



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**SILVERMASTER
(JULIUS ROSENBERG)
SUMMARY**

PART 6 OF 7

BUFILE: 65-56402

~~SECRET~~

DIRECTOR

November 6, 1953

J. M. LADD

Gregory

HARRY DEXTER WHITE
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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Pursuant to your request, attached hereto is a copy of the letter dated February 1, 1946, which the Bureau directed to Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, The White House, Washington, D. C. Also attached is a copy of the detailed memorandum which was furnished as an attachment to the letter. A handwritten notation appears on the yellow copy of this letter in the files of the Bureau that the letter and attachment were personally delivered by our liaison representative on February 4, 1946.

*(65-56402-473) 301/2 WPT/JS 12/1/53
Classified by 29549/ky
Declassify on: OADR*

ACTION:

None. This is pursuant to your request.

This attached memo is dated Feb. 1, 1946. Is this the same as referred to as memo dated Feb. 4, 1946 in recent memo we sent A. G.

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1. Also what do your records show re delivery of attached memo to White House. I note it was designated for delivery by "Special Messenger".

Attachment 101-4053 SBD:hub

1 ENCL

[Redacted]

(u)

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Quinn Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

DECLASSIFIED BY *3842 PWT/JS*
ON *11/24/89*
Re: 101-4053-451

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February 1, 1946

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~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER~~

Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan
Military Aide to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

~~3042 PWT/hs 12/13/88
6/15/89
Classified by [signature]
Declassify on: OADR~~

Dear General Vaughan:

As of interest to the President and you, I am attaching a detailed memorandum hereto concerning Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department.

As you are aware, the name of Harry Dexter White has been sent to Congress by the President for confirmation of his appointment as one of the two United States delegates on the International Monetary Fund under the Bretton Woods agreement. In view of this fact, the interest expressed by the President and you in matters of this nature, and the seriousness of the charges against White in the attachment, I have made every effort in preparing this memorandum to cover all possible ramifications. As will be observed, information has come to the attention of this Bureau charging White as being a valuable adjunct to an underground Soviet espionage organization operating in Washington, D. C. Material which came into his possession as a result of his official capacity allegedly was made available through intermediaries to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, his wife, Helen Witte Silvermaster, and William Ludwig Ullmann. Both Silvermaster and Ullmann are employees of the United States Treasury Department, reportedly directly under the supervision of White.

The information and documents originating in the Treasury Department were either passed on in substance or photographed by Ullmann in a well-equipped laboratory in the basement of the Silvermaster home. Following this step, the material was taken to New York City by courier and made available to Jacob M. Golos, until the time of his death on November 27, 1943. Golos, a known Soviet agent, delivered this material to an individual tentatively identified as Gaik Ovakimian. Ovakimian you will recall was arrested some years ago as an unregistered agent of the Soviet Government and subsequently by special arrangements with the Department of State, was permitted to return to the U.S.S.R.

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Harbo _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Gearty _____
- Mohr _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Sizoo _____
- Miss Gandy _____

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/hs
ON 1/24/89
REL 101-4053-451

ENCLOSURE

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After the departure of Gaik Ouakimian, Golos delivered his material to an individual who has been tentatively identified as Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein. Subsequent to the death of Golos, the courier handling material received from the Silvermasters and Ullmann delivered it through an unidentified individual to Anatole Borisovich Gromov, who until December 7, 1945, was assigned as First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., when he returned to the U.S.S.R. Gromov had previously been under suspicion as the successor to Vassili Zubilin, reported head of the NKVD in North America, who returned to Moscow in the late Summer of 1944. This whole network has been under intensive investigation since November, 1945, and it is the results of these efforts that I am now able to make available to you.

I also feel that it is incumbent upon me at this time to bring to your attention an additional factor which has originated with

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This source, which is apparently aware of at least some of the charges incorporated in the attached memorandum against White, commented that the loyalty of White must be assured, particularly in view of the fact that the U.S.S.R. has not ratified the Bretton Woods agreement. Fear was expressed that facts might come to light in the future throwing some sinister accusations at White and thereby jeopardize the successful operation of these important international financial institutions. (S) (U)

I thought you would be particularly interested in the above comments, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the subject at hand. (S) (U)

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With expressions of my highest esteem,

Sincerely yours,

Attachment

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HARRY DEXTER WHITE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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6/15/83
Classified by *SP5 [signature]*
Declassify on: OADR
3042 PWT/JS
12/12/88
Ref 101 - 4053-451
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February 1, 1946

HARRY DEXTER WHITE

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The purpose of this memorandum is to relate all of the information available at this time concerning Harry Dexter White, his activities and contacts in order that an over-all picture may be available for review, action or future reference. This information has been received from numerous confidential sources whose reliability has been established either by inquiry or long-established observation and evaluation. In no instance is any transaction or events related where the reliability of the source of information is questionable. It is with these factors in mind that the following material is set forth.

ORIGINAL CHARGES

Through a confidential source, the activities of Harry Dexter White, present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, first became apparent in the latter part of 1942 or the early part of 1943. At that time, this source was in direct contact with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, his wife, Helen Witte Silvermaster, and William Ludwig Ullmann, all of whom for several years have resided at 5515 Thirtieth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Both Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullmann were then and are now, employees of the United States Treasury Department. Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster is unemployed.

Through comments made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ullmann, the source learned that White was supplying them with information consisting of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties as Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department. The source in this regard recalls definitely having seen documents at the Silvermaster residence, which documents were brought there for Silvermaster or Ullmann, both of whom received the material from White. As concerns the nature of this material supplied by White, the source states that it consisted of reports of a varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly if they related to foreign commitments. Also various memoranda and reports from other Governmental departments and agencies were made available through these channels. These documents had usually been reduced to photographs by the time they were observed by the source but on occasions this source had the opportunity of viewing the original documents themselves. Suffice it to say, during the investigation of these charges, it was learned that a complete photographic laboratory exists in the basement of the Silvermaster home sufficiently well equipped for the copying of documents. This includes an enlarger, developing equipment and all the necessary chemicals and other incidentals.

These documents whether consisting of notes taken therefrom, verbatim copies, developed photographic negatives or undeveloped photographic negatives were delivered through channels to Jacob M.

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Golos, a known Soviet agent, who died on November 27, 1943, and who was then secretary of World Tourists, Inc., a New York corporation chartered June 10, 1927. Jacob M. Golos whose real name is Jacob Raisin pleaded guilty to an indictment along with World Tourists, Inc., charging failure to register as agents of the Soviet Government in March, 1940. He received a fine of \$500 and a jail sentence of four months to one year which was later changed to probation. The source in this matter states that material collected in this particular parallel of Soviet espionage was all channelled through Golos to an individual who has been tentatively identified as Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, a practicing dentist residing at 28 Fifty-third Street, New York City. Weinstein in turn passed the material to a Russian contact who in turn channelled the information to the Soviet diplomatic establishment in this country. It can logically be presumed after arrival at this destination that material of primary interest to the Soviets was forwarded to Moscow, U.S.S.R. via diplomatic code and material concerning which there was no urgency, reached that destination through the Soviet Diplomatic Pouch.

Subsequent to the death of Golos, the material gathered by the Silvermasters and Ullmann originating with White, was traced by this source through an unknown individual to Anatole Borosovitch Gromov, former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. Suspicions had previously surrounded the activities of Gromov to the effect that he was the successor to Vassili Zubilin, reported head of the NKVD, one of the primary branches of Soviet Intelligence in North America. Zubilin returned to Moscow, U.S.S.R. in the late summer of 1944, and Gromov departed from the United States for Moscow, U.S.S.R. on December 7, 1945. From all appearances, the position previously held by Gromov to whom this material was transmitted prior to his departure, is now held by Fedor Alexeevich Garanin, an official of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.

After identifying the channel through which material from the United States Treasury Department passed from White to the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C., the source commented that it was apparent from conversations overheard in the Silvermaster home that White was considered one of the most valuable assets in this particular parallel of Soviet Intelligence. This view was taken since in his capacity as Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, those individuals whom this group was anxious to have assigned there could secure employment. Among individuals in this category are William Ludwig Ullmann, William Henry Taylor and Sonya Steinman Gold, who will be discussed in more intimate detail hereinafter. The source also reports that White was regarded as a valuable adjunct to Soviet espionage because of his close relationship with former Secretary of the United States Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. and was felt to be in a position to secure favorable consideration for the U.S.S.R. in financial matters.

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

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The source recalls that sometime in the summer or fall of 1943, the Silvermasters believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to White in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his office for delivery to Soviet espionage agents. As a result of these deliberations, Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster went to one of the Communist functionaries in Washington, D.C., and from this source secured the name of Sonia Steinman Gold. Eventually, Mrs. Gold through arrangements with White, obtained a position as one of the secretaries in the United States Treasury Department. As a result of this employment, Mrs. Gold obtained documents from White's office, which she copied and made her notes available to Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster. The source does not recall specifically but it is recollected the information which Mrs. Gold obtained concerned principally the Treasury Department's opinions and recommendations concerning applications for loans made by the Chinese and French Governments. It is also recalled by the source that some of this information concerned political reports regarding General DeGaulle, which found their way into White's office. The exact date of the employment of Mrs. Gold with the United States Treasury Department is not readily available; however, it is significant to note that she has been employed for a considerable period as secretary or assistant secretary to White. She was on maternity leave during the fall of 1945 and was expected to return to her employment shortly after January 1, 1946.

This source also reported the existence of another parallel of Soviet Intelligence operating within the United States Government and headed by Victor Perlo. The information gathered from the Perlo group was channelled through Jacob M. Golos and on to the Soviet diplomatic establishment in the same manner as outlined for the operation of the Silvermaster group. This is true both before and subsequent to the death of Golos on November 27, 1943. Victor Perlo as late as October, 1945, was a statistician in the War Production Board.

The source relates that because of the relationships existing between Golos and the Perlo group, another individual, namely, Harold Glasser, appeared in the picture. Glasser for a period in 1944, according to the source, was outside the United States in some capacity for the United States Treasury Department. He returned to the United States probably in the early fall of 1944, and thereafter was employed in the United States Treasury Department. It is contended by the source that Glasser was rather closely associated with White and may have served as his assistant. Glasser was able to supply general information concerning the activities of the United States Treasury Department, particularly where they concerned proposed loans to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in the Foreign Economic Administration which had been sent to the United States Treasury Department for action or information.

The above summary of information is complete as it concerns the material known to this source regarding White.

BACKGROUND OF HARRY DEXTER WHITE

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

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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

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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).

COLLATERAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE PRIOR TO NOVEMBER, 1945

White was the subject of an investigation conducted in 1942, predicated upon charges by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, at that time headed by the Honorable Martin Dies. It was charged that White was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, which had been declared a subversive organization by the Attorney General, thereby indicating a possible violation of the Hatch Act. Inquiries determined that White's name did not appear in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action; however, it was ascertained the name of Mrs. Anne Terry White, his wife, did appear in these indices. After preliminary inquiries with no appreciable results, White himself was interviewed under oath on March 30, 1942, at which time he denied membership in the Communist Party and in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He likewise denied membership in any organization which he had reason to believe might be dominated by the Communist Party or the policies of which were dictated by any foreign government. The great part of the interview was the denunciation on the part of White of this type of investigation being conducted on the basis of the reports of the Dies Committee. He admitted that his wife had contributed to the League of Women Shoppers and also contributed to the Spanish Relief during the Spanish Civil War. The League of Women Shoppers is allegedly a Communist front organization and the policy of the Communist Party was to give such assistance in the form of relief and otherwise to the cause of Loyalist Spain during the Spanish Civil War.

Through the estranged wife of one of the individuals reportedly serving as a source of information for Soviet Intelligence, the names of a number of persons reportedly identified as members of the underground Communist group in Washington, D. C. were secured. Among other names was that of Abraham George Silverman, who was formerly employed by the Railroad Retirement Board and the United States Army Air Forces and is presently employed by the French Supply Council of the French Government. As incidental to the

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mention of Silverman, it was alleged that he worked through close friends who are indebted to him, including White and others. It is pertinent to note that Silverman was also prominently mentioned by the source of information on White as an important element of the Soviet espionage parallel, channelling information through the Silvermasters to the Soviet Government. Some of the material which Silverman delivered to the Silvermasters reportedly came from White. Silverman apparently was one of the main collectors of information from various officials in the United States Government and which in considerable volume, he delivered to the Silvermasters for photographing and transmittal to the Russians. This photographic work as stated hereinbefore, was done in the basement of the Silvermaster's home. William Ludwig Ulmann, who maintains mutual residence with the Silvermasters, did the actual work of photographing after training himself specially for this purpose.

Through a highly confidential source, it has been learned that

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In January, 1945, "The Federal Record," official publication of the United Federal Workers of America - CIO, reported that Local No. 11, the main United States Treasury building, had met with White, the new Assistant Secretary, to discuss a meeting for staffs of the three research divisions attached to the Office of the Secretary. White agreed that such a meeting should be held and promised to speak on the significance of the Bretton Woods agreement. It should be noted that the United Federal Workers of America - CIO is reported to have been strongly infiltrated by Communist elements and to follow and expedite the policies of the Communist Party whenever

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Through a highly confidential source, it was learned that Harriet Bouslog of the CIO Maritime Committee, made an appointment for Louis Goldblatt with White in early 1945. Goldblatt while in

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Washington, was also to see Silverman of the War Department who is believed identical with Abraham George Silverman mentioned hereinbefore. Louis Goldblatt reportedly is a member of the Special Branch of the Communist Party, San Francisco, California, and is Secretary-Treasurer of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union of America - CIO. This is the Union of which Harry Bridges is the head. (S) (u)

During February, 1945, White served as a member of a delegation to the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers at Mexico City, Mexico. According to press releases, his primary interest in attendance at this Conference was to act as an advisor on the methods of preventing Axis leaders from cashing funds in "safe haven."

In July, 1945, a clerical employee of the Passport Division of the Department of State, who was formerly employed as a clerk by the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, was allegedly purloining certain information from the official records of the Department of State for transmittal to unknown persons. This individual had reportedly stated that he knew a man or men who would pay him \$1,000 for the information he had collected in the course of his employment. In his application for employment with the Department of State, White was listed as a reference and recommended him highly. This circumstance is being set forth in view of the allegations enumerated hereinbefore to the effect that White was considered of extreme value because of his influence in securing positions for persons who could be of assistance to Soviet espionage.

In October, 1945, it was learned through reliable sources that functionaries of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. were considering inviting White to be a speaker at the organization's rally scheduled for November 14, 1945, at Madison Square Garden, New York City. This organization whose objectives are to propagandize the Soviet Union is reliably reported by many sources to be completely under Communist control. Its functionaries who are responsible for its policies and the issuing of such invitations include known members of the Communist Party, numerous apologists for the Soviet Union and suspected Soviet agents.

During the investigation of Philip Jacob Jaffe, editor of "Amerasia," who was arrested in June, 1945, for the possession of documents taken from the Department of State, it was learned that he had been in frequent contact with Andrew Roth. During one of these contacts, the question was discussed as to whether one of their sources in the Treasury Department on Far Eastern Affairs would lose his position if Secretary Morgenthau were to be replaced. It was concluded that he would retain his position on the basis of his own merits and then a veiled reference was made to White who was described as "pretty widely respected." Jaffe's counter-remark to this was, "Yes, but he is pretty radical," leaving the innuendo that with the change in Secretaries of the Treasury, White might not remain in his position.

On another occasion while in contact with Roth and discussing various possible contacts for Jaffe for information from Government sources, Roth referred to David Carr, who works with

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Drew Pearson, as obtaining considerable information on Far Eastern Affairs that other individuals did not get because of his United States Treasury connections. Roth stated that Carr was seeing White once a week and spending considerable time with him.

Subsequent to the receipt of the information above, White was interviewed with respect to persons apprehended along with Jaffe for the receipt of official documents of the Department of State. He stated that he did not recall any instances where there had been leaks of information in the Treasury Department or where documents had been taken or material given to unauthorized individuals. He denied being acquainted with Jaffe but indicated that numerous persons have visited him since he has been working in the Treasury Department and it is possible that he had met Jaffe but he does not recall this meeting. He denied knowing any other principals in the Jaffe case but stated that the name of John Service, an employee of the Department of State indicated in this case, was familiar to him and he believes that Service's name was mentioned to him by Irving S. Friedman. Friedman is in fact the individual that Roth and Jaffe were discussing above as to whether he would lose his position in the Treasury Department in the event of the resignation of Secretary Morgenthau.

White stated further during this interview that Friedman was an employee in the Treasury Department handling matters dealing with monetary affairs in the Far East. He indicated that he himself had brought Friedman to the Treasury Department approximately five or six years previously at which time Friedman was working either for the British or the Italian Government on affairs in India. He contended that he had no reason whatsoever to question the integrity of Friedman. White pointed out that because of the nature of Friedman's work he must necessarily know a number of persons in the field of Far Eastern Affairs because that field in the number of informed persons is limited. Further, White stated that Friedman had authority to take papers with him to his home at night the same as other officials in the Treasury Department. It is to be noted that Friedman admitted being acquainted with Jaffe. He wrote an article for "Amerasia," of which he knew Jaffe to be editor, but declined writing similar articles after employment by the Treasury Department. Friedman also admitted acquaintanceship with Service, Roth and other individuals involved in the Jaffe case.

During the investigation of the Jaffe case, it was developed that the principals therein were reported on numerous occasions to be sympathetic with the Soviet policy as it concerns China. With this in view, documents concerning the foreign policy of this Government relating to China were those primarily desired by Jaffe for guidance in the articles appearing in his publication, which itself followed the Communist Party line.

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Investigation of White since November, 1945, has been conducted with the primary objective of proving or disproving the original charges enumerated hereinbefore. It should be realized that to prove these charges at this time when they relate to activities occurring in 1942 and 1943 is practically impossible. Certain conclusions, however, may be made possible by establishing that White is in fact acquainted with the Silvermasters, Ullmann and other individuals who, according to the source of this information, were serving a parallel of Soviet espionage assiduously during this period. Weight may also possibly be given to the establishment of facts concerning situations prevailing at the present time, such as the presence of a photographic laboratory existing in the basement of the Silvermaster home. It will be noted hereinafter there appears to be a close inter-relationship between White and the other individuals mentioned prominently as active in furthering interests of Russia. An attempt will be made not only to cover the activities of White directly with others named by the primary source of information in this matter, but to also show that White has other contacts which would tend to establish a pattern not in disagreement with the charges at hand.

Through investigation it has been learned that on November 22, 1945, the automobile of Frances L. Edelstein, 3623 Jennifer Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., the wife of Harry M. Edelstein, an Assistant Solicitor of the Interior Department, delivered individuals, presumed to be the Edelsteins, to the home of White. Information was previously available that Edelstein at one time was interested in Commonwealth College in the State of Arkansas, an institution which on many occasions has been criticised for its propagation of Communist ideals. Edelstein is also listed in the active indices of the cooperative "Keep Out of War Congress" and the Capital City Forum, organizations reported by numerous sources to be under Communist domination and influence. The name of Mrs. Harry M. Edelstein appeared on a list of names of the Washington Committee For Democratic Action, an organization which was later declared subversive by the Attorney General under the provisions of the Hatch Act.

On November 24, 1945, Colonel Bernard Bernstein, 3009 Albermarle Street, N.W. Washington, D. C., visited at White's residence for some period of time. On November 26 and 27, 1945, White proceeded to the home of Colonel Bernstein, 407 Battery Lane, Bethesda, Maryland, where he presumably spent a good portion of both evenings. It will be noted that Lieutenant Colonel Bernstein, prior to the war, was Assistant General Counsel of the United States Treasury Department. He has been employed by this

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Department since December, 1933, and on January 27, 1943, was detailed to the War Department where he received a commission of Lieutenant Colonel in the United States Army. Other contacts between Lieutenant Colonel Bernstein and White will be discussed hereinafter.

On November 28, 1945, White, during the evening, visited the residence of Drew Pearson, the well-known columnist, at 2820 Dumbarton Avenue, Washington, D. C. He spent the evening at this address and departed in the company of several individuals who were guests for the evening.

In early December, 1945, White proceeded to New York City for the purpose of having certain dental work done and to make certain contacts. It was reported by a highly confidential source that on December 6, 1945, White was in contact with his wife from New York City, at which time he advised he was staying with Dr. Abraham Wolfson of Newark, New Jersey. It is known that while visiting the Wolfson family White took this opportunity to view certain real property in New Jersey with a view to its purchase. After his return to Washington, White is known to have stated on one occasion that one of his purposes in traveling to New York was to see a number of reporters. (S)(u) REV

Later in the investigation, it was learned that Dr. Abraham Wolfson was in Washington, D. C., on December 29, 1945, and that he is a divorced brother-in-law of Mrs. Harry Dexter White. Information was available prior to the present inquiries that Dr. Abraham Wolfson, 31 Lincoln Park, Newark, New Jersey, was listed as a member of the Washington Committee For Democratic Action in 1940. Dr. Wolfson was born on April 24, 1894, at Odessa, Russia, and is by profession a dentist, practicing at Medical Towers, 31 Lincoln Park, Newark, New Jersey. He has been a practicing dentist for many years.

Dr. Wolfson, in May, 1934, was divorced by his wife, Mrs. Ruth Terry Wolfson, 33 Washington Street, East Orange, New Jersey, an instructor in the Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City. Dr. Wolfson secured his American citizenship through derivation as a consequence of his father's naturalization during his minority. He has been reported by numerous sources as having had frequent and close contact with numerous Communists in the State of New Jersey.

In early 1944, a highly confidential source advised that Dr. Wolfson was as of that time a member of the Third Ward Branch of the Communist Party, and that he had been active in Communist Party activities for the preceding seven years under the name A. Wilson Street. Further reports allege that Dr. Wolfson has held Communist Party meetings at his office, and that he has contributed financially to the Party and to various Communist front organizations which he is well able to do with his declared earnings of \$21,000 per annum.

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On December 13, 1945, it was learned through a highly confidential source that Nancy Strauss of the League of Women Shoppers was in contact with Mrs. Anne Terry White at which time she requested the latter to write a protest to Lansburgh's Department Store concerning their refusal to serve colored people at the lunch counter after the end of the war after having served them during the war. Mrs. White agreed that she would write this protest. It will be recalled that previously herein Whit admitted that his wife had contributed to the League of Women Shoppers. Further information is available that the name of Mrs. Anne White appears on an official list of the Washington League of Women Shoppers, an organization alleged to be a Communist front. (XU) ad

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

On December 12, 1945, White accompanied an individual to the vicinity of 3210 P Street, N. W., which is the residence of Alger Hiss. Alger Hiss, for some time, has held a high position with the Department of State and was Secretary General to the United Nations Conference on International Organizations held in San Francisco, California, in 1945. He recently attended the UNO Conference in London, England, and he still holds his position with the Department of State.

Reference is made to the Perlo group mentioned under the original charges set out hereinbefore. The same confidential source reported Hiss as working for a parallel of Soviet espionage, the details of which she could not furnish. However, it was pointed out that Harold Glasser, who had formerly submitted his information through Perlo to Jacob M. Gales and his successors, later worked under the guidance of Hiss, who subsequently placed Glasser and others working under his supervision in direct contact with the Russians. As the matter was related, Hiss appeared to be a very influential element in the Soviet espionage network operating from within the United States Government.

On December 14, 1945, it was learned the Whites invited Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife to their residence on that evening. The Silvermasters again visited the residence of White for the evening on December 23, 1945.

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On December 15, 1945, White and his wife visited at the home of Maurice Halperin at 9956 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland. Halperin is an employee of the Office of Strategic Services assigned to the Library of Congress since October 2, 1941. As of January, 1945, Halperin was the head of the Latin-American Division in the Research and Analysis Section of the Office of Strategic Services, which Section has now been transferred to the Department of State. According to the confidential source making the original charges set out hereinbefore, Halperin was formerly a professor of Romance Languages at Oklahoma University. He was a member of the Communist Party, according to this source, during his stay in Oklahoma and on arrival in Washington, D. C., made contacts to re-establish himself with the Communists. In the latter part of 1942, he was placed in direct relationship with a Soviet espionage courier who secured from him information which was passed through Jacob M. Golos and his successors to the Soviet Government.

On December 14, 1945, it was learned through a highly confidential source that Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster was in contact with Mrs. White on a purely personal matter. On December 15, 1945, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster was also in contact with Mrs. White, at which time the former learned that White was ill. The purpose of the relationships existing between the Whites and the Silvermasters enumerated hereinbefore definitely proves a close affiliation and establishes that part of the allegations made hereinbefore concerning the acquaintanceship between these two families. (S)(U) m

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As early as December 6, 1945, the name of Frank Coe, Assistant Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration, became apparent in this investigation. At that time White referred his wife to Coe to secure certain personal information incidental to his position. It is known also that White on at least one occasion stopped by the home of Virginius Frank Coe, 2700 - 36th Street on his way to work and picked up individuals at that address.

It has been determined that Coe resided in Toronto, Canada, from 1934 to 1939. Exact details of his employment since the latter date have not yet been revealed by inquiries.

On December 15, 1945, White and his wife visited the home of Maurice Halperin at which time Frank Coe and his wife were also guests.

Information has recently been developed from the source responsible for the original charges herein that Frank Coe was also one of the minor individuals who was supplying information to the Silvermasters and thence through channels to the Soviet Government. The reports which Coe made came to the Silvermasters in Washington, D. C., by letter, since during the pertinent period that is up to the fall of 1944 Coe was in Latin America. It was the opinion of this source that Coe also sent information to Harry White and gave White material while he, Coe, was in the United States which eventually found its way to the Silvermasters. The nature of the material made available through Coe is not known but he was considered a minor figure. In view of Coe's employment with the Foreign Economic Administration, it may well be that he was with that organization in Latin America and necessarily had to make his reports by mail either through White or direct to the Silvermasters.

Mention was made hereinbefore of contacts between White and Lee Pressman, General Counsel, CIO, Washington, D. C. At the outset it should be noted that Pressman has held his position since 1935. He attended Cornell University and Harvard University Law School, graduating from both institutions. From 1929 to 1933 he was employed as an attorney in New York City and entered upon employment with the Federal Government in 1933. He remained with the United States Government for a considerable period. Pressman, according to confidential sources, was listed in the active indices of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and on the mailing list of the Washington Book Shop. His wife, Sophia Pressman, according to these same sources, was listed in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, the American Peace Mobilization and was serving as Vice Chairman of the American League for Peace and Democracy when it disbanded in 1940. All of the above-mentioned organizations have been reported from substantial sources as being under strong dominance of the Communist Party.

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Through a highly confidential source it was learned in September, 1941, that when Jack Kling came into the Communist Party in Chicago, Illinois, to receive instructions for his assignment to a new job in the Party, he received several letters from local officials for delivery to Communist Party officials in New York, one of which was addressed to Lee Pressman of the CIO. At or about this same time it was also learned from a confidential source that Lee Pressman had sponsored a number of workers of the Anaconda Copper Company, Butte, Montana, for membership in the Communist Party. (X)(U) rel

From a previous Communist Party member of some prominence who ceased his activities in 1937, information was received concerning organizations of the Communist Party in the United States Government, Washington, D. C. This organization was organized as an underground group and headed by Harold Ware who established underground headquarters in Washington. This source states definitely that one of the converts of this group was Lee Pressman, then employed in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and who later went with the CIO on direct advice of the Communist Party inasmuch as it was considered important for him to be John L. Lewis' right-hand man. (X) U

It was further ascertained that Pressman on December 14, 1939, was at the Cook County, Communist Party Headquarters, Chicago, Illinois, waiting to see Morris Child, a well-known Communist Party functionary. On January 5, 1940, Pressman attended a meeting of the Illinois Communist functionaries at Communist Party Headquarters. (X)(U)

On March 22, 1944, through a confidential source it was determined that Pressman conferred with Roy Hudson, National Committee member of the Communist Party, in the latter's private room several times during the National CIO Convention held in Philadelphia in November, 1943. From another source in corroboration of this statement it was reported that Pressman is a member of the Communist Party and he received instructions at the CIO convention in Philadelphia from Roy Hudson and followed these instructions implicitly. (X)(U) rel

Most recent investigation of White reflects that he attempted to get in contact with Pressman on December 29, 1945. On the following day White did, in fact, contact Pressman at which time Pressman was asked whether the response had been favorable. The latter indicated in the affirmative but something apparently had gone wrong in White's direction since Snyder had been in contact with Philip Murray, President of the CIO, and wanted to see him Monday. Pressman promised to contact White concerning this whole affair and White invited Pressman and his wife to come to his home that evening. (X)(U) rel

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

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

On January 2, 1946, Pressman informed White that he had received information that the President was calling a conference for the next day which was to include Bowles, Henry W. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce and Snyder on the whole situation and the steel industry in particular. Pressman indicated that he wished there was some way of making Wallace make a real fight for the first time in his life on what had to be done on the situation; further the whole affair seemed to be deteriorating so fast that fact finding was a farce. He continued that the whole strike issue had to be settled with a substantial increase. White inquired as to the time of the prospective meeting which Pressman apparently did not know at that moment. White further inquired of Pressman as to what he had to suggest and the latter indicated that White knew Wallace better and consequently was in the position to answer his own question. Pressman urged that White should try to see Secretary Wallace the next day and point out to him the bad condition of the whole situation and indicate that it was connected with the meatpacking problem which in turn is related to the whole farm bloc. Pressman was apparently very much concerned that the strike situation was getting out of hand. (S) (u) rel

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

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

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

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from industry and was trying appeasement and further that the amount of the wage increase must be determined as satisfactory to the unions since the price increase will have to be made incident thereto, otherwise the administration will find itself with a strike still on its hands. White inquired as to how they would find out the solution and Pressman added only by dealing directly with Philip Murray. He made the gratuitous comment that he had never known of an impasse of this description - where everything was going to the dogs and the White House had not even talked with other heads of the labor unions - not only that, but his assistants, neither Steelman nor Snyder, had been in contact with the unions. (X) U

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

There have been several other contacts between Pressman and White but none of particular significance with the possible exception that Pressman contacted White on January 29, 1946, and asked him whether he was aware of the fact that his superior, presumably the Secretary of the Treasury, had seen Fairless, presumably head of United States Steel, the day previous. White indicated that this was not known to him and commented "You may find out during the day what happened, if anything." White answered in the affirmative but was noncommittal concerning the supplying of the results of this conference to Pressman. (X) U

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With further reference to Colonel Bernard Bernstein, it was developed that he was in contact with White on December 17, 1945. Colonel Bernstein indicated that he was interested in getting all of the Nazi property away from the Nazis and selling it to desirable people in Germany. To White's question as to what would be done with the cash, Bernstein indicated that it would be held under the control of the United States Treasury - the main thing was to remove from the Nazis the control of property in Germany. Bernstein also indicated he was being released from the Army soon, and there was a vague discussion of a position which he had under consideration with the conclusion that he, Bernstein, would be better off in the Treasury at \$10,000 a year. It was also obvious that White was going to take up the question of Bernstein's status with the Secretary of the Treasury. White again was in contact with Bernstein on December 18, 1945. The latter told White that Donald Hiss, who is the brother of Alger Hiss mentioned hereinbefore, had contacted him and advised the Polish Government was still looking for an adviser. He stated that Ludwig Rajchman of the Polish Mission had been in to see him. Bernstein was interested in the caliber of the individual desired by Rajchman. White indicated that Rajchman needed an individual to do the kind of things Bernstein could do for him and the kind of things that George Silverman was doing for the French. Bernstein was desirous of advice as to which crowd Rajchman represented and White indicated "the crowd that is in." White continued by stating that the Polish Ambassador needed three men - a fellow like Bernstein in many ways could be used and a fellow like Silverman to get the Economic and Purchasing Commission in order. White did not know how much money the Polish Government had to spend and added that he had to see Rajchman in the near future. White also wanted advice as to what the next move by Hiss would be, but Bernstein either could not or would not advise on this question. (X) (U)

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

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

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Monetary Fund under the Bretton Wood Agreement) and would see what Vinson had to say. (u)

On January 1, 1946, Colonel Bernstein again was in contact with White, at which time reference was made to a commendatory statement which had appeared in the newspaper column of Drew Pearson that morning. Bernstein indicated that he had been in contact with an individual believed to be Congressman Andrew J. Biemiller to get the tempo of those up on the Hill. Bernstein commented that it seemed to him that it (unidentified) was concrete enough up there where they are working sufficiently well towards crystallizing support on the liberal fight. He made reference to they (apparently Congress) being worried about what was going to happen in 1946 and added that Congressmen like Biemiller would worry whether the CIO Political Action Committee and organizations of that type are going to give them support. (u) R

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

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

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

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As will be seen in the results of investigation since November 1945, set out hereinbefore, considerable information is set forth concerning the persons with whom White has been in contact. In those instances where his contacts are not in substantiation of the original charges set forth hereinbefore, a brief statement was made concerning the identity of the individual involved. However, in those instances where White has been in contact with persons directly related to the original charges, very little, if any, further identification was made incidental to the summary of the investigation. It was thought more desirable to treat each of these persons separately.

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Helen Witte Silvermaster, his wife.

The confidential source supplying the original charges set out hereinbefore has advised that in August, 1941, Jacob N. Golos made arrangements for a courier to collect information from the Silvermasters for delivery to him and thence to the Soviet Government. It became increasingly more obvious that although the fiction was first used that this material was going to Earl Browder, that both the Silvermasters and Ullman were aware of its ultimate destination, namely, the Soviet Government. Silvermaster was at that time employed in the Farm Security Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture. His wife was unemployed, and William Ludwig Ullmann was employed in the Treasury Department.

Previous to these arrangements for a courier between the Silvermasters and Golos, it was quite obvious that Golos himself had collected the material being gathered. It was through the Silvermasters that Ullman was successful, with the aid of White, in securing his position in the United States Treasury Department.

Silvermaster, according to the informant, is of Russian-Jewish extraction, born in the Ukraine. His early life was spent in China where he remained until he was about twenty years of age when he migrated to the United States. He attended a university in the State of California and later taught in an educational institution in that state. The informant reports that during the longshoremen's strike on the West Coast in 1934, when Earl Browder, former Chairman of the Communist Party, USA, was being sought by vigilantes, he was hidden in the Silvermaster home. Previous acquaintance of Silvermaster with Browder up to that time is not known. Silvermaster first came to Washington, D. C., in about 1935, whereupon he secured employment with the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1942, he went to the Board of Economic Warfare; in 1944, the United States Treasury Department where he now holds the position of Chief of the Division of Economic Analysis, War Assets Board. This source definitely states that Silvermaster's position in the Treasury Department was secured for him by White.

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Mrs. Silvermaster was also born in Russia and spent her younger years in China, where she had a son by a previous marriage. She was subsequently divorced in this country, whereupon she married her present husband.

Prior to the establishment of the courier system, when Golos was collecting the information in Washington himself, the source states the material was delivered to an individual tentatively identified as Gaik Ouakimian, a known Soviet agent who was allowed to depart from this country after having been indicted as an unregistered agent of the Soviet Government. Verbal instructions were delivered to the Silvermasters and Ullmann by the courier which received the information gathered by them. By the fall of 1942, original documents were being received by Ullmann and the Silvermasters secured from Government files to which they had access. It was at this time that Ullmann provided himself with a 35 millimeter camera and became proficient in document photography. Many other details and contacts were reported concerning the Silvermasters; however, they had no direct relationship to White other than to establish the conclusion that this particular parallel of Soviet espionage had a wide coverage.

In substantiation of the above statements made by the confidential source, it will be noted that Silvermaster was born in Odessa, Russia, on November 27, 1898. He was naturalized as a United States citizen at San Francisco, California, in 1926. He attended the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington; Stanford University, Santa Clara, California, and the University of California, Berkeley, California. It was further determined that in general the life history of Silvermaster as related by the original source is substantially accurate. Silvermaster has been reported as a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, both of which were declared subversive organizations under the provisions of the Hatch Act by the Attorney General. There are references to Silvermaster as early as 1922 as a young Communist of the University District in Seattle, Washington. In the interim between then and 1935 when he entered upon Government employment, there are some other references to alleged radical activities and particularly allegations that he associated with known Communists. One report states that in 1935, Silvermaster contacted Sam Darcy, Head of the Communist Party in California, and because of his associations it was concluded that he was an active radical. Silvermaster has a long record of reported associations with known Communists. He has been described as a protege of Professor Robert Alexander Brady, head Social Economist of the Office of Price Administration and a reported member of the Communist Party from 1932 to 1937. Further, Silvermaster is known to be acquainted with individuals other than those named herein who are strongly suspected of Soviet espionage.

Mrs. Silvermaster was born in White Russia and after the Russian Revolution went to China where she married. After proceeding to the United States, exact date not known, she divorced her first husband and married Silvermaster in 1928 or 1929. There is little information concerning her background; however, this much does

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substantiate what the original source had to say in this regard. Helen Silvermaster was one of the leaders in the Washington Book Shop, the American League for Peace and Democracy, the Washington Committee for Aid to China, and probably the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, according to the confidential source. At the same time the source indicated that her husband represented the OGPU (now the NKVD) in the United States. All of these organizations cited have been reported on numerous occasions by a considerable number of people to be Communist dominated and controlled. She was also listed in the indices of the United American Spanish Aid Committee, League of Womens Shoppers, and known to have attended functions of the Womens Committee with the Friends of Spanish Democracy, all allegedly Communist front groups.

William Ludwig Ullmann

William Ludwig Ullmann, according to the original source, and as has been related hereinbefore, lives at the residence of the Silvermasters. He participated very closely with the Silvermasters in gathering material which passed through Jacob N. Golos to the Soviet Government. According to the source, Ullmann originally came from a wealthy family in Missouri. He later resided in New York City and finally procured a clerical position in a Government agency in Washington, D. C. After making the acquaintance of the Silvermaster family, who recognized his potentialities, they facilitated his obtaining a job in the United States Treasury Department. Besides the gathering of information, he did much of the photographing and processing of the material precedent to delivery to the courier which brought it into the hands of Golos. In the fall of 1942, the source states that Ullmann's induction into the United States Army became imminent and there was considerable discussion on the part of Silvermaster and Ullmann as to which branch of the service would seem most advantageous. The Navy and the Marine Corps were dismissed since they concluded both branches were anti-Semitic. Realizing that Ullmann could not meet the physical requirements directly, it was decided that he should wait until he was drafted and attempt to be assigned to the Air Corps. This in fact was done, according to the informant, and Ullmann entered the Army as a private. Subsequently, he was promoted to a non-commissioned officer and later recommended for the Officer Candidate School. He was accepted and received his commission. Silvermaster was most anxious for Ullmann to be assigned to the Pentagon Building, and it was through Abraham George Silverman that this assignment was actually effected. Silverman during this period was a civilian employee of the War Department assigned to the United States Army Air Forces and stationed in the Pentagon Building. Both he and Ullmann made available voluminous material from records which came into their possession as a result of their employment.

By investigation, it was determined that Ullmann was born on August 14, 1908, at Springfield, Missouri. He attended elementary school in that state; received his college education from Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and Harvard University. He resided in New York in 1934 and 1935. The latter year, however, he came to Washington, D. C., and secured his first position with the

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United States Government with the NRA Consumers Advisory Board at a salary of \$2,000 a year. It was also learned through the Local Draft Board where Ullmann registered under Selective Service that he received a communication dated November 9, 1940, over the signature of Harry Dexter White, Director of Monetary Research of the United States Treasury Department, requesting the deferment of Ullmann. Ullmann finally entered upon service with the United States Army on April 16, 1943, and was separated from the Army on October 14, 1945, with the rank of Major in the Army Air Forces. He was assigned to the Pentagon Building, Room #4-E120. On return to civilian life, Ullmann again entered upon his employment with the United States Treasury Department. It is interesting to note that Ullmann is assigned to the Monetary Research Division of the United States Treasury Department, that Division being headed by White.

Schlomer Adler

Schlomer Adler, more commonly known as Sol Adler, according to the original source of information, advised that during the latter part of 1942 and the early part of 1943, his name arose in connection with this Soviet network. Letters were seen in the Silvermaster home written by Adler from Chungking, China, to the United States Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. He, at that time, was the Treasury Department representative in China and the letters observed were of an official character. Presumably, they came into the possession of the Silvermasters through White. The Silvermasters characterized Adler as an opportunist but indicated they would have liked to place him in some strategic location in the United States Government. Adler was described as a dues paying member of the Communist Party.

Investigation determined that Schlomer Adler was born on August 6, 1909, at Leeds, England. His length of employment with the Treasury Department is not known; however, on July 10, 1945, that Department requested his Local Draft Board to permit him to leave the country and travel to China as a representative of the Treasury Department. This request was granted. It was also determined that Adler is a naturalized American citizen and received his final papers in September, 1940. Adler previously had served at the American Embassy in Chungking, China, as a representative of the Treasury Department as early as 1941. In 1931, information was received from a confidential source, who in the past has been reliable, to the effect that Adler, an employee of the United States Treasury Department, had been sending weekly reports to the Communist Party. He was further described as definitely a Communist and a close contact of Alexander Stevens. It was suspected that the Communist Party was playing the stock market and utilizing Adler's information in this connection.

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SONIE STEINMAN GOLD

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According to the original source of information in this matter, White's position was considered most valuable by Silvermaster because of his ability to place in the Treasury Department those individuals whom this particular Soviet espionage group desired to have assigned there. Among those so assigned was Sonie Steinman Gold. It was sometime in the fall of 1943, that the Silvermasters believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to White in order to facilitate obtaining information from his office. The name of Sonie Gold was secured from one of the Communist functionaries in Washington, D. C., and through arrangements with White, she secured a position in the Treasury Department. As a result of this employment, she obtained documents from his office which she copied and later delivered the notes to Helen Silvermaster.

Further, the source states that in the spring of 1944, Bela Gold also known as Bill Gold, the husband of Sonie Gold, also appeared in this Soviet network. Gold had obtained a position in the Foreign Economic Administration and based on conversations overheard between the Silvermasters and Ullmann, it was determined that he was supplying this group with what they considered excellent information regarding the internal situation in the Foreign Economic Administration. Gold was considered to have done an excellent job in this regard by both Silvermaster and Ullmann and they discussed at one time the possibility of supplying him with a camera in order that he might do his own photographing at home.

As related hereinbefore, investigation determined that Sonie Gold is in fact employed in the United States Treasury Department as a secretary or assistant secretary to White. She was on maternity leave and may still be; however, on December 27, 1945, it is known that she was in contact with Mrs. Helen Silvermaster in connection with a luncheon engagement.

Bela Gold was born on January 30, 1915 at Golessuar, Hungary. He is a United States citizen either by naturalization or derivation and married Sonie Gold on July 5, 1938. He attended New York University and Columbia University. As of April 16, 1945, a request for deferment was made to the Local Draft Board of Gold by Kenneth O. Warner, chairman of the Agency Deferment Committee of the Foreign Economic Administration. Gold at that time held the position of advisor on Foreign Development Policy at a salary of \$8,000 per annum. Gold, through investigation, was determined to be in contact with Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly, who is active in the administration of the White Collar Unit of the Communist Party, Washington, D.C.

HAROLD GLASSER

As it was indicated hereinbefore, the source of the original information in this case mentioned another branch of Soviet espionage headed by Victor Perlo of which Harold Glasser was a member. When this group first came to the attention of this source in early 1944, Glasser was outside of the United States

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in some capacity with the United States Treasury Department but he returned in the early fall of that year. Subsequent to that time he was stationed at the Treasury Department at Washington, D.C. where he was thought to have been an assistant to White or at least rather closely associated with him. Glasser, however, was transferred from the Perlo group to administration by Alger Hiss of the State Department, who was also, according to the informant, supplying information to Soviet Intelligence.

Investigation determined that Harold Glasser was born on November 23, 1904, in Chicago, Illinois. According to Selective Service records, he is employed as Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department, and his immediate superior is Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He attended the University of Chicago and Harvard University. He in fact resided outside the United States, part of the time in Ecuador, as is reflected by a permit in the Selective Service records, issued on January 7, 1943. His first residence abroad appears to have been in Ecuador; however, a passport was issued to him on February 1, 1943, for travel to Africa, Union of South Africa and Egypt where he was to be assigned to the Civil Affairs Section of General Eisenhower's Staff. Further, on February 12, 1944, it was indicated that he was travelling abroad to North Africa, Spain, Portugal and Italy on business for the United States Treasury Department concerning the problems on foreign exchange in the countries enumerated. It is known that he was back in the United States in the fall of 1944. Glasser has been described by numerous sources as a member of the Communist Party and has been associated with many individuals against whom the same charge is made.

IRVING KAPLAN

According to the source of the original information, it is stated that Irving Kaplan was employed with the War Production Board and was giving information which he obtained through his agency to Abraham George Silverman. It was through Silvermaster that it was learned that the material from Kaplan channelled through Silverman, was actually being received by Silvermaster for passing along to Golos and thence to the Soviet Government. Kaplan was described as a dues-paying member of the Communist Party. When last heard of by the source, he was employed with the Foreign Economic Administration.

Irving Kaplan was born on September 23, 1900, in Edzenciel, Poland. He attended the City College of New York and Columbia University. He was naturalized in New York City on December 18, 1911. In the summer of 1945, he was designated as a representative of the Treasury Department to proceed to Germany and there was assigned to the civilian group. He was requested for duty with the United States Group Control Council in Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces. One of his references on the application for employment was Abraham George Silverman, mentioned hereinbefore.

Further in the investigation, it was found that the wife of Irving Kaplan, Dorothy Kaplan, had been in contact with the wife of Abraham George Silverman, Mrs. Helen Silvermaster and is acquainted with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Ulman. During these contacts it was apparent that she was bringing

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pressure through Ulmann and Silverman to have her husband released from the Army in Europe in order that he might return to his position in the Treasury Department. Irving Kaplan communicated with his wife to the effect that she should contact Frank Coe and advise him that no confirming cable concerning his release had been received as yet but that a person named Nixon had cabled Colonel Bernard Bernstein and White on December 11, 1945, requesting Kaplan's immediate recall on account of urgent matters pending. All of these individuals have been mentioned hereinbefore. Subsequent to the receipt of this cable, Dorothy Kaplan contacted Ulmann and told him that she had been in contact with Frank Coe about the time scheduled for her husband's release. He indicated to her that nothing further could be done since the Treasury Department had already requested the War Department for Kaplan's return to the United States immediately. Mrs. Kaplan was advised by Frank Coe to cable her husband that they were doing everything possible to effect his early return to the United States. It will be noted that all of the names figuring in these transactions are of those mentioned as prominently concerned in the Soviet espionage group discussed hereinbefore. (S) (U) rel.

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

It will be recalled as cited hereinbefore that the original source of information charges that White was considered of extreme value to the instant underground Soviet group because of his ability to place individuals in particular positions in the Treasury Department. Mentioned particularly in this category was William Henry Taylor. This individual first came to the attention of the source in the latter part of 1942 or the early part of 1943. It is alleged that after securing his position with the Treasury Department with the assistance of White, he was sent as their representative to China and later to Lisbon, Portugal, with the Foreign Economic Administration. He was described as a dues-paying member of the Communist Party. During the interim between his return from China and his departure to Portugal, he was in the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C., 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 but possibly to Silvermaster. This report eventually reached the hands of the Russians.

Taylor was born in British Columbia on March 30, 1906. He was appointed to the position of principal economic analyst in the Division of Monetary Research on January 3, 1941. This is the division headed by White. He resigned his position on May 21, 1941, to accept an appointment as an alternate American representative of the recently created China Stabilization Board and proceeded to Chungking, China, on official business. He was reinstated in the Division of Monetary Research on September 15, 1942, as principal economic analyst.

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In May, 1944, the Department of State granted Taylor a passport for an official trip to London, England. In connection with another investigation, White on interview advised that Taylor had handled many important assignments for the Treasury Department, including a visit to North Africa on official business shortly after the Invasion and London in connection with official business with regard to the invasion of Europe. As of June, 1945, he could be reached in care of the American Embassy at London, England.

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

According to the original source, Abraham George Silverman, a graduate of Harvard University, came to Washington, D. C., in the early 1930's to accept employment with the Railroad Retirement Board. The circumstances of his acquaintanceship with the Silvermasters and Ulmann were not known to the source although during the pertinent period, Silverman was accepted on a very friendly basis in the Silvermaster home. After he was assigned to the Pentagon Building in 1942 or 1943, as a Civilian Specialist, he began bringing documents to the Silvermasters' home.

During this same period, the source learned that White was also supplying information consisting of documents received in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. These documents were made available to Silvermaster either by Ulmann or Silverman, both of whom were receiving material from White. Silverman also collected information from other individuals which ultimately was passed on through instant channels to the Soviet Government. Both Ulmann and Silverman while assigned to the Pentagon Building were obtaining and photographing data including 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, pertinent developments concerning the planning, construction and completion of the B-29, scheduled date of D-Day, directives issued by General Marshall, and other vital information. Both Silverman and Ulmann were assigned to the United States Airforce and had access to this type of information.

Investigation disclosed that Silverman was born at Przasnysz, Poland, on February 2, 1900. He graduated from Harvard University with a Ph.D. Degree and holds another degree from Leland Stanford University. He was formerly employed as a Chief Production Specialist, Materiel Division, Army Airforces, from March 26, 1942, until August 18, 1945, when he left this employment to work for the French Supply Council, a part of the French Government in Washington, D. C. He is known to have been in contact with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Mrs. Silvermaster, Dorothy Kaplan, wife of Irving Kaplan, and others mentioned hereinbefore.

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According to the original source, Donald N. Wheeler was an element of the Perlo Group mentioned hereinbefore, who during the pertinent period, namely in 1944, was employed on the Editorial Board of the Research Analysis Section of the Office of Strategic Services. The material which he submitted was stated to be of considerable value. He submitted material which included "ditto" copies of monthly and semi-monthly reports of the Office of Strategic Services as they concerned political developments throughout the world, some of which were marked "Secret" and "Confidential."

The source states that Wheeler is a native born American, a graduate of Yale University and had in the past been a student at Cambridge or Oxford specializing in Economics. He was described as a dues-paying member of the Communist Party. Wheeler is apparently an American who attended Reed College, Portland, Oregon, and Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar. He also was an instructor at Yale University subsequently entering upon employment in the Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department, as a junior economic analyst in April, 1939. In May, 1940, he was detailed to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. His immediate supervisor while with the Treasury Department was Harry White, now Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. In September, 1942, Wheeler was employed in the Office of Strategic Services.

While in attendance at Yale University, Wheeler was friendly with David Hedley, who is now a Communist Party member in San Francisco California. He is described by the individuals who knew him to have fostered Communist fronts while in Connecticut attending the University and supported such institutions as the Spanish Aid Committee. On one occasion, according to a confidential source, Wheeler and his wife are known to have attended a Communist Party meeting in New Haven, Connecticut. He was active as an organizer for the Spanish Loyalist cause; is a member of the Washington Book Shop; Washington Committee for Democratic Action; and other alleged Communist front organizations.

Victor Perlo in the recent past has been in contact with Donald Wheeler and other individuals associated with suspected Soviet agents, have been seen in company with the Wheelers.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington 25, D. C.

STATEMENT OF J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, BEFORE
THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY
ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS
2:30 p.m., November 17, 1953

HARRY DEXTER WHITE CASE

As the members of this committee know, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is a service agency. It does not make policy; it does not evaluate; it secures facts upon which determinations can be made by those officials of the U. S. Government who have the responsibility for taking whatever action is indicated. We do not inject ourselves into legislative matters. We do not express opinions or draw conclusions in our investigative reports. We have well-defined channels of official distribution through which we direct the results of our investigations.

Since we are not an agency for decision as to action, we are legally, morally and in good conscience obligated to relay all information and facts we secure to the responsible officials and agencies of government.

It is my duty to report to the Attorney General those matters in which he has a responsibility. It is likewise my duty, at the specific direction of the President, to report matters coming to our attention which are of pertinent interest to the President.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/22/83 BY SP-5 JAG/tey
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ENCLOSURE

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I mention these basic principles governing our operations since they have come into the public interest in connection with recent events and disclosures.

There is more involved here than the charges against one man. This situation has a background of some thirty-five years of infiltration of an alien way of life into what we have been proud to call our Constitutional Republic. Our American way of life, which has flourished under our republic and has nurtured the blessings of a democracy, has been brought into conflict with the Godless forces of Communism. These Red Fascists distort, conceal, misrepresent and lie to gain their point. Deceit is their very essence. This can never be understood until we face the realization that to a Communist there are no morals except those which further the world revolution directed by Moscow.

The Harry Dexter White and related cases are in point. White was only one person on whom self-confessed Communist espionage agents informed -- there were others. In this case, the sources who gave the information were co-conspirators and either became inactive or their identities must for the time being remain undisclosed. Corroboration in each instance was most difficult to secure, because the actual facts were known only to a limited group whose personal interests dictated concealment and who conveniently had the Fifth Amendment as a refuge.

Coverage from an intelligence standpoint and an all-out open investigation looking toward eventual prosecution, are entirely different things. It must be remembered that the acts occurring in the pre-war years occurred while we were at peace. In the pertinent time period, our national climate was one conducive to the so-called "united front." Communist front organizations flourished to the point where it appeared that to belong, in certain circles, was to be stylish.

Even today, the feeling is rife in some quarters that the FBI should not even be investigating the loyalty of Government employees. Over the years, the FBI has been the target of attack from persons both in and out of Government because of its investigations of subversive activities. Even Harry Dexter White, when we interviewed him in March, 1942, spent more time in denouncing investigations of Government employees growing out of charges made in Congress reflecting on the loyalty of Federal employees, than he did in furnishing facts. He observed that if the chairman of one Congressional Committee "was one-tenth as patriotic as I am, it would be a much better country."

The care, caution and delicate approach necessary in such FBI investigations made it difficult to develop full facts, particularly when those in possession of them declined to make full disclosures.

The responsibilities for internal security assigned the FBI in 1939 by Presidential Directive were directed toward the times of emergency rather than periods of peace. That is the situation today. It is still legal for Communists to exercise the right of assembly, free speech and free thought.

On November 7, 1945, Miss Elizabeth Bentley advised Special Agents of the FBI in considerable detail of her own career as an espionage agent. On November 8, 1945, a letter bearing that date was delivered to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, wherein it was stated:

"The Bureau's information at this time indicates that the following persons were participants in this operation or were utilized by principals in this ring for the purpose of obtaining data in which the Soviet is interested."

The name of Harry Dexter White was the second name mentioned in the list of names furnished. The concluding paragraph of this three-page letter stated:

"Investigation of this matter is being pushed vigorously, but I thought that the President and you would be interested in having the foregoing preliminary data immediately."

This communication was sent to General Vaughan in line with instructions conveyed to me by President Truman to call such matters in which he would have an interest to his attention through General Vaughan. I might add that the same practice so far as the FBI is concerned was followed during the administration of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. In fact, this same procedure was followed during the administration of former President Herbert Hoover.

In the meantime, our investigation of White and others mentioned by Miss Bentley and Whittaker Chambers, as well as those individuals on whom we had adverse information from equally reliable sources, continued.

A detailed summary memorandum was then prepared consisting of seventy-one pages, exclusive of the index, setting forth the highlights of Soviet espionage in the United States. This memorandum, dated November 27, 1945, was delivered to General Vaughan by a special messenger on December 4, 1945. Copies of this memorandum were furnished to the Attorney General and certain other interested heads of government agencies. This memorandum included information on Harry Dexter White.

When we learned that Harry Dexter White's name had been sent to the Senate for confirmation of his appointment as a U. S. delegate on the International Monetary Fund, we then consolidated the information in our files, secured from sources "whose reliability has been established either by inquiry or long-established observation and evaluation," in a 28-page summary dated February 1, 1946, which was delivered to General Vaughan on February 4, 1946. The two-page cover letter of transmittal opened with this sentence:

"As of interest to the President and you, I am attaching a detailed memorandum hereto concerning Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department."

The observation was made in this letter, "As will be observed, information has come to the attention of this Bureau charging White as being a valuable adjunct to an underground Soviet espionage organization operating in Washington, D. C."

From November 8, 1945, until July 24, 1946, seven communications went to the White House bearing on espionage activities, wherein Harry Dexter White's name was specifically mentioned.

During that same period, two summaries on Soviet espionage activities went to the Treasury Department and six summaries went to the Attorney General on the same subject matter.

The handling and reporting on the White case followed the Bureau's traditional practice of reporting all facts and information which had come to our attention, without evaluation or conclusions. I would like here to state that an FBI report is the presentation of information for evaluation by those who perform administrative duties and have executive responsibilities.

The FBI, of course, has a duty to evaluate its sources of information. In the 28-page summary concerning White, dated February 1, 1946, delivered to General Vaughan on February 4, 1946, the information contained therein came from a total of thirty sources, the reliability of which had previously been established.

In connection with the sources, I would like to mention one in particular, Miss Elizabeth Bentley. From the very outset, we established that she had been in a position to report the facts relative to Soviet espionage which she has done. We knew she was in contact with a top-ranking Soviet espionage agent, Anatoli Gromov, the First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, as late as November 21, 1945, in New York City. At a previous meeting on October 17, 1945, he had given her \$2000.

All information furnished by Miss Bentley, which was susceptible to check, has proven to be correct. She has been subjected to the most searching of cross-examinations; her testimony has been evaluated by juries and reviewed by the courts and has been found to be accurate.

Miss Bentley's account of White's activities was later corroborated by Whittaker Chambers and the documents in White's own handwriting concerning which there can be no dispute, lend credibility to the information previously reported on White. Subsequent to White's death on August 16, 1948, events transpired which produced facts of an uncontradictable nature which clearly established the reliability of the information furnished in 1945 and 1946.

It must be remembered that in the period from November 8, 1945, to February 22, 1946, our first concern was to safeguard the government from infiltration by subversive elements, and in this approach, the objective of pointing attention to security risks must not be confused with prosecutive action. During this period the FBI was concerned with protecting the government's secrets and

preventing such infiltration. In fact, I took a strong stand because of premature disclosures that would result if prosecution were initiated, for the following reasons:

1. The evidence necessary to sustain convictions in indictments for law violation is entirely different from that necessary to establish the existence of security risks in sensitive posts in the government.
2. Some of the evidence, while of an irrefutable nature, was not admissible in a court of law.

Now to return to Harry Dexter White. In a conversation on February 21, 1946, the Attorney General informed me that he had spoken with the then Secretary of the Treasury, the late Chief Justice Fred Vinson, and the President, about White. The Attorney General stated he felt the President should personally tell White that it would be best for him not to serve. I told the Attorney General I felt it was unwise for White to serve. The Attorney General then stated he would like to confer with Judge Vinson and me on the following day, February 22, 1946.

I had luncheon on February 22, 1946, in the Attorney General's office with Judge Vinson and the Attorney General, at which time there was a lengthy conference. I was told that the problem was what could be done to prevent White from taking his oath of office. Judge Vinson did not want Mr. White to serve as a U. S. delegate on the International Monetary Fund and, in fact, did not want him to continue as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

On the other hand, Judge Vinson stated that the President could be forced to sign the commission since the Senate had confirmed White's appointment. I advised Judge Vinson and the Attorney General that the character of the evidence was such that it should not be publicly disclosed at that time in view of the confidential sources involved.

It was the opinion of Judge Vinson and the Attorney General that the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General would arrange to see the President as soon as possible, outline to him exactly what the situation was and they would suggest to the President that there were three alternatives: one, the President could dismiss White and make no statement; two, the President could send for White and tell him he had changed his mind and that he desired White to resign and not serve; three, the President could sign the commission, instruct the Attorney General to continue the investigation vigorously and instruct the Secretary of the Treasury that he, as Governor of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems and of the International Bank, should take steps to see that any persons selected for appointment should not be appointed except with approval of the Governor. It was realized, of course, that should the President follow the second alternative and White should refuse to resign, the President might then sign the commission and take the same action as considered in the third alternative.

I did not enter into any agreement to shift White from his position in the Treasury Department to the International Monetary Fund. This was not within my purview. I was at the meeting to furnish facts, which I did. There was no agreement while I was present between the Attorney General and Judge Vinson, other than that they should see the President with the Secretary of State and suggest the three alternatives mentioned above. I was not present in any discussions with the President concerning this matter.

I was advised on February 26, 1946, by the Attorney General that he had seen the President and that an effort would be made to remove Harry Dexter White, although the Attorney General expressed doubt that this would work out.

The Attorney General further stated to me on February 26, 1946, that we felt that White would go into the job and then would be surrounded with persons who were especially selected and were not security risks. He further stated that the President was interested in continuing the surveillance. I stated if that was the desire, we would continue the investigation.

At no time was the FBI a party to an agreement to promote Harry Dexter White and at no time did the FBI give its approval to such an agreement. Such an agreement on the part of the FBI would be inconceivable. If this principle were applied to White, it would, of necessity, have applied to others who had similarly been involved in this particular investigation, who were dismissed from government service when their subversive activities were discovered.

At no time did the FBI interpose objections to such dismissals. No restrictions were placed upon the agencies wherein action was taken. All that we asked was that sources of information be protected.

Had it been the intent of the FBI to handle the Harry Dexter White and other related cases solely as an intelligence operation, the widespread dissemination of information that was furnished to various branches of the government by the FBI would not have been undertaken.

Under date of February 26, 1946, I advised the Attorney General by telephone and subsequently by memorandum, of the receipt of information from a confidential source reflecting the possibility that Harry Dexter White might have received some notice of either the cancellation or impending cancellation of his appointment as a U. S. delegate to the International Monetary Fund. I did not know whether anything had been said to White or whether any action had been taken to cancel his appointment.

The decision to retain White was made by a higher government authority. Obviously, if a higher authority elected to shift a man rather than fire him, if he was suspect, then it would go without saying that we would continue our investigation as best we could.

If in fact there was any agreement to move White from the Treasury Department to the International Monetary Fund to aid in the FBI investigation and to surround him with persons who were not

security risks, then the agreement would have been broken very early because Mr. Virginius Frank Coe, a close associate of Harry Dexter White, became the Secretary of the International Monetary Fund in June, 1946, which position he held until December 3, 1952, when he was dismissed after invoking the Fifth Amendment in an appearance before this committee last December. It is particularly significant that he declined to answer questions regarding his relationship with White. Information on Coe had been furnished to the White House as early as February 25, 1946; to the Attorney General, February 23, 1946, and February 25, 1946, and to the Treasury Department as early as March 4, 1946.

From the foregoing, it is clear that the FBI called to the attention of the appropriate authorities the facts, as alleged by reliable sources, which were substantial in pointing to a security risk, as they occurred. It is equally clear that the FBI did not depart from its traditional position of making no evaluation, and was not a party to any agreement to keep White in public service.

STATEMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
THE HONORABLE HERBERT BROWNELL, JR.,
BEFORE THE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1953

Beginning in April 1953, this Subcommittee has been holding a series of hearings for the purpose of exposing the plans of Communist agents to infiltrate the Government of the United States. The work of this Subcommittee has documented with great care the result of the very successful Communist espionage penetration in our Government during World War II and thereafter. Later on I will have certain recommendations for legislation which I would like to submit for the consideration of the Subcommittee. I feel confident that as a result of the work of this Subcommittee, much constructive legislation will result.

The Executive Department of the Government which is headed by the President, and of which the Department of Justice is part, has been concerned since we took office with cleaning out the Government. One of the most important and vital problems is to remove all persons of doubtful loyalty and, most important, to prevent any further Communist infiltration into the Government of the United States.

On November 6 in Chicago, I made a speech which was one of a number of speeches and magazine articles in which I publicly discussed the problem of Communist infiltration in Government and the steps taken by the Eisenhower Administration to meet that problem. In that speech I referred to the case of Harry Dexter White and the manner in which it was treated by the prior Administration to illustrate how successful espionage

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agents had been in penetrating our Government at that time and how lax our Government was at that time in meeting such a grave problem. This afternoon I want to discuss the case of Harry Dexter White and the manner in which it was handled by the Truman Administration on the basis of established facts and the records in the Department of Justice.

Before I do that, however, I want to make certain preliminary remarks. An inference has been drawn in some quarters from my speech which I think is unwarranted. By lifting certain sentences out of context it has been said that I implied the possibility that the former President of the United States was disloyal. I intended no such inference to be drawn. In order to point out that I intended no such inference to be drawn, I specifically said that I believed that the disregard of the evidence in the White case was "because of the unwillingness of the non-Communists in responsible positions to face the facts and a persistent delusion that Communism in the Government of the United States was only a red herring." In another part of the speech I also stated: "The manner in which the established facts concerning White's disloyalty were disregarded is typical of the blindness which inflicted the former Administration on this matter."

When I assumed the office of Attorney General, I promised to expose evidence of Communist infiltration in our Government and to expose corruption, with evenhanded justice. I intend to continue to do so. Some people won't like it, but I shall not be deterred from carrying out my duty by personal abuse.

When this Subcommittee completes its investigation, I believe that you will conclude, as I did, that there was an unwillingness on the part of Mr. Truman and others around him to face the facts

and a persistent delusion that Communist espionage in high places in our Government was a red herring. And I believe you will conclude that this attitude, this delusion, may have resulted in great harm to our nation.

The White case seemed to me to be of such vital importance that I believed the public was entitled to know what safeguards were taken - once our Government was alerted to the two spy rings operating within our own Government - to protect the national security.

Of course, if the basic facts of these two spy rings had not been well established by previous court procedures and by Congressional Committees, I would not have proceeded as I did. I fully realize the grave responsibility which I have as chief law enforcement officer of this nation not to use confidential reports in my possession to disclose charges against individuals except through established court procedures. Those of us in the Department of Justice will never violate that basic concept of our American jurisprudence.

But the White case, of course, is not that situation. The basic facts of the two spy rings which existed in the Government at that time have been fully exposed in court and before Congressional Committees. This Subcommittee recently published a very excellent report documenting those facts. The only disclosure which I made from our records, and I believe it is the type of thing that the public is entitled to know about, is that the Truman Administration was put on notice at least as early as December 1945, that there were two spy rings operating within our Government. And, as I see it, now that this fact has been established, I believe the public is entitled to know what safeguards the Truman Administration established to protect the national security.

In considering the facts in this case it is well to keep in mind that the matter to be decided in January and February of 1946 did not relate to criminal proceedings. It was not a question whether White could at that time have been formally charged before a Grand Jury with espionage. The matter to be determined by Mr. Truman and his associates was whether Harry Dexter White should be advanced to a post of high honor, great trust and responsibility and of vital importance to the security of the country. If there was solid evidence at that time establishing that White was engaged in espionage activity, certainly no one would contend that sound and proper administration required his advancement or even continuance in Government service simply because a criminal conviction had not yet been obtained.

White entered upon his duties and assumed the office of Executive Director for the United States in the International Monetary Fund on May 1, 1946. What was known at the White House of his espionage activities prior to that date?

On December 4, 1945, the FBI transmitted to Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, a report on the general subject of "Soviet Espionage in the United States." I referred to this in my speech as the first report. This was a secret and highly important report of some 71 pages. It covered the entire subject of Soviet espionage in this country both before, during, and after World War II. It named many names and described numerous Soviet espionage organizations. Harry Dexter White and the espionage ring of which he was a part were among those referred to in this report. The index list refers to his activities in three different places. This report, as might be expected from its general character, summarizes White's

espionage activities in abbreviated form, but no reasonable person can deny that that summary, brief though it may be, constituted adequate warning to anyone who read it of the extreme danger to the security of the country in appointing White to the International Monetary Fund or continuing him in Government in any capacity.

As the Subcommittee knows, copies of this report were sent to a number of Cabinet officers and high officials in the Truman Administration including the Attorney General. It would be difficult to understand how under any circumstances a document upon so delicate and dangerous a subject would not have been brought to Mr. Truman's attention by at least one of his associates.

But in addition to that fact, I have here a letter from J. Edgar Hoover to General Vaughan dated November 8, 1945.

As you know, General Vaughan has testified before this Subcommittee that by arrangement with Mr. Truman, when the FBI had information which it deemed important for the President to know about, it sent such information to him. Vaughan testified that he knew that any such report which came to him was delivered to the President.

The letter I hold in my hand is marked "Top Secret." I have declassified it and will make it public because it does not reveal any security information which would now be damaging. Because it was classified "Top Secret," it would have received very special handling that all such documents must receive. If this letter did not come to Mr. Truman's attention, then it would be a most serious dereliction of duty on the part of those who handled it.

It is a document of historical importance and I therefore, with your permission, will quote it in full:

(TEXT TO COME)

It would be difficult to believe under any circumstances that so important a document upon so delicate and dangerous a subject would not have been brought to Mr. Truman's attention by at least one of his associates.

It is a blunt fact from which there is no escape that, in the teeth of the November 8 warning from the FBI, the developing evidence indicated a substantial spy ring operating within the Government and involving Harry Dexter White and the documented report delivered to the White House on December 4, some six weeks later President Truman, on January 23, 1946, publicly announced his nomination of Harry Dexter White for appointment to the International Monetary Fund. I just do not understand this. It still seems completely incredible to me.

But the matter does not end here. Because of this development the FBI compiled a special report devoted exclusively to Harry Dexter White and his espionage activities and delivered it, together with a covering letter, by special messenger on February 4, 1946, to General Vaughan for the attention of the President, to the Attorney General, Tom Clark, and to Secretary of State James Byrnes. This is the

second report mentioned in my speech.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, who received a duplicate report and covering letter on the same day, wrote the President on February 5, 1946, as follows:

"The enclosed letter addressed to Mr. Frederick Lyon of this Department by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, and the enclosures referring to Harry Dexter White, I deem of such importance that I think you should read them."

I will now read into the record the FBI letter, now officially declassified, transmitting the White report:

Text to come

This second FBI report cannot, as I stated in my Chicago speech, be made public without jeopardizing confidential sources of information and techniques of intelligence operations. That is a firm policy of this Administration. We will never impair the most important work of the FBI by making public FBI reports.

However, the essential facts may be disclosed to this Subcommittee.

At the outset the purpose of the report is stated in the following language:

"The purpose of this memorandum is to relate all of the information available at this time concerning Harry Dexter White, his activities and contacts in order that an over-all picture may be available for review, action or future reference. This information has been received from

numerous confidential sources whose reliability has been established either by inquiry or long-established observation and evaluation. In no instance is any transaction or events related where the reliability of the source of information is questionable. It is with these factors in mind that the following material is set forth."

The report then proceeded to point out that information had come to the attention of the FBI from a confidential source that Harry Dexter White was engaged in espionage activities at least as early as the latter part of 1942 or early in 1943. It was reported that White was supplying information consisting of documents obtained by him in the course of his duties as Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and to William Ludwig Ullmann who resided at 5515 Thirtieth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The material consisted of reports of a varied nature concerning the financial activities of the United States Government, particularly if they related to foreign commitments. Also various memoranda and reports from other Governmental departments and agencies were made available through these channels. It was reported that these documents had usually been reduced to photographs by the time they were observed but on occasions the original documents themselves were seen.

During the investigation of these charges, it was learned that a complete photographic laboratory did in fact exist in the basement of the Silvermaster home sufficiently well equipped for the copying of documents. This included an enlarger, developing equipment and all the necessary chemicals and other incidentals.

These documents, consisting of notes taken therefrom or verbatim copies, were usually photographed and delivered through channels to Jacob M. Golos, a known Soviet agent. (Jacob M. Golos whose real name is Jacob Raisin pleaded guilty to an indictment along with World Tourists, Inc., charging failure to register as agents of the Soviet Government in March, 1940. He received a fine of \$500 and a jail sentence of four months to one year which was later changed to probation.) The material collected in this particular parallel of Soviet espionage was all channeled through Golos eventually to the Soviet diplomatic establishment in this country. The report pointed out that it could be presumed after arrival at this destination that material of primary interest to the Soviets was forwarded to Moscow, USSR, via diplomatic code and material concerning which there was no urgency reached that destination through the Soviet Diplomatic Pouch.

Subsequent to the death of Golos, the material gathered by the Silvermasters and Ullmann originating with White, according to the information received by the FBI, went through an unknown individual to Anatole Borosovich Gromov, former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C. Suspicions had previously surrounded the activities of Gromov to the effect that he was the successor to Vassili Zubilin, reported head of the NKVD, one of the primary branches of Soviet Intelligence in North America. Zubilin returned to Moscow, USSR, in the late summer of 1944, and Gromov departed from the United States for Moscow, USSR, on December 7, 1945. From all appearances, the position previously held by Gromov to whom this material was transmitted

prior to his departure, was next held by Fedor Alexeevich Garanin, an official of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C.

According to the information received by the FBI, White was considered one of the most valuable assets in this particular parallel of Soviet intelligence. This view was taken since in his capacity as Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, those individuals whom this group were anxious to have assigned there could be placed in the Treasury Department. Among the persons in this category were William Ludwig Ullmann, William Henry Taylor and Sonia Steinman Gold.

Sometime in the summer or fall of 1943, the Silvermasters believed it desirable to have someone placed as a secretary to White in order to facilitate the obtaining of information from his office for delivery to Soviet espionage agents. As a result of these deliberations, Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster went to one of the Communist functionaries in Washington, D. C., and from this source secured the name of Sonia Steinman Gold. Eventually, Mrs. Gold, through arrangements with White, obtained a position (as one of the secretaries) in the United States Treasury Department. As a result of this employment, Mrs. Gold obtained documents from White's office, which she copied and made her notes available to Mrs. Helen Witte Silvermaster. The information which Mrs. Gold obtained in a general way concerned principally the Treasury Department's opinions and recommendations concerning applications for loans made by the Chinese and French Governments.

It was also reported that there was in existence another parallel of Soviet Intelligence operating within the United States Government and headed by Victor Perlo. The information gathered from the Perlo group was channeled through Jacob M. Golos and on to the Soviet diplomatic establishment in the same manner as outlined for the operation of the Silvermaster group.

Because of the relationships existing between Golos and the Perlo group, Harold Glasser appeared in the picture. Glasser was rather closely associated with White and was able to supply general information concerning the activities of the United States Treasury Department, particularly where they concerned proposed loans to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in the Foreign Economic Administration which had been sent to the United States Treasury Department for action or information.

The report states that the Bureau had secured the names of a number of persons described as members of the underground Communist group in Washington, D. C., from another source. Among those names was that of Abraham George Silverman whom the report describes as formerly employed by the Railroad Retirement Board and the United States Army Air Forces and as privately employed by the French Supply Council of the French Government. As incidental to the mention of Silverman the report states that the information received was to the effect that Silverman worked through close friends who were indebted to him, including Harry Dexter White and others. The report points out that this information concerning the relationship between Silverman and White is consistent with the information referred to earlier from the other source.

The section then relates to White's known contacts with Russian officials over the years and, therefore, cannot be declassified. It should be said here that these contacts were not inconsistent with the regular performance of White's duties and considered by themselves are not incriminating.

In July, 1945, a clerical employee of the Passport Division of the Department of State, who formerly was employed as a clerk by the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, was allegedly stealing certain information from the official records of the Department of State for transmittal to unknown persons. This individual apparently admitted that he had collected this information in the course of his employment and knew a man who would pay him \$1,000 for it. In his application for employment with the Department of State this individual who stole this information had listed Harry Dexter White as a reference and White had recommended him highly. The report added that this circumstance was being set forth in view of the allegations to the effect that White was considered of extreme value because of his influence in securing positions for persons who could be of assistance to Soviet espionage.

The report mentions that White was interviewed by the FBI in connection with the Amerasia case, particularly concerning Irving S. Friedman, who, according to the report, was known to be one of the sources in the Treasury Department Section on Far Eastern Affairs that had been furnishing documents to Philip Jacob Jaffe, editor of Amerasia. White told the FBI that Friedman was an employee in the Treasury Department handling matters dealing with monetary affairs in the Far East, and admitted that he had brought Friedman to the Treasury Department five or six years earlier.

The report contains much corroborative evidence which cannot be made public either because it would disclose investigative techniques of the FBI or because it might be harmful to the national interest. It can be pointed out, however, that over a period of three months beginning in November of 1945 the activities of Harry Dexter White were entirely consistent with all the previous information contained in the report. White was in frequent close personal contact with nearly every one of the persons named as his associates in the spy ring. These include Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, William Ullman, Sonia Gold, Harold Glasser, Abraham Silverman and others.

The report referred to a trip made by White to visit Dr. Abraham Wolfson of Newark, New Jersey. Wolfson had been reported by numerous sources as having had frequent and close contacts with numerous Communists in the State of New Jersey. The report pointed out that Dr. Wolfson in 1944 was a member of the Third Ward Branch of the Communist Party and that he had been active in Communist Party activities for the preceding seven years under the name of A. Wilson Street. It was also pointed out in the report that Wolfson held Communist Party meetings in his office.

The report stated that in December of 1945 White was seen at 3210 P Street, N.W., in Washington, which at that time was the home of Alger Hiss and pointed out that from other sources Hiss was reported working for another parallel of Soviet espionage.

In December of 1945 White and his wife visited the home of Maurice Halperin who was employed by the Office of Strategic Services. The report pointed out that Halperin was a member of the Communist Party and beginning in 1942 he passed on information to an espionage courier.

The report refers to the close personal relationship in 1945 between White and Frank Coe who was also one of the individuals supplying information to the Silvermasters and thence through channels to the Soviet Government.

The report points out in considerable detail the contacts between White and Lee Pressman. The report points out that Lee Pressman was a member of an underground group headed by Harold Ware, which had its headquarters in Washington. The report points out many of Pressman's activities as a Communist.

The report points out that Silvermaster's position in the Treasury Department was secured for him by White. The report points out that the Bureau's informant had identified Silvermaster as the head spy in the espionage ring with which White was working and that Silvermaster has a long record of reported association with known Communists. The report also points out that other sources of information had established that Silvermaster was acquainted with many other individuals who were strongly suspected of Soviet espionage. The report also points out that Mrs. Silvermaster has a long history of association with Communist Front groups. It is stated in the report that in addition to the many contacts between White and Ullman which were disclosed, White wrote a letter in November 1940 on the stationery of Director of Monetary Research of the United States Treasury Department requesting the deferment of Ullman. After Ullman left the Army and entered the Treasury Department he worked in the Division headed by White.

The report pointed out that Harold Glasser was in another branch of Soviet espionage headed by Victor Perlo. Glasser was an assistant to White in the Treasury Department. It was reported that

Glasser was described by numerous sources as a member of the Communist Party. In addition to this information, the report points out a great many other connections and contacts among the members of the espionage ring, all of which supported and were consistent with the earlier portions of the report.

It is interesting to note how accurate this information was that the FBI supplied at that time. Following is a list of White's close associates referred to in the FBI reports who were members of the espionage ring who have claimed their privilege not to answer questions on the grounds that it would incriminate them:

Silvermaster

Perlo

Glasser

Coe

Ullmann

Silverman

Halperin

Both Golds

Kaplan

Also there is Lee Pressman who admitted membership in the Communist Party and Alger Hiss who has since been convicted.

Of course, no one could, with any validity, suggest today that there is doubt that White was in this espionage ring. Some of White's original espionage reports, written by him in his own handwriting for delivery to agents of the Red Army Intelligence, were recovered in the fall of 1948 and are now in the possession of the Department of Justice. I have photostatic copies of them here and I offer the copies as part of the record of my testimony. The information contained in these reports was, as the Subcommittee knows, of great importance at the time White wrote them, although with the lapse of time the necessity for secrecy on these subjects has disappeared.

But the record which was available to the Truman Administration in December 1945 and thereafter should have been sufficient to convince anyone that White was a hazard to our Government.

The question which had to be decided at that time was not whether White could have been convicted of treason. There was ample evidence that he was not loyal to the interests of our country. That was enough. Government employment is a privilege, not a right, and we don't have to wait until a man is convicted of treason before we can remove him from a position of trust and confidence.

When I was first invited to appear before this Subcommittee, I thought from what I had read in the newspapers that there was some issue of fact involved on the question of whether Mr. Truman knew about Harry Dexter White's espionage activities at the time he appointed him as Executive Director for the United States of the International Monetary Fund. I read in

the newspaper that after being advised of my speech in Chicago Mr. Truman stated to the press that he had never read any of the derogatory reports concerning Harry Dexter White to which I referred. I read later that Mr. Truman said that he fired White as soon as he discovered he was disloyal. On the basis of these statements I thought that the accuracy of what I had said in Chicago was being challenged.

However, it now seems in the light of Mr. Truman's television speech of last night that it is conceded that on February 6, 1946, the day on which White's appointment was confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Truman did read the most important of the reports to which I referred, and that he thereafter, even though he had a legal right to ask that the nomination be withdrawn, signed White's commission and permitted him to take office on the first of May with full knowledge of the facts reported by the FBI.

It is, of course, extraordinary to learn from Mr. Truman, in view of his earlier statements, that he signed Mr. White's commission with the thought that it might help to catch him. I would think that the commissioning of a suspected spy to an office of such great importance would not be easily forgotten. It seems to me even more extraordinary to learn that Mr. Truman was aware as early as 1946 that a Communist spy ring was operating within his own administration when for so many years since that time he has been telling the American people exactly the opposite. Indeed, it seems to me that this explanation of White's appointment -- that is, that he was appointed and allowed to remain in office for more than a year in order to help the FBI trap him as a spy -- raises more questions than it answers.

While under suspicion and surveillance White was, we are told, appointed as the first United States Executive Director of the Fund. He was also its chief architect. The opportunities afforded him in that capacity for betraying the country were very great.

There were matters of great importance to the United States which were handled by the Executive Directors while White was a member. A first order of business was to plan the general organization of the Staff. It was agreed to divide the Staff into five primary departments and offices. Each of these departments and offices has a director. One of these five primary departments was called the Office of the Secretary. Now who received the position of Head of the Office of Secretary? It was Frank Coe, named in the FBI report as a member of the espionage ring, and at a salary of \$20,000 a year.

Recently this Subcommittee had occasion to inquire of Mr. Coe whether he was presently engaged in subversive activities. Mr. Coe replied "Mr. Chairman, under the protection afforded me by the Fifth Amendment, I respectfully decline to answer that question." Coe continued in the employ of the Fund until as recently as December 3, 1952, when he was finally dismissed.

Who received the position of adviser to the United States member of the Board? It was Harold Glasser, also named as a member of the espionage ring.

Glasser was subpoenaed by the Senate Subcommittee on April 14, 1953, and when asked about his relationships with members of the Communist

underground, he invoked his privilege against self-incrimination. He also refused under privilege to tell the Subcommittee the circumstances surrounding his Government assignments within the United States or abroad.

It has now been said that White's promotion to the post of Director of the International Monetary Fund was permitted to go through so that he might better be kept under surveillance, and so the investigation of the other members of the ring might continue unimpaired. It is suggested that permitting White to continue his espionage operations might enable the Truman Administration to entrap not only White, but the whole Soviet espionage ring working within our Government.

To accomplish such an end would require infinite and detailed care if the national interest was to be at all protected.

In the first place, arrangements would have to be made to insure absolute control of the subjects and the situation. Some time limit would have to be established.

If the national interest were to be protected, measures would have had to be designed to prevent classified material with a significant bearing on national security from reaching White and the others. Top responsible officials of the United States Government, whose duties brought them in contact with White and the other members of the ring, would have had to be forewarned. Great care would have to be taken to make certain that these spies did not affect the decisions of our Government.

The records fail to indicate that any of these minimum precautions were taken. The records fail to show that anything was done which interfered with the continued functioning of the espionage ring of which White was a part.

And if we apply simple and reasonable tests to how other members of the espionage ring named in the FBI report were treated, there is considerable doubt that anything was done to protect the national interest. Let me offer you a few examples.

Harold Glasser, a close subordinate and associate of White, was described in the FBI report as an active member of the espionage ring. What controls were established over the movement of Harold Glasser? In July 1946 Glasser attended an UNRRA conference in Geneva, Switzerland, as a member of the United States delegation. In January 1947 Glasser went to Trieste as a United States member of a four-power commission to study the economic aspects of the Trieste problem. At the special request of the State Department in March and April of 1947 Glasser attended the Moscow meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers as an adviser to the United States Secretary of State.

How was Glasser's access to classified materials limited? As far as we have been able to determine, it was not. Records in the

Department indicate that late in 1946 Glasser, described as a member of the espionage ring, received a copy of the FBI report on Victor Perlo which described him as a member of the Soviet espionage ring. Perlo stayed on in the Treasury Department until March 27, 1947, and then left to accept the post of Treasurer of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster in March 1946 was promoted to become the Chief Economist of the War Assets Administration's Division of Economic and Market Research. After the report was made, William Ullmann and Irving Kaplan stayed on with the Department of the Treasury without any restrictions being placed on them or their activities as far as we can determine.

This Subcommittee, I am sure, will want to examine with great care the claim that there was a plan to keep White and others in the espionage ring in Government employment in the hope of catching them. You will also want to investigate, I believe, what care was used to protect the national security. These are grave questions to which the public is entitled to complete answers.

As members of this Subcommittee know, this Administration is trying an entirely different approach to security problems.

Despite difficulties stemming from past laxity, 1,456 employees have actually been separated from Federal Government payrolls since January 1953 on the grounds that they are security risks. Many cases are still under examination.

Our work to date has clearly shown the need for at least two new laws to help the Government in the prosecution of espionage cases. I hope that these proposed laws will be considered by Congress at its session starting in January. The first would allow the Government to use wire-tap evidence to prove its espionage cases. At the present time information received by tapping wires cannot be used as evidence in the federal courts. There are cases of espionage presently in the Department of Justice, but since some of the important evidence was obtained by wiretapping, the cases cannot be proved in court and therefore there will be no prosecution so long as the law remains in its present state. The second proposed law would allow proper authorities in Government to grant immunity to witnesses who are suspected of espionage or Communist activities, but who refuse to testify under the Fifth Amendment on the ground that their testimony might incriminate them. As I stated before, a number of persons who worked with

Harry Dexter White in his important Government assignments, have refused to testify on this ground. If the Government, under proper safeguards, is authorized to grant immunity to such persons, we believe we can obtain testimony which will assist in tracking down the higher-ups engaged in conspiracy to overthrow our Government by force and violence.

The White case illustrates that it is not enough for men in high Government positions to be loyal. They must also be vigilant to combat the dangers to our Government and to our free institutions.

I thank the Subcommittee for this opportunity to set forth these facts in the case of Harry Dexter White.

COPY

November 8, 1945

DECLASSIFIED

H.B.
11/16/53

~~SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan
Military Aide to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Vaughan:

As a result of the Bureau's investigative operations, information has been recently developed from a highly confidential source indicating that a number of persons employed by the Government of the United States have been furnishing data and information to persons outside the Federal Government, who are in turn transmitting this information to espionage agents of the Soviet Government. At the present time it is impossible to determine exactly how many of these people had actual knowledge of the disposition being made of the information they were transmitting. The investigation, however, at this point has indicated that the persons named hereinafter were actually the source from which information passing through the Soviet espionage system was being obtained, and I am continuing vigorous investigation for the purpose of establishing the degree and nature of the complicity of these people in this espionage ring.

The Bureau's information at this time indicates that the following persons were participants in this operation or were utilized by principals in this ring for the purpose of obtaining data in which the Soviet is interested:

Dr. Gregory Silvermaster, a long time employee of the Department of Agriculture.

Harry Dexter White, Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury.

George Silverman, formerly employed by the Railroad Retirement Board, and now reportedly in the War Department.

Laughlin Currie, former Administrative Assistant to the late President Roosevelt.

COPY

~~SECRET~~

*12/6/88
Classified by 3042/ew/ks
Declassify on: OADR*

Victor Perlow, formerly with the War Production Board and the Foreign Economic Administration.

Donald Wheeler, formerly with the Office of Strategic Services.

Major Duncan Lee, Office of Strategic Services.

Julius Joseph, Office of Strategic Services.

Helen Eganey, Office of Strategic Services.

Maurice Halperin, Office of Strategic Services.

Charles Kramer, formerly associated with Senator Kilgore.

Captain William Ludwig Ullman, United States Army Air Corps.

Lieutenant Colonel John H. Reynolds of the United States Army, a former contact of Gaik Ovakinian, former head of the Soviet Secret Intelligence (SKVD) in New York, is also apparently involved in the Soviet espionage activities stemming from Washington, D. C.

In addition to the foregoing group in the Government it appears at this time that Mary Price, formerly Secretary to Walter Lippmann, the newspaper columnist and presently publicity manager of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO, is also associated with the foregoing group.

The Government documents were furnished to Gregory Silvermaster, who thereafter photographed them and turned over the undeveloped, but exposed film to a contact of the Soviets

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in either Washington, D. C. or New York City. In the past, it is reported, the contact man made trips to Washington, D. C. once every two weeks and would pick up on such occasions an average of forty rolls of 35-millimeter film.

Investigation of this matter is being pushed vigorously, but I thought that the President and you would be interested in having the foregoing preliminary data immediately.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ J. Edgar Hoover

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DECLASSIFIED

HB

11/16/53

DECLASSIFIED
ON 1/24/84

304/PST/ps February 1, 1946

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan
Military Aide to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

PERSONALLY DELIVERED 2/4/46
R

Dear General Vaughan:

As of interest to the President and you, I am attaching a detailed memorandum hereto concerning Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department.

As you are aware, the name of Harry Dexter White has been sent to Congress by the President for confirmation of his appointment as one of the two United States delegates on the International Monetary Fund under the Bretton Woods agreement. In view of this fact, the interest expressed by the President and you in matters of this nature, and the seriousness of the charges against White in the attachment, I have made every effort in preparing this memorandum to cover all possible ramifications. As will be observed, information has come to the attention of this Bureau charging White as being a valuable adjunct to an underground Soviet espionage organization operating in Washington, D. C. Material which came into his possession as a result of his official capacity allegedly was made available through intermediaries to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, his wife, Helen Witte Silvermaster, and William Ludwig Ullmann. Both Silvermaster and Ullmann are employees of the United States Treasury Department, reportedly directly under the supervision of White.

The information and documents originating in the Treasury Department were either passed on in substance or photographed by Ullman in a well-equipped laboratory in the basement of the Silvermaster home. Following this step, the material was taken to New York City by courier and made available to Jacob M. Golos, until the time of his death on November 27, 1943. Golos, a known Soviet agent, delivered this material to an individual tentatively identified as Gaik Ovakinian. Ovakinian you will recall was arrested some years ago as an unregistered agent of the Soviet Government and subsequently, by special arrangements with the Department of State, was permitted to return to the U.S.S.R.

After the departure of Gaik Ovakinian, Golos delivered his material to an individual who has been tentatively identified as Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein. Subsequent to the death of Golos, the courier handling material received from the Silvermasters and Ullmann delivered it through an unidentified

individual to Anotole Borisovich Gromov, who until December 7, 1945, was assigned as First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., when he returned to the U.S.S.R. Gromov had previously been under suspicion as the successor to Vassili Zubilin, reported head of the NKVD in North America, who returned to Moscow in the late Summer of 1944. This whole network has been under intensive investigation since November, 1945, and it is the results of these efforts that I am now able to make available to you.

I also feel that it is incumbent upon me at this time to bring to your attention an additional factor which has originated with sources available to this Bureau in Canada. It is reported that the British and Canadian delegates on the International Monetary Fund may possibly nominate and support White for the post of President of the International Bank, or as Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund. The conclusion is expressed that assuming this backing is forthcoming and the United States acquiescence, if not concurrence, resulting, White's nomination to this highly important post would be assured. It is further commented by my Canadian source that if White is placed in either of these positions, he would have the power to influence to a great degree deliberations on all international financial arrangements.

This source, which is apparently aware of at least some of the charges incorporated in the attached memorandum against White, commented that the loyalty of White must be assured, particularly in view of the fact that the U.S.S.R. has not ratified the Bretton Woods agreement. Fear was expressed that facts might come to light in the future throwing some sinister accusations at White and thereby jeopardize the successful operation of these important international financial institutions.

I thought you would be particularly interested in the above comments, which originated with sources high-placed in the Canadian Government, on the subject at hand.

With expressions of my highest esteem,

Sincerely yours,

Attachment

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: November 19, 1953

FROM: *W. J. [Signature]* Warren Olney III, Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

WO:HDK:hcp

SUBJECT: Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, et al.
Espionage-R

146-7-16-82

Gregory

I am enclosing herewith copies of summaries prepared in this Division with regard to the following individuals:

- ✓ Solomon Adler
- ✓ Virginius Frank Coe
- ✓ Irving Sigmund Friedman
- ✓ Harold Glasser
- ✓ Maurice Hyman Halperin
- ✓ Irving Kaplan
- ✓ Victor Perlo
- ✓ Abraham George Silverman
- ✓ Nathan Gregory Silvermaster
- ✓ William Henry Taylor
- ✓ William Ludwig Ullman

100-364197
 121-10046
 65-14323
 65-58748
 102-362138
 100-363633
 111-486
 63-88217
 131-10049
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It is requested that your Bureau examine these summaries to determine whether the material contained therein would reveal confidential sources of information of the Bureau or reveal any investigative technique.

Confirming the telephone conversation between Assistant Director Belmont and Mr. Foley of the Internal Security Section, it is requested that you furnish me with information concerning the dissemination made by your Bureau of reports to this Department and to other government agencies concerning Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Abraham George Silverman and Irving Sigmund Friedman. In this connection it would be appreciated if you would furnish the dates and the names of the departments and agencies and, where available, the persons to whom such reports were furnished. Dissemination of reports concerning the other persons named in this memorandum would appear to be covered by your memorandum of August 4, 1948, captioned as above, transmitted to the Attorney General by memorandum of August 12, 1948.

Since the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security has requested that this material be furnished to it on Monday morning, November 23, it would be appreciated if you would furnish your reply as expeditiously as possible.

22 ENCL

memo to add 11/30/53 R/L/awn
to AA Olney 11/3/53 ERT/awn

165-56402-4042

DEC 7 1953

Enclosure No. 134579

David C. Miller

[Handwritten signature]

SOLOMON ADLER

I. Dates of Employment at Treasury

December 7, 1936 to October 1, 1942

March 1, 1944 to May 11, 1950

From October 1, 1942 until March 1944, Adler served as the American Representative to the Chinese Stabilization Fund Board.

II. Key Derogatory Information

Whittaker Chambers, has stated that in 1936 or 1937, the name of one Solomon Adler, who was employed by the Treasury Department, was brought to his attention by a leading Communist. He stated that this Communist may have been J. Peters or Harold Ware. Adler was reportedly writing a weekly report for the Communist Party as to what transpired in Washington, D. C. Chambers stated that he has never seen Adler or never knew him personally, but that in 1935, White knowingly gave positions in the Treasury Department to Communists. He made particular reference to Solomon Adler and Harold Glasser.

In September 1939, Chambers furnished information concerning his Communist apparatus to Adolph A. Berle of the State Department. At that time, he stated that Solomon Adler was a Communist and sent weekly reports to the Communist Party.

Elizabeth T. Bentley, has stated that in late 1942 or early 1943, she heard through either Nathan Silvermaster or William Ullman that Solomon Adler, the United States Treasury Representative in Chung King, China, was working with their organization. She recalled that Silvermaster characterized Adler as an opportunist. Miss Bentley stated that she knew Adler to be a Communist Party member because his dues were among those collected by Silvermaster and turned over to her. She also stated that she thought a Chinaman by the name of "Chi" was working with Adler. (One Chao Tingoh, a former official of the Chinese Government and acquaintance of Adler, has been identified as a member of the Chinese Communist Party.) Miss Bentley recalled seeing official letters written by Adler to the Treasury Department in the home of Nathan Silvermaster. She also recalled that upon Adler's return from China, he wrote a report on the Chinese situation for the Russian Intelligence Service. Miss Bentley felt that Adler's main function was to influence the attitude of the Chinese and to procure whatever information he could.

A confidential informant stated that in 1941 Adler remarked that he was having difficulty with his finances because he was paying almost half of his income to the Communist Party.

ENCLOSURES

65-56402-4042

Adler has associated with Richard Coe, Nathan Silvermaster, Harold Glasser, George Silverman, Nathan Witt, John Abt, Charles Kramer, Laughlin Currie, John Service, Frank Coe, Victor Perlo, Irving Kaplan, Solomon Lischinsky, Harry Magdoff, and other known and alleged Communists.

III. Actions on Behalf of Subject by Harry Dexter White

Adler was interviewed for a position in the Department of Treasury by Harry Dexter White in August of 1936.

In 1943, he was given an excellent efficiency rating by Harry Dexter White.

A confidential informant, who was formerly a high official in the Communist Party, advised that while he did not know Adler personally, he did have knowledge of the fact that Adler was sent to China under White's direct orders.

VIRGINIUS FRANK COE

I. Dates of Employment with Treasury

1. June 20, 1934 to September 20, 1934, Economist Consultant, Secretary's Office, \$4,200 per annum.
2. June 1, 1936 to October 3, 1936, Economic Analyst and Principal Economist, Division of Research and Statistics, Office of the Secretary, \$6,000 per annum.
3. April 3, 1939 to September 25, 1939, Principal Economic Analyst, Division of Monetary Research, conducting independent research under Dr. Harry Dexter White, \$5,600 per annum.
4. August 13, 1940, to February 1, 1942, Assistant Director of the Division of Monetary Research, \$7,000 per annum.
5. February 16, 1945 to June 17, 1946, Director of Monetary Research, Division of Monetary Research, \$9,800 per annum.

Coe resigned his position with the Treasury Department to accept employment with the International Monetary Fund and remained there until December 3, 1952.

65-56402-4042

ENCLOSURE

II. Key Derogatory Information

In the spring of 1949 Whittaker Chambers advised Bureau agents that Frank Coe as well as his brother, Robert, were members of the Communist Party.

FBI investigation disclosed evidence that Frank Coe associated in varying degrees with the following persons named by Bentley and Chambers as Communists and/or persons engaged in espionage:

Sol Adler
Charles J. Coe
Lauchlin Currie
Chao'ing Chi
Harold Glasser
Bela Gold
Irving Kaplan
P. Bernard Nortman
Allan Rosenberg
Abraham George Silverman
Alexander Stevens
William Ludwig Ullman
Anatole and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster
George Shaw Wheeler
Harry Dexter White
Nathan Witt

Coe acknowledged acquaintanceship with all or nearly all of these persons on more than one occasion.

On January 30, 1946, Elizabeth Bentley advised Bureau agents that Frank Coe was one of the minor individuals who was supplying information to the Silvermasters during the period that she contacted the Silvermasters. Frank Coe would report to the Silvermasters in Washington, D. C., by letter and the Silvermasters would, in turn, report this information to her. It was Miss Bentley's opinion that Frank Coe also furnished information to the Silvermasters through Harry Dexter White. On July 31, 1948, Elizabeth Bentley before the House Committee on Un-American Activities named Frank Coe as a member of the Silvermaster group and stated that he was employed in the Treasury Department at the time she knew of him. She also stated that it was her understanding that Coe was a member of the Communist Party.

It was reported that the name Frank Coe, who was then Assistant to the Executive Director of the Board of Economic Warfare, was listed among the names of persons attending the Eighth Institute of Pacific

Relations at Mont Tremblant, P.Q., Canada, on December 4-14, 1942. Frank Coe, Assistant Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration, was listed as a delegate at the Ninth International Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations. The records of the Institute of Pacific Relations at New York City contain two letters from Coe, one of which requested a set of reports from the Institute of Pacific Relations Conference held in Hot Springs, Virginia, and indicated that Coe had attended this conference in the capacity of a government representative. The other letter advised that Coe was accepting an invitation to attend a private dinner at the Mayflower Hotel on December 1. These letters were dated January 29, 1945 and November 23, 1943, respectively.

In testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on December 1, 1952, at New York City, Coe declined to answer, under the protection afforded by the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution, whether he was engaged in espionage activity, whether he was a Communist or whether he knew individuals named by Elizabeth T. Bentley in her testimony before the HCUA in 1948, as members of a wartime espionage ring. Coe similarly declined to state whether he knew various individuals associated with the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Coe was reported as having attended and spoken at meetings of the International Labor Defense in approximately 1931 - 1933.

Miss Bentley advised that in the spring of 1943 Coe reportedly met an old Canadian comrade who was his counterpart on a joint United States-Canadian Board who desired to furnish information to the Russians through Coe. The identity of this Canadian has not yet been ascertained.

Coe refused to furnish information to the Senate Permanent Investigative Committee in June 1953 regarding whether he is or has been a Communist Party member or whether he engaged in espionage, relying on the Fifth Amendment.

Coe was reported to have been a member of the Communist Party controlled Washington Committee for Aid to China in the late 1930's or early 1940's.

III. Relationship with Harry Dexter White.

1. During August 1948 Harry Dexter White testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities that he knew Frank Coe very well and that he had tried to get Coe to leave his teaching position and come to the Department of the Treasury at the time World War II commenced.
2. Whittaker Chambers has furnished information that he learned from J. Peters, George Silverman, Harry Dexter White and probably Harold Ware of plans to bring Frank Coe from Canada where he was teaching so that he could be placed in the Treasury Department by White.
3. In May 1946 it was reported that Harry Dexter White had recommended Frank Coe for the post of Assistant Director of the Department of Research in the International Monetary Fund.
4. In the summer of 1946 it was reported that Frank Coe had paid off his debt to White with a bottle of cognac and the informant expressed the belief that the debt was incurred with respect to the question as to whether Coe would or would not go to the Monetary Fund.
5. Coe testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 13, 1948, in answer to charges made by Elizabeth Bentley, that he knew Harry Dexter White socially and had worked under his supervision in two different positions.
6. On April 30 and May 3, 1947, Harold Glasser advised Bureau agents that he had been recommended to Harry Dexter White by Frank Coe, a former classmate at the University of Chicago.
7. The files of the Federal Security Administration, Office of Administrator, reflect that in an employment application dated January 13, 1942, Coe listed White as a former supervisor at the Treasury Department from September 1940 to January 1942 and from April 1939 to September 1939 and also listed White as a reference on this same application.

IRVING SIGMUND FRIEDMAN

Dates of Employment at Treasury Department

Commenced employment on June 19, 1941, as an Economist, Division of Monetary Research. Promoted to position of Assistant Director of Monetary Research on June 2, 1945. Resigned on July 8, 1946, to accept a position as Chief of the United States and Canada Section of the Division of Research, International Monetary Fund.

White's Activities on Friedman's Behalf at the Treasury Department

Harry Dexter White advised on June 7, 1945, that he himself had brought Friedman to the Treasury Department approximately five or six years previously. Mr. Friedman's personnel file at the United States Embassy Department reflects that by letter dated May 22, 1941, White, Director, Monetary Research, Treasury Department, communicated with Friedman and asked whether Friedman would be interested in an economist research position in the Treasury Department. As a result of this inquiry, Friedman filed an application for employment and received an appointment as an Economist Analyst on June 30, 1941, in the Division of Monetary Research. Efficiency ratings contained in Friedman's personnel file indicate that Friedman worked under White's supervision in 1942, 1943 and 1944.

Key Biographical Information

Friedman advised Bureau agents on June 8, 1945, that he had served on the editorial board of "America" Magazine, but on June 16, 1953, in a six page sworn statement executed for the Passport Office, Department of State, he declared that his only connection with "America" was the contribution of a single article in the November, 1939, issue, the subject of which was Anglo-Japanese Relations.

It has been ascertained that Friedman contributed articles to "Pacific Affairs" and "Far Eastern Survey", publications of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Friedman was employed as a Research Associate by Edward G. Carter from May, 1938, to February, 1940, at the International Secretariat of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Nathan G. Silvermaster at one time described Friedman as being their Far Eastern man.

It was determined that Friedman had business and social contacts with William L. Ullman, Frank V. Coe, Harry Dexter White, Edward G. Carter and Nathan G. Silvermaster. Friedman had business contacts with Lanchlin Currie, Philip Jaffee, Andrew Roth, Owen Lattimore and John Stewart Service.

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November 16, 1953

HAROLD GLASSER

I. Dates of Employment at Treasury

Employed from November 23, 1936 to December 31, 1947.

1. Economic analyst, Division of Research and Statistics, salary \$3800.00 per year.
2. February 16, 1937, promoted to Senior Economic Analyst, Division of Research and Statistics, salary \$4600.00 per year.
3. June 1, 1938, transferred to Division of Monetary Research as Principal Economic Analyst, salary \$5600.00 per year.
4. November 16, 1938, designated Assistant Director, salary \$5600.00 per year.
5. August 1, 1939, salary increased to \$6500.00 per year.
6. June 15, 1940, services made available to State Department for special detail to Ecuador.
7. Services extended to Ecuadorian Government until January 29, 1942.
8. April 1, 1942, salary increased to \$6750.00 per year.
9. Borrowed by War Production Board from November 30, 1942 until January 10, 1943.
10. February 1943 in Algiers, North Africa serving as adviser on North African Affairs, Office of Foreign Territories in American Consulate, Algiers.
11. November 11, 1943, services requested by Lauchlin Currie for Foreign Economic Administration.
12. December 26, 1943, promoted to Chief Economist (Assistant Director) at salary of \$8000.00 per year.
13. May 1, 1944, demoted to Assistant Director of Monetary Research Division, at \$7500.00 per year. (Demotion explained by Harry Dexter White in order to avoid becoming involved with Civil Service classifications).
14. July 11, 1944 salary increased to \$8000.00 per year.
15. January 13, 1946, salary increased to \$9102.50 per year.

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ENCLOSURE

16. ✓ August 22, 1946, appointed Director of Monetary Research Division, salary \$10,000.00 per year.

II. Key Derogatory Information

Early in 1944, Elizabeth Bentley through arrangements made by Jacob M. Golos, former Soviet espionage agent who died November 27, 1943, and Earl Browder, held a meeting with representatives of what she describes as the Perlo Group, and learned that Harold Glasser was a member of this Group.

According to Bentley, Glasser in 1943-44, furnished to her general information from Treasury Department files and from Foreign Economic Administration files, which information she turned over to her Soviet superiors for transmittal to the Soviet Union. The information was particularly concerned with activities of the Treasury Department with respect to loans by the United States to foreign countries and information sent to the Treasury Department by the Foreign Economic Administration.

Whittaker Chambers claims to have met Glasser on two or three occasions pursuant to arrangements by J. Peters, a Communist Party underground functionary. Chambers states he was informed by Peters that Glasser was a Party member and could be trusted. Chambers does not claim that Glasser was a part of his espionage apparatus but had the general understanding that Glasser was a member of an underground cell.

Bentley claims that Alger Hiss took Glasser from the Perlo Group to become part of Hiss' own group.

37 ✓ With respect to a report which Bentley claims she received from Glasser in 1944, she first stated it was a report which he had prepared in the course of his duties at the Treasury Department. Subsequently, she stated it was her impression that this report was prepared by Glasser especially for the espionage apparatus.

On interview with agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Glasser admits knowing Victor Perlo, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Indig Ullman, Alger Hiss, Donald Hiss, John Abt, Charles Kramer, Donald Wheeler, Alan Rosenberg, Harry Magdoff, Sol Loshinsky, William Taylor, David Wahl, Henry Hill Collins, and other so-called radical and liberal friends. He denies ever having been a member of the Communist Party, although he admits having been solicited to join, primarily as a result of his activity on behalf of the Loyalist group in the Spanish Civil War. He also admits attending a number of Communist Party gatherings and meetings during the early 1930's.

In testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in April 1953, Glasser refused on grounds of possible self-incrimination to say whether he is a Communist or ever passed on information to unauthorized sources.

III. Relationship with Harry Dexter White

✓ A. Originally hired by White for employment in Treasury Department on November 23, 1936 on recommendation of Frank Coe. Worked in White's section and very closely with White including evenings and week ends. *marked 19*

✓ B. Secret Service Division, Treasury Department report and a report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation reflecting the results of a Hatch Act investigation concerning Glasser in 1941 received by White. No action recommended.

✓ C. Given an Excellent efficiency rating March 12, 1942, by William Ludwig Ullman and Harry Dexter White.

✓ D. - Given Excellent efficiency rating for period April 1, 1943 to March 31, 1944 by White.

✓ E. In interview with agents of Federal Bureau of Investigation Glasser claims his friendship with White deteriorated.

✓ F. Admits having first met the Silvermasters at the home of White.

MAURICE HYMAN HALPERIN

I. Dates of Federal Employment

1. The files do not reflect that subject was ever employed by the Treasury Department.
2. On October 2, 1941, appointed to the position of Social Science Analyst in the Division of Special Information, Latin Section, Office of Coordinator of Information.
3. On July 16, 1943, received a War Service Appointment as Assistant Chief, P-6, at \$5600 per annum, Office of Strategic Services, Research and Analysis, Latin America, Washington, D. C.
4. On October 1, 1945, received an appointment by transfer to the Department of State as Chief, P-8, at \$8750 per annum, Research and Analysis, Latin America, Washington, D. C.
5. Resigned on May 31, 1946 for reasons of ill health.

II. Key Derogatory Information

Maurice Halperin was the subject of a Special Committee investigation conducted by the Senate of the State of Oklahoma during 1941. This Special Committee recommended to the Senate of the Oklahoma Legislature that it recommend to the Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma that they discharge from the faculty Maurice Halperin, who was then on the faculty of that institution. On September 8, 1941, the Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma, stated that in their opinion Halperin's usefulness to the University had ended. Halperin received a sabbatical leave of absence from the University of Oklahoma during the school year of 1941-1942. Although the records concerning this investigation are general and vague, it is understood that Halperin's dismissal was brought about due to his Communistic tendencies and sympathies.

According to Elisabeth Bentley, Halperin was introduced to her by Jacob Golos in the latter part of 1942 in Washington, D. C. At this first meeting, Bentley discussed with Halperin and one Willard Park, the type of work the latter individuals were presently engaged in. Arrangements were made on this occasion whereupon Bentley would collect Communist Party dues from Halperin.

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A few weeks subsequent to this first meeting, Bentley met Halperin at the home of Mary Price in Washington, D. C. and arrangements were made at that time for Halperin to supply Bentley with certain information to which he had access. According to Bentley, Halperin, after this meeting, began to supply Golos with various types of information. This information was given to Mary Price, who in turn passed it on to Bentley. Several months later, Halperin gave this information directly to Bentley due to the fact that Mary Price became ill.

Bentley has also advised that on several occasions Halperin's wife, Edith, delivered information which Halperin had secured.

Regarding the type of information which was made available by Halperin, Bentley has advised that Halperin delivered mimeographed bulletins and reports prepared by the Office of Strategic Services on a variety of topics and also supplied excerpts from State Department cables to which Halperin evidently had access. According to Bentley, Halperin's contributions were gratefully received by Golos, who appeared to attach considerable importance to them.

According to Bentley, on several occasions Halperin had dinner with herself and Golos in New York City. Bentley continued to receive information from Halperin until December, 1944 at which time Halperin was still employed at the Office of Strategic Services.

On March 26, 1953, Halperin, appearing before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, claimed his privilege against self-incrimination when asked whether he now or ever had been a Communist or a "Red spy."

III. Relationship with Harry Dexter White

There is no indication that Halperin was ever in contact with Harry Dexter White.

IRVING KAPLAN

I. Dates of Employment at Treasury

Kaplan was employed by the Treasury Department as an Economic Adviser, Liberated Areas Problems, Division of Monetary Research, and on the date that he entered on duty, July 12, 1945, Kaplan was transferred to the Foreign Funds Control as Economic Adviser for a period not to exceed 120 days. He was assigned to the United States Group Control Council to Germany to assist in the carrying on of the Liberated Areas Program of the Treasury Department. On November 12, 1945, this detail in Germany was extended 120 days and was finally terminated on December 12, 1945.

Kaplan was subsequently transferred on May 12, 1946, from Economic Adviser, Division of Monetary Research, to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and he entered on duty with this agency on May 20, 1946 as an Economist.

II. Key Perogatory Information

According to Elizabeth Bentley, while serving as a courier for the espionage group headed by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, she learned that Irving Kaplan, while connected with the War Production Board, was supplying data, which Kaplan had obtained through this agency, to the Silvermaster espionage group. This information, according to Silvermaster, was channeled by Kaplan to the Silvermaster group through Abraham George Silverman.

According to Miss Bentley, Kaplan had been a member of the Perlo group prior to June 21, 1941, when Germany attacked Russia. Thereafter, he was contacted by the Silvermaster group and agreed to furnish information through that group, although he continued to pay his Communist Party dues through the Perlo group.

In the latter part of February or early March, 1945, Miss Bentley was advised by Victor Perlo that Irving Kaplan was paying his dues to the Perlo group. He complained, however, that Kaplan was not producing for this group, but rather that he was working with the "California Group", which Miss Bentley states was another name used to describe the Silvermaster group.

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Enclosure

According to Miss Bentley, Irving Kaplan furnished "production data" from the War Production Board to the Silvermaster group, consisting of "progress reports" and other notes.

Although Miss Bentley last contacted the Silvermaster group on September 14, 1944, she recalled hearing Kaplan's name mentioned by Victor Perlo during the many occasions of his complaining about the actions of the Silvermaster group.

Whittaker Chambers advised that he first knew Irving Kaplan as a fellow student at Columbia University during Chambers' freshman year in the fall of 1920; that while he knew Kaplan fairly well during this period, they were not close friends.

In the latter part of 1937, Chambers had begun to plan his break with the Communist Party and in order to establish the fact that there had been such a person as Whittaker Chambers, he decided to have the Communist Party apparatus in Washington place him in a United States Government job. Toward this end, Chambers requested Silverman to obtain a position for him in the United States Government as a "cover." Chambers stated that Silverman agreed and originally considered obtaining for Chambers a supervisor's job but subsequently decided that this would be too conspicuous a position. Silverman proposed a smaller job with the National Research Project at the Railroad Retirement Board. Silverman informed Chambers that the two directors of the National Research Project, Irving Kaplan and the other, whom Chambers believed to be a David Weinstone, were both Communist Party members. Upon Silverman's instructions, Chambers contacted Kaplan at his residence in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

At a meeting at Kaplan's apartment, Chambers and Kaplan discussed the problem of Chambers' employment with the United States Government and they also talked about the problem of Kaplan not telling Silverman that Chambers was not a European. Chambers stated he explained to Kaplan how members of the underground apparatus with which he was working thought that he, Chambers, was a European and that for the good of the apparatus they must continue to believe this. According to Chambers, Kaplan agreed not to reveal this deception. Chambers has further advised that he definitely told Kaplan that he was working in the Communist Party underground and from what Silverman said he understood Kaplan was doing the same.

In regard to his employment in the United States Government, Chambers stated that Kaplan advised him to make out some sort of list of experience of his former employment and he believed that after

he returned to Washington, Silverman took Chambers personally to the office of the Railroad Retirement Board to file an application. Chambers stated that within a matter of days, not more than a week after his contact with Kaplan, he had the position.

Kaplan appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on June 10, 1952, and refused to reply to pertinent questions regarding his activities or associations with various individuals including Elizabeth Bentley, Whittaker Chambers, Abraham George Silverman, David Weintraub, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Victor Perlo, and Harry Dexter White. He based his refusal upon the grounds that his answer might tend to incriminate and degrade him.

While on furlough, the result of being separated on January 31, 1947 from the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion with the discontinuance of this agency, Irving Kaplan was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on May 29, 1947. Kaplan, at this time, declined to be interviewed, advising the agents that he thought FBI interviews were ridiculous, charging intimidation, "witch hunt" and an attempt to get people to perjure themselves.

Irving Kaplan was again interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on March 22, 1949, and was found to be hostile in his attitude and would not answer any questions with the exception of answering charges made by Chambers concerning Kaplan's having given Chambers a job with the National Research Project. He stated no individual ever recommended Chambers for a job and that Chambers had the position before Chambers contacted Kaplan.



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III. Relationship with Harry Dexter White

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During the period from October 1946 to February 1947, Kaplan was in association on many occasions with White and on October 21, 1946, FBI agents observed Kaplan, Harry Magdoff, Edward Fitzgerald and Abraham George Silverman at the apartment of Harry Dexter White.

On August 15, 1947, White was interviewed by Bureau agents. On this occasion White stated that he knew Kaplan, Charles Kramer, Harry Magdoff and Victor Perlo solely on a social basis and stated he would be very much surprised to learn that these individuals had been involved in any activities of an espionage nature, that they were members of the Communist Party or were engaged in any Communist Party affairs.

On August 13, 1943, Harry Dexter White appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. In reference to Irving Kaplan, White said he used to play baseball and volley ball with Kaplan, but stated he did not think Kaplan ever worked with him or for him. He stated that he had a vague recollection that Kaplan might have worked for the Foreign Exchange Control, which he described as "sort of a subsidiary" of the Treasury Department.

VICTOR PERLO

I. Dates of Employment at Treasury

Employed at the Treasury Department from December 17, 1945 until March 27, 1947.

1. Transferred from the War Production Board to the Treasury Department as of December 17, 1945, as an Economic Analyst, Division of Monetary Research, at a salary of \$7,437.50.

2. Resigned from Treasury on March 27, 1947 to accept a position with the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees.

DID NOT MATERIALIZE. In 5-1947 went to work for Progressive Party.

II. Key Derogatory Information

In the early part of 1944, Elizabeth Bentley met with Perlo and other persons at the apartment of John Abt in New York City. At the time of this meeting, Bentley was engaged in important espionage work for the USSR and the aforementioned meeting was arranged by Earl Browder, then General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA. At this meeting, Victor Perlo and the others who were present discussed the various types of material and information which they could obtain by virtue of their employment in the United States Government for the purpose of delivering such information to Bentley to be transmitted to her Soviet principals in the espionage ring.

GRATUITO ASSUMPT

Subsequent to the aforesaid meeting, Perlo delivered to Bentley material which had been obtained by him and his associates through their employment in agencies of the United States Government. Such deliveries of material by Perlo were made on a number of occasions and at the apartment of Mary Price in New York City.

According to Whittaker Chambers, Perlo was a member of an underground Communist Party espionage ring in Washington, D. C., which was headed by Harold Ware. Chambers was first put in contact with this group in 1934 through arrangements made by J. Peters, his principal.

NO ESP

Katherine Wills, who was a member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia in 1933 and 1934, was interviewed by Bureau agents in the fall of 1944. She had been married to

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Victor Perlo and was divorced from him in June, 1943. During the time that she resided with her husband in Arlington, Virginia she had determined that he was a member of an underground Communist group, which included Nathan Witt, John Abt, Harry White, Harold Glasser, Harold Ware and others besides Perlo.

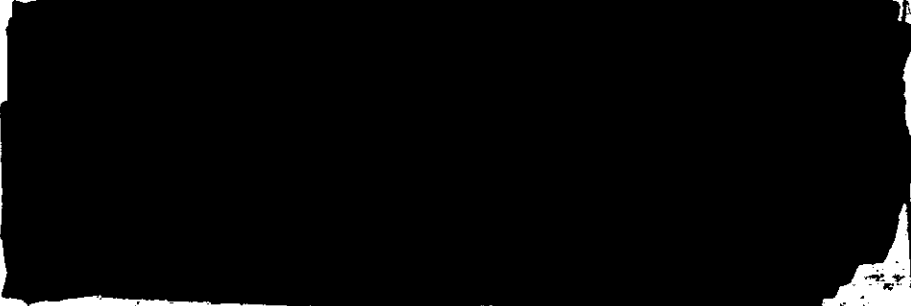
Did not have close

According to Nathaniel Weyl, Lenore Thomas Straus and Richard Vincent Gilbert, Perlo was a member of the Communist Party.

No he did not pay Perlo was a CP member!

III. Relationship with Harry Dexter White

1. At the time that Perlo became employed by the Treasury Department in December, 1945, Harry Dexter White was an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and had supervision over the Division of Monetary Research, in which Division Perlo was employed.
2. The files of the Treasury Department reflect a note concerning Perlo, which was exchanged between Virginus Frank Coe and Harry Dexter White, both of whom were engaged in Soviet espionage work, on March 6, 1945. The contents of this note were not available, but it is reported that an office memorandum was attached to it which states, "Mr. Coe has sent the attached note to Mr. White. He asked me to tell you to keep him on ice. Nothing doing now."

3. 

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ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Dates of Employment at Treasury Department

There is no evidence in the personnel records of the Department of Treasury that Silverman was ever officially employed there. Interview of Treasury Department officials substantiated this. However, it was ascertained that during part of 1941 and 1942 Silverman was serving as a consultant in the Foreign Funds Control of the Division of Monetary Research. The specific dates of this period of employment are not available.

White's Activities on Silverman's Behalf at the Treasury Department

In a miscellaneous personnel file located at the Department of Treasury is a letter dated July 10, 1941, from H. Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of Treasury to Mr. Murray Latimer, Chairman, Railroad Retirement Board, which states that Mr. White had reached an agreement with Mr. Latimer for the part-time loan of the services of Silverman from the Railroad Retirement Board "as Economist Consultant to Dr. White in connection with organizing the research and starting work for Foreign Funds Control."

Mr. Latimer upon interview advised that Silverman's temporary employment with the Treasury Department was arranged through Harry Dexter White who called Latimer and requested the loan of Silverman to the Foreign Funds Control of the Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department, in an advisory capacity. He further stated that it was a tentative loan which necessitated only several hours of work per week, and that Silverman was at no time detached from the Railroad Retirement Board.

Key Derogatory Information

Silverman's contacts with White were frequent and extended to social activities as well as business relations. According to Silverman and persons who came in contact with both individuals, a deep friendship existed between Silverman and White.

On August 30, 1948, Whittaker Chambers before the House Un-American Activities Committee described Silverman as a Communist and stated that he had discussed Silverman with Peter (J. Peters), identified as an important Russian Espionage Agent in the United States. He further testified on this same date before the Committee that he asked George Silverman to obtain Government employment for him after his (Chambers') decision to break with the Communist Party, and that

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Silverman had aided him in obtaining a job with an organization called the Federal Research Project or the National Research Project. In a signed statement executed by Chambers at Baltimore, Maryland, on December 9, 1948, Chambers stated "I also arranged meetings between Colonel Bykov, Harry Dexter White and George Silverman in Washington, D. C." Colonel Bykov has been identified as a Russian Espionage Agent. In a signed statement executed by Chambers on December 8, 1948, at New York, New York, Chambers stated that Colonel Bykov, possibly in the latter part of 1936, suggested purchasing gifts for Alger Hiss, Harry Dexter White and A. George Silverman. Three oriental rugs were thereafter purchased and sent to these individuals. Chambers also recalled introducing Colonel Bykov to Silverman sometime in 1937 in Washington, D. C., and that on the same day Chambers, Silverman and Bykov contacted Harry Dexter White. On December 23, 1948, at New York, New York, Chambers advised that Silverman's chief function was to keep his close friend, Harry Dexter White, "in line".

On November 30, 1945, Elizabeth Bentley at New York City advised that Silverman was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., and that after being assigned to the Pentagon as a civilian employee in 1942, Silverman began to bring documents to the home of Nathan G. Silvermaster. Bentley stated that she believed that Silverman was possibly under the impression that Silvermaster would read the documents, commit them more or less to memory and verbally pass on the contents to Earl Browder. She further stated that Silverman continued to supply material to the Silvermasters until at least September, 1944.

Mrs. Victor Perlo, divorced wife of Victor Perlo, (identified as a member of a Communist underground group in Washington, D. C.,) in a letter postmarked April 14, 1944, furnished a partial list of the Communist underground in Washington, D. C., on which was the name George Silverman of the Railroad Retirement Board. Upon subsequent interview by Bureau agents, Mrs. Perlo substantiated this fact.

John Laurence Donovan, a former employee of the NRA in Washington, D. C., self-admitted member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia from 1933 to 1936, on May 4, 1953, identified Silverman as having attended Communist Party meetings in Washington in 1944.

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER

Employment by Treasury Department

December 29, 1944 to
May 1, 1945

Transferred from Department of Agriculture to Procurement Division, Office of Surplus Property, Treasury Department, as Economist (Assistant Chief Planning Technician), \$6,500.

Transferred to the Department of Commerce.

Key Derogatory Information

According to Elizabeth Bentley, from mid-1941 to September 1944, she knew Silvermaster as head of an espionage group in the United States Government which furnished the Russians with information obtained from files to which members of the group had access. From the latter part of 1942 through the early part of 1943, Harry Dexter White was supplying Silvermaster and Ullmann with documents presumably obtained by White in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. OK

During the period covered by Bentley, William Ludwig Ullmann lived at Silvermaster's house in Washington and photographed numerous documents on microfilm for transmittal to the Russians. Other information was dictated to Bentley by Silvermaster and Ullmann. In addition, Silvermaster also furnished Bentley with carbon copies of Treasury correspondence from overseas personnel.

Silvermaster appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 4, 1948. He denied having been a spy or agent of any foreign government. However, he refused to answer on the ground of possible self-incrimination whether or not he had ever been a member of the Communist Party; whether or not he had furnished Bentley with documents from government files; and whether or not he had photographic equipment in the basement of his home in Washington for the purpose of photographing government documents. He likewise refused on constitutional grounds to state whether Ullmann was a member of the Communist Party.

Confidential informant in November 1950 advised that he had met Silvermaster during the early 1940's and that Alexander Trachtenberg had introduced Silvermaster to the informant as "a most trusted comrade." Another confidential informant advised in May 1951 that he had known Silvermaster in San Francisco during 1934 and that Silvermaster had admitted that he was one of the higher level of secret Communist Party leaders.

Silvermaster appeared before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on April 12, 1953, but refused to answer questions as to whether or not he was presently active as a Communist spy; whether he had been

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visited in Harvey Cedars, New Jersey by Soviet officials, and whether or not his partner, William Ludwig Ullmann had photographic equipment in his home in Harvey Cedars, New Jersey. He invoked his constitutional privilege with respect to whether or not he knew numerous persons including Alger Hiss, Harold Glasser, Elizabeth Bentley, George Silverman, Solomon Adler, and Laughlin Currie. OK

Relationship With Harry Dexter White

According to Elizabeth Bentley, Silvermaster's position in the Treasury Department was secured for him by Harry Dexter White. OK

Miss Bentley also advised that Mrs. Silvermaster, during the summer or fall of 1943, made arrangements to have Sonya Gold placed as Harry White's secretary, in order to expedite delivery of material. X

As was pointed out in an earlier part of this memorandum, White supplied Silvermaster and Ullmann with documentary material during the latter part of 1942 and the early part of 1943. OK

When Harry Dexter White testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in August 1948, he stated that he had met Silvermaster approximately 10 years prior to that date and had been in Silvermaster's home approximately six times. He further testified that in 1942 or 1943 Silvermaster had asked his assistance in clearing Silvermaster's name. White stated that Silvermaster supplied him with a ten to twenty page statement denying the charges against him and as a result White was convinced that Silvermaster was a loyal American. He stated that he thereafter asked Herbert Gaston, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to look into the charges. He added that he understood that Gaston did so and that Silvermaster was cleared, inasmuch as he returned to his job in Agriculture. OK

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

Employment by Treasury Department

January 3, 1941, to
June 4, 1941

Economic analyst, Division of
Monetary Research, Treasury Department

Resigned from the Treasury Department
on June 4, 1941, and from that date
until September 9, 1942, he served as
an alternate member of the Chinese
Stabilization Board. During seven
months of the period he was a prisoner
of the Japanese.

September 14, 1942, to
April 11, 1943

Reinstated as principal economic
analyst, Division of Monetary
Research, Treasury Department

April 11, 1943, to
December 14, 1946

Promoted to Assistant Director,
Division of Monetary Research
(In this capacity served in Wash-
ington, D. C., London, North Africa,
West Africa, France, Germany, Greece,
Poland and Czechoslovakia)
Resigned to accept employment with
International Monetary Fund

Employment by International Monetary Fund

December 16, 1946, to
March 20, 1950

Assistant Director of Operations
Department

March or April, 1950, to
May 1, 1953

Assistant Director of Latin American,
Middle Eastern and Far East Department

May 1, 1953, to date

Assistant Director, Middle East
Department

Key Derogatory Information

Elisabeth Bentley has stated that although she did not know Taylor personally, she heard of him through the Silvermasters; that he was a Communist Party member who paid his dues to the Silvermasters; and that he had supplied Silvermaster with written and oral information which he secured from the Treasury Department; that Taylor prepared a report on

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conditions in China which he made available, probably to Silverman, but possibly to Silvermaster. Taylor has denied these charges. Miss Bentley also stated that William Ludwig Ullman or William Henry Taylor had been one of the persons who had been designated to speak to Virginus Frank Coe regarding his lack of cooperation with the Silvermaster group.

Information was furnished the FBI in October, 1939, by another government agency in Honolulu that "William H. Taylor, Assistant Professor, University of Hawaii, was reported to be a bona fide member of the Communist Party and to hold an official membership. Is a personal friend of Reinecke." Upon recontact in 1952, the source of this information was not identifiable by the agency which had furnished the information originally. Taylor, who was an Associate Professor of Economics at the University of Hawaii intermittently from 1930 to 1940, has admitted knowing Reinecke, who was convicted in Hawaii on June 19, 1953, of conspiracy to violate the Smith Act.

Taylor is alleged to have been active with Reinecke in organizing in Hawaii an "Inter-Professional Association," which was described by an individual who attended one meeting as being pro-Communist. Taylor has admitted membership in this association.

Taylor has been described as favoring Communist China, as commenting favorably concerning Communism, espousing the cause of Russia from 1931 to 1933, and as advocating the overthrow of the landed peoples and the direction of the country by the "workers", although his exact remarks could not be recalled by the informants.

The file does not disclose any other information that Taylor was a Communist Party member.

At hearings before the McCarran Committee inquiring into the official transfer by the Treasury Department to the Soviet Government of monetary plates for the printing of Allied marks for use in the German occupation, testimony was elicited from former Under Secretary of the Treasury Daniel W. Bell and Mr. Alvin W. Hall, Director, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, that in addition to themselves and Harry Dexter White, Taylor occasionally participated in the negotiations concerning the release of the currency plates. However, Taylor's role in the negotiations did not appear from the testimony to be significant. In this connection, Elisabeth Bentley advised the Bureau in October, 1953, that, to the best of her knowledge, Taylor had not been involved in the unsuccessful efforts in which the Silvermaster Group had engaged, prior to the institution of formal negotiations by the Russians to obtain these plates, to secure for photographing samples of American occupation currency which was to be used in Germany.

Taylor is the subject of a continuing investigation under Executive Order 10422, which established a loyalty program for United States citizens employed in the United Nations and specialized agencies.

Relationship With Harry Dexter White

The file on Taylor contains the following information concerning possible efforts on White's part to secure employment for Taylor in the Treasury Department:

Elisabeth Bentley has stated that it was apparent to her, from conversations she heard in the Silvermaster home, that one of White's most valuable assets as far as the Silvermaster group was concerned was White's ability to place in the Treasury Department those individuals whom the group was anxious to have assigned there. Among individuals in this category she named William Taylor.

There is also information that when Taylor returned to the University of Hawaii in 1951 and was questioned concerning Elisabeth Bentley's charges, he stated that he had been at a social gathering in Washington at which White was present and at which Taylor mentioned that he had been studying Japanese and "it was believed that White assumed that Taylor knew the Japanese language and the Japanese customs and was instrumental in having him appointed to the Treasury Department."

During the course of an interview with the FBI on May 29, 1947, Taylor stated that he first met Harry Dexter White while the latter was connected with the Treasury Department, and that he also met William Ludwig Ullman at the Treasury Department. In this connection the Treasury Department files contain a letter dated December 12, 1940, addressed to Taylor in care of American Express Company in New York City and signed "Ludwig Ullman" which reads as follows:

Dear Bill:

Mr. White wants me to get in touch with you and tell you to report to work as soon as possible. This is a bit unorthodox since your appointment has not been formally approved, but White has been verbally advised that it will be O. K.

However, during the course of the same interview, Taylor advised that he was placed in a position in the Treasury Department through Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, whom he had met at the University of California in 1928 and who was in his graduating class. Taylor listed Silvermaster as one of his references in an undated application in the files of the Treasury Department, and Silvermaster recommended him "without any hesitancy."

On December 1, 1952, White testified before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Internal Security Laws, that he believed he first met Harry Dexter White in the early part of 1940 when he visited White in the Treasury Department in an effort to ascertain if the Division of Monetary Research issued any publications dealing with Far Eastern affairs so that he could be put on the mailing list of the government agencies issuing such publications. When asked how well he came to know White after that, Taylor stated: "He was the Director of the Division where I was employed at that time. I knew him personally, that is, in almost daily contact, during the period from 1940 to January, 1941, when I joined the Treasury Department, until the end of 1946, when I left the Treasury Department, except for those periods of time that I served abroad for the Treasury Department."

The only information in the files concerning the circumstances under which Taylor obtained employment with the International Monetary Fund which indicates possible action by White on Taylor's behalf is a statement made to the FBI by Andrew Overby, Assistant Treasurer, Treasury Department, that in December, 1946, Taylor became connected with the International Monetary Fund at the request of the late Harry Dexter White.

In May, 1944, White was interviewed by the Bureau concerning Taylor, and he described Taylor as "entirely loyal," able and industrious, and stated that Taylor had handled many important assignments for the Treasury Department.

Taylor received an excellent efficiency rating for the period April 1, 1943, to March 3, 1944, signed by Harry Dexter White. His efficiency report for the period September 15, 1942, to March 31, 1943, which was also excellent, was reviewed by Harry Dexter White.

November 16, 1953

WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN

I. Dates of Employment at Treasury

Employed at the Treasury Department from February 16, 1939, until March 21, 1947, with military leave of absence being granted during World War II.

1. Transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Treasury Department on February 16, 1939, as an economic analyst, Division of Monetary Research, at a salary of \$3800.00 per year.
2. On January 1, 1942, promoted to Principal Economic Analyst in the Division of Monetary Research at a salary of \$5600.00 per year.
3. On March 6, 1943, began military furlough, and at the time of leaving was earning \$5600.00 per year.
4. Returned from military furlough on October 15, 1945, and resumed his occupation at the Treasury Department at a salary of \$7,175.00 per year.
5. Resigned on March 21, 1947, and at that time was earning \$8,179.50 per year.

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II. Key Derogatory Information

Beginning in about August, 1941 and continuing up until at least September, 1944, Elizabeth Bentley had personal knowledge that Ullman was engaged in securing official Government documents and other information to be transmitted through her to Jacob M. Golos.

Ullman was a member of a Soviet espionage ring in Washington, D. C. He lived at the home of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, and other members of this espionage group included Silvermaster, his wife, Abraham Silverman, Harry Dexter White and others.

Ullman was proficient in document photography and an elaborate photographic laboratory was set up in the basement of the Silvermaster residence.

Ullman was drafted into the United States Army in 1943 and, subsequent to receiving a commission in the Air Corps, he was assigned to the Pentagon through the efforts of Abraham Silverman. In the summer of 1943 a steadily increasing volume of material was obtained by Ullman and by Silverman from the Pentagon which was subsequently photographed and turned over to Bentley. Through conversations with Ullman and Silvermaster, Bentley learned that the material which was being supplied by Ullman and Silverman included data on the following: aircraft production figures, allocation and deployment of aircraft, results of testing of aircraft, personnel data concerning important air force officers, data concerning the construction of the B-29, data concerning the approximate schedule of D-Day, allocation and development of tanks, guns and motorized equipment, and similar technological and strategic information.

According to Bentley, Ullman was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C.

On August 10, 1948, Ullman appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and testified that he knew White well, and that he knew Silvermaster since 1935 and had resided with him since 1938. Ullman denied having assisted Silvermaster in taking pictures of Government documents in the basement of Silvermaster's home, and further denied furnishing Army documents to Silvermaster. Claiming protection under the Fifth Amendment, Ullman refused to testify if he had set up a photographic lab in Silvermaster's home and also refused to answer whether or not he was or had ever been a member of the Communist Party. He also refused to testify whether he had any photographic equipment at that time (1948) in Silvermaster's home at Harvey Cedars, New Jersey.

III. Relationship With Harry Dexter White

1. Originally hired by White for employment in the Treasury Department as an economic analyst in 1939. White was Ullman's immediate superior in the Division of Monetary Research.
2. On January 1, 1942, while still under the supervision of White Ullman was promoted to Principal Economic Analyst.
3. On November 9, 1940, a communication was addressed to Ullman's Selective Service Board by the Treasury Department under the signature of H. D. White requesting deferment for Ullman.
4. On August 13, 1948, Harry Dexter White appeared as a witness before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He testified that Ullman had previously worked under his direction in the Treasury Department and that he knew him well. He described Ullman as a friend whom he had personally hired to a position with the Treasury Department. White stated that Ullman was very interested in photography and that on occasion the latter had done photographic work for him which was excellent in quality.

Director, FBI (134-435)

1/19/54

SAC, New York (65-14603)

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY
ESPIONAGE - R

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Rebunair-tel dated 10/26/53 in the case entitled,
"HARRY DEXTER WHITE, ESP-R". (u)

During the review of ELIZABETH BENTLEY's book,
"Out of Bondage", which is being conducted as per instruc-
tion in referenced air-tel, it became necessary to prepare
an index of the book in order that information concerning
various subjects mentioned therein could be correlated.
Also in the course of the preparation of this index it was
believed advisable to index certain items of the subject
matter dealt with by BENTLEY in the book as well as
organizations, government departments, etc., noted therein. (u)

Forwarded herewith to the Bureau are ten copies
of this index. It is suggested that copies of this index
be retained in the Bureau's "GREGORY" case file and the
individual case file on BENTLEY and that additional copies
be retained with copies of the book in the Bureau's possession
for ready reference. (u)

Two copies of this index are being forwarded here-
with to the New Orleans office, one copy of which is to be
retained in BENTLEY's file and the other maintained with
the copies of "Out of Bondage", which has been forwarded to
the New Orleans office. (u)

Four copies of this index are being forwarded here-
with to the Washington Field office, one copy of which is to
be retained in the WFO file on the "GREGORY" case and the
three additional copies are for use with the book, "Out of
Bondage" for ready reference. (u)

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During a review of the book, "Out of Bondage" by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, for the purpose of channelizing information contained therein to case files of individuals, the following index was prepared. Names set out herein in parenthesis are code names by which the various individuals were known to BENTLEY or nicknames by which she refers to the individual. (u)

In some instances she referred to individuals by pseudonyms to conceal their real identity for various reasons. In most of these instances the correct name has been ascertained through an examination of Miss BENTLEY's manuscript for the book. In those instances the pseudonyms is set out in parenthesis preceded by an asterisk and reference is made to the correct name of the individual. (u)

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(u)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman

DATE: August 19, 1954

FROM : A. H. Belmont

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/23/83 BY SP-5/ajj/ste

- Tolson _____
- Boardman _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Harbo _____
- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Sizoo _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

SUBJECT: **NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was., ET AL**
ESPIONAGE - R

The Internal Security Division of the Department has been considering what action can be taken against the Silvermaster subjects and those related to them under the new Immunity Bill which is expected to be signed by the President in the immediate future.

Pursuant to their request, Supervisors W. A. Branigan and E. R. Tully conferred today with Mr. Thomas Hall and Mr. L. Broome, who is in charge of the Departmental attorneys considering the case.

At the outset, Hall and Broome explained that their consideration of the Silvermaster case was predicated on making a prosecutable case for conspiracy to violate the wartime espionage statutes. They stated they considered two separate conspiracies exist, the first involving Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his associates, and the second involving the Perlo group. They stated they had examined the Bureau's reports looking to determine who would be the best witness and could involve the most subjects. They also stated they considered who would be the most likely to be willing to accept immunity in exchange for his testimony. In their opinion the evidence that Elizabeth Bentley could give would make a technical case but it would be necessary to corroborate her statements to bring the case to trial. It was their opinion that they would have a wider latitude of proof and it would be easier to establish a conspiracy to violate the espionage statutes than it would be to establish a substantive violation of the Act.

Mr. Broome stated that as a result of their consideration they had come up with four prime subjects in the Silvermaster group to whom the Immunity Bill might be applied. They are:

ATTACHMENT

RECORDED -55

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EX-103

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ESP/SSG
J. DeLoach

- 1) William Ludwig Ullman. Their analysis reflected that Ullman was next to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster in knowledge of the operations of the group. They indicated they would be reluctant to give him immunity but because of his over-all knowledge and the fact that he could involve the greatest number of subjects, he was of primary consideration.
- 2) Abraham George Silverman. They stated that Silverman was a good target because of his connection with the Treasury Department employees, principally Harry Dexter White. They stated he also would have good knowledge of the over-all operations of other subjects.
- 3) Sonie Gold. They stated that she was planted in the Treasury Department, according to Bentley, to act as a courier for Harry Dexter White and, therefore, would also have excellent knowledge, particularly concerning White.
- 4) Earl Browder. They stated he would have over-all knowledge of both the Silvermaster and the Perlo organizations. They felt any decision to grant him immunity would be a policy decision which necessarily would have to be made by the Attorney General because of the controversial nature of Browder.

In addition to the above four, they mentioned the following as persons to whom the Bill also could be applied:

- 1) Lee Pressman. With regard to him, they stated he could probably give background information concerning the Communistic affiliations of the Silvermaster and Perlo groups. They stated that quite probably he could give testimony linking the individuals with the old Ware group. They pointed out that he has ostensibly cooperated and has testified before a Congressional committee but they felt that Pressman has not been wholly cooperative and his knowledge would be more extensive than he claimed.

- 2) Alexander Koral. They pointed out that he also ~~has~~ cooperated but that they felt his cooperation, too, is limited.
- 3) Joseph Katz. They observed that he would have ~~excellent~~ knowledge of the espionage operations since he was Bentley's superior. They observed that he is presently out of the country and the Bureau has made efforts to cause his return.

With respect to the Perlo group, they stated their considerations reflected that Edward Fitzgerald was the most likely person to whom the Bill could be applied. They pointed out he had good over-all knowledge of the Perlo operations; that the Bureau had obtained information that he did not like Victor Perlo, and that he is presently unemployed. They also stated that Harry Magdoff is a good possibility. They stated he had good knowledge and was present at the original meeting of the Perlo group in the apartment of John Abt in New York City in 1944.

Hall and Broome requested to know what the Bureau thought concerning possible persons to whom the Bill might be applied. It was explained to them that this appeared to be a question relating to prosecution and is not within our province. It was stated the Bureau would not make recommendations as to persons to whom the Bill could be applied. Hall stated he appreciated the Bureau's position and that he understood that the responsibility for selecting an individual or individuals was solely that of the Department. Broome pointed out that they were seeking a short cut to making their decisions and if the Bureau had any facts which would aid in arriving at a decision, the Department would appreciate them. We again pointed out that the Bureau would not recommend individuals for consideration and that this was the Department's responsibility.

To assist them, Mr. Hall specifically requested the following investigations:

- J
- 1) That the Bureau make immediate check to determine the whereabouts of the above-mentioned individuals;
 - 2) That we check and furnish available information concerning the physical and financial conditions of the above persons;
 - 3) That the Bureau furnish any information which would indicate that any of the above individuals had had a change of attitude and might be desirous of cooperating with the Government.

It was also specifically requested that the Bureau give consideration to approaching Joseph Katz in Israel for the purpose of acquainting him with the Immunity Bill and sounding him out as to whether he would return to the United States if immunity from prosecution were offered.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Hall pointed out that the consideration of the Silvermaster case is one of the most important things over in the Department at the present time. He stated that he has been directed to prepare a statement for the Department, which statement he indicated will be released at the time the Bill is signed by the President. He advised he had been instructed to have this statement prepared by this afternoon and he indicated it was his own belief that the Bill would be signed by the President tomorrow. Hall did not indicate what kind of statement the Department planned to make. He requested that the Bureau give priority to the inquiries to be made and advised that the Department probably would want to proceed sometime early next week.

OBSERVATIONS AND BUREAU POSITION:

When we first learned about the passage of the Immunity Bill and the Departmental consideration being given to the Silvermaster case, we immediately commenced our own analysis of the Silvermaster subjects to see which, in our opinion, represented the best possibilities. The memorandum of analysis is attached.

Our own analysis reflects that we consider William Ludwig Ullman, Abraham George Silverman and Sonie Gold as persons who might be granted immunity in the light of the provisions of this Act. However, considering all factors involved we believe that the most likely persons to talk and cooperate with the Government is William Ludwig Ullman. This has been our conclusion for sometime and we have previously developed sources who have attempted to get close to Ullman.

Concerning Silverman, the Bureau agrees with the Department insofar as Silverman has a comprehensive knowledge of the espionage apparatus involved and would be in a position to corroborate most of Bentley's testimony; however, due to Silverman's advanced age and considering the fact that he has what appears to be a serious heart ailment, it is not considered likely that he would be the type of individual to whom immunity would appeal.

With respect to Sonie Gold, it must be pointed out Bentley's allegations do not indicate her degree of involvement in the espionage apparatus is as great as some of the other subjects involved. For this reason plus the fact that she has not refused to testify on the grounds that she might incriminate herself before any proceedings to date would indicate that she is not a good candidate to offer immunity to. Since immunity cannot be offered to a person until he has refused to testify on the grounds of self incrimination, we do not consider Sonie Gold as a very good prospect.

Our analysis of the Silvermaster case did not take into consideration the possibility of granting immunity to Earl Browder, Alexander Koral, and Lee Pressman since they are not considered principal subjects in the Silvermaster or Perlo groups. Since the Department has seen fit to advance their names as prospects for consideration under the Immunity Bill, we feel that the following comments are applicable to their cases.

Earl Browder's involvement in this case goes back to Bentley's allegation that in November, 1943, Golos informed Bentley that through Browder, he had made contact with a group

in Washington, D. C. After the death of Golos, Browder arranged for the meeting between Bentley and the members of the Perlo group in John Abt's apartment. There is no doubt that Browder has a wealth of information. Browder in the past had indicated that he would be willing to cooperate with the Government. He has never done so. He has always taken the position that he knew nothing about espionage and he was a political leader of a political party. Bentley's information and other information would definitely refute this. Our stand on Browder's cooperation has always been a firm one. He is a scheming, tricky and intelligent individual. He is an extreme, egotist, and would probably be willing to take advantage of any promise of immunity to give as little information as possible. It is our feeling that the only way for Browder to get immunity would be for him to sit down and tell the FBI everything. It is questionable that an offer of immunity should be extended to him.

As to Lee Pressman, we did not consider him in our analysis since he is not a principal subject in the case and figures only on the fringe. Our estimate of him is that he is a no-good individual, extremely tricky and his previous cooperation was half-hearted. If possible extending immunity to him should be avoided.

Alexander Koral is considered a poor prospect in this matter since from our knowledge of him, his implication in the Silvermaster case is rather vague and there are other individuals who we know have a comprehensive knowledge of this case who would make better candidates for an immunity offer. In view of this, our analysis does not comment on Koral and we do not consider him a likely prospect for an immunity offer.

Concerning the Department's request that consideration be given to approaching Joseph Katz to determine if he would be willing to return to the United States if immunity would be granted; the following should be noted:

Katz is presently in Israel and has now become an Israeli citizen. We have previously conducted extensive inquiries seeking to get Katz to come within the jurisdiction of the Bureau so that he could be apprehended and prosecuted. As things now stand, the chances of having Katz voluntarily come to the United States are practically nil. There should be no objection to making inquiries to see if an approach ~~could~~ could be made to Katz as was suggested by the Department. The probability that he will accept such an offer appears to be remote.

the Dept.

Hall and Broome also advanced the names of Edward Fitzgerald and Harry Magdoff as individuals to whom immunity might be offered in connection with the Perle group. In our analysis we considered both Fitzgerald and Magdoff in the light of the Immunity Bill, and it is our opinion that there is no reason to believe that Fitzgerald would be more likely to talk than any of the other subjects in the Perle group. Fitzgerald attended the meeting at Abt's home wherein the conspiracy was formed, and there is no doubt that he could furnish considerable information to corroborate Bentley. However, since there is no indication that he is a more likely prospect than any of the others involved, it is our opinion that we should consider him for prosecution rather than grant him immunity under this Act. We also considered Harry Magdoff in connection with the Immunity Bill but concluded that there were better prospects than Magdoff since from Bentley's allegations, it is our understanding that his knowledge of the espionage apparatus is not nearly as comprehensive as many of the others involved. Although Magdoff was in attendance at the meeting in John Abt's apartment, Bentley advised that he only furnished meager information; therefore, in our opinion he is not a likely prospect for immunity in this matter.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) It is not considered sound for the Bureau to recommend to the Department persons in the Silvermaster case who should be considered under the Immunity Bill. We have previously furnished the Department complete facts available to us concerning the many subjects involved. A decision as to who should be proceeded against utilizing the Immunity Bill is solely one for the Department. If you agree, this stand will be incorporated in a letter which should be sent to the Department.

8/19
Benny Davis
JR

8/19
Belmont
done
Q

(2) It is believed that we should put the Department on notice at this time that the Bureau's position in this matter is that if any individual begins to talk, that person should be turned over to the Bureau for interrogation and so that we can exploit his knowledge. If you agree, we will make known this position in a letter to the Department.

8/19/54
attached + sent
HAW

(3) Relative to the Department's request for investigation relative to the whereabouts of the individual subjects, their present attitude and their physical and financial condition, a teletype is attached instructing the field to ascertain the present address of these persons but to limit any action on the other points to any information contained in the files which has not previously been reported. We will advise the Department by letter that we are making these inquiries.

8/19
Belmont
done
Q

(4) It will be noted that Mr. Hall indicated that the Department was preparing a statement for release at the time the Immunity Bill is signed by the President. Belmont advised Mr. Hall this afternoon that while a statement by the Department is a matter for the Department to decide, it would be well to consider whether a statement prior to action under the statute might not drive the subjects under consideration into hiding and make them unavailable for subpoena. I also suggested that if and when the Department makes a release

consideration should be given to a phrasing which would encourage persons who have valuable information on subversive and espionage matters, but who have heretofore been fearful of self-incrimination, to come to the FBI so that their desire to cooperate under the statute can be brought to the attention of the Attorney General. I pointed out, from the Department's standpoint, this would be preferable to such persons going to Congressional Committees. Mr. Hall stated these observations would receive the attention of the Department.

(5) The Department requested that the Bureau consider an approach to Joseph Katz to determine whether he would be willing to come back to the United States if granted immunity under this bill. In this regard, it is not believed the Bureau should attempt to arrange an approach as indicated by the Department. Such an approach, if to have any weight, would have to be worked out by the State Department since Katz is in Israel and is an Israeli citizen. It is, therefore, recommended that we advise the Department we have no objection to any action they may undertake to considering an approach to Joseph Katz.

8/19
Benig
dwb
Q

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *WKS*

DATE: August 19, 1954

FROM : W. A. Branigan *WAB*

SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was., ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

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12/21/88 3042 pw+1VA
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/23/83 BY SP-5 [signature]

SYNOPSIS: Analysis of instant case in light of provisions of Immunity Bill indicates subjects could be called before Federal Grand Jury and, after being granted immunity, could: 1) refuse to answer pertinent questions and be held in contempt of court; 2) answer truthfully and corroborate the testimony of Elizabeth Bentley, thus opening the possibilities for successful prosecution of several subjects; 3) answer falsely and be subject to possible perjury charges. Review of instant case indicates twelve principal subjects in best position to corroborate Bentley's allegations and/or furnish valuable intelligence information relating to Silvermaster and Perlo espionage groups. Brief writeups relating Bentley's allegations against each one of the twelve principal subjects set out and comments set forth as to the desirability of offering them immunity. Considering we do not wish to offer either Silvermaster or Perlo immunity from prosecution, William Ludwig Ullman would appear to be the most logical subject to whom immunity could be offered.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

This is for your information.

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ESP SEC [signature]

DETAILS: The purpose of this memorandum is to analyze this case in the light of the provisions of the Immunity Bill.

Briefly, the Immunity Bill provides that in proceedings relating to national defense, witnesses before Congressional committees, United States courts or Federal grand juries can be granted immunity from prosecution after pleading their answers to certain questions might incriminate them. A United States attorney can, with the approval of the Attorney General, petition the United States Court to instruct a witness to testify and, upon order of the court, such witness cannot be excused from testifying on the grounds that it might incriminate him. Under the Immunity Bill subjects in instant case could be called before a Federal grand jury and; 1) if, after being granted immunity, they refused to testify, they could be held in contempt of court; 2) they could agree to cooperate and while free from prosecution themselves, their testimony could corroborate Elizabeth Bentley's allegations, thus opening up the possibility of successful prosecution of these subjects; 3) they might agree to talk and thereafter give perjured testimony which could result in prosecutions for perjury.

As you know, in 1945 Elizabeth Bentley furnished information at length concerning her own activities as well as the activities of others in Soviet espionage. Bentley related her courier activities in connection with Soviet espionage under the direction of several principals, the first being Jacob M. Golos. Through Golos, Bentley came in contact with a parallel of Soviet espionage in New York City and Washington, D. C., which was furnishing information obtained from United States Government agencies. One of the groups in Washington, D. C., was described by her as the "Silvermaster Group," headed by Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. The other group was described by her as the "Perlo Group," headed by Victor Perlo. Among Bentley's principals were Olga Pravdina, formerly Amtorg Trading Corporation employee, and Anatoli Gromov, former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C.

Following is a brief writeup on those subjects known to Bentley who would seem to be in the best position to corroborate her testimony and who should be able to furnish considerable information of value relating to the operations of the Silvermaster and Perlo Groups. Comments are set forth as to the desirability of offering immunity to these individuals. Not all members of the Silvermaster and Perlo networks are included herein since our aim is to limit the scope of this analysis to those we consider are in the best position to corroborate Bentley's allegations if induced to testify. Since the allegations herein relate to wartime espionage, no statute of limitations is involved.

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER - *summary of*
D.C. NS

In August, 1941, Golos informed Bentley he had several meetings with a representative of a Soviet group in Washington but due to his heart, could not make the trip. He requested Bentley to proceed to Washington and contact Mrs. Helen Silvermaster, a member of that group. She made the trip and contacted Mrs. Silvermaster and then began regular trips to Washington. On these trips she contacted the Silvermasters and received espionage material in the form of typewritten notations from the Silvermasters and from Ludwig Ullman, another member of the espionage group who lived with the Silvermasters. From remarks from these two men, Bentley gradually realized that other persons were furnishing information to them. In 1942, Golos furnished Bentley with instructions for the group as to the nature of the information desired; and in late 1942, Golos gave her typewritten instructions in the Russian language furnished by "Charlie," Golos' superior, which she delivered to Silvermaster. In late 1942, Ullman obtained a camera and began photographing material for Bentley, giving her the developed negative rolls which she furnished to Golos. In turn, Golos would use a viewer to examine the negatives before passing them on to his superior, thus keeping himself aware of all information being passed. On occasions, Silvermaster actually dictated information to Bentley and in 1944, she personally witnessed the photographing of documents in the Silvermaster basement. She also obtained carbon copies of letters usually from Treasury Department employees reporting on conditions outside the United States. Occasionally, Silvermaster brought home entire files from the Board of Economic Warfare and he and Ullman would decide which portions would be photographed. From conversation, Bentley became aware that Abraham George Silverman of the Railroad Retirement Board also was giving information although he believed Silvermaster read the information and orally passed it to Earl Browder of the Communist Party and was not aware the documents were being photographed. She also learned that Harry Dexter White of the Treasury Department and Lauchlin Currie, former Administrative Assistant to the President of the United States, were furnishing information. Bentley also became aware of information furnished by Solomon Adler, United States Treasury representative in Chungking, China, which information came from White. She also knew of William Taylor who obtained employment in the Treasury Department through White and

supplied both oral and written information from the Treasury Department to Silvermaster. In the late Summer of 1943, the volume became so great that Ullman stopped developing the film and passed undeveloped film to Bentley. In the Fall of 1943, the group desired to place a secretary in White's office to facilitate transmission of information, and on the recommendation of the Communist Party functioning in Washington, Sonia Gold was so placed. She copied documents from White's office and delivered notes to the Silvermasters. In the Spring of 1944, Bela (Bill) Gold, husband of Sonia entered the group and furnished information from his position with the Foreign Economic Administration. Anatole Volkov, son of Mrs. Silvermaster by her first marriage, on occasions would proceed from Washington to New York to deliver material from Bentley to his parents.

OBSERVATION:

From a review of the above information, it appears Silvermaster and his wife were fully aware of the operations of this ring in Washington, and if they testified about their activities, would involve a great number of persons and would substantiate the testimony of Elizabeth Bentley. However, due to Silvermaster's position as the head of this ring, it would appear more desirable to attempt to convict him of the substantive charge of wartime espionage which possibility would exist in the event another person familiar with the network substantiated Bentley's testimony. The same reasoning would also apply to Mrs. Silvermaster with the additional fact that, if she did testify, her testimony could not be used against her husband.

BUSINESS:

Partner in a company operating as Ullman and Silvermaster, Builders, at residence address.


RESIDENCE:

87th Street, on the beach front
Harvey Cedars, New Jersey

WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN - Summary

Bentley advised that Ullman lived at Silvermaster's home in Washington in 1941, and both of them gave her information for transmittal to the Russians. In the Fall of 1942, Ullman acquired a camera and became quite proficient in document photography and started photographing documents taken from Government files. In 1942 and 1943, Bentley learned from conversations that Harry Dexter White was furnishing documents which were brought to the Silvermaster home by Ullman or Silverman. Late in the Summer of 1943, the flow of documents increased to the point where Ullman photographed the material but did not develop it. He furnished Bentley with undeveloped negatives. Ullman entered the Army in 1943, and rose to be a Captain in the Air Corps assigned to the Pentagon. Bentley stated that every conceivable type of information relative to the part the Air Force played in the war was included in the documents photographed by Ullman. She also stated that Ullman was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C.

Ullman was born August 14, 1902, at Springfield, Missouri, and first started working for the Government in April, 1935. In September, 1936, he was employed by the Treasury Department, and his immediate superior was Harry Dexter White. Ullman entered the Army April 16, 1943, and was separated January 14, 1945, at the rank of Major. Ullman was interviewed by the FBI April 15, 1947, and made no admissions.



b7c b7d

OBSERVATION:

Ullman, next to Silvermaster, probably knows more about the operation of the Silvermaster group than any other member due to his position as photographer for the group. This is based on the assumption that Ullman knew the source of the documents he was reproducing and further based on the fact that he has resided with the Silvermasters since 1937, and still resides with them and is in business with Silvermaster. It would

appear that he is the most logical person to offer immunity due to his knowledge of the case and because the information he could furnish would probably outweigh the prosecutive potentialities of his case. Ullman has appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities August 10, 1948, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations of the United States Senate on October 21, 1953, and before the Jenner Committee December, 1953, and he has availed himself of the Fifth Amendment on all information concerning espionage.

BUSINESS:

Partner in company operating as Ullman and Silvermaster Builders. Same as residence.

RESIDENCE:

Eighty-seventh Street, on the beach front, Harvey Cedars, New Jersey.

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN

Bentley advised that Silverman was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board in the early 1930's and probably met Ullman in Washington through their membership in the Communist Party and, through Ullman met the Silvermasters. In 1942, Silverman was assigned to the Pentagon as a civilian and began bringing documents to the Silvermaster home where they were photographed by Ullman. He also delivered documents from Harry Dexter White to the Silvermaster home. Bentley stated that Silverman also obtained information from Lauchlin Currie, a Presidential advisor and from Irving Kaplan, an employee of the War Production Board, which information he furnished Silvermaster. Bentley also stated that Silverman allegedly obtained Ullman's transfer to the Pentagon after Ullman entered the Army. She further stated that during the Summer of 1943, both of these men were employed in the Pentagon and obtained every possible type of information about the Air Force's participation in the war.

Silverman was born February 2, 1900, in Poland and was naturalized June 24, 1941. He was interviewed April 15, 1947, by the FBI and denied anyone ever approached him for restricted information or furnishing it to anyone. In appearance before various Congressional Committees he has invoked the Fifth Amendment, and when the Department of Justice attempted to force him to register under the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act, his attorney claimed Silverman had a heart condition and might die.

OBSERVATION:

From our investigation, Silverman's knowledge of the network might be restricted to Silvermaster, Ullman, White, Irving Kaplan, and possibly Lauchlin Currie. His son has stated that his father would not talk even if it meant saving his (the son's) Government job. It is not believed that Silverman would testify if offered the immunity. However, it is felt that in the event Ullman does not testify, Silverman should be offered immunity. His health would be an important consideration in this regard.

It is believed that Silverman is one of the individuals involved herein who would be of more value to the Government as a cooperative witness than as the defendant on trial in an espionage conspiracy.

RESIDENCE:

Chelsea Gardens Apartments, 255 West 23rd Street,
New York, New York.

BUSINESS:

Unemployed

BELA (BILL) GOLD - *50 222 117*

Bentley advised she met Gold in the Spring of 1944, and later that year he obtained a position with the Foreign Economic Administration. The Silvermasters and Ullman told Bentley that Gold has been supplying excellent information from that Agency and, on one occasion with Silvermaster or Ullman, told her the work of Gold was so excellent that they were considering supplying him with a camera so he could perform his photography at home. *FI*

Gold was born January 30, 1915, at Hungary and came to the United States in 1920, and obtained citizenship through his father in 1927. He was interviewed April 15, 1947, and denied furnishing information of any nature that came into his possession in connection with his employment to anyone not authorized to receive the same. Gold has denied all espionage allegations before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Jenner Committee.

[REDACTED]

OBSERVATION:

Gold, if he were offered immunity, could give information concerning Ullman and the Silvermasters, as investigation has not indicated espionage activities with other known members of the network. It is felt he should be offered immunity in the event testimony is not obtained from any of the above. However, it must be realized that Gold must refuse to answer questions on the grounds of self incrimination before he can be offered immunity from prosecution. To date he has not invoked the Fifth Amendment. *113 R. L. L.*

BUSINESS:

Assistant Professor, School of Business, Administration and Bureau of Business, Research University of Pittsburgh, Fifth Avenue and Bigelow Boulevard, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

RESIDENCE:

4040 Windsor Street, First Floor, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

SONIE STEINMAN GOLD

Sonie Gold is the wife of Bela Gold. Bentley advised that in the Fall of 1943, the Silvermasters considered it desirable to place someone as secretary to Harry Dexter White to facilitate obtaining information from his office. Mrs. Silvermaster contacted a functionary of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia and obtained the name of Mrs. Gold. Eventually she was placed as one of White's secretaries and, as a result, obtained documents from his office which were copied and turned over to Silvermaster.

Sonia Gold was born December 17, 1917, in New York City, and graduated from Hunter College in 1938. She was first employed in Washington, D. C., in 1941, by the Tolan Committee and in 1942, transferred to the Bureau of Employment Security. She transferred to the Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department in August, 1943. Upon interview on April 15, 1947, she denied furnishing any information which came to her from her position to any unauthorized person. She has denied espionage allegations before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Jenner Committee.

OBSERVATION:

Mrs. Gold could possibly implicate the Silvermasters, Ullman, Harry Dexter White, William Taylor, Virginius Frank Coe and Solomon Adler. However, our investigation shows only implication with the Silvermasters and Ullman. It is believed she should be offered immunity in the event none of the above persons testify. It must be realized that she could not be offered immunity until she refused to testify on the grounds of self incrimination and to date she has not refused to answer questions.

Business - Housewife

Residence - 4040 Windsor Street,
First Floor,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

b3 Rule 1e

ANATOLE BORIS VOLKOV

Bentley advised that Volkov is the son of Mrs. Silvermaster by a prior marriage. He was regarded as a good Communist. Bentley stated on occasions Volkov came to New York to deliver to her materials which had been assembled in the Silvermaster home in Washington. She stated he was drafted into the United States Navy in 1944, and she has not seen him since.

Volkov was born October 29, 1924, at San Francisco, California. He was interviewed by the FBI on June 15, 1947, and denied acting as a courier and denied knowing Elizabeth Bentley.

[REDACTED]

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b7D
b3
rule 6e

OBSERVATION:

If Volkov were offered immunity, he could furnish limited information concerning the Silvermasters, Ullman and other members of the network he met in his parents home. The only espionage allegation against him is his performance of courier duty between Silvermaster and Bentley and no information is available concerning his knowledge of other activities. It is believed he should be offered immunity only if none of the other members of the ring testify.

RESIDENCE:

Care of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Harvey Cedars, New Jersey.

VICTOR PERLO - 54 11 11 11
10000 5/11/44 - 11/11/44

Elizabeth Bentley, confessed Soviet espionage agent, advised on November 30, 1945, that one or two months prior to his death in 1943 Jacob Golos, a known Soviet espionage agent, told her he had made contact with another group in Washington, D. C., which was engaged in Communist underground activities. Golos did not identify members of this group. Early in 1944, Earl Browder mentioned to Bentley that Golos had been contacting a new group in Washington, D. C., and had been unable to keep an appointment with them since the date for such meeting came on the Sunday after Golos's death. Browder told Bentley he was anxious for her to meet this group. About two months later Browder informed Bentley he had made appropriate arrangements for her to meet this group in the apartment of John Abt, New York City. On the date specified by Browder, probably February 27, 1944, Bentley went to the apartment of Abt and met 4 individuals whom she had never seen before. They were introduced to her as Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald. Thereafter these individuals engaged in conversation pertaining to the payment of their Communist Party dues to Bentley. They also requested that she furnish them with Communist literature. Subsequently there followed a general discussion as to the type of information they (except Abt) would be able to furnish. Perlo was in the War Production Board at that time and he informed Bentley he would be able to supply statistical data in the aircraft field generally. Bentley stated that on the occasion of this meeting Perlo asked if the information he furnished was going to "Uncle Joe." According to Elizabeth Bentley it was obvious that all of the aforementioned individuals including John Abt had been associated for some time and that they had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder. Bentley recalled that Perlo had produced at this first meeting some written material which included some Office of Strategic Services documents made available by a Donald Wheeler. She noted that some of the typewritten material in Perlo's possession, which material had been typed by him, bore a great resemblance to written material which Gregory had seen several months previously in the possession of Jacob Golos and the material in Golos's possession had been given to him by Earl Browder. Bentley also advised other meetings were held with the Perlo group in the apartment of Mary Price in

New York City and that Victor Perlo represented this group in meetings more frequently than did other members of the group. Bentley advised that she was cognizant of the fact that Victor Perlo was known to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and recalled that Silvermaster previously had complained that the activities of Perlo in Washington were upsetting George Silverman, a prominent figure in the Nathan Gregory Silvermaster espionage network.

Whittaker Chambers, confessed Soviet espionage agent, advised on May 10, 1945, that in the Fall of 1934, he met a group of dues-paying members of a Communist Party underground apparatus in Washington, D. C. According to Chambers, this group was headed by Harold Ware and the primary objective of this group at that time was to place Communists in an important post in the Government where they had an opportunity to advance. In this way they could formulate or influence politically along lines sympathetic to the Communist cause. Among those in the Ware group according to Chambers was one Nathan Perlow. Chambers advised that Nathan Perlow was an economist by profession who had been associated with the Brookings Institute of Washington, D. C. Chambers identified a photograph of Victor Perlo as being one of the members of the Ware apparatus whom he had previously identified as Nathan Perlow.

Victor Perlo was born May 16, 1912, (according to records of the Department of Health) New York City.

He was employed by the United States Government from September, 1933, until March 27, 1947, his last position being Economic Analyst in the Division of Monetary Research, United States Treasury Department.

Perlo has been interviewed several times by Bureau agents and has been uncooperative. [REDACTED]

On August 9, 1948, he testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and claimed the protection of the Fifth Amendment. He appeared before the Jenner Committee on May 12, 1953, in Executive and Public Sessions, claiming in both instances the protection of the Fifth Amendment. b3
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OBSERVATIONS:

From a review of the above information it appears that Victor Perlo is fully aware of the operations of the individuals who attended meetings with Bentley both in John Abt's apartment and in Mary Price's apartment. If Perlo would testify freely concerning his activities and his knowledge of other individuals associated with him he would involve numerous persons in Soviet espionage and/or in Communist intelligence

activities and would corroborate the testimony of Bentley. From the foregoing information it is indicated that he has been active in Communist circles in Washington, D. C., since approximately 1936, and such activity in Washington, D. C., continued until 1947. It is also to be noted that he possibly could furnish some information concerning the Silvermaster group which would also substantiate the testimony of Elizabeth Bentley in that regard. However, due to his position as nominal head of a Soviet espionage group and his failure in the past when interviewed by the Bureau and Congressional Committees to cooperate, it would appear more desirable to convict him of the substantive charge of wartime espionage which possibility would exist in the event another person familiar with his activities substantiated the testimony given by Elizabeth Bentley, than to allow him immunity under the recently passed Immunity Bill.

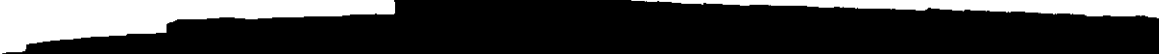
RESIDENCE:

He resides at 4737 190th Street, Flushing, New York. He is self-employed as an economic consultant and part time at the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York City.

JOHN J. ABT

Early in 1944 Earl Browder told Bentley that Golos, before his death, had been in touch with a group in Washington, D. C., which she was to take over. Browder arranged for her to meet representatives of the group in the apartment of John J. Abt, on Central Park West, near 90th Street, NYC, on about 2/27/44. Bentley was then introduced by Abt to Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Henry Magdoff, and Edward Fitzgerald. It was obvious to her that these persons, including Abt, had been associated for some time and had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder and were aware that the ultimate destination of their information was the Soviet Union. Bentley met members of the group in Abt's apartment on at least one other occasion. In the Spring of 1945, after she had ceased contacting the group, her Soviet superior told her "they" were having trouble with Abt, who was attempting to "move in" on her former contacts in behalf of Browder. Whittaker Chambers has stated that during the 1930's Abt was a member of the Communist underground group headed by Harold Ware, and that upon Ware's death in 1935, Abt became head of the group.

Abt was born 5/1/04 in Chicago, Illinois, and received an LL.B. degree from the University of Chicago in 1926. He practiced law in Chicago until 1933, when he came to Washington, D. C., as an attorney with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, subsequently becoming General Counsel of the Works Progress Administration, counsel to the Securities & Exchange Commission, Chief Counsel of a Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, and in 1937 a Special Assistant to the Attorney General in the Anti-Trust Division. He resigned from Government service in 1938, becoming Special Counsel to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which position he held until 1948 when he became General Counsel of the Progressive Party. He resides in NY with his wife, Jessica Smith, editor of "Soviet Russia Today."

 On 8-20-48 he appeared before HCUA and declined to answer on grounds of self-incrimination.

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OBSERVATION:

Abt, due to his position of leadership, could probably furnish valuable information concerning pre-war espionage activities on which the Statute of Limitations has run. He knew

well such persons as Alger Hiss, Lee Pressman, Henry Collins, J. Peters, George Silverman, Harold Glasser and Harry Dexter White during this period. His activity continued during World War II, according to Bentley. Abt's background, however, makes it appear questionable whether he should be offered immunity and whether he would accept it if offered. His sister is Marion Bachrach, a leading NY Communist; his wife, the former Jessica Smith, has long been an active Soviet propagandist. Abt has for more than 20 years handled the most important and delicate matters for the C. P. He is a practicing attorney and has associated intimately with most of the top Communist Party functionaries in this country. There is every indication that he is a confirmed, active, loyal Communist who would refuse to testify against his associates even under a guarantee of immunity.

RESIDENCE:

Apartment 10D, 444 Central Park West, New York City.
Employed as an Attorney, 11 Park Place, New York City.

EDWARD JOSEPH FITZGERALD

Bentley, referring to the meeting in John Abt's apartment in NYC in 1944, advised that on that occasion she was introduced by Abt to Victor Perlo, Charlie Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald. Payment of their CP dues was freely discussed, as was the type of information each individual, with the exception of Abt, could furnish. It was indicated that they were delegates from their "group in Washington." Fitzgerald also was present at subsequent similar meetings and supplied information on four or five occasions concerning production figures which he obtained from his employment with the War Production Board. Bentley recalls that even after she ceased meeting with the group, Fitzgerald visited her in NY to express his dislike for Victor Perlo and to ask if some other contact could be arranged for him.

Fitzgerald was born 11/19/11 at NYC and graduated from the University of Vermont in 1932. Between 1936 and 1947 he was employed by the U. S. Government in the Works Progress Administration, the Federal Security Agency, the War Production Board, the Foreign Economic Administration, and the Department of Commerce. He subsequently has resided in NYC, working irregularly as a book reviewer, writer and laborer. He appeared before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security on 5/1/53 and invoked the Fifth Amendment.

OBSERVATION:

Fitzgerald could testify concerning Perlo, Kramer, Magdoff, and Abt. In addition, investigation reflects that he is well acquainted with Irving Kaplan, Abraham George Silverman and Harry Dexter White, and he may have knowledge concerning others. Bentley, however, can specifically testify that Fitzgerald furnished her with government information on several occasions with knowledge that its ultimate destination was the Soviet Union and it would, therefore, be desirable to include him in any substantive prosecution, if possible, rather than offer him immunity.

RESIDENCE:

**335 West 11th Street, NYC. He is employed by
Lincoln Letter Service, 14 Grand Street, NYC.**

HAROLD GLASSER - 100-77773-11

Elizabeth T. Bentley was present at the meeting in John Abt's apartment in NYC in 1944. At that time she learned that Harold Glasser was a member of the Perlo espionage group. During the meeting it was indicated that Harold Glasser had been out of the United States as a representative of the United States Treasury Department and that he returned in the early part of 1944 and was thereafter stationed in the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. It was further indicated that Glasser was closely associated with and probably an assistant to Harry Dexter White, an official in the Treasury Department. According to Bentley, Harold Glasser subsequently furnished general information concerning the activities of the Treasury Department particularly concerning proposed loans by the United States to foreign countries. He was supplying information originating in the Foreign Economic Administration, which information had been sent to the Treasury Department. Bentley advised that after Glasser's return from Europe, Victor Perlo, a member of the group, advised that Glasser had requested to be allowed to return as a member of that group. Bentley was advised by Victor Perlo that Glasser and one or two others had previously been taken by an American in a Government agency in Washington, D. C., and turned over to a Russian contact. Bentley subsequently determined from Charles Kramer that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from the Perlo group was an individual named Hiss in the United States State Department. Bentley advised that Harold Glasser was known to be a member of the Communist Party.

Harold Glasser was born November 24, 1905, in Chicago, Illinois. He first entered United States Government service in 1935. On November 29, 1936, he was employed by the United States Treasury Department, which employment continued until his resignation 12/31/47. 100-77773-11

On April 30 and May 3, 1947, Harold Glasser was interviewed by agents of this Bureau. He stated that in 1933 and 1934 while in Chicago he was definitely interested in the theories of the Communist Party and described himself as a "definite leftist." He stated that he refused to become a member of the Communist Party and had never been a member.

Glasser was interviewed further by Bureau agents on January 28, February 2 and 3, 1949. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] before the Jenner Committee in Executive and Public Session in 1953. To date he has declined to admit his participation in Soviet espionage or Communist Party activities. b3 Ref 6

OBSERVATIONS:

It should be noted that Harold Glasser has declined to admit his participation in Soviet espionage or in Communist Party activities to date. From the above information it appears that Harold Glasser was aware of many facts of Communist Party and Soviet activities in Washington, D. C., during the period Bentley was active as a courier. Besides possibly being in a position to substantiate the testimony given by Bentley as to individuals involved in the Perlo Group, Glasser according to Chambers would be in a position to furnish some information concerning the activities of Harry Dexter White and possibly might be able to furnish information concerning the activities of Alger Hiss. Although it would appear from prior contact with Glasser that there is little likelihood of his taking advantage of the Immunity Statute to furnish the United States Government complete information concerning espionage activity known to him, it must be admitted that he was in a position where considerable information concerning individuals and their activities for Communist and for Soviet superiors was available to him. For this reason, Glasser it is felt should be considered in any evaluation that is made as a possible individual to whom an offer under the Immunity Statute should be made.

RESIDENCE:

8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York. Employed as economist with Hollins Brush Company, Toronto, Canada as Director.

MARY WOLFE PRICE, with alias
Mary Watkins Price

In early 1941 Jacob Golos advised Elizabeth Bentley that Mary Price, secretary to columnist Walter Lippmann, had agreed to furnish Golos with all of the information she could obtain concerning the type of material Lippmann was writing as well as other information concerning Lippmann's activities. Golos introduced Bentley to Mary Price in New York City and arrangements were made for future meetings every two weeks alternating between New York City and Washington, D. C. Price continued in Lippmann's employment until June 1943 and continued to furnish information available to her as a result of her employment to Bentley or Golos until her termination in June 1943. Bentley advised she had established contact with Maurice Halperin and Willard Park in Washington, D. C. In 1942 Golos met these individuals at Price's residence in Washington and made arrangements for them to supply information, to which they had access, to Mary Price who gave it to Bentley, who turned it over to Golos. This arrangement continued until early 1943, when the information was turned over directly to Bentley. Price also handled Duncan Chaplin Lee, who had been given an Army commission upon entering OSS, but, according to Bentley, his contributions were not particularly voluminous or valuable. Bentley later took over Lee and advised he provided intelligence information of value from the files of OSS. According to Bentley, Helen Tenney, who was an OSS employee and supplied Golos with intelligence information, took over Mary Price's apartment in Washington, D. C. in 1943. Arrangements were made for Michael Greenberg, an employee of the Board of Economic Warfare and Foreign Economic Administration in Washington, D. C. from 1942 to 1945, to relay information to Mary Price and thence to Golos. According to Bentley, Mary Price's apartment in New York City was used as a meeting place by Bentley with various members of the Perlo group on frequent occasions in 1944. In the summer of 1944 Bentley introduced Earl Browder to Mary Price in Price's apartment in New York City.

Mary Price was interviewed by Bureau agents in April 1947. She admitted associations and acquaintance with Michael Greenberg, Duncan Chaplin Lee and Elizabeth Bentley. She failed to recognize photographs of numerous individuals identified by Bentley as members of a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C. in the late 1930's and early 1940's. She denied her contacts with Lee were other than social and stated that she had not asked for nor received any confidential information from Lee.

before the HCUA in March 1953 in connection with Bentley's allegations. On both of these

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occasions Price denied all of Bentley's allegations pertaining to her and denied any espionage activities.

OBSERVATIONS:

Since Mildred Price acted as an intermediary or in a liaison capacity between Bentley and various individuals alleged by Bentley to have engaged in espionage, it is believed that Price should be considered favorably for immunity under the Immunity Bill. Should Price testify freely, her testimony could incriminate the numerous individuals who gave material to her for transmittal to Bentley, and would corroborate Bentley's testimony. She could also identify those members of the Perlo group who used her apartment for meetings with Bentley although it is pointed out that she may not have knowledge of the specific activities of all those persons.

RESIDENCE:

As of 5-1954 Price was residing at 224 Sullivan Street, New York City.

ALLAN ROBERT ROSENBERG

Referring to the meeting in Abt's apartment in New York City in 1944, Bentley stated she attended this meeting with representatives of a group she designated as the Perlo Group. At the first meeting, probably held on 2/27/44, the individuals present were John Abt, Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald. The group discussed at length what contributions of intelligence might be expected from themselves as well as from other members of the group who were not in attendance. They also engaged in conversation pertaining to the payment of their CP dues to Bentley. With respect to information to come from other members of the group, Bentley recalled that Allan Rosenberg, who was at that time serving abroad in some capacity for the United States Government, was reported by the desk to be able to furnish information on his return to the United States. Bentley held frequent meetings with representatives of this group subsequent to the first meeting and one of the individuals who met Bentley in Mary Price's apartment in NYC as a representative of the Perlo Group was Allan Rosenberg. It was arranged that the representative of the Perlo Group would gather together in Washington, D. C., the intelligence information which had been secured from Government files by the other members of the group and would carry this information to NYC to be turned over to Bentley and thence by her to Golos. According to Bentley, Allan Rosenberg furnished information which he had obtained as a result of observations, recommendations, plans and proposals made by various government officials concerning the handling of Germany. During that period he was employed in the Foreign Economic Administration and material of the aforementioned type came to him in connection with his duties with that Agency. It was recalled by Bentley that Rosenberg submitted rather voluminous reports and he turned over substantial quantities of written material bearing upon matters such as specific suggestions and proposals made by various American officials with respect to the problems expected to be met in post-war Germany. Bentley stated she recalled having met Rosenberg only once, in November, 1944. At that time considerable controversy existed within the Perlo Group and Rosenberg was dissatisfied and felt he should withdraw. Bentley stated she had a lengthy conversation with him, advising him regarding the material he should attempt to obtain, but she does not know the effect of this talk as she ceased espionage activities in December 1944.

Allan Robert Rosenberg was interviewed by Bureau agents in 1947 and refused to confirm or deny charges that he was active in an espionage apparatus in 1943 or 1944.

In 1952 he appeared before the House Committee on

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Un-American Activities and refused to testify against himself or his associates on Constitutional grounds. [REDACTED]

OBSERVATIONS:

It should be noted that Rosenberg has declined to admit both to Agents, Congressional committees and [REDACTED]. Bentley's testimony indicates that she met Rosenberg only once and due to the fact that Rosenberg was out of the country during part of the time the Perlo Group was in operation, it is not felt that he would be in a position to furnish as complete information concerning the activities of the Perlo Group as other members thereof. In view of this fact and his attitude as exhibited during questioning by FBI agents, [REDACTED] and Congressional committees, it is not believed that he is a proper individual to whom an offer of immunity should be made under the Immunity Statute.

Business - Attorney, 10 Tremont Street,
Boston, Massachusetts

Residence - 44 Russell Road,
West Newton, Massachusetts

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DONALD NIVEN WHEELER

A meeting was held in the apartment of John Abt in NYC, probably on 2/27/44. Present at this meeting were John Abt, Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald and Elizabeth Bentley. During this meeting the representatives of the group discussed the payment of CP dues, the receipt of CP literature, and the type of intelligence information they would be able to furnish from the Government sources with which they had contact. They also discussed the intelligence information which could be expected from other members of the group who were not present at the meeting. Bentley recalled that mention was made of Donald Wheeler and it was indicated that because of his position on the editorial board of the Research and Analysis Section of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), he would be able to make contributions of value. Accordingly, Bentley indicated that during the course of her association with the Perlo Group, Wheeler furnished considerable information which he had obtained through his employment. The information he furnished included ditto copies of monthly and semi-monthly reports of the OSS as they were concerned with political developments throughout the world. She recalled that these ditto reports were sometimes marked "secret" and sometimes marked "confidential." They did not, however, contain any marginal notations as to what division of the OSS they were routed to nor did they, so far as she could recall, indicate any other Governmental agency to which they were directed. She advised that Donald Wheeler also furnished typewritten and handwritten exhibits which he had obtained from an OSS digest made up of cable reports from State Department and OSS personnel. Included among this material also were various reports and memoranda prepared by the Foreign Nationalities Branch of the OSS. This material related to particular racial groups and their activities within the U. S. Subsequent to the initial meeting with the Perlo Group, mentioned above, Bentley regularly met representatives of this group at the apartment of Mary Price in NYC. On at least one occasion Wheeler was the representative who brought the intelligence information secured by other members of the group in Washington, D. C., to Bentley. She recalled also that Victor Perlo at the initial meeting with her had produced written material, including OSS documents which he advised had been made available to him by Donald Wheeler. Bentley subsequently advised that Wheeler furnished information through Perlo until the Summer of 1944, when Bill, Bentley's espionage supervisor at that time, requested that Wheeler be advised to discontinue activities for six months due to his being under suspicion by OSS. Bentley stated she so instructed Wheeler.

Wheeler was interviewed 5/29/47 and 9/29/48 by Bureau agents but refused to answer questions as to espionage activities.

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[REDACTED] He also appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities at San Francisco, California, on 12/1/53, at which time he refused to answer any questions, claiming protection under the Fifth Amendment.

OBSERVATIONS:

In 1953 Donald Wheeler wrote several letters to editors of small newspapers in the State of Washington, making severe attacks on the Director and calling Elizabeth Bentley a liar. In those letters he claimed to be a loyal citizen of the United States. In view of this attitude as exhibited by him publicly and in view of the fact that Bentley only recalls meeting him once and there is no information available to indicate that he was well acquainted with the activities of other individuals engaged in the Perlo Group, other than the slight possibility that on his meeting with Bentley he might have delivered information gathered by other members of the group, it is felt that he is not a logical individual to whom an offer of immunity under the Immunity Statute should be made.

RESIDENCE:

Post Office Box 102, Far Pastures Farm, Sequim, Washington.