimmel that Charley (Kramer) would be back on the Government payroll and if that were so, he would be eliminated from being Editor of "Our Long Delayed Project." The Herb Schimmel referred to is possibly identical with Dr. Herbert Schimmel, who in 1945 was Chief of Investigations and Hearings for the Kilgore Committee.

It is known that David Ramsey has been described as a Communist Editor and the ghost writer for Earl Browder. It is further known that on at least one occasion Gerhart Eisler, a Comintern Agent, was in contact with him. Among the effects of David Ramsey in 1945 was an address book which contained the name C. Kramer and the telephone number Mutual 34300. Inquiry made of the building superintendent at 102 - 40th Street, where Ramsey maintains his office, reflected that the night records of the building disclose that one C. Kramer and one Gilbert were in the Ramsey Office, Room 3307, at that address after the usual working hours. The Gilbert referred to is possibly identical with Edward Albert Gilbert formerly a "special technical adviser in life insurance" for the Consumers Union and a close associate of Bob Cohen, Organizer for the First Congressional Section of the Communist Party in Philadelphia.

On April 18, 1945, Benjamin Allen was known to have placed a person-to-person telephone call from his residence in New York to Mr. C. Kramer of the Kilgore Committee in Washington, D. C. (S)u

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Allen was at one time an employee of the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee with which committee, as has been previously stated, Charles Kramer was also connected. The investigation of Benjamin Allen has determined that he has apparently referred several Federal Government employees who were visiting the West Coast to Louise Bransten. It will be noted that Bransten is a close associate of members of the Soviet Consul Staff in San Francisco. Benjamin Allen is presently residing at 347 Westervelt, Staten Island, New York.

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According to a microphone surveillance on Miriam Rebecca Sherwood on January 9, 1945, it was determined that a meeting was held in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on that date sponsored by the Electronics Corporation of America. This meeting was arranged by Carl Bristol then the publicity director for the Electronics Corporation. The meeting was a gathering of individuals who formerly were active in the organization known as "Businessmen for Roosevelt" and was called for the purpose of organizing the group "Businessmen of America, Inc." At this meeting Morris Rosenthal, formerly an Assistant Director of the Board of Economic Warfare, reported that Mr. Kramer, who had been a member of Senator Kilgore's Committee was active in organizing the group. Rosenthal stated that Walter Routenstrauch of the Engineering Department, Columbia University, had assisted Kramer in drawing up a draft of the economic program and prospectus for the "Businessmen of America, Inc." Kramer was in attendance at this meeting and gave a report on his activities pertaining to the organization of the group. Kramer said that he had been to Washington, D. C., where he had gone to discuss the program of the Businessmen of America, Inc. with people in the Justice and Treasury Departments. Kramer said that the response to the group had been good and that Jonathan Daniels was quite interested in the plans of the group. Kramer also announced that he had contacted one Cufever who was one of the organizers of the "Thousand Club" and had contacted one Warren Maverick. Kramer also said that he had succeeded in contacting Ann Larson who he identified as the confidential assistant to Donald Nelson. C u

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The organization, Businessmen of America, is presently operated under the name "The New Council of American Business" and maintains offices in Washington, D. C.

Carl Bristel, who was referred to above, is S. A. Becker a former Editor and Business Manager of "New Masses". Bristel is believed to have been in contact with Arthur Adams an important Soviet espionage agent operating in the New York area.

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Through the same source [REDACTED]

b1 [REDACTED] c

Charles Kramer of Room 103, Senate Office Building in Washington, D. C., is known on April 6, 1945 to have requested of Eleanor Driesen in the CIO Maritime Commission, that she furnish him with two copies of the Harry Bridges brief.

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The John J. Abt referred to was formerly employed by the Department of Agriculture in 1933 as an attorney, by the Emergency Relief Administration in 1935, and by the WPA during the same year. In July of 1937, he was appointed as Special Assistant to the Attorney General in the Antitrust Division in the Department of Justice and he resigned this position in November of 1938. Since this time John Abt has been the General Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO. He is married to Jessica Smith, a former employee of the Soviet Embassy in Washington and Editor of "Soviet Russia Today." John Abt, who was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as being cognizant of the activities of the Perlo group of which Kramer was a member, has close relations with prominent Communist functionaries. Abt was prominent in the CIO Political Action Committee. On September 27, 1945, information was received by the Bureau that Charles Kramer, and Dr. Harry Grundfest, who was connected with the American Association of Scientific Workers at Princeton University, and others were actively sponsoring a bill proposed by Senator Kilgore. This bill was indicated to be similar to a bill introduced by Senator Warren Magnuson designed to create a National Research Institute. Dr. Grundfest is known to be a member of the Communist Party and active with various Soviet front organizations. In 1944 he was engaged in experiments with radar at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.

Description

The following description of Charles Kramer was obtained from observation and investigation:

Age	36 years; (Born December 14, 1906)
Height	5' 10"
Weight	160 pounds
Hair	Orange-red, kinky, parted on right
Eyes	Wears thick-lensed horn-rimmed glasses
Complexion	Medium ruddy
Build	Medium slender
Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	Foreign descent
Occupation	analyst
Employment	Senator Claude Pepper's Sub-Committee on Wartime Health and Education, Room 10-B, Senate Office Building, Extension 1157 at the U. S. Capitol.
Residence	4621 South 34th Street, Fairlington, Virginia; Temple 3198
Relatives	Mildred Kramer, wife Anne, daughter

Charles Kramer drives a 1937 Packard four-door sedan, color, grey, 1945 Virginia License 105-366.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On November 25, 1945, an automobile bearing Virginia License #105-366 which is registered to Charles Kramer, 4621 - 34th Street, Fairlington, Virginia, stopped at the residence of Harold Glasser in Washington, D. C. A man generally answering the description of Charles Kramer, at that time was observed by the surveilling agents to visit in the Glasser's residence from 8:30 P.M. to approximately 9:00 P.M. This man is believed to be Charles Kramer. It will be noted that Harold Glasser was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as a member of the Perlo group in Washington, D. C., with which group, according to Bentley, Charles Kramer was similarly active.

On November 30, 1945, Charles Kramer was observed to attend a dinner party at Cannon's Restaurant, 730 Fifth Street, Northeast, Washington, D. C. At that time there was observed by the surveilling agents in the vicinity of Cannon's Restaurant, an automobile registered to Ruth P. Jacobs, 4500 South 36th Street, Arlington, Virginia. It will be noted that this Jacobs may possibly be identical with Ruth C. Jacobs, who is a member of the Communist Party, having transferred to the undercover Government group in Washington, D. C. from the Communist Party of Los Angeles, California. Since 1945, Jacobs has been employed as a clerk by Congressman Ellis Patterson.

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Harry S. Magdoff was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as a member of the Perlo group with which group Kramer was also active. *du*

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

ALLEGATIONS OF THE INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that early in 1944 at the request of Earl Browder, she met with Victor Perlo, Charlie Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. According to the statements of Bentley, these persons, who in turn represented others in Washington, D. C., were all Government employees and furnished her with United States Government information for the use of the USSR. Bentley indicated that Jacob Golos had previously contacted this group prior to his death in November, 1943.

Referring to this original meeting in the apartment of John Abt with the Perlo group, Bentley stated: "I subsequently learned.....there were three other persons identified with this group, namely, Sol Leshinsky, Harold Glasser and one George, whose last name I can not recall, but which I believe ends in 'vich." With respect to Leshinsky, Bentley stated: "Leshinsky was employed with UNRRA, but, although he was a member of this group (referring to the Perlo group), he never furnished any material." Bentley advised that she had no further information in connection with the past history and activities of Sol Leshinsky whom "I have mentioned above as being a member of the Perlo group."

BACKGROUND

Through the Office of United States Information, it was determined that Sol Leshinsky is presently employed at UNRRA and is residing at Fairfax Village, S. E., Washington, D. C., Telephone Franklin 8260, Extension 294. His address at Fairfax Village is 2004 Fort Davis Drive, S. E., Apartment B.

During 1941, the active indices of the Washington Chapter of the American Peace Mobilization were made available to the Agents of the Washington Field Office. It was noted that Sol A. Lischinsky was an active member of this group. Thereafter, by a check of the city and telephone directories, Sol A. Lischinsky was believed to be at that time residing at 1340 Rittenhouse, N. W., Telephone Randolph 4069, and it was further indicated that Lischinsky was an economist and his wife's name was given as Melva.

In February, 1942, Solomon A. Leshinsky contacted SAC R. B. Hood of the Los Angeles Field Division. At that time, Leshinsky identified himself as a member of the Tolan Committee and stated that he was engaged in statistical work for the Committee. It will be noted that this Committee was properly known as the Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration of the House of Representatives. *qu*

Benjamin Mandell, a Special Investigator for the Dies Committee, has

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advised that practically all the personnel of the Tolson Committee, excluding the Congressmen attached to it, were either members of the Communist Party or close followers of the Communist Party line.

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Description

The following is a description of Sol Leshinsky:

Race	White
Age	Approximately 40
Height	5'7"
Build	Solid, chunky, heavy shoulders, bull neck.
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Short, bristly
Complexion	Dark
Peculiarities	Smokes a pipe and wears glasses

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