February 6, 1946

Personal and Confidential

MEMORANDUM FOR: Fred M. Vinson
Secretary of the Treasury

FROM: The President

I am enclosing you a memorandum from the Secretary of State, which came to us this morning.

I suggest that you read it, keeping it entirely confidential and then, I think, you, the Secretary of State, and myself should discuss the situation and find out what we should do.

Enclosure
February 1, 1946

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

Dear General Vaughan:

As of interest to the President and you, I am attaching a detailed memorandum hereon 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 to 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 agent 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 Vitte Silvermaster, and William Ludwig Ulmann. Both Silvermaster and Ulmann 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 Ulmann 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 H. Golos, until the time of his death on November 27, 1940. Golos, a known Soviet agent, delivered this material to an individual tentatively identified as Saik Ovakian. Ovakian 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 Saik Ovakian, 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 Ulmann delivered it through an unidentified...
individual to Anatole Borisevich Grozov, 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. Grozov had previously been under suspicion as the successor to V. S. Bublin, reported head of the NOVD 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 banking is forthcoming and the United States acquiesces, 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,

[Signature]

Attachment
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**HARRY DEXTER WHITE**

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February 1, 1946

HARRY DEXTER WHITE

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 event 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.

ORIGINA L 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 White Silvermaster, and William Ludwig Ulmann, all of whom for several years have resided at 5515 Thirty-first Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Both Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ulmann were then and are now, employees of the United States Treasury Department. Mrs. Helen White Silvermaster is unemployed.

Through comments made by Silvermaster, his wife and Ulmann, 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 distinctly having seen documents at the Silvermaster residence, which documents were brought there by Silvermaster or Ulmann, 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 summaries 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 occasion 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. Golis, a known Soviet agent, who died on November 24, 1943, and who was then secretary of World Tourists, Inc., a New York corporation chartered June 10, 1937. Jacob M. Golis whose real name is Jacob Baisin 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 Golov to an individual who has been tentatively identified as Mr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, a practicing dentist residing at 20 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 Golov, the material gathered by the Silvermaster and Ullman originating with White, was traced by this source through an unknown individual to Anatole Borisovich Grunov, former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C. Suspicions had previously surrounded the activities of Grunov to the extent that he was the successor to Vasili Zublin, reported head of the NKVD, one of the primary branches of Soviet Intelligence in North America. Zublin returned to Moscow, U.S.S.R. in the late summer of 1944, and Grunov departed from the United States for Moscow, U.S.S.R. on December 7, 1945. From all appearances, the position previously held by Grunov to whom this material was transmitted prior to his departure, is now held by Fedor Alekseevich Gorbatkin, 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, these individuals whom this group was anxious to have assigned there could secure employment. Among individuals in this category are William Ludwig Hahn, 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 addition 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. Golov, known Soviet agent, a discussion was had between Silvermaster and his immediate superior in Soviet espionage, who has not 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.

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 White Silvermaster went to one of the Communist functionaries in Washington, D.C., and from this source secured the name of Sofia 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 White 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 channeled through Jacob M. Gales 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 Gales on November 27, 1945. 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 Gales 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.
Harry Dexter White was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 29, 1892. Since 1929 he has resided with his wife, Anne Terry White, and two daughters at 6810 Fairfax Road, Bethesda, Maryland.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Harry Dexter White has written the following books and articles:

Some Aspects of the Tariff Question (in conjunction with Frank W. Taussig),
French International Accounts.
Calvin's Interregional and International Trade (Quarterly Journal of
Economics, August, 1934, volume 4, 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, predica-
cated 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 Demo-
cratic 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 those indices. After preliminary in-
quiries, White's name was removed from the indices. 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 as-
sistance 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 name 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 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 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, channeling information through the Silvermasters. 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, which in considerable volume, he delivered to the Silvermasters for photographing and transmitting to the Russians. This photographic work, as stated hereinbefore, was done in the basement of the Silvermasters' home. William Ludwig Vilmaz, 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 White had an appointment with Mikhail Mikhailovich Isadore, the Soviet Foreign Trade Commissariat on July 31, 1944. Through this same source, it was also learned that White made and kept an appointment with Nikolai Fedorovich Chchshoulin, deputy head of the Soviet Foreign Bank Directorate, and P. A. Halett, deputy chief of the Soviet Finance Commissariat, on August 2, 1944. The two representatives of the Soviet Government mentioned above, were government representatives at the International Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire. There was no indication as to the purpose behind the above-mentioned appointments; however, with respect to the latter, it is quite possible that it involved discussions resulting from the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference which began on July 1, 1944. White, it will be recalled, was the Chief Technical Expert for the United States Government at this Conference.

On January 3, 1945, it was learned through a highly confidential source that Andrei Gromyko, then First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., was in contact with White at the United States Treasury Department, at which time he congratulated White. White thanked Gromyko but indicated it was a little early to accept congratulations since the Senate had to "confirm it." Gromyko expressed much pleasure concerning the unknown matter under discussion and indicated White deserved these congratulations. It is entirely possible that Gromyko in congratulating White was doing so with respect to the approval of the House of Representatives of the Bretton Woods agreement.

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 possible.

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

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 escaping to "safe havens."

In July, 1945, a clerical employee of the Passport Division of the Department of State, who was formerly employed in a clerical position in 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 reported in view of the allegations enumerated hereinafter 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 "Amorasia," 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-reply to this was, "Yes, but he is pretty radical." Leaving the insinuation 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 sources for Jaffe for information from Government sources, Roth referred to David Carr, who works with 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 indicted 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 "Asiatic," 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 reporting 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.
Investigation of White since November, 1945, has been conducted with the primary objective of proving or disproving the original charges enumerated heretofore. 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, Ulman 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. Bielstein, 3633 Jennifer Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., the wife of Harry M. Bielstein, an Assistant Solicitor of the Interior Department, delivered individuals, presumed to be the Bielsteins, to the home of White. Information was previously available that Bielstein at one time was interested in Commonwealth College in the State of Arkansas, an institution which on many occasions has been criticized for its propagation of Communist ideas. Bielstein 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. Bielstein 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, 3003 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, 487 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
Department since December, 1913, 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 hereafter.

On November 20, 1945, White, during the evening, visited the residence of Drew Pearson, the well-known columnist, at 2620 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 5, 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.

Later in the investigation, it was learned that Dr. Abraham Wolfson was in Washington, D. C., on December 23, 1945, and that he is a divorced brother-in-law of Mrs. Harry Fender White. Information was available prior to the present inquiries that Dr. Abraham Wolfson, 51 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 21, 1894, at Odessa, Russia, and is by profession a dentist, practicing at Medical Towers, 51 Lincoln Park, Newark, New Jersey. He has been a practicing dentist for many years.

Dr. Wolfson, in May, 1938, was divorced by his wife, Mrs. Ruth Perry Wolfson, 13 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.
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 White 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.

Numerous contacts on the part of White during early December were noted between White and Lee Pressman, 4209 Norwood Drive, Bethesda, Maryland, General Counsel for the National Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), and Colonel Bernard Bernatka 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 U.N. 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 W. Golos 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 11, 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 13, 1945.
On December 13, 1945, White and his wife visited at the home of Maurice Halperin at 2050 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland. Halperin is an employee of the Office of Strategic Services assigned to the Library of Congress since October 1, 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 hereinafter, 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 White 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 hereinafter definitely proves a close affiliation and establishes that part of the allegations made hereinafter concerning the acquaintanceship between these two families.
As early as December 6, 1945, the name of Frank Cee, Assistant Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration, became apparent in this investigation. At that time White referred his wife to Cee 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 Virginia Frank Cee, 2730 - 36th Street on his way to work and picked up individuals at that address.

It has been determined that Cee 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 Helperin at which time Frank Cee and his wife were also guests.

Information has recently been developed from the source responsible for the original charges herein that Frank Cee 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 Cee made once to the Silvermasters in Washington, D. C., by letter, since during the pertinent period that is up to the fall of 1944 Cee was in Latin America. It was the opinion of this source that Cee also sent information to Harry White and gave White material while he, Cee, was in the United States which eventually found its way to the Silvermasters. The nature of the material made available through Cee is not known but he was considered a minor figure. In view of Cee'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 hereinafore of contacts between White and Leo Pressman, General Counsel, CIO, Washington, D.C. At the outset it should be noted that Pressman has held his position since 1933. 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, Segesta 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.
Through a highly confidential source it was learned in September, 1941, that when Jack Eling 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 Leo 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.

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.

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.

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 corroborations 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.

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 insisted 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.

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.
Schwennelbach that same day at the Naval Hospital where he was undergoing
treatment. Pressman indicated that Schwennelbach tried to find out from
him exactly what was going on. White was amazed by this and Pressman then
added that Schwennelbach knows absolutely nothing. Pressman then continued
that he had told Schwennelbach the whole story concerning Snyder's call and
the letter 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, Schwennelbach, got back to see the President.

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

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 workers, Henry 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 fast findings were
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.

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 those 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. Freeman
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.

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. Freeman 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 1945. White concluded by stating that he would perhaps try
to see Wallace the next morning. Freeman 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. Freeman 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.

The question was then raised by White as to whether the situation
would not in fact mean that a settlement, presumably from GHR, 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 confirmed that the President
was under pressure 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 instance 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.
Arrangements were made that Freeman would ride to work the following morning with White. It was not apparent during the above contact as to why Freeman was discussing this whole situation on an intimate level with White, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury.

There have been several other contacts between Freeman and White but none of particular significance with the possible exception that Freeman contacted White on January 29, 1926, 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 noncommital concerning the supplying of the results of this conference to Freeman.
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 Ries, who is the brother of Alger Ries mentioned heretofore, 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 calibre 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 Ries would be, but Bernstein either could not or would not advise on this question.

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.

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 Monetary Fund under the Bretton Wood Agreement) and would see what Vinson had to say.
On January 1, 1946, Colonel Bernstein again was in contact with
White, at which time reference was made to a commentator 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. Bemiller to get the tempo of those up on the
Hill. Bernstein commented that it seemed to him that it (unidentified) was
enough enough up there where they are working sufficiently well towards
crystallizing support on the liberal bill. He made reference to they
(apparently Congress) being worried about what was going to happen in 1946
and added that Congressmen like Bemiller would worry whether the CIO
Political Action Committee and organizations of that type are going to give
them support.

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.

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 has 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 "Night" 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.

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 sins 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.
PRIMARY CONTACTS AND COLLABORATORS

As will be seen in the results of investigation since November, 1943, set out heretofore, 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 heretofore, 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 White Silvermaster, his wife.

The confidential source supplying the original charges set out heretofore 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 Golos 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 Silman 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 Silman 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 1943, he went to the Board of Economic Warfare and 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 Colos was collecting the information in Washington himself, the source states the material was delivered to an individual tentatively identified as Galk Ovchinsk, 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 Ullman by the courier which received the information gathered by them. By the fall of 1942, original documents were being received by Ullman and the Silvermasters secured from government files to which they had access. It was at this time that Ullman 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, 1926. He was naturalized as a United States citizen at San Francisco, California, in 1928. He attended the University of Washington, Seattle, 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 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 1937 as a young Communist of the University District in Seattle, Washington. In the interim between then and 1939 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 Dary, 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 1930 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 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 CPI (now the NCPD) 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 indexes of the United American Spanish Aid Committee, League of Women Voters, and known to have attended functions of the Women's 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 heretofore, lives at the residence of the Silvermasters. He participated very closely with the Silvermasters in gathering material which passed through Jacob H. 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 discussed 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 United States Government with the

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HRA Consumers Advisory Board at a salary of $2,000 a year. It was also learned through the local draft board where Cillem entered 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 Cillem. Cillem finally entered upon service with the United States Army on April 16, 1943, and was separated from the Army on October 14, 1944, with the rank of Major in the Army Air Forces. He was assigned to the Pentagon Building, Room 6-4210. On return to civilian life, Cillem entered upon his employment with the United States Treasury Department. It is interesting to note that Cillem is assigned to the Monetary Research Division of the United States Treasury Department, that Division being headed by White.

Sclomer Adler

Sclomer 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., 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 Sclomer Adler was born on August 6, 1909 at Leeds, England. His length of employment with the Treasury Department is not known; however, on July 16, 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.
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 Steiman 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 Ulmann, 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 Ulmann 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 herebefore, 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 Golosevár, 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 $5,000 per annum. Gold, through investigation, was determined to be in contact with Mrs. Elisabeth Susil, who is active in the administration of the White Collar Unit of the Communist Party, Washington, D. C.

HAROLD GLASSER

As it was indicated herebefore, 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 the United States.
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 in 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 Potter 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 Eisenhowers 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 Solos 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 Eshenael, Poland. He attended the City College of New York and Columbia University. He was naturalized in New York City on December 15, 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 heretofore.

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 Ullmann. During these contacts it was apparent that she was bringing
pressure through Ullmann 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 Dixon 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 Ullmann 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 al-
ready 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.

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 particu-
lar positions in the Treasury Department. Mentioned particularly in this cate-
gory 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 interval 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 positi-
on May 1, 1942 to accept an appointment as an alternate American represen-
tative of the recently created China Stabilisation 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.

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 assignmen-
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 acquaintance with the Silvemasters and Ullmann were not known to the source although during the pertinent period, Silverman was accepted on a very friendly basis in the Silvemaster home. After he was assigned to the Pentagon Building in 1942 or 1943, as a Civilian Specialist, he began bringing documents to the Silvemasters' 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 Silvemaster either by Ullmann 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 Ullmann 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 Ullmann were assigned to the United States Airforce and had access to this type of information.

Investigation disclosed that Silverman was born at Preszyn, 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, Material Division, Army Airforces, from March 26, 1942 until August 15, 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 heretofore.

DONALD RIVEN WHEELER

According to the original source, Donald N. Wheeler was an element of the Perlo Group mentioned heretofore, 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 was also 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, 1943, Wheeler was employed in the Office of Strategic Services.

While in attendance at Yale University, Wheeler was friendly with David Greenglass, 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 of 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.