

100-1630  
Baltimore

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The LATTIMORES and the SHELESNYAKS were observed to walk to the SHELESNYAK automobile parked on F Street and thereafter this car proceeded to a parking lot on 12th Street between E and F, Northwest, where Mr. and Mrs. LATTIMORE were observed to get out of the car and proceed to their own, which was on the parking lot. When they returned to the SHELESNYAK car, OWEN LATTIMORE was carrying with him a briefcase (same type as issued by the government). The LATTIMORES re-entered the SHELESNYAK car and were thereafter driven to the Union Station in Washington.

10:50 P.M. - LATTIMORE proceeded to the Pullman ticket window, where Agent FREN heard him tell the ticket agent he had left his ticket in Baltimore, that his reservation was on the Pennsylvania Railroad train "The Federal", leaving Washington, D. C., for New York at 11:00 P.M. LATTIMORE thereafter purchased B & O ticket for train leaving Washington at 2:00 A.M., for New York.

11:15 P.M. - OWEN LATTIMORE was observed apparently bidding goodbye to his wife and the SHELESNYAKS, as the three of them then left Union Station while LATTIMORE proceeded to the train and was observed to be occupying berth number 2, car 5282, of the B and O train.

It will be noted herein that OWEN LATTIMORE was subsequently under surveillance in New York City on May 5 until the time he left for Baltimore by train, but nothing of apparent significance was noted.

According to information furnished by Confidential Informant T-11, the SHELESNYAKS have purchased the house at 1318 Bolton Street. He described it as a four-story brick house and he has learned that the SHELESNYAKS will commence occupying this house during the Fall of 1949. They purchased the house for \$11,500.

T-11 on May 10, 1949, advised that OWEN LATTIMORE had been invited to attend a meeting of the Arctic Research Laboratory Advisory Board at Point Barrow, Alaska, on May 17, 1949; that he was to depart by Military Air Transport plane from Washington, D. C., on May 15. He learned also that MOSES SHELESNYAK was to make this trip.

The Bureau by letter dated June 27, 1949, in the instant case advised that the Department of Navy had furnished to the Bureau information concerning LATTIMORE's trip on the Arctic Research expedition under the auspices of the Office of Naval Research. The ONR advised that LATTIMORE was designated to attend the Arctic Research Laboratory Advisory Board meeting on May 17, 1949, by the Arctic Research Board. He was reportedly invited as a substitute for P. TERLEVY/EROLK, who was unable to attend.

REF TO NAVY

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

It was stated in the Bureau letter that the designation of LITTLEMORE was approved by the Office of Naval Research. ONI also furnished a memorandum reflecting a list of the individuals going on the expedition and the names on this list are as follows:

Dr. JOHN REED, Staff Geologist, Territories and Island Possession, United States Geological Survey, Chairman of Board;

Dr. JOHN GRAF, Assistant Secretary of Smithsonian Institute;

Dr. J. FRANK SCHAIERER, Carnegie Institute of Washington;

Dr. JOHN FIELD, Physiology Department, Stanford University;

Professor GEORGE E. MacGINNIE, Director Kerckhoff, Biological Laboratory, California Institute of Technology;

Professor GEORGE CARTER, Geography Department, Johns Hopkins University;

Dr. A. L. WASHBURN, Executive Director, Arctic Institute of North America;

D. V. SOLANDT, Arctic Research Advisory Board, Canadian Defense Research Board;

Lieutenant Commander E. P. RUEY, Office of Naval Research;

Dr. T. J. WILLIAN, Science Director, Office of Naval Research;

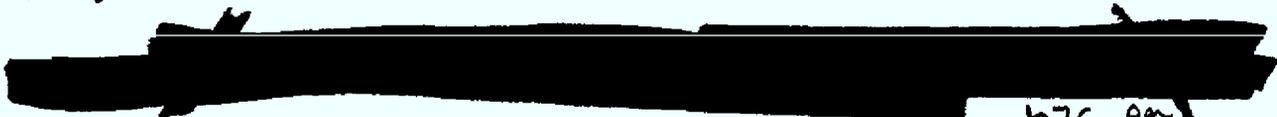
Dr. WALTER HUNK, Scripps Institute of Oceanography;

Dr. K. C. SERLESNYAZ, Office of Naval Research;

GRAHAM ROWLEY, Chief, Arctic Division, Canadian Defense Research Board;

Mrs. YVONNE REAMY, Administrator Assistant to the Board.

The conference at Point Barrow was to be held on May 17, 18 and 19, 1949, and thereafter the party was to return to the States on May 20 or 21, 1949.



b7c per Navy

REF TO NAVY

Relevant per Navy

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

REF TO NAVY

[REDACTED]

b7C per Navy

Dr. SIDNEY R. GALLER, upon interview, advised he was formerly an assistant to SHELESNYAK and that he has known him both as a result of their employment and their social acquaintance. According to Dr. GALLER, SHELESNYAK's main interest concerned the Arctic area in which he is an admitted expert and for a great long while, SHELESNYAK has been urging that the United States "get and utilize the Arctic before the Russians". GALLER stated that SHELESNYAK evidently believes that aside from all other considerations, the Arctic area is of extreme military value to both Russia and the United States, and he has consistently maintained a desire of utmost importance that the United States rather than Russia control this area.

[REDACTED]

SHELESNYAK was a member of the American Association of Scientific Workers. According to an additional reliable confidential informant of the New York Office, the American Association of Scientific Workers has followed the Communist Party lines.

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REF TO NAVY

[REDACTED]

b7C per Navy

[REDACTED]

SHELESNYAK had been a member of a group known as the "Medical Center Anti-War Committee" which allied itself with the "American League Against War and Fascism". [REDACTED] advised that on April 1, 1935, an article appeared in the "Columbia Spectator", a daily publication issued by the students of Columbia University, which was detrimental to the Medical School. The "Medical Center Anti-War Committee" took full responsibility for this article but refused to retract the same. SHELESNYAK, together with the other radical students, were not permitted to continue their studies at the Medical School and, consequently, he left Columbia. [REDACTED] stated he had

b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

not seen SHELESNYAK for a number of years and, therefore, could offer no opinion as to his loyalty to the United States. He did state, however, that he recalled SHELESNYAK as being a "liberal intellectual because he leaned to the left".

[REDACTED] advised that SHELESNYAK [REDACTED] had been dismissed from the University because of Communist activities. b7D

[REDACTED] advised he had been acquainted with SHELESNYAK [REDACTED]. He stated that SHELESNYAK was engaged in "Communist activities" [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] It was further ascertained that SHELESNYAK with four or five others held Communist meetings in the anatomy laboratory and were pressing their Communist ideologies throughout the school. b7D

The records of the Board of Elections, New York City, reflect that in 1933 and 1934, MOSES SHELESNYAK registered from 421 West 144th Street, New York City. He registered under the Communist Party. From 1936 through 1945, SHELESNYAK has registered at various New York addresses and has registered as a voter under the American Labor Party.

VILEJALMUR STEFANSSON

Confidential Informant T-11 advised that the LATTIMORES are friendly with the STEFANSSONS and that they are in contact with each other from time to time. VILEJALMUR STEFANSSON and his wife, EVELYN STEFANSSON, reside at 67 (Morton Street, New York City.

It is noted that it is at the Dearing Farm, Bethel, Vermont, that the LATTIMORES and the Mengols are spending the summer months and in this connection, according to the informant, Mrs. LATTIMORE and EVELYN STEFANSSON were in frequent contact during the latter part of May and the first part of June, 1949, relative to fixing up the old STEFANSSON farmhouse at Bethel, Vermont.

According to this same informant, VILEJALMUR STEFANSSON is friendly with MOSES SHELESNYAK.

T-11 advised on April 10, 1949, that VILEJALMUR STEFANSSON told OWEN LATTIMORE that he had learned from SHELLY's wife (ROSALYN SHELESNYAK) that SHELLY was depressed and discouraged — not from anything gone wrong but just tired from administrative work. STEFANSSON on this occasion told LATTIMORE

100-1680  
Baltimore

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

that possibly some good news would help him and then asked LATTIMORE if anything had happened at Hopkins that might help SHELLY. The informant expressed the belief that this conversation related to SHELESNYAK's efforts to connect himself with the Johns Hopkins University in connection with some Arctic program that was to be instituted in the Fall of 1949.

In the case entitled, "Russian War Relief, Inc.; INTERNAL SECURITY - C", there is a letter from the Philadelphia Office dated September 8, 1944 (Baltimore file 100-2618-91), to which was attached a biographical sketch of the members of the Board of Directors of the Russian War Relief, Inc. It is noted therefrom that VILEJALMUR STEFANSSON was a member of the Board of Directors of the Russian War Relief in 1944. The information set out concerning him is to the effect that he is an Arctic explorer and that he had been adviser on northern operations for the Pan American Airways since 1932. His address was shown as 67 Morton Street, New York City.

It is also noted from the Baltimore files that STEFANSSON was on the Board of Directors of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., 114 East 32nd Street, New York City, in 1948.

In a letter from the Albany Office dated June 29, 1949, in the instant case, it is stated that the Dearing Farm at Bethel, Vermont, is owned by VILEJALMUR STEFANSSON and his wife EVELYN. It was stated that the STEFANSSONS and Miss JOAN EFFINGWELL, STEFANSSON's secretary, left the Dearing Farm on June 24, 1949, for the purpose of proceeding to Iceland via New York City. It was their plan to be gone exactly three weeks from June 24, 1949.

It was stated also in the Albany letter that STEFANSSON is apparently engaged in writing some sort of encyclopedia for the United States Navy and it is assumed it has to do with the Arctic.

Upon their return to the United States, the STEFANSSONS are expected to return to their farm at Bethel, Vermont, although they maintain a residence at 67 Morton Street, New York City. It was pointed out in the Albany letter that in connection with STEFANSSON's Navy work, he receives a large volume of what are believed to be manuscripts of some sort from the Navy Department, which he is using in connection with his research.

Confidential Informant T-11 advised on May 30, 1949, that Mrs. LATTIMORE, accompanied by ROSALYN SHELESNYAK, was to proceed to the Dearing Farm at Bethel, Vermont, on June 11, and that OWEN LATTIMORE and MOSES SHELESNYAK would join them at Bethel, Vermont, the latter part of June.

100-1630  
Baltimore

ALTIMORE FIVE PAGE

J. McCracken Fisher

T-11 on April 26, 1949, advised that OWEN LATTIMORE was in touch with an individual subsequently identified as J. McCracken Fisher, of 2313 June Street, Arlington, Virginia, and told him that he was coming over to Washington in connection with attending the "Forum" on the night of April 27. Arrangements were made to meet FISHER at his office around 6:00 o'clock on April 27 and thereafter the FISHERS and the LATTIMORES were to have dinner prior to attending the meeting at 8:00 o'clock that night.

On the occasion of this conversation, FISHER informed LATTIMORE that he had a new copy of the program just released by the National Planning Association. This pamphlet, entitled "Policy For China", was written by a LUEER GULICH (phonetic) and FISHER suggested that LATTIMORE read it. He also thanked LATTIMORE for sending him a copy of his new book, "The Situation In Asia".

According to this same informant, LATTIMORE informed his wife on April 27, 1949, that he would make arrangements through "MAC" FISHER for the Living Buddha to see the Chinese Ambassador in Washington. It was the informant's belief that FISHER is possibly connected with the State Department.

It is stated that a surveillance was maintained on the Hanking Restaurant, Ninth and New York Avenues in Washington, D. C., on the night of April 27, following receipt of information from T-11 to the effect that the LATTIMORES and the FISHERS would dine there prior to attending the "Forum meeting". However, the LATTIMORES did not appear at the restaurant in question nor was their automobile observed in that area. It was not determined where the "Forum meeting" was held although it is possible that it was at 1110 F Street, Northwest, in Washington, where LATTIMORE is known to have appeared one week later (May 4, 1949) for the purpose of addressing one of the Forum meetings.

JAMES WAREBURG

Confidential Informant T-11 on April 21, 1949, advised that Mrs. LATTIMORE told CLYDE BOWEN, of Washington, D. C., who is engaged in the sale of commercial property in Washington, that she and her husband might come to Washington on the following Wednesday to hear JIM WAREBURG, well known banker, talk before the China cooperative meeting. She told BOWEN that she would let him know definitely whether they would come to Washington.

On this same occasion Mrs. LATTIMORE expressed regret at not being able to attend CLYDE BOWEN's party over the weekend but explained they could

100-1630  
Baltimore

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

not do so in view of a prior dinner engagement in Baltimore. BOWEN told Mrs. LATTIMORE that VIRGINIA DURR, whom he referred to as OWEN's girlfriend, is coming to the party and that she had inquired about him recently. BOWEN advised also that VIRGINIA DURR's husband is now at Princeton part time.

The same informant on April 23, 1949, advised that Mrs. LATTIMORE had received a telegram signed JOAN (phonetic) in which she expressed her thanks for Mrs. LATTIMORE's letter. The telegram in part stated,

"JIMMY has an appointment on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons in Washington, D. C. If you are going to the Forum, would love to drive back to Baltimore with you. Will be at Greenwich 81977 over the weekend."

On the same date the LATTIMORES directed a telegram to Mr. and Mrs. JAMES WARBURG, of Greenwich, Connecticut, signed OWEN and ELEANOR, which stated that they would be delighted to bring the WARBURGS back to Baltimore Wednesday night after the meeting in Washington.

In an article appearing in the Evening "Sun" newspaper of May 10, 1949, it is stated that JAMES P. WARBURG, former New York banker, testified in Washington at the Senate hearings on ratification of the North Atlantic Alliance. WARBURG had questioned whether the United States plans to build up enough military strength in Europe to block an invasion at Europe's frontiers. He said that he was opposed to the treaty if it meant defending Western Europe's frontiers, but approved it if it meant only that the United States was "committed to avenge and liberate" in the event of an invasion.

WARBURG testified further before the Foreign Relations Committee that he regards the real threat from Russia as political and not military. He said,

"There has been and is a definite Soviet threat to peace. But this Soviet threat has been and still is primarily a threat of Communist penetration of subversion, and only secondarily a threat of military conquest."

It is noted from an article appearing in the Baltimore Evening "Sun" of October 17, 1947, that OWEN LATTIMORE and JAMES PAUL WARBURG participated in a discussion entitled, "Europe—Bridgehead or Battleground", at a meeting of the Foreign Policy Association in Baltimore in October, 1947.

100-1630  
Baltimore

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

ALONZO W. POND

[REDACTED]

b7E

According to Confidential Informant T-11 on June 8, 1949, OWEN LATTIMORE discussed with Mrs. McKIM, his secretary, a letter he had received from ALONZO W. POND. This letter was in answer to one directed to POND by LATTIMORE on May 31, 1949.

In the letter POND stated that he was glad LATTIMORE has a group of Mongols to work with and in part the letter read as follows:

"My particular worry now is to know how much of the statements made in some Russian publications about Mongolia are to be trusted. According to some articles, there are now 600 primary schools in Outer Mongolia and 50 or 60 secondary schools. Industries in leather and hides are definitely active and the same is true for mining and weaving, etc. I am also extremely interested to know how much of ANNA LOUISE STRONG's book 'Tomorrow's China' is straight reporting and how much is colored by her pro-Communist attitude. If 'Tomorrow's China' is a case of straight reporting, it sounds almost too good to be true. It would be a pleasure if I could hear your lectures, etc."

In conclusion, POND stated in his letter that he was looking forward to seeing LATTIMORE in the Fall.

STANLEY SELMAN or SELMAN

Confidential Informant T-11 on June 18, 1949, advised that he learned that OWEN LATTIMORE was to meet a STANLEY SELMAN or SELMAN in New York at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, 5:30 P.M., June 19, 1949; that SELMAN had reserved space in a drawing car from New York to Washington or Baltimore.

The informant advised further that OWEN LATTIMORE on the morning of June 19 was taking the Living Buddha by train to New York, where the Living Buddha had reservations to stay at the International House on Riverside Drive in New York for one week, that thereafter LATTIMORE planned to meet SELMAN at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station and proceed to either Washington or Baltimore with him.

100-1630  
Baltimore

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

This same informant on June 23, 1949, advised that OWEN LATTIMORE informed his wife that he had ridden from New York with "STANLEY" and that they went through the manuscript which will be published next February. He told Mrs. LATTIMORE that "STANLEY" wants the manuscript completed right after the Fourth of July.

RUDOLPH LOWENTHAL

[REDACTED]

b7E

Confidential Informant T-11 on May 13, 1949, advised that LATTIMORE asked JOHN DE FRANCIS (who is associated with LATTIMORE at the Page School of International Relations) if he had ever met RUDOLPH LOWENTHAL, whom he described as being temporarily at Cornell University. DE FRANCIS expressed the belief that he had met him in China and thereafter LATTIMORE made the statement that LOWENTHAL has had enough Chinese to do Chinese bibliographies and that he is fairly good in Russian. He pointed out to DE FRANCIS that he thought the article LOWENTHAL did for the Far Eastern Quarterly with the Russian Bibliography was a fairly good job. LATTIMORE also told DE FRANCIS that he had seen HOMER HALVERSON recently about LOWENTHAL and that LATTIMORE was in favor of offering LOWENTHAL a modest appointment as Assistant to the Librarian at Johns Hopkins University so that he could be used part time in connection with the Page School of International Relations. LATTIMORE told DE FRANCIS that LOWENTHAL is competent to give a course on the History of Russia in the Far East; that LOWENTHAL had spent some time in China and that he is a friend of ARTHUR WRIGHT and "all that crowd", describing "the crowd" as the American students in Peiping, China.

GEORGE E. TAYLOR

According to Confidential Informant T-11, GEORGE E. TAYLOR, of Washington, D. C., has been in contact on several occasions with OWEN LATTIMORE during the past several months.

The informant on May 9, 1949, advised that Mrs. LATTIMORE informed JOHN DE FRANCIS that her husband had invited GEORGE TAYLOR for luncheon that day and had also invited him to attend the seminar at the Page School following luncheon, but that her husband had forgotten about a lecture he had to give at Edgewood Arsenal. In view of the fact LATTIMORE would be unable to be present at the luncheon, Mrs. LATTIMORE asked DE FRANCIS to get "the gang" lined up, suggesting that he have present the Mongols, BILL AUGSTIN, GEORGE CARTER and "NOBLE" (possibly NOBUTAKA AKS).

100-1630  
Baltimore

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

During the conversation with DE FRANCIS, Mrs. LATTIMORE stated that OWEN does not trust TAYLOR as he was fishing around to find out how "we" were getting funds (apparently in connection with the Mongol Project). Mrs. LATTIMORE told DE FRANCIS that they should absolutely impress TAYLOR with the fact that this Mongol Project is definitely going on. She stated also that GEORGE TAYLOR has been in Washington for some while, advising the State Department in a big way. She also stated that while it was not planned this way, when they were recently in Washington, "MAC" FISHER brought GEORGE TAYLOR to the dinner and it was then that TAYLOR showed curiosity as to what the LATTIMORES were doing. She stated that GEORGE TAYLOR had a big program of Central Asian studies, including Mongolia. She expressed the opinion that TAYLOR was turned down on this by the Carnegie Foundation as he now says he is not going to pursue Central Asian studies.

During the conversation referred to above, DE FRANCIS advised Mrs. LATTIMORE that he has mistrusted TAYLOR since his tie-up with KAW (phonetic), in view of what KAW wrote to OWEN LATTIMORE several years ago.

In an article appearing in the Baltimore "News Post" on September 25, 1945, entitled, "Communist Propoganda In Our Armed Forces", by DAVE ~~SEITNER~~ and ~~KEENE HUNTER~~, reference is made to certain books and literature in which the Communist Party line is imbedded. Two of the books referred to as being in use for "orientating" the troops in the Pacific were referred to as "Changing China", authored by GEORGE E. TAYLOR and edited by MAXWELL S. ~~STEWART~~, and "The Making of Modern China" by OWEN and ELEANOR LATTIMORE. The article further stated that ~~STEWART~~ and the LATTIMORES are listed in the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities as having Communist front affiliations. The article concluded with the statement that both books minimized thought other than that in keeping with the "Communist Party line".

[REDACTED] b7D

From information set out in letter from the Boston Office dated June 30, 1949, in the instant case, it is observed that [REDACTED] has advised that GEORGE E. TAYLOR has contributed to the publication "Pacific Affairs" and was the author of the book "The Struggle For North China", which was reviewed in the June, 1941, issue of "Pacific Affairs". b7D

AL HUDSON

Confidential Informant T-11 advised that he has been unable to obtain any background information on AL HUDSON but states he has been in contact with OWEN LATTIMORE from time to time.

100-1630  
Baltimore

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

This same informant on April 19, 1949, advised that during a discussion between Mrs. LATTIMORE and Mrs. McKIM, secretary to OWEN LATTIMORE, it was mentioned that AL HUDSON was coming over to lunch on April 20, 1949. On this occasion, McKIM stated that HUDSON, during his last visit, left his raincoat in LATTIMORE's office.

T-11 advised further on May 4, 1949, of a discussion between OWEN LATTIMORE and Dr. GEORGE CARTER, of the Geography Department at Johns Hopkins University. CARTER told LATTIMORE that he was not too much impressed by HUDSON and thereafter LATTIMORE said:

"The guy has been in one of these hush-hush agencies and instructed not to talk about where he had been and what he has seen; that if his government people want to assign him to it (apparently some project at the Page School of International Relations), that is a different thing."

LATTIMORE added, however, that on a reduced budget the Page School would not be able to bid for him.

During the conversation CARTER described HUDSON as a sphinx, pointing out that he had tried to draw him out along other lines but could not find a "spark" in him. On this same occasion, LATTIMORE and CARTER discussed the possibility of getting a GORDON HUGHES, an Assistant Professor at the South Dakota University. LATTIMORE made the statement that HUGHES had been previously in the Far East Division of the OSS and that HUGHES could handle Japanese, some Chinese and Korean. Both LATTIMORE and CARTER expressed the opinion that HUGHES would be a good man and thereafter CARTER advised that one KATESBY JONES seemed very bright. The possibility of getting a fellowship for JONES at the Page School was likewise discussed.

T-11 on May 12, 1949, advised that OWEN LATTIMORE was going to write a letter to BURTON PAZ, who is with the Rockefeller Foundation, about the Central Asian program that LATTIMORE is running at Johns Hopkins University. In discussing the contents of the proposed letter with Mrs. LATTIMORE, OWEN stated that AL HUDSON's name would not be mentioned in his letter but that his government agency might be persuaded to put up some money.

Mrs. RAYMOND CLAPPER

Reference is made to the "American Forum of the Air" program referred to herein.

According to Confidential Informant T-11, Mrs. RAYMOND CLAPPER, in connection with this program, had directed a letter to OWEN LATTIMORE and

100-1630  
Baltimore

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

thereafter on May 8, 1949, LATTIMORE communicated with her relative to the letter she had written asking him to submit certain questions to be used on the program.

According to this same informant, the following are the questions LATTIMORE furnished to Mrs. CLAPPER for possible use:

- (1) Should America occupy Formosa? If so, should we occupy it as an American base or as a foothold for a free China?
- (2) If arms for CHIANG KAI-SHEK are not enough to stop the Communists, should we send American troops?
- (3) How long would you go on supporting a government which is incapable of standing by itself?
- (4) If Nationalist China breaks up into neutrally independent units, should we support each of them separately?
- (5) Should we encourage an alliance between Japan and Nationalist China?
- (6) Have you any reason to believe that further aid to CHIANG KAI-SHEK would be used any more effectively than the previous American aid?

LATTIMORE during this conversation with Mrs. CLAPPER, mentioned that either she or Mr. GRANIE, Moderator for the "American Forum of the Air" program, might want to shuffle the order of these questions. LATTIMORE informed Mrs. CLAPPER that he would arrive in Washington about 7:00 P.M., on May 8, and Mrs. CLAPPER mentioned that reservations had been made for the LATTIMORES to stop at the Sherchan Hotel.

Mrs. CLAPPER replied "yes" to a question by LATTIMORE as to whether the style of Senator FERGUSON, with whom LATTIMORE was to debate, is the same style as that of BRIDGES and PAE McCARRAN.

Also during the conversation, LATTIMORE pointed out to Mrs. CLAPPER that he hoped LUTHER GULICH would be there. He described him as head of the Institute of Public Administration in Washington. LATTIMORE stated that GULICH has just drafted a sort of middle of the road proposed policy toward China as it is now developing; and which LATTIMORE thought made a great deal of sense. LATTIMORE said,

"It is not either starry-eyed -- we ought to fall into the hands of the Communists -- nor is it the other way -- if Russia drops an iron

100-1630  
Baltimore

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

"certain, we ought to drop a load of bricks on them and punish them for having the kind of government we don't like."

LATTIMORE stated also that he wanted to quote some from GULICH's pamphlet, in connection with the radio broadcast.

This Mrs. RAYMOND CLAPPER is undoubtedly identical with a person of this same name referred to in the report of SA [redacted] dated at Washington, D. C., November 29, 1947, in the case entitled, "United World Federalists; INTERNAL SECURITY - C". On page 6 of this report (Baltimore file 100-12514-6), Mrs. CLAPPER's full name is shown as OLIVE SWING CLAPPER, of 2101 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. She was described as the widow of the late RAYMOND CLAPPER, formerly a prominent newspaper and radio news analyst who was killed in the crash of a Navy plane in the Marshall Islands in February, 1944. It is noted from this report that in 1947, Mrs. CLAPPER was Chairman of the Washington Executive Council of the United World Federalists. From information set out in this report, it is noted further that Mrs. CLAPPER has associations in a number of Communist influenced groups.

MALCOLM C. MOOS

Also Known As MACK/MOOS

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Confidential Informant T-11 on April 10, 1949, advised that one MACK MOOS, Bradford Apartments, 33rd and St. Paul Streets, was in touch with OWEN LATTIMORE and on this occasion, stated that FEISE (phonetic) was driving to Washington and he was wondering if LATTIMORE would come down to his apartment about 5:00 P.M., for a little talk.

The informant advised he was unable to obtain further information concerning the identity of FEISE nor could he determine the reason for the meeting at the apartment of MACK MOOS.

In the file entitled, "COMMUNIST PARTY - USA, Legislative Activities", is information to the effect that MALCOLM MOOS, Associate Professor of Political Science (Johns Hopkins University), was one of 145 to sign a petition for the defeat of the Ober Bill, referred to hereinabove (see Baltimore file 100-12463-385). His name was one of those appearing in the "Afro American" newspaper paid advertisement of March 5, 1949, as one of the signers to the petition for the defeat of the Ober Bill.

In the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Baltimore, Maryland, December 6, 1945, in the case entitled, [redacted] considerable information is set out concerning MALCOLM C. MOOS, who at that time was described as a Professor of History at the Johns Hopkins University and who then resided at the Bradford Apartments, 3301 St.

b7c

100-1630  
Baltimore

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Paul Street in Baltimore. In this connection, it is noted that in 1944, a number of telephone calls [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] were made to MALCOLM MOOS, although the nature of the calls was not determined. b7E

Information set out in the above-referred to report reflects that MALCOLM C. MOOS was married in 1945, and that he had been connected with the Johns Hopkins University since 1942. He was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1938, and from 1939 to 1941, he was an assistant instructor of Political Science at the University of California at Los Angeles.

ERNEST FEISE

It is believed that the above-named person is identical with the "FEISE" referred to on April 10, 1949, by T-11. It will be observed that on this date, MALCOLM MOOS was in contact with OWEN LATTIMORE, informing him that "FEISE" was driving to Washington and wanted LATTIMORE to appear at the MOOS apartment around 5:00 P.M., that day for the purpose of discussing some unknown matter with "FEISE".

It is observed that ERNEST FEISE, Professor of German (Johns Hopkins University), likewise signed the petition to defeat the Ober Bill, which appeared as a paid advertisement in the "Afro American" newspaper of March 5, 1949.

From the report of Special Agent [REDACTED], dated at Baltimore, Maryland, February 1, 1941, in the case entitled, "National Emergency Conference - State of Maryland; INTERNAL SECURITY - C" (Baltimore file 100-431-5), information is set out to the effect that Dr. ERNEST FEISE was one of the sponsors of the Maryland Association For Democratic Rights, affiliated to the National Emergency Conference. It is here noted that OWEN LATTIMORE and his wife in June, 1940, were also sponsors of the Maryland Association for Democratic Rights. b7C

The Hopkins Directory for 1949, shows the address of ERNEST FEISE as 401 Rosebank Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. His office at Johns Hopkins University is located at 214 Gilman Hall.

In the file entitled, "Foreign Inspired Agitation Among American Negroes" (Baltimore file 100-4270-443), information is set out to the effect that Mrs. ERNEST FEISE in April, 1944, was a sponsor for the Baltimore Committee for Home Front Democracy, which recommended equal opportunity to shop in any Baltimore store without discrimination because of race or color. It is noted that Mrs. OWEN LATTIMORE was honorary Vice Chairman of this same organization.

100-1630  
Baltimore

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

DONALD E. ANDREWS

According to Confidential Informant T-11, Dr. DONALD E. ANDREWS, Professor at Johns Hopkins University, and his wife, JOSIE ANDREWS, reside at 204 Southway in Baltimore, Maryland. The informant stated that both ANDREWS and his wife are very friendly with the LATTIMOREs and are in frequent contact with them; that both ANDREWS and his wife are members of the Baltimore Branch of the Foreign Policy Association, of which Mrs. ANDREWS is presently the Executive Secretary.

The Baltimore Evening "Sun" of February 6, 1946, carried a story to the effect that Dr. DONALD E. ANDREWS, Director of the Department of Chemistry, Johns Hopkins University, would give a talk to the luncheon meeting at the Southern Hotel of the Baltimore Chapter of the National Lawyers' Guild on nuclear energy.

In the May 25, 1949, issue of the Evening "Sun" was a story to the effect that Dr. ANDREWS will begin a speaking tour on May 26, 1949, with six addresses in twelve days on his itinerary. Dr. ANDREWS, in the article, was described as an authority on atomic energy and it was stated he would begin his tour Monday night with a talk on "Faith for an Atomic Age" before the alumnae banquet of the Johns Hopkins School of Nursing in Baltimore.

In an article appearing in the Baltimore Morning "Sun" of November 15, 1947, Dr. ANDREWS is described as the Chairman of the Baltimore Chapter of the Association of Scientists for Atomic Education (see Baltimore file 100-12434-4).

GEORGE BOAZ

It will be observed from information set out herein that Confidential Informant [redacted] described GEORGE BOAZ as a close associate of OWEN LATTIMORE prior to the time BOAZ departed for California in 1948. This informant described BOAZ as the same type as LATTIMORE. He did not believe that BOAZ was a Communist or fellow traveler [redacted]

b7D

BOAZ is presently teaching at the University of California and it is not known when he will return to Baltimore.

[redacted]

b7C, b7D

100-1630  
Baltimore

UNCLASSIFIED PAGE

[REDACTED] At that time BOAZ was connected with the Philosophy Department at Johns Hopkins. [REDACTED] it appeared to him that BLUMBERG received a number of his ideas from BOAZ and following BLUMBERG's graduation, he taught in the Department of Philosophy and shared the same office with BOAZ.

b7D

[REDACTED] advised further that BOAZ was a Commander in the United States Navy for approximately two years during World War II. He had no specific information to prove that BOAZ was other than very sympathetic to the liberal movement and the Communist Party but expressed the opinion that BOAZ's close association with BLUMBERG would indicate that BOAZ is aware of BLUMBERG's full time position as a Communist Party worker.

b7D

In the same file is information to the effect that in January, 1947, GEORGE BOAZ was Chairman of the Maryland Unit of the Independent Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions. He supported the merger of the Maryland ICCASP with the newly-formed Progressive Citizens of America but was opposed to a Third Party in national politics.

According to information contained in this same file [REDACTED] Confidential Informant [REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau, reported that he had attended a meeting [REDACTED]

b7D, b7C

The Maryland Civil Liberties Committee file in the Baltimore Office reflects that BOAZ was on the Advisory Council of the Civil Liberties Committee, Baltimore, Maryland, in 1940, at the same time LATTIMORE was one of the Vice Chairmen of this committee.

In the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at Baltimore, Maryland, July 8, 1943, in the case entitled, "Russian War Relief, Inc.; INTERNAL SECURITY - C" (Baltimore file 100-2618-52), information is set out to the effect that in 1943, GEORGE BOAZ was a sponsor for the Russian War Relief, Inc., in Baltimore.

b7C

WILLIAM HOLLANDER

[REDACTED]

b7D

100-1630  
Baltimore

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

T-11 advised on June 14, 1949, that OWEN LATTIMORE had a discussion concerning his recent book with WILLIAM HOLLAND or HOLLANDER and that this person asked LATTIMORE whether he would have any objections to letting other publishers print his book in German or some other foreign language. This informant learned that WILLIAM HOLLAND or HOLLANDER has the telephone number Eldorado 51759 in New York City. Also during the conversation between LATTIMORE and HOLLANDER on June 14, 1949, mention was made of CORA DU BOIS, who is presently employed by the State Department. HOLLANDER stated that with her experience in Southeast Asia, she should make a good addition in connection with LATTIMORE's Mongol Project. LATTIMORE agreed and then stated that DU BOIS would be offered a permanent appointment with a professor's rank.

JOHN DE FRANCIS

Confidential Informant T-11 advised that he has been unable to obtain any background information concerning JOHN DE FRANCIS other than he is an associate of LATTIMORE and is on the staff at the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at New York May 4, 1949, in the instant case, information is set out to the effect that on June 25, 1946, Confidential Informant [REDACTED], of the New York Office, advised

[REDACTED]

b1  
b7D  
b7C, b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that Sir EDWARD PAGES is a Soviet sympathizer. b7D

In this same report, there is a reference to the NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was.; ESPIONAGE - R case, specifically to report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at Washington November 5, 1946. On page 55 of this report, it is stated Special Agent [REDACTED] reported that LATTIMORE and his wife visited the home of MARY JANE KEENEY in Washington, D. C., in October, 1946, and on other occasions. It is noted that MARY JANE KEENEY was [REDACTED] in the Washington area. b7C

In the letter from the Washington Field Office to Baltimore dated June 15, 1949, in the instant case, information is set out to the effect that Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised on February 12, 1947, that ALIX ROUBER, contacted MARY JANE KEENEY and advised, among other things, that a series of off-the-record meetings on Russia had been started at the Wardman Park Hotel. ALIX said that LATTIMORE would be there on February 17. This same informant advised on April 11, 1947, that during a discussion between BOWEN SMITH and MARY JANE KEENEY, SMITH mentioned that ELEANOR and OWEN LATTIMORE, MONTEMER CALVES and VIRGINIA and CLIFFORD DURR had been at his home on the previous evening. b2

In this same letter is information to the effect that Informant [REDACTED] advised on September 25, 1947, that HENRY COLLINS and BOWEN SMITH, both subjects in the SILVERMASTER case, discussed summer vacations, at which time BOWEN mentioned that OWEN LATTIMORE's son, DAVID LATTIMORE, had a wonderful summer attending "this youth thing in Prague" with the group from the Putney School. During the conversation, COLLINS indicated a desire to meet LATTIMORE and BOWEN SMITH agreed to arrange it. b2

Confidential Informant W-12 advised that on February 12, 1941, OWEN LATTIMORE appeared on the same program with FREDERICK V. FIELD, Secretary of "Anerasia" and Executive Secretary of the American Peace Mobilization, at a rally held in Washington, D. C., sponsored by the American Peace Mobilization. It was stated that FIELD is also known as a member of the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties. During February of 1941, LATTIMORE and FREDERICK V. FIELD sponsored a meeting of the "Washington Committee to Aid China" [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] b3

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

It was further reported by this informant that FIELD at this same meeting stated that the United States should aid China but should withdraw aid from England and should give full cooperation with the policy of the Soviet Union.

This same informant advised further that during the year 1942, LATTIMORE was listed as a member of the Committee for National Morale of the East and West Association.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] It was stated by the informant that CRAVELIER had been very active among the professional branches of the Communist Party in the San Francisco area and was one of the individuals reported to have attended the Moscow Purge Trials during 1937 from the United States.

b7C b7D

According to Confidential Informant T-11, LATTIMORE has also been in contact with, among others, the following persons concerning whom no identifying data is available:

- GEORGE ~~CATES~~ or ~~CATES~~ (visited LATTIMORE on March 25, 1949; he was here from Peiping, China);
- Captain ~~JACOBSON~~, Counter Intelligence Corps (he has been in contact with LATTIMORE concerning courses for his organization);
- Lieutenant ~~SCHOENBERGER~~ (phonetic) (believed to have been in contact with LATTIMORE relative to lectures at the Edgewood Arsenal);
- RICHARD V. ~~TOGORA~~ (phonetic) (of Brooklyn, New York);
- JACOB BLAUSTEIN, Pikesville, Maryland;
- ROBERT H. SNOW, Schenectady, New York;
- FRANCIS ~~HORN~~;
- RICHARD ~~BEARDSLEY~~;

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

- \* ABE HALPERIN (phonetic);
- \* JOHN H. COX;
- \* Dr. D. B. COUPLAND;
- \* Mr. VREELAND;
- \* Mr. LARSEN;
- \* ISABEL WARD (employed by the State Department, Washington, D. C.);
- \* SWISH and HAROLD (HAROLD is presently in Peiping, China).

Concerning ELEANOR HOLGATE LATTIMORE, it is stated that she was born in Evanston, Illinois, in 1895, as ELEANOR HOLGATE. After completing her schooling, she went to China, where she was a school teacher. It was in China that she met OWEN LATTIMORE. They were married in China in 1926, and they have one son, DAVID LATTIMORE, who was born in China in 1931, and who is presently a sophomore at Harvard College. Mrs. LATTIMORE has traveled extensively in the Far East and is the author of the book entitled, "Turkestan Reunion" and is co-author of "The Making of Modern China". According to Confidential Informant T-11, Mrs. LATTIMORE is active at the Page School of International Relations and actively assists her husband in the preparation of books and other publications.

Mrs. LATTIMORE was a member of the Advisory Board of the Russian War Relief, Inc., in Baltimore from 1943 to 1945 (see reports of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at Baltimore, Maryland, July 8, 1943, and April 19, 1945 in the case entitled, "Russian War Relief, Inc.; INTERNAL SECURITY - C," Baltimore file 100-2318-52-112).

b7c

In the file entitled, "Foreign Inspired Agitation Among American Negroes" (see Baltimore file 100-4270-443), information is set out to the effect that Mrs. OWEN LATTIMORE in 1944, was one of the Vice Chairmen of the Baltimore Committee for Home Front Democracy, which group recommended that all persons should have equal opportunity to shop in any Baltimore store without discrimination because of race or color.

In the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at Baltimore, Maryland, March 13, 1943, in the case entitled, "People's Institute of Applied Religion; INTERNAL SECURITY - C" (see Baltimore file 100-11932-44), information is set out on page four to the effect that Mrs. LATTIMORE was a sponsor of the

b7c

100-1630  
Baltimore

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Baltimore People's Book Forum (1946). This Forum was sponsored and organized by the Baltimore Council of the People's Institute of Applied Religion. WINIFRED L. CHAPPELL, who is a known Communist, was an organizer in the People's Institute of Applied Religion and was also secretary of the Baltimore People's Book Forum. Information is set out in the report in question to the effect that both of these groups are Communist dominated.

b7D  
In the Baltimore "Sun" newspaper of March 6, 1946, was an article to the effect that Mrs. OWEN LATTIMORE, wife of the author and a member of the Institute of Pacific Relations, would be the speaker at the third monthly session of the Baltimore People's Book Forum to be held on March 14, 1946, at the Unitarian Church, Charles and Franklin Streets in Baltimore. It was stated that Mrs. LATTIMORE would discuss GUNTER STEIN's "Challenge of Red China" and OWEN LATTIMORE's "Solution in Asia". It was stated that this program was sponsored by the Baltimore Council of Applied Religion.

In the March 11, 1946, edition of the Baltimore "Sun" newspaper was further comment on the appearance of Mrs. OWEN LATTIMORE before the Baltimore People's Book Forum. It was stated that Mrs. LATTIMORE had spent fifteen years in the Orient and that she was then the Washington Representative of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

In the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Baltimore Maryland, February 11, 1948. [redacted]

[redacted] Mrs. LATTIMORE was a sponsor for the "Book Forum". It is known that this Forum is an adjunct of the Bookshop Association of Baltimore, Inc., a Communist front organization.

This same report contains the information that [redacted] b7C - b7D on November 17, 1945, advised that [redacted]

b7D  
In the Baltimore Evening "Sun" newspaper of June 2, 1944, (see Baltimore file 100-8773-31) there was an article relating to a "China Night" meeting which was to be held on June 9, 1944, at the main branch of the public library. It was stated that this meeting would be held under the joint auspices of the library and the Maryland Committee of United China Relief. It

100-1630  
Baltimore

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

was stated also that Mr. and Mrs. OWEN LATTIMORE were among those arranging the "China Night" meeting.

In the Evening "Sun" newspaper of May 11, 1949, there is an article relating to a meeting of the United World Federalists in Baltimore at the home of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES E. BIENEMANN. It was stated therein that Mrs. OWEN LATTIMORE, and others, were elected to the Executive Committee of the Baltimore County Unit of the United World Federalists.

  
T-11 on May 7, 1949, advised that Mrs. LATTIMORE was in contact with a Mrs. WILLIAMS (not further identified). Mrs. WILLIAMS mentioned that a reporter from Washington named SEVERIED had made the statement over the radio that he did not consider Communism in China any particular menace to the United States and that the United States did not do the right thing many years ago.

Mrs. LATTIMORE informed Mrs. WILLIAMS that she thought the State Department feels that since V-J Day, this country has sunk three or four billion dollars into China and that the more this country has tried, the worse things have gotten; that while the situation is an awful mess and very tragic for China, that there is not at the moment very much "we" can do. She stated that it is the policy of the State Department to wait at least a little while to see what happens; that many of them feel very strongly that Chinese Communism is not at the moment being run or master-minded by Russia; that the Russians may try to take over but that it would be an awfully big job since there are twice as many people in China as in Russia and that the Chinese are very, very nationalistic.

Mrs. LATTIMORE commented further that General BARR, head of the American Military Mission in China, returned to this country recently and made the statement that 90% of the supplies that the United States gave to the Nationalist armies got into the hands of the Communists.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

In setting forth her views, Mrs. LATTIMORE said:

"I think our policy is to try to find ways to give economic aid in dealing with the people, hoping that the government that comes out -- that if we handle the thing wisely, they will at least be somewhat friendly to us and open to the West more than it is to Russia."

She indicated that just how to do this is the problem.

Mrs. WILLIAMS made the comment that SEVERIAD simply said, "Don't do anything and let time decide what policy we should adopt." She stated that some people agree that Russia has practically failed in what she wanted to do in Europe and, therefore, she will be ready to take up what she wishes to do in India, Japan and China.

Mrs. LATTIMORE's reply was to the effect that Russia has gotten absolutely nowhere in India and expressed the view that if Russia had failed in those little countries in Europe, which are very small, compact and homogeneous, they could not possibly take on China. She concluded with the statement that China is one hundred times more difficult to take over than eastern European countries.

T-11 on May 23, 1949, advised that some unknown woman extended a dinner invitation to the LATTIMORES for the following Saturday night. This unknown person stated that a group of young Chinese were coming to the dinner and that they were very interested in OWEN LATTIMORE. One person was described as a public health man from Peiping who is presently at the School of Hygiene in Baltimore but will be going to Washington shortly. It was stated also by this person that all of the Chinese who would be at the dinner are very liberal in their own points of view and are very interested in OWEN LATTIMORE. Mrs. LATTIMORE at that time did not know whether she could accept the dinner invitation.

According to T-12, Mrs. LATTIMORE has been in frequent contact with TAI IKE (pronounced IKEY), wife of NOBUTAKA IKE, who recently received a Doctor's degree from the Pogo School. Formerly TAI IKE acted as secretary to OWEN LATTIMORE (1947). The IKES have lived in Baltimore for the past three years and recently TAI IKE has been engaged in typing material for one of the LATTIMORES' books.

The informant advised that the IKES are leaving Baltimore for the west coast and on the night of June 4, 1949, a farewell party was had for them at the LATTIMORE home.

Confidential Informant T-11 advised that he has been unable to obtain information relative to DAVID LITTLEONE other than he is a sophomore at the Harvard College and has been in Baltimore not more than once or twice in the past six months. It will be noted from information set out herein, that DAVID LITTLEONE, accompanied by his parents, attended a youth conference in Prague during the Summer of 1947.

[REDACTED]

b7E

GENERAL INFORMATION

It is stated that the LITTLEONES reside on Roland View Road in Ruxton, Maryland, a suburb of Baltimore. It is noted that Roland View Road is little traveled and that the LITTLEONE home cannot be seen from this road. They reside just off Roland View Road, and their immediate neighbors are Dr. HUGH W. JOSEPHS and Dr. CHARLOTTE MCCARTHY. According to T-11, the LITTLEONES are very friendly with the JOSEPHS and the MCCARTHYS.

The LITTLEONES have rented their home for the summer to Dr. and Mrs. ARTHUR REID. The REIDS moved into the LITTLEONE home on June 27, 1949, shortly after OWEN LITTLEONE departed for Bethel, Vermont, and they will occupy the LITTLEONE home until September 15, 1949.

It is stated that the LITTLEONES have a 1941 Dodge Sedan, Maryland license 314-261, which was registered in Maryland in 1941, in the names of both OWEN and ELEANOR LITTLEONE. Both were issued Maryland driver's licenses in 1939, at which time they resided at 6 Marlinton Court, Baltimore, Maryland.

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION ON OWEN LITTLEONE

[REDACTED]

b1

It is observed that [REDACTED] suspects LITTLEONE of being engaged in Communist activities and that [REDACTED] have expressed the belief, based on a review of LITTLEONE's writings, that he is a Russian Agent.

b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

It is observed that still others have expressed the view that at least some of LATTIMORE's writings constitute a basis for the belief that said writings are subtle Russian propaganda. Other persons, who are prominent and nationally known, and who have known LATTIMORE for many years, claim he is not a Communist or a fellow traveler but at the same time state they are aware of the fact he has been branded as such and attribute some of the suspicion surrounding LATTIMORE to his positive stand that reforms are needed in China and other Far East countries, his views that the United States should in no manner furnish aid to the CHIANG KAI-SHEK Government and also because he has been careless in choosing some of his associates.

It is noted further that LATTIMORE has in the past identified himself with Communist front groups, has associated with known Communists as well as with persons suspected of being engaged in espionage activities. He was involved to some extent in the PHILIP JAFFE investigation and was a known contact of several subjects in the Gregory case.

It is noted also that during the past several months, (March to July, 1949) LATTIMORE [REDACTED]

The purpose of LATTIMORE's contact with JOSEPH BARNES on June 27, 1949, when he stayed overnight at the BARNES home in New York, is unknown although it is known that LATTIMORE on this occasion was enroute to Bethel, Vermont, where he is spending the summer months. BARNES in some manner, according to a statement by LATTIMORE, was instrumental to some extent in assisting LATTIMORE obtain a \$75,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation for the operation of his Mongol Project.

*See letter inf set forth in P. 16 of report of 4-5-50*

*67c*

As far as can be determined, LATTIMORE was last in personal contact with RICHARD LAUTERBACH the latter part of March, 1949. On this occasion, LATTIMORE saw him in New York City and thereafter the two of them fulfilled a speaking engagement before the Adult Education League on the Far East at Springfield, Massachusetts.

It will be noted also from information set out in this report concerning LATTIMORE's activities during the past several months, that LATTIMORE is extremely active and is contacted, or has been contacted, by numerous persons. Some of these contacts have not yet been identified. On the other hand, it is known that some of the persons with whom he has had infrequent contact are either suspected of espionage activities or are identified with Communist front groups. LATTIMORE's activities between April and July, 1949, have been closely observed by T-11 but to date no tangible evidence of LATTIMORE being involved in espionage or Communist activity has been discovered.

*This is a summary of information of info appearing elsewhere in this report*

100-1630  
Baltimore

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

[REDACTED]

b1

Also a lead is being set out to further interview [REDACTED] concerning ONE LATTIMORE and his reported involvement in espionage. It is noted in this connection from the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at New York, December 23, 1948, in the WHITTAKER CHAMBERS case (page 88) that [REDACTED] furnished the information concerning LATTIMORE when he was interviewed on December 14, 1948, in connection with the CHAMBERS case.

b7D, b7C

100-1630  
Baltimore

INFORMANTS

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-1

~~ALEXANDER GREGORY-GRAFF-BARTLETT~~, a former Russian Diplomatic Officer, who defected from the Soviets in 1937 in Athens, Greece. (See Bureau letter to Baltimore Office dated March 4, 1949, in the instant case, and also report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at New York December 23, 1948 in the WHITTAKER CHAMBERS case, commencing on page 88.) b7c

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-2

Bureau letter to the Baltimore Office, dated March 4, 1949 in the instant case. Source not further identified.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-3

[redacted]

(See letter to the Bureau from the New York Office in the instant case, dated May 26, 1949.) b7D

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-4

[redacted]

(See letter to Bureau from Washington Field Office dated May 19, 1949 in the case entitled [redacted])

[redacted] b7D, b7C

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-5

[redacted] b1

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-6

[redacted] (See report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at Boston, Massachusetts, April 21, 1949 in the instant case. Baltimore file 100-1630-51.) b7D, b7C

100-1630  
Baltimore

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-7

[REDACTED]

(See report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at Boston, Massachusetts April 21, 1949, in the instant case, commencing on page 8. Baltimore File 100-1630-51.) b7C, b7D

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-8

[REDACTED]

(See report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated Boston, Massachusetts, April 21, 1949, in the instant case, commencing on page 8. Baltimore File 100-1630-51.) b7D, b7C

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-9

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of the Washington Field Office.

(See letter from Washington Field Office to Baltimore dated June 15, 1949, in the instant case, page 5. Baltimore File 100-1630-78-C.) b7D

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-10

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of the New York Office.

(See report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at New York May 4, 1949, in the instant case, page 3. Baltimore File 100-1630-59.) b7D, b7C

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-11

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of the Baltimore Office, whose identity is known to the Bureau. b2

100-1630  
Baltimore

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-12

A blind memorandum dated March 24, 1945, which was attached to a memorandum prepared by Supervisor [REDACTED], written on April 11, 1945 in the case entitled "PHILIP JACOB JAFFE, was, et al, ESPIONAGE - X."

(See letter from the Washington Field Office dated June 15, 1949 in the instant case, commencing on page 6. Baltimore file 100-1630-78-C.)

b7C

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-13

[REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-14

[REDACTED]

(See letter from Washington Field Office to the Bureau dated May 1, 1948, in the case entitled [REDACTED])

[REDACTED]

b7D, b7C

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-15

See Summary Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at San Francisco, December 15, 1948, in the case entitled "COMINTERS APPARATUS, INTERNAL SECURITY - R". Information is set out in this report concerning JOSEPH BLYNES on pages 341 and 363.

(Baltimore File 100-8951-48, pages 341 and 363.)  
Original source of information unknown to Balti-

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-16

[REDACTED]

(See report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at Miami, June 10, 1949, in the case entitled [REDACTED])

[REDACTED]

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100-1630  
Baltimore

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-17 Washington Field Office Informant [redacted] (See letter from Washington Field Office to Baltimore dated June 15, 1949, in the instant case. Baltimore file 100-1630-78-C, page 6). b7D

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-18 Washington Field Office Informant [redacted] (See letter from Washington Field Office to Baltimore dated June 15, 1949, in instant case. Baltimore File 100-1630-78-C, page 6.) b2

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-19 Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau. b7D

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-20 Washington Field Office Confidential Informant [redacted]  
(See letter from Washington Field Office to Baltimore dated June 15, 1949, in the instant case. Baltimore file 100-1630-78-C, page 4). b7D

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-21 Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau. (See report of SA [redacted] dated Baltimore, Md., Feb. 11, 1949, in case entitled [redacted])

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-22 Baltimore Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau. (See Baltimore file [redacted] information furnished April 4, 1949; INTERNAL SECURITY - C"). b7D, b7C

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-23 [redacted]  
(See letter from Chicago Office dated July 13, 1949, in the case entitled "INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE OF THE ARTS, SCIENCE AND PROFESSIONS; INTERNAL SECURITY - C," Bureau file 100-340327, Baltimore file 100-12702-31). b7D

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT T-24 [redacted] REF TO CUSTOMS  
b7D per Customs



JK -1630  
Baltimore

THE NEW YORK OFFICE (Continued)

AT NEW YORK CITY

that may be of interest in the instant case. It is stated that STEFANSSON and his wife, EVELYN STEFANSSON are very friendly with the LATTIMORES, and at the present time the LATTIMORES are residing at the STEFANSSON Farm, near Bethel, Vermont.

Will furnish brief information from your file on RICHARD E. LAUTERBACH, and his involvement in espionage activities. It will be noted that he is a contact of OWEN LATTIMORE.

Will furnish from your files pertinent information on JOSEPH PELS BARNES, who is likewise a contact of subject LATTIMORE. It is observed from New York teletype dated June 28, 1949 in the instant case, that there have been numerous unsupported allegations that BARNES has acted as a Soviet agent.

Will endeavor to identify Mr. ROCHE (Phonetic) of New York City, who has telephone number Astoria 42009. It will be noted that LATTIMORE was in contact with ROCHE on June 23, 1949, at which time he indicated that he would contact ROCHE on his arrival in New York City on the evening of June 27, 1949.

Will search the indices on the name LESTER COHEN, or COHEN, whose description is set out in New York letter to the Baltimore Office dated May 10, 1949 in the instant case. It is noted that on May 3, 1949, LATTIMORE made the statement that he had been in contact with LESTER COHEN in New York on the evening of May 2, 1949, prior to the time he boarded the train.

Report the results of examination of the luggage of GEORGE DE FUSILAN KLEIN, which luggage was examined by agents of the New York Office on June 9, 1949.

Will search the indices on WILLIAM HOLLANDER, who has been in contact with OWEN LATTIMORE, and report any information on him, which appears pertinent. HOLLANDER may be in the publishing business in New York City, and his telephone number is reported as Eldorado 51759. HOLLANDER is known to be acquainted with RICHARD LAUTERBACH and MILDRED PRICE, who is believed to be <sup>connected</sup> in some capacity with the China Aid Council.

Will likewise search the indices of your office and report any pertinent information on MILDRED PRICE.

Will search the indices and report any information on STANLEY SELMAN, or SELLEN, who was in contact with subject LATTIMORE on June 19, 1947 in New

100-1650  
Baltimore

THE NEW YORK OFFICE (Continued)

AT NEW YORK CITY

York City in connection with some manuscript to be published next February.

Will interview ALEXANDER BARTINE, 3037 Avenue of the Americas, Apartment 3-B, and determine the approximate time he received information from General I. BERZIN of the Red Army Intelligence, to the effect that LATTIMORE and JOSEPH BARNES were working for the Soviets in China. It is noted that this information is set out in the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at New York, December 23, 1948, in the WHITTAKER CHAMBERS case, page 90. Will report any further information he is able to furnish concerning LATTIMORE's involvement in espionage activities.

b7C, b7D

Will furnish any information in your files concerning the membership of OWEN LATTIMORE in the Foreign Affairs Section of the Committee for National Morale.

Will report the results of investigation made in accordance with leads set out in report of Special Agent [REDACTED] in the instant case, dated at Boston, Massachusetts on April 21, 1949.

b7C

In this connection, it is stated that the "ROSSLBERG" may be identical with LAWRENCE K. ROSSBERG, a graduate student in Far Eastern Studies at Columbia University.

[REDACTED]

b7E

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will search the indices and report any information of value on the following names, all of whom [REDACTED] with subject LATTIMORE:

[REDACTED]

5-105

b7E

100-1630  
Baltimore

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (Continued)

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

5-105  
✓

[REDACTED]

b7E

Will determine the identity of the person [REDACTED] and will thereafter search that name through the indices of your office, reporting any information that appears pertinent.

b7E

Will search the indices for information on the Cooperative Forum, 1110 F Street, N. W. [REDACTED] and it is known that he attended two forums at this address in Washington, D. C. within the past several months.

b7E

Will furnish information in your files concerning LATTIMORE's connection with the magazine "Amerasia", and information relative to the extent to which he was involved in the PHILIP JACOB JAFFE investigation.

Reference is made to letter from the Washington Field Office to Baltimore of June 15, 1949 in the instant case, concerning contacts and associates of OWEN LATTIMORE. Will furnish brief identifying data concerning the following associates of LATTIMORE, whose names appear in the letter in question:

- ALIX REUTHER
- MARY JANE KEENEY
- BOWEN SMITH
- MORTIMER GRAVES
- VIRGINIA and CLIFFORD DURR
- HENRY COLLINS

Will search the indices on the name J. McCracken Fisher, who resides at 2313 June Street, Arlington, Virginia, and who is believed to be connected with the State Department. He is likewise a contact of LATTIMORE.

100-1630  
Baltimore

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (Continued)

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

1005 Will report any information in your files relative to LATTIMORE's association or connection with the Washington Committee for Aid to China.

It is noted that information to this effect is contained in a newspaper article dated September 28, 1945, bearing a Washington date line, the article being written by DAVID SENTNER and KENT HUNTER.

101 Will endeavor to determine the identity of AL HUDSON, who has been in contact with LATTIMORE on several occasions in the past few months. HUDSON is connected with what LATTIMORE described as a "hush, hush" agency in Washington, D. C.

103 Will furnish background information and identifying data on DAVID WHEL, who has been in contact with OWEN LATTIMORE recently, and who is a subject in the SILVERMASTER case.

105 Will search the indices on GEORGE E. TAYLOR, who has been in contact with LATTIMORE. In 1946, he was Deputy Director, Far Eastern Division, CIA, in Washington, D. C., and according to information from Confidential Informant T-11, TAYLOR now advises the State Department in a big way. Will report any information on TAYLOR that may be pertinent to the instant case.

107 Will report the results of the investigation made relative to GEORGE KAMIN, who was stopping at the Washington Hotel on June 7 and 8, 1949. See teletype from the Baltimore Office in the instant case dated June 7, 1949.

109 Will report the results of inquiries made relative to the connection of VILHJALMER STEFANSSON with the United States Navy, and the type of research work he is engaged in. See letter from the Albany Office dated June 29, 1949, and letter from the Baltimore Office dated July 6, 1949.

THE BOSTON OFFICE

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

114 Will search the indices on [REDACTED] and report any pertinent information. It is stated that LATTIMORE [REDACTED]

100-1630  
Baltimore

THE BOSTON OFFICE (Continued)

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Will search the indices on DUDLEY FRAZIER (phonetic), who is a representative of the Little, Brown Book Company of Boston, and report any pertinent information concerning him.

THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Will search the indices on the following persons who have [REDACTED] with subject LATTIMORE:

[REDACTED]

b7E

Will determine the identity of the person [REDACTED] with subject LATTIMORE, and thereafter search the indices for any information of value.

b7E

THE ALBANY OFFICE

AT ALBANY, NEW YORK

Will search the indices on [REDACTED] with subject LATTIMORE. Will report any pertinent information in your files concerning them.

b7E

AT BETHEL, VERMONT

Will report results of investigation relative to subject LATTIMORE, who is residing on the Dearing Farm, near Bethel, for the summer months.

Will report the results [REDACTED] LATTIMORE, as well as information obtained from highly confidential sources.

b7E

THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

139 Will report any information in your files reflecting that OWEN LATTIMORE is, or has been, in the past, connected with the Hollywood Writers' Mobilization. It is noted from an article written by DAVID SENTNER and KENT SPENTER, appearing in the Baltimore News-Post on September 28, 1945, that among other organizations, LATTIMORE was listed as being associated with the Hollywood Writers' Mobilization.

Will determine the identity of the person [REDACTED] and thereafter search his name through the indices for any pertinent information. [REDACTED]

Will endeavor to identify an individual [REDACTED] recently with subject LATTIMORE. [REDACTED]

Will determine the identity of LESTER COHEN, 1040 N. Las Palmas, Hollywood, and search his name through the indices of your office for any pertinent information. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] While under surveillance in New York City on the evening of May 2, 1949, LATTIMORE is believed to have met LESTER COHEN. [REDACTED]

AT WHITTIER, CALIFORNIA

Will determine the identity of the person [REDACTED] with LATTIMORE. Thereafter will search the name of this person through the indices for any pertinent information. [REDACTED]

THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Will furnish information from your files relative to [REDACTED]

100-1630  
Baltimore

THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE (CONTINUED)

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

[REDACTED] b7E  
Will review the San Francisco files and report information relative to OWEN and ELEANOR LATTIMORE and any connections they may have had with Communists, or suspected Soviet agents in the San Francisco area.

AT BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Will determine the identity of person [REDACTED] b7E  
[REDACTED] Will search their names through the indices, and report any information of value relative to them.

It is noted that they have recently been [REDACTED] with subject LATTIMORE. b7E

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Will report information to be supplied from the Bureau files concerning allegations against OWEN LATTIMORE, as well as information concerning his past activities.

Will conduct appropriate investigation to identify the Chinese economist employed by LATTIMORE at the Johns Hopkins School for a considerable length of time, who was described [REDACTED] as without a doubt a member of the Communist Party. [REDACTED]

Will also endeavor to determine the identity [REDACTED] referred to in the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at Boston, Massachusetts on April 21, 1949. It is possible that [REDACTED] b7D

b7C, b7E

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE (Continued)

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Will give consideration to the developing of [REDACTED] as a confidential informant concerning LATTIMORE and his activities.

[REDACTED] and it is noted that he previously furnished information to the effect that there is reason to believe that LATTIMORE is friendly with the extreme left point of view, and that this has caused much concern to the officials of Johns Hopkins University. b7D

Will develop additional information concerning the identity and activities of GEORGE MATURMAN KAHIN, who is associated with LATTIMORE at the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations, and who recently returned to the United States from Indonesia.

Will keep in touch with Confidential Informant [REDACTED] in an effort to identify Lt. COMMANDER PAUL KRAFT, who has been working on some type of Navy Arctic program with MOSES SHELESNYAK. b2

Will maintain contact with Confidential Informant [REDACTED] in an effort to obtain additional information on persons who have contacted LATTIMORE, and on whom no identifying data is presently available. b2

Will report the results [REDACTED] the residence and business addresses of subject LATTIMORE. b7E

Will continue to examine [REDACTED] the LATTIMORES at the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7E + b7D  
b7E + b7D  
Will make appropriate inquiries to develop background information on Dr. JOHN DeFRANCIS, associate of LATTIMORE at the Page School of International Relations.

Will endeavor to develop a confidential source, who may be in a position to make correspondence and other papers of LATTIMORE available.

Will report the results of inquiries based on letters directed to the Omaha, Pittsburgh, New Haven, San Diego and Richmond offices having

100-1630  
Baltimore

THE BALTIMORE OFFICE (Continued)

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

reference to persons who are known to have corresponded with subject LATTIMORE.

Will make appropriate inquiries to identify

with other LATTIMORE.

b7E

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BALTIMORE

NY

FILE NO. 100-94061

KD

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>4/4/50</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>3/27-31;4/1-4/50</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED] b7C</b>
TITLE <b>OWEN LATTIMORE LI</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Information received that ~~DILLOWA HUTUKHTU~~, "The Living Buddha", who works and lives with the subject in Baltimore, Md., stated in 1947 that entire Far East should be communized for the good of the people. Informant advised that Gen. I. BERZIN of Red Army Intelligence, told him in 1935 that the two most promising and brilliant young men at Soviet Military Intelligence and in the Institute of Pacific Relations in China were OWEN LATTIMORE and JOSEPH BARNES. Interviews with ~~EUGENE LYONS~~, LOUIS F. BUDENZ, ~~[REDACTED]~~ and ALFRED KOHLBERG set out. Information obtained from other informants set out. Subject departed from NYC, 3/6/50 for trip to Afghanistan. Returned to US 4/1/50.

*McCabe  
Callahan*

*ICC to  
US Agency  
4-14-50  
ERC*

*Ad Agency  
4-17-50  
CLM*

*to ANG  
[unclear]*

- P -

*S. W. C. W. - See encl.  
DM Brown  
100-94061-110  
100-94061-111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200*

**ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILM**  
*cc destroyed for use in brief. P. 6*

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edward Scheraga</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <b>100-24628-1447</b>
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NY 100-94061

DETAILS:

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

The New York "Journal American" for February 26, 1947 contained an article by KENT HUNTER, which stated that OWEN LATTIMORE, Special Economic Advisor in Tokyo, wrote in his book, "Solution in Asia," the following:

"The Soviet Union stands for strategic security, economic prosperity, technological progress, miraculous medicine, free education, equality of opportunity and democracy."

An examination of the book, "Solution in Asia," written by the subject and published by the LITTLE, BROWN and COMPANY in 1945, reveals on Page 139 that the full quotation is as follows:

"To all these peoples (meaning the Chinese, Koreans and Mongolians), the Russians and the Soviet Union have a great power of attraction. In their eyes — rather doubtfully in the eyes of the older generation, more and more clearly in the eyes of the younger generation — the Soviet Union stands for strategic security, economic prosperity, technological progress, miraculous medicine, free education, equality of opportunity and democracy: a powerful combination.)

"The fact that the Soviet Union also stands for democracy is not to be overlooked. It stands for democracy because it stands for all the other things..... The fact is that for most people in the world today, what constitutes democracy in theory is more or less irrelevant. What moves people to act to try to line up with one party or country and not with another is the difference between what is more democracy and less democracy in practice."

[REDACTED]

b1

NY 100-94061

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

The "New York Times", Book Review Section, Sunday, April 10, 1949, revealed a review of the subject's book "The Situation in Asia". In this review, STUART LILLICO, the reviewer of the "Baltimore Evening Sun", states that it is doubtful whether the United States has another man so well informed on northeastern Asia as OWEN LATTIMORE. The reviewer states that scores of students of the Far East are indebted to Mr. LATTIMORE for their knowledge, their theories and their sympathies. The reviewer continues that LATTIMORE sees the possibility of Communist control in many Asiatic Governments, but less danger of Soviet domination. "Few Asiatics see a Russian threat to their freedom and livelihood," states LATTIMORE.

"The inclination", LATTIMORE asserts, "to call Marxism aggressive and the increasing tendency to take the weight of democratic aid away from Europe and America and give it to Russia and Marxism are among the hard facts of the Asia of today."

The reviewer states that many who read "The Situation in Asia" will feel that Mr. LATTIMORE is backing the Soviet line. However, the reviewer disagrees and states that LATTIMORE has tried to be objective and has painted the picture as he sees it. However, often LATTIMORE seems to feel that Russian policy in Asia is sounder, more astute and/or more progressive than that adopted by the United States.

[REDACTED]

b1

NY 100-96041

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

~~INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS~~

Confidential Informant T-4, of known reliability, advised that the INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS maintains offices at 1 East 54th Street, New York City and continues to publish a periodical known as "Far Eastern Survey". This informant identified EDWARD CLARK CARTER as the former Executive Secretary of the INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS.

LOUIS F. BUDENZ, former Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker", b7C an east coast Communist daily newspaper, advised SA [REDACTED] on April 22, 1948 that "EDWARD CLARK CARTER was certainly under Communist Party discipline". BUDENZ stated that he had numerous dealings with EDWARD C. CARTER while he was on the "Daily Worker" staff and that "these dealings were on a plane based on the fact that CARTER was a member of the Communist Party".

NY 100-94061

Concerning the INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS, BUDENZ stated "The INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS was originally non-Communist, but the Communists infiltrated it".

Confidential Informant T-5, of known reliability, advised on September 20, 1949 that OWEN LATTIMORE is in his opinion a "fellow traveller and outspoken pro-Stalinist". He advised that LATTIMORE'S writings have consisted of pro-Communist propaganda. He stated that LATTIMORE was writing a regular column for the Overseas News Agency under the title "Foreign Fronts" and illustrative of his pro-Communist writings is his column of July 21, 1949, wherein he wrote "The situation in Berlin is a further indication that we, rather than the Russians, are responsible for the current 'show-down neurosis'."

VILHJALMUR STEFFANSON

The above individual is a close friend of OWEN LATTIMORE and Confidential Informant T-6, who on occasion has furnished both reliable and unreliable information, advised on February 11, 1941 that Dr. VILHJALMUR STEFFANSON is a very famous explorer, who around 1926 was made an Honorary Member of the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents at the instigation of KENNETH CURANT, who was the then editor of the Tass News Agency.

The Tass News Agency is the official telegraphic agency of the Soviet Union.

"Who's Who in America" reflects that VILHJALMUR STEFFANSON was born November 3, 1879 at Arnes and received an AB degree from the University of Iowa. It was also reflected that he attended Harvard Graduate School during 1904-1906.

According to the letterheads of the following organizations, there is set forth a list of organizations in which VILHJALMUR STEFFANSON has been active:

- American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born
- American-Russian Institute
- American Council of Soviet Relations
- American Council for a Democratic Greece
- Council for Pan-American Democracy

NY 100-94061

It will be noted that all of the above organizations have been declared by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

PAUL J. KERN

PAUL J. KERN of Suite 822, 11 West 42nd Street, New York City, [REDACTED] according to Confidential Informant T-7, of known reliability, between July and August, 1949. b7E

Confidential Informant T-8, of known reliability, advised on December 8, 1949, that PAUL J. KERN was one of the persons instrumental in getting SINGERSON an appointment as Deputy Secretary to the Borough President of Manhattan. According to this informant, GERSON was at one time a reporter for the "Daily Worker" and a candidate in the New York City elections for Councilman on the Communist Party ticket.

The "Daily Worker" for February 21, 1940, mentions PAUL J. KERN as being a signer of a protest letter to the Attorney General, protesting a tax on the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

The Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade is an organization that has been declared by the Attorney General as falling within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

[REDACTED]

b1

DILLOWA HUTUKHTU  
"The Living Buddha"

The above individual was sponsored by the subject when "The Living Buddha" came to the United States in 1949 and is presently residing and working with the subject in Baltimore, Maryland.

The "New York Herald Tribune" for Saturday, April 1, 1950, contained an article on an interview had with "The Living Buddha" during which he pro-

NY 100-94061

claimed his anti-Communist feelings and sentiments and declared that he holds an appointment with the Central Committee of the Kuomintang. In thus showing his anti-Communist sentiments, "The Living Buddha" then goes on to defend the subject against the accusations of Senator JOSEPH McCARTHY (Republican, Wisconsin) and to declare that OWEN LATTIMORE is anti-Communist.

Confidential Informant T-10, of unknown reliability, advised on April 3, 1950 that he had read the above article concerning "The Living Buddha" and wished to relate the following facts.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] HUTUKHTU spoke at length of the ideal conditions prevailing in the Mongolian Peoples Republic, formerly Outer Mongolia. According to the informant, HUTUKHTU stated that he believes that the entire Far East should be communized for the good of the people.

[REDACTED]

HUTUKHTU replied that Buddhism could easily be altered to fit Marxist theory.

b7D

#### TRIP TO AFGHANISTAN

Confidential Informant T-11, of known reliability, advised that the subject departed from Idlewild Airport, New York City at 11:21 A.M., March 6, 1950, via British Overseas Airways Corporation, Flight 508, for London, England. Informant advised that LATTIMORE was to fly to Karachi, India from London, England and was expected to arrive at Karachi, India at 7:10 P.M., U. S. time, March 8, 1950. Informant did not know subject's destination from Karachi.

Confidential Informant T-12, of known reliability, advised that the subject was to proceed from Karachi, India to Afghanistan. This informant advised that LATTIMORE was hired by the Economic Affairs Division of the United Nations in connection with the United Nations Technical Assistance Program and he was given a single term appointment for one month at \$17,000.00 per year. The informant stated that subject, accompanied by two other individuals was to take a motor trip through sections of Afghanistan in order to determine the amount of technical assistance that country would need. Informant advised

NY 100-94061

that subject was to be accompanied on this trip by HAROLD E. CAUSTIN, the Deputy Director of the Economic Stability and Development Division, United Nations and a Mr. WALTER.

Confidential Informant T-13, of known reliability, advised that the information furnished by T-12 was correct and advised that the individual referred to as Mr. WALTER was in fact ALBERT WALTER, a British subject, who lived at St. Mary's Cottage, England. According to the informant, both HAROLD CAUSTIN and ALBERT WALTER were to meet the subject in London, England and were to proceed with the subject to Karachi, India and then to Afghanistan.

NY 100-94061

Confidential Informant T-13 advised that the Division of Economic Stability and Development at the United Nations is being run by a clique, which in the informant's opinion, is mostly composed of "pro-Russians" and "pro-Communists." The informant stated that HAROLD E. CAUSTIN, the Deputy Director of the Division of Economic Stability and Development is a member of this "pro-Russian and pro-Communist group."

The informant did not know ALBERT WALTER and had no information concerning Mr. WALTER. The files of the New York Office contained no information concerning ALBERT WALTER.

The informant subsequently advised that an individual named ~~W~~KIRK was also with LATTIMORE, CAUSTIN and WALTER on the trip to Afghanistan. Informant stated that KIRK joined the party at Karachi, India. Informant did not know the full name of KIRK, but believed that he was associated with the Food and Agricultural Association at the United Nations.

LATTIMORE returned to the United States, arriving at Idlewild Airport 5:55 A.M. on April 1, 1950.

NY 100-94061

On March 27, 1950, Confidential Informant T-14, of known reliability, stated that while he was on Officers' Reserve Duty in the Soviet Army, he was Executive Vice-President of ~~STANKO - IMPORT~~, and by the end of 1933, he had completed the job to which he had been assigned. He was then appointed president of ~~AUTO-MOTO-EXPORT~~ in January, 1934. He described the latter as a Soviet corporation formed by the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade for the export of automobiles, motors, and airplanes. The export of automobiles was quite open and legal. The corporation also dealt in the export of armament transactions, which was its illegal trade. He said formerly the Soviet Government exported armaments for either money or under a lend-lease arrangement by each of three ministries, namely, War Ministry, Ministry of Industry, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Each of these three ministries had a small group to handle the export of armaments.

It was decided by the Politburo about the end of 1933 to combine the functions of these three ministries in one organization and place them under the Ministry of Foreign Trade. This informant said that in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, there was an export trust, one bureau of which was called ~~Auto-Moto-Export~~. To give a legal cover to the sale or lend-lease, two main branches were formed. One was called ~~Auto-Kontora~~ to continue the legal trade. The other was called ~~Moto-Kontora~~, into which all the secret trade surrounding the export of arms was brought in from the three other ministries.

This Informant said that ~~ROSENGOLZ~~, the Commissar of Foreign Trade, told him that upon the recommendation of the Soviet Army, he had been appointed president of ~~Auto-Moto-Export~~. This Informant related that one transaction involved the delivery of armaments to the Turkish Government under a loan of ten million gold dollars loaned without interest for twenty years. The contract was signed by the Turkish Ambassador Vassyf - Bey and this informant.

Informant stated in China at that time, Russia had placed a puppet in charge of the government in Sinkiang. The Soviet Army General Staff furnished this informant with the senior officers to work in ~~Auto-Moto-Export~~. He said that ~~Auto-Moto-Export~~ had a representative who was attached to the Chinese Communist Army in Sinkiang. During this period, this informant was in frequent contact with the War Ministry and with General I. Berzin, chief of the Soviet Army Intelligence, who was this informant's former senior officer on the Soviet General Staff.

NY 100-94061

This Informant also met in Moscow with <sup>a</sup>the Soviet Military Espionage agent who was resident in China, named MALIKOV. MALIKOV was formerly the Soviet Military Attache in China and had been in the school of the General Staff with the Informant from 1920 to 1924. Informant over a period of months discussed with General BERZIN and MALIKOV the Chinese situation as it effected Auto-Moto-Export. Sometime in 1935, General BERZIN had a conversation with this Informant, at which time BERZIN asked him what his plans were to sell trucks and also open branches from Manchuria to Southern China. BERZIN was interested in this because he needed a legal cover for his espionage agents and he wanted this Informant to open up branches throughout China and make available to BERZIN the facilities of Auto-Moto-Export. This Informant told him that it would be quite complicated and he asked BERZIN if he had any other facilities. Informant recalls that BERZIN then told him not to worry, as "We have the organization there already. We have for our people an organization which provides an ideal place for our network". This Informant does not recall whether BERZIN said that the Russians organized it or developed it, but BERZIN said the organization was called "The Institute of Pacific Relations" and it was the "basis for our network in China".

This Informant said by "network", BERZIN meant a network of Russian Intelligence, which usually consisted of foreigners, and it was their experience in China that if you were American, English or French, that such citizenships were the most effective.

Informant said that it was his impression that the Institute of Pacific Relations was some kind of an organization which had branches everywhere, that it was operated for Soviet Military Intelligence only, and that it was used by them alone. BERZIN said that it would be good to have these storehouses of Auto-Moto-Export in China to use in an extreme condition. This Informant stated that BERZIN wanted to have a certain space allotted to Soviet Military Intelligence in the Auto-Moto-Export Warehouses which would contain armaments that would be earmarked for them. This Informant understood that BERZIN wished this to be available to his intelligence organization in the event of a general uprising or armed revolt in China.

This Informant continued that BERZIN discussed "how people work for us." He stated, "Many people go abroad for a Chamber of Commerce, a research commission or a trade commission. You get a man with a passport, a knowledge of languages and a good education. You first have him write an economic report on conditions in China, and then you follow that with a

NY 100-94061

"research job in Mongolia, and the individual gets expenses and his salary. Then you assign the individual a theme, slightly touching on intelligence. Some of these people don't bother to inquire about this, and they work full-hearted because they are liberal or Communist-influenced. Some become reluctant, and we tell them that they have been compromised by having received monies from us and having worked for us."

BERZIN asked this Informant if he was going to China at that time as this Informant had a contract with the FORD MOTOR COMPANY for trucks to be delivered to Mongolia. At that time BERZIN mentioned the fact to this Informant that the two most promising and most brilliant young men that the Soviet Military Intelligence had in the Institute of Pacific Relations in China were OWEN LATTIMORE and JOSEPH BARNES. This Informant believed that the reason BERZIN told him this concerning LATTIMORE and BARNES was that he wished to place him in contact with them in the event he went to China. This Informant said that he did not go to China, and so he had no further contact with the Institute of Pacific Relations or BARNES or LATTIMORE.

This Informant stated in 1937, he defected from the Soviet Government Service and he met WALTER KRIVITSKY in Paris, France, at which time he had a conversation with KRIVITSKY concerning KRIVITSKY's knowledge of Soviet Intelligence operations in the U. S. KRIVITSKY, among other things at this time, told this Informant that the Institute of Pacific Relations was being used successfully as a cover in the U. S. by Soviet Military Intelligence, also that it was operating in the U. S. at that time and was "going strong."

NY 100-94061

Confidential Informant T-15, of known reliability, has a general recollection that individuals she knew in Europe were engaged in Soviet Military Intelligence, and came to the U. S. on assignment which utilized the cover of the Institute of Pacific Relations. This Informant did not recall specifically the identity of these individuals except that they were not Russian nationals, but held passports such as French and Italian.

This Informant also had a recollection that when in Moscow, of being told about Soviet Military Intelligence Agents who had been sent to the U. S. utilizing the cover of the Institute of Pacific Relations. This Informant stated that the information in her possession was not specific because of the fact that she had long ago forgotten the details surrounding these happenings, but she did have this definite general recollection concerning the Institute of Pacific Relations.

This Informant did not believe that she would be able to identify any of these individuals by photo or name in view of the fact that this had occurred approximately 15 years ago.

NY 100-94061

Confidential Informant T-16, of unknown reliability, who has known LATTIMORE both in China and the United States, professionally and socially, furnished the following information on April 2, 1950:

This informant had been a member of the Communist Party in Germany until he fled that country in 1934 and went to London. After a short period of time in London, when he made the acquaintance of EDWARD C. CARTER, then Director of the Institute of Pacific Relations at New York City, he proceeded to the United States. In the spring of 1935, informant proceeded to China on funds obtained from the Institute of Pacific Relations. In the early summer of 1935 he met LATTIMORE in the Shensi Province of China. For some weeks informant lived near LATTIMORE and occasionally took trips with him. During this time they had many political discussions. Informant stated that at this time he, himself, although he had broken with the Communist Party, had an "ambivalent" attitude toward the Soviet System, believing that it contained some hope for the betterment of the world. Informant stated that at this period also LATTIMORE had somewhat the same attitude, but that while he apparently considered that the establishment of the Soviet Regime in Russia would ultimately be beneficial to mankind, he felt free to criticize and to listen to criticism concerning the Soviet regime.

Since the time of his original acquaintanceship with LATTIMORE, informant believes that LATTIMORE has become increasingly pro-Soviet to such a point of intellectual discipline that he now considers him a Communist, although he feels it unlikely that he was ever formally registered as a member of the Communist Party. As a turning point in LATTIMORE'S sentiments concerning Communism, informant cited the fact that in 1937, in company with THOMAS A. XISSON and Mr. and Mrs. PHILIP JAFFE, LATTIMORE visited Yenan, the capitol of the Red faction in China. According to the informant, LATTIMORE and his party were extremely well treated and flattered by the persons whom they met in Yenan and much impressed by the sights they were shown. He felt that this visit to Yenan marked the beginning of a definite and unwavering pro-Soviet attitude on the part of LATTIMORE.

It will be noted that the PHILIP JAFFE mentioned above was later connected with the magazine, "Amerasia", and pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzling and conspiring to embezzle secret Government documents.

Informant stated that during the period of the Nazi-Soviet Pact from 1939 to 1941, he occasionally met and chatted with LATTIMORE and discovered that LATTIMORE was very much disturbed by this development and

NY 100-94061

shaken in his faith in Russia. He does not recall having discussed the Russian attack on Finland with LATTEMORE, but states that at a later date when he charged LATTEMORE with being pro-Soviet, LATTEMORE cited the fact that he had denounced Russian aggression against Finland and had made some public pronouncement or put himself on record in some way in this regard. Informant was unable to give any information as to the possible location of such a statement on public record.

Informant continued that after the invasion of Russia by the German Army in 1941, whatever doubts LATTEMORE had were apparently dissipated and he again adopted a consistent pro-Soviet attitude. Informant described the period in Russo-American relations following the Russian entry into the war as "a honeymoon period" and felt that it was undoubtedly due to this that LATTEMORE was recommended to the Chinese Nationalist Government by the American Government to act as personal advisor to CHIANG KAI-SHEK. Subsequently he became head of the Far East Division of the Office of War Information at San Francisco and in 1944 accompanied former Vice President HENRY WALLACE on a trip to Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

Informant stated that he had heard from an official who replaced LATTEMORE as head of OWI at San Francisco that LATTEMORE had "loaded" the staff of OWI at San Francisco with Communist sympathizers and that there had been a good deal of difficulty weeding them out.

According to informant, when LATTEMORE returned from his trip to Russia and Mongolia with HENRY WALLACE, his attitude had stiffened to the extent that he would suffer no criticism of Soviet policies and broke off his personal relationship with the informant because the informant had a decided anti-Soviet feeling. He recalled that shortly after his return from the WALLACE trip, LATTEMORE gave a lecture at Columbia University on conditions in Japan in which he adopted the Communist line that the United States had no real interest in Japan from an economic or military viewpoint and should get out as soon as possible. It was about this time that informant, in a conversation with LATTEMORE, strongly attacked what he considered to be the consistent Communist viewpoint of JOSEPH PALLAS, former editor of "The Compass", at which time LATTEMORE became quite angry and said he would not countenance criticism of his close friends.

On the last occasion when informant had personal contact with LATTEMORE, LATTEMORE was employed at Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore.

NY 100-94061

This was sometime in the fall of 1945, and at this time LATTEMORE advised the informant that most of his friends had "leftist or pro-Russian" sympathies and that it was unpleasant when other persons of his acquaintance took a strong anti-Soviet stand in their presence. Informant stated that in an elaborate and ambiguous way LATTEMORE was apparently notifying him that their personal relationship must cease.

Informant for many years was connected in an official way with the Institute of Pacific Relations. He stated that it was dominated by a pro-Soviet clique and had doubtless done much to give the American public a false view of the Far East situation and to slant policy in favor of Russian interests and to the detriment of American interests in the Far East. He stated that he had no knowledge whatsoever that it had ever been used to cover intelligence operations for any branch of the Soviet Government but he would by no means rule out the possibility that it was so used. He felt, however, that if it was deliberately used by the Russian Government, it had operated more on a propaganda and policy-making plane than an intelligence-gathering plane.

Informant cited the fact that in 1936 and 1937, when he knew LATTEMORE in China, LATTEMORE had boasted of his close friendship with a Russian official at Moscow who had been designated by his Government to head the Moscow Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations. LATTEMORE seemed inordinately pleased with his friendship with this official and considered him an important Russian official. Informant also recalled that in the early days of their acquaintanceship, LATTEMORE related to him with some amusement that he had heard from "Comintern people" in Moscow that informant had fled from Germany to London and thence to the United States and was probably an agent of United States and British interests in the Far East. When informant questioned LATTEMORE more closely as to the source of his information, LATTEMORE stated that ~~Harold Wilson~~, of the Institute of Pacific Relations in Moscow, had obtained it from "Comintern people". Informant stated that during this period of his political development, LATTEMORE apparently did not take this information seriously but cited it with some amusement as an instance of Soviet propensity to suspicion and conspiracy.

Informant stated that he considered LATTEMORE intellectually brilliant and talented, with an excellent knowledge of the Far East but feels also that he is "intellectually dishonest" and always arrives at conclusions favorable to Russian interests in the Far East no matter what line of reasoning he embarks upon.

NY 100-94061

Informant pointed out that in LATTIMORE'S own published writings, it became apparent that on no important point did his recommendations run counter to official Soviet policy. He advocated for instance that the United States should stay out of Greece, had no real interest in Japan or Korea, should recognize and do business with the Chinese Communist Regime; he felt also that the interests of the new nation of India would best be served by adopting a strictly neutral attitude toward the present conflict of interests and ideals which exists between the western democracies and the Russian Soviet System. As one of many instances when LATTIMORE had opportunity to envelop policy at its highest level, informant cited the fact that at the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, held in India in September of 1949, he heard that Prime Minister NEHRU and his advisors had been much impressed by LATTIMORE'S reputation as a scholar and advisor to the United States Government and had sought him out for advice frequently during the time he was in India.

Informant also pointed out that the most recent book of LATTIMORE, "Pivot of Asia", Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1950, listed the names of six persons collaborating with him in the publication of this book. He stated that of these ~~ELLENOR LATTIMORE~~, subject's wife, ~~WANG CHIH YI~~, ~~CHEN HAN SENG~~, ~~DANIEL THORNER~~ and ~~JOHN FRANCIS~~ were all known to him to be extremely pro-Communist in their attitudes, some of them possibly being registered members of the Communist Party.

NY 100-94061

Confidential Informant T-17, of unknown reliability, who stated that he was a registered member of the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that while he had not personally met LATTIMORE while he was in China, LATTIMORE and his writings were always highly regarded by those American Communists with whom he came in contact at this time in Shanghai. This informant further advised that in 1946, LATTIMORE succeeded DONALD BELL in writing a semi-weekly column for the Overseas News Agency. Informant pointed out that at this time the Overseas News Agency was pushing a definite pro-Soviet line. DONALD BELL had turned out to be the pseudonym for a refugee Communist who has since returned to the Eastern Zone of Germany to teach. b7D

According to the informant, LATTIMORE wrote articles for ONA in 1946 and 1947. The ONA received many complaints from their subscribers regarding the pro-Communist propaganda contained in LATTIMORE'S articles. According to informant, LATTIMORE'S columns dealing with his trip to Czechoslovakia after the Communist coup in that country, definitely reflected a pro-Communist slant.

NY 100-94061

Confidential Informant T-18, of unknown reliability, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] LATTIMORE was editor of "Pacific Affairs", a quarterly magazine published by the Institute of Pacific Relations.

b7D

The informant stated that his acquaintance with LATTIMORE was superficial, and he feels positive that at that time LATTIMORE was not a Communist but was "completely naive politically". He stated that LATTIMORE at that time was interested solely in Mongolian research not in practical politics of any kind. As an instance of LATTIMORE's naivete, he recalled that LATTIMORE, as editor of "Pacific Affairs", approved for publication a manuscript

[REDACTED] sharply critical of both the Nationalist Government and the Chinese Communists. After the publication of this article, in the Fall of 1935, the magazine "Pacific Affairs" was banned by both the Chinese Nationalist Government and the Russian Government and a great deal of consternation was caused among IPR officials. The informant stated that LATTIMORE had apparently been blind to the political implications of the article, and this proved to him that LATTIMORE was not first in, and took no interest in, political philosophies.

b7D

The informant stated that since his contact with LATTIMORE in China, he has never corresponded with him in any way and never met him again except for a brief encounter [REDACTED] at which time LATTIMORE was connected with the Office of War Information [REDACTED]

b7D

The informant stated that his personal opinion is that LATTIMORE has become increasingly political-minded since their first acquaintance and is an opportunist. The informant felt that LATTIMORE was prone to borrow ideas from various quarters and stated that a close reading of LATTIMORE's published works would reveal a bewildering variety of opinions, many of them mutually irreconcilable.

The informant stated that from his knowledge and observation of LATTIMORE, he would consider it most unlikely that he would act as an espionage agent or a paid propagandist of the Soviet Government. He stated that he based this opinion on his knowledge of LATTIMORE's published writings and subsequent career.

NY 100-94061

Confidential Informant T-19, of known reliability, advised that he had known OWEN LATTIMORE [REDACTED] when he met him in China. Since LATTIMORE's return to the United States around 1934 when LATTIMORE became connected with the Institute of Pacific Relations, the Informant has not had any contact with LATTIMORE.

b7D

The Informant explained LATTIMORE was born in the United States and at about four years of age was taken to China, where his father was a doctor missionary who worked in the northwestern part of China. He said LATTIMORE spoke Chinese more fluently than most natives and also included in his command of foreign languages neighboring dialects of northwestern China.

The Informant stated further that when he met LATTIMORE, LATTIMORE was connected with a commercial house in Tientsin, China, and was engaged in trading in furs, hides, and wool. Later, according to Informant, LATTIMORE drifted away from this business and became attached to the "North China Star" and other publications in China. It was during this period, around the middle twenties, that LATTIMORE made several trips through northwestern China, including Mongolia and Informant recalled that there was comment by persons who knew him in China indicating that it was remarkable that LATTIMORE was able to finance such trips, which were very expensive. It was rumored at the time that he was being financed by publications for which he was writing although the amount spent seemed to be out of line with the funds that were generally allocated by publications.

Informant continued that LATTIMORE was also engaged in free lance work in northwestern China and it was during these trips that he wrote articles concerning the country, the articles being illustrated by photographs which LATTIMORE's wife took.

The Informant further stated that around 1933 or 1934 LATTIMORE returned to the United States and in looking for a job he was employed by FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD, who was then the dominating factor in the Institute of Pacific Relations. LATTIMORE, according to the Informant, continued with the Institute of Pacific Relations until 1941, when he secured the position as advisor to CHIANG KAI-SHEK. According to the Informant, who was advised by Mme. CHIANG, the appointment of LATTIMORE was forced on CHIANG by President ROOSEVELT. Continuing, the Informant said that Mme. CHIANG had advised him that LATTIMORE was antagonistic to CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

NY 100-94061

The Informant further advised that LATTIMORE subsequently returned to the United States to be employed by the Office of War Information.

This Informant further advised that he did not believe that LATTIMORE was a member of the Communist Party. He said that LATTIMORE, when he knew him [REDACTED], was a believer in the resurgence of Russia as a world power and the awakening of colonial peoples. The Informant went on to explain that LATTIMORE, having been raised in northwestern China, considered that part of the world to be his nation in the same way that an immigrant to the United States from a foreign country feels a sympathy for his native land. Informant went on to explain that northwest China had been persecuted by the Chinese people and had looked to Russia, even before the Communist revolution, for protection. Informant said that LATTIMORE had a sympathy for these people and an antagonism toward the "Chinese persecutors."

[REDACTED] LATTIMORE felt that his soul belonged in that part of the world and Informant compared him to a religious, who with the same feelings would be sent to that part of the world to do his work. Informant said that he believed that this attitude of LATTIMORE's had colored all his writings, that an analysis of it would show that LATTIMORE believed in the inevitability of Russian domination of the world and it was therefore better that the United States make some agreement with Russia while there was still time.

The Informant advised that he did not know the origin of the relationship between FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD and OWEN LATTIMORE. The Informant advised that FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD, [REDACTED] was a Marxist and attached to the principles of Soviet Russia.

NY 100-94061

LOUIS F. BUDENZ, Assistant Professor at Fordham University, New York City, and former managing editor of the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, until October, 1945, was interviewed at his home on March 27 and April 3 and 4, 1950 by SA [REDACTED] b7C

Concerning OWEN LATTIMORE, BUDENZ stated that he had never met LATTIMORE nor did he recall ever seeing him. He added, however, that he had heard about LATTIMORE many times during his, BUDENZ'S, many years in the Communist Party. He had heard about LATTIMORE principally through reports by FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD to the Political Committee of the Communist Party. BUDENZ recalled that others had made reports about OWEN LATTIMORE, but he could not recall these individuals other than HARRY GANNES who made at least one report about OWEN LATTIMORE. BUDENZ stated that the reports which he heard were given probably during the period from 1940 until 1944. At these Political Committee meetings wherein the reports were given, there were present a number of individuals who were ranking Communist Party members whom BUDENZ cannot recall. He does recall, however, that at some of the meetings EARL BROWDER and JACK STACHEL were present. He recalls that BROWDER and STACHEL participated in the discussions which came about as a result of FIELD'S reports on the work of LATTIMORE.

The reports of FIELD to the Political Committee concerned the work of LATTIMORE who was the individual who had been given the assignment by the Party to sell the idea that the Chinese Communist Movement was in reality the Agrarian Reform Movement. In his reports, FIELD referred to LATTIMORE in such a way that there was no question in BUDENZ'S mind that LATTIMORE was a Communist. He does not recall FIELD saying that LATTIMORE was a member of the Communist Party, but he does remember that FIELD and STACHEL and BROWDER all referred to LATTIMORE as a Comrade or a Communist, and it was apparent to BUDENZ that they all knew that LATTIMORE was a Communist. BUDENZ stated that he first heard about publicizing the idea that the Chinese Communist Movement was in reality the Agrarian Reform Movement in 1937, and he understood that this idea originally came from EARL BROWDER. He added that it was his recollection that the actual campaign to sell this idea to the public did not go into effect for a number of years after 1937.

BUDENZ recalled that on at least a few occasions FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD in reporting to the Political Committee on the activities of LATTIMORE had stated that he had some differences with LATTIMORE concerning policy. FIELD stated that these differences were the same differences that the Party had with BEN GOLD and ABRAHAM FLAKER. BUDENZ stated that BEN GOLD and

NY 100-94061

ABRAHAM FLAXER were both Communist Party members and leaders of labor unions in New York City.

BUDENZ stated that in addition to the reports which he heard in the Political Committee meetings about LATTIMORE he also recalled that around 1943 JACK STACHEL came to him in the "Daily Worker" and told him that he should deal with OWEN LATTIMORE as a Communist. This meant that BUDENZ was to give LATTIMORE the same treatment in the "Daily Worker" that he would give to any other Communist. BUDENZ stated that STACHEL frequently came to him and gave him the name of some individual who was to be given treatment by the "Daily Worker" as a Communist or some times as an individual sympathetic toward the Party. BUDENZ did not make any written list of these individuals, but it was his duty to retain them in his mind.

Concerning LATTIMORE'S activities in the Institute of Pacific Relations and the publication of that organization, "Pacific Affairs", BUDENZ stated that he first heard about this around 1940 in a report to the Political Committee by FIELD. FIELD'S reports also contained data about PHILIP JAFFE. BUDENZ stated that PHILIP JAFFE was a Communist and was a Far Eastern expert and was the Manager of the publication "China Today" around 1937 or 1938. This publication was an English language publication, the purpose of which was to present the Chinese Communist viewpoint to America. In working as the manager of this publication, JAFFE used the name PHILLIPS. BUDENZ recalled that FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD was the Editor of this Communist publication "China Today", and he used the name SPENCER. BUDENZ stated that it was his recollection that JAFFE changed from the publication "China Today" to the publication "Amerasia" some time in the late 1930's. The publication "Amerasia" was also a Communist English language publication, the purpose of which was to present the Chinese Communist viewpoint to the United States. BUDENZ stated that "Amerasia" was the creation of the Communist Party, USA. He knew this as a result of reports by FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD to the Political Committee. BUDENZ stated that he knew nothing of the finances of "China Today" or "Amerasia." BUDENZ stated that he knew that FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD and PHILIP JAFFE were not only Communists but were engaged in espionage for the Communist Party. He stated that he knew this as a result of reports by FIELD and JAFFE to the Political Committee wherein they reported on their couriers and on the securing of information and their conferences with J. PETERS. He added that it was no secret at the Communist Party headquarters and the "Daily Worker" that FIELD and JAFFE were engaged in espionage. He added that it was generally understood by all Communists of any rank that FIELD and JAFFE were engaged in secret work.

BUDENZ stated that it was his recollection that OWEN LATTIMORE was active in the management or was on the Board or was a contributor to

NY 100-94061

the publication "Amerasia." BUDENZ stated that this publication had a very small managing force consisting of PHILIP JAFFE and KATE MITCHELL, both of whom were Communists. BUDENZ pointed out that it would be quite difficult for a person to work with JAFFE and KATE MITCHELL at "Amerasia" without knowing that they were Communists and that this was a Communist publication. He pointed out that ANDREW ROTH and MARK GAYN, both Communists, were also active in contributing to "Amerasia."

In regard to LATTIMORE'S work as Editor of "Pacific Affairs", BUDENZ stated that it was his recollection that this publication carried articles by known Communists such as HARRIET MOORE, ANNA LOUIS STRONG, ELLA WINTER and JIM ALLEN. BUDENZ pointed out that JIM ALLEN had been a Comintern representative in the Philippines and was a fairly well-known Communist and added that he believes that there were a number of other Communists who wrote articles for "Pacific Affairs", and he is going to try to recollect them.

BUDENZ stated that in the reports of FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD and in the discussions at the Political Committee meetings he frequently heard JOHN S. SERVICE referred to as being OWEN LATTIMORE'S pupil. He never heard SERVICE mentioned as being a Communist, but he certainly felt that SERVICE was under the influence of LATTIMORE at least up until 1944.

In regard to the Institute of Pacific Relations, BUDENZ recalled that in the late 1930's the offices of the Institute of Pacific Relations were located in the same building with the publication "China Today." FREDERICK VANDERBILT FIELD was the Secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations and at the same time was the Editor of the publication "China Today" under the name SPENCER.

NY 100-94061

Mr. EUGENE LYONS, writer, 165 East 60th Street, New York City, was interviewed by SA [redacted] and [redacted] on April 4, 1950 in his home. Mr. LYONS advised that he was not acquainted with OWEN LATTIMORE. b7D

Mr. LYONS stated that he was, of course, familiar with LATTIMORE'S writings and had reviewed same thoroughly. Based on this review, he said it was his opinion that LATTIMORE was acting as a "propagandist for the Soviets". He reemphasized, however, that this was only his opinion and he had nothing more to base it upon than the aforementioned review of LATTIMORE'S writings. LYONS pointed out that it was obvious to him "and to others who are where I am, on the right", that LATTIMORE, JOSEPH BARNES, EDGAR SNOW, and others in the Institute of Pacific Relations group were more or less "log rolling" in that BARNES would review LATTIMORE'S writings, SNOW review BARNES' and LATTIMORE review SNOW'S. All of these individuals, he continued, were of the same mind with regard to China in that they wanted to desert the Nationalists, and referred to the Communists in China as "agrarian revolutionists, and not Communists".

LYONS made a further comment with reference to the writings of LATTIMORE, BARNES, SNOW and "other of their associates". He said that the policy reflected in their writings, with reference to the course to be followed in the Far East, was so uniform, for a group of men with such diversified backgrounds, that it was obvious that the policy which they advocated had been agreed upon by collusion; and this policy was that advocated by Communists.

NY 100-94061

On April 4, 1950, ALFRED KOHLBERG, 1 West 37th Street, New York City, was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

b7c

Mr. KOHLBERG advised that in 1943 he was chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China and as such he made a trip to China to investigate the financing of the work of the Committee. On this trip Mr. KOHLBERG said he received information to the effect that the United States Lend Lease war materials were not being used by the Chinese Nationalists, but were being stored by them for use against the Chinese Communists after the termination of the war with Japan.

Mr. KOHLBERG stated that this rumor was the basis for an independent investigation by him, which resulted in his questioning Brigadier General ARMS, who was a member of General STILLWELL's staff in China and in charge of a Chinese infantry training school for General STILLWELL. Mr. KOHLBERG questioned General ARMS concerning this rumor and the General told him that as of that time the United States Government had not supplied any armament to the Chinese Nationalist Army, but that they were trying to supply the infantry and artillery schools first with materials.

When Mr. KOHLBERG returned to the United States he learned that the Institute of Pacific Relations was "putting out" this same false propaganda about the hoarding of armaments by the Chinese Nationalists.

Mr. KOHLBERG stated that in 1944 he analyzed the publications of the Institute of Pacific Relations for the prior seven years and he also read "New Masses" for the same seven year period. Mr. KOHLBERG said he found the same "switches" in the line relating to material and political matters.

By way of illustration, he said that in 1935 the Communists adopted the United Front Policy Toward China and from 1937 to 1939 they adopted a Trojan Horse Policy and gave a favorable picture of CHIANG KAI-SHEK. After the Soviet Nazi attack the Institute of Pacific Relations and the Communist Press were hostile to CHIANG KAI-SHEK, but after the invasion of Russia by Germany in June, 1941, they were most praiseworthy of CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

Mr. KOHLBERG said that an anonymous correspondent mailed him a copy of the following letter dated June 15, 1943.

NY 100-94061

"111 Sutter Street  
San Francisco, California

SECRET

"June 15, 1943

"Mr. Joseph Barnes  
Office of War Information  
224 West 57th Street  
New York, N.Y.

"Dear Joe:

"In your capacity as a member of our Personnel Security Committee there are certain things which you ought to know about Chinese personnel. It is a delicate matter for me to tell you about these things because of my recent official connection with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek. For that reason I am marking this communication secret.

"When we recently reduced the number of our Chinese staff in New York it was quite obvious that there was going to be trouble and that this trouble would take the form of accusations against the remaining personnel. The fact is that certain of the personnel with whose services we dispensed had connections outside the office. This leads directly into the main question. It is extremely important from the point of view of security that intelligence information should not leak out of our office through our Chinese personnel. It is an open secret in Washington that the security of various Chinese agencies there is deplorable. Any pipeline from our office to any of those agencies is not a pipeline but practically an open conduit.

"However, it is not only a question of Chinese government agencies. There is also a well organized and well financed organization among the Chinese in this country connected with Wang Ching-wei, the Japanese puppet. This can be traced back to the history of the Chinese Revolution as a whole. To present it in the fewest possible words: Sun Yat-sen was largely financed for many years by Chinese living abroad. Not only Sun Yat-sen but Wang Ching-wei had close connections among the overseas Chinese. However much he is a traitor now the fact must be recognized that Wang Ching-wei is a veteran of Chinese politics with connections which he has nourished for many years among Chinese communities abroad, including those in the United States.

NY 100-94061

"Chinese in the United States come almost exclusively from a few localities on the coast of China, practically every one of which is now occupied by the Japanese. Thus these Chinese in America have both family connections and financial investments which are under the control of the Japanese, and because of his years of political organizing work Wang Ching-wei knows all of these connections and can apply pressure through them.

"On the other side there is a special organization within the Kuomintang or Chinese Nationalist Party at Chungking which is charged with maintaining political and financial connections with Chinese overseas. This Overseas Bureau also has a detailed knowledge of the Chinese communities in America and is able to apply pressure. Thus, there is a very intense conflict going on every day in every Chinatown in America between the Wang Ching-wei agents and those of the Kuomintang. It must be remembered that while the Kuomintang is able to operate in a private way as a political party among Chinese residents in America, it is also the party which 'owns' the Chinese Government and is thus able to make use of Chinese Government agencies.

"Thirdly, there are numerous Chinese in America who are politically unaffiliated. There are of course Communists but they have neither the money nor the organization of the Wang Ching-wei and Kuomintang groups. The genuinely unaffiliated Chinese are a curious compound product of Chinese politics and the American environment. They tend to be intensely loyal to China as a country, without conceiving that the Kuomintang or any other political organization has a monopoly right to control of their thoughts and actions. They are like Americans; they like to give their political allegiance, not to have it demanded of them. They are reluctant to support a regimented series of causes laid down for them under orders; like Americans, they often give moral and financial support to a scattered number of causes some of which may even conflict with each other to a certain extent.

"The conflict between the Wang Ching-wei organizing group and the Kuomintang organizing group in America can not be fought out in the open. Both sides have very good reasons for not courting publicity. Each is anxious to bring into its fold as many of the unaffiliated Chinese as possible. Each is also anxious not to be exposed as an 'Un-American' organization or a foreign political group working on American soil. Both of them accordingly find it very good tactics, not only to cover up themselves but to put pressure on those whom they are trying to bring under their control, to accuse unaffiliated Chinese of being Communists. This is an accusation which covers up the accuser at the same time that it puts pressure on the accused.

NY 100-94061

"One of the outstanding rallying points of the unaffiliated Chinese in America is the ~~New China Daily News~~ in New York. This is controlled by an organization of laundrymen. I understand that the shareholders number two or three thousand and that they take an active interest in the newspaper. The essential thing about these laundrymen is that in the nature of their business they are independent small business men. This means that they are on the one hand fairly well insured against Communist ideology, since the small business man of whatever nationality is likely to be a man who has made his way by his own initiative and enterprise and is therefore extremely suspicious of collectivist economic theories. On the other hand these Chinese small business proprietors are reluctant to submit themselves unquestioningly to the control of the vested interests which have grown up in China in association with the dominant Kuomintang. The ~~New China Daily News~~ would probably not come under much pressure if it were not for the fact that it is one of the best edited Chinese papers in America with a growing circulation. It does not need to be subsidized or supported by a patron like many, perhaps the majority of Chinese papers. It pays dividends on its own merits. A number of Chinese language papers in America receive subsidies from the Kuomintang. At least two, and perhaps three, receive subsidies from the Wang Ching-wei group. One or two others trace back to the group within the Kuomintang, which was at one time headed by the late Hu Han-min, a leader of a right-wing faction within the Kuomintang. The ~~Hu Han-min~~ group, though once regarded as right-wing conservatives, are now regarded in China as 'old-fashioned liberals'—liberal, so to speak, short of the New Deal. They are less bitterly involved in Chinatown politics than the Wang Ching-wei and Kuomintang groups. The two latter, which are engaged in handing out carefully colored news and doctored editorial policies, are intensely jealous of and hostile to an unaffiliated paper like the ~~New China Daily News~~ which, so to speak, flaunts its sins by being so readable that the Chinese public in America buys it for its own sake.

"It would be rash to say that there are no Communists connected with the ~~New China Daily News~~. Here it is necessary to consider another peculiarity of the politics of Chinese living out of China. These Chinese are far from being tied to the chariot wheels of Moscow; but when it comes to resisting the trend toward totalitarian regimentation within China they are often willing to support parts of the program advocated by the Chinese Communists within China. This is so much a part of the pattern of politics of Chinese living out of China that it is not uncommon to find wealthy men, even millionaires, supporting the program of the Chinese Communists in whole or in part. This was, for instance, conspicuous in Malaya before the fall of Singapore. For such prosperous and independent Chinese it was a question either of backing their independent judgment of the steps that needed to be taken toward creating a working democracy within China, or of paying financial tribute to the Kuomintang, which sometimes tends to be autocratic, and

NY 100-94061

"not infrequently spurns advice from Chinese abroad at the same time that it demands their financial contributions.

"In the specific setting of America, it is the independent small businessman — like the laundryman — rather than the very few wealthy merchants who most conspicuously maintain this tradition of political independence. In America, some of the most wealthy individuals are either committed to Wang Ching-wei and his puppet Japanese party or at least are hedging until they have a better idea of how the war is finally going to turn out.

"In the circumstances we have to be extremely careful about our Chinese personnel. While we need to avoid recruiting any Chinese Communists we must be careful not to be frightened out of hiring people who have loosely been accused of being Communists. We have to be at least equally careful of not hiring people who are pipelines to the Wang Ching-wei or to one or other of the main factions within the Kuomintang. After all, as an American Government agency we should deal with the Chinese Government or regular agencies of the Chinese Government, but should not get in the position of committing ourselves to the Kuomintang, the political party which controls the Chinese Government, as if it were itself the Chinese Government. You will recognize the importance of this preposition and the delicacy which it requires on the operational level.

"For our purposes, it is wise to recruit as many unaffiliated Chinese as we can, to pick people whose loyalty will be reasonably assured on the one hand by the salaries which we pay them and on the other hand by the fact that they do not receive salaries or subsidies from somewhere else.

"~~Mr. Chi~~ and ~~Mr. Chew Hong~~, both of our New York office, conform excellently to these requirements. Mr. Chi I have known for many years. Until his family estates were occupied by the Japanese, he was a wealthy landlord. He was brought up in the older scholastic tradition in China, before the spread of modern western education, but at the same time he is keenly interested in the national unification of China and the orderly development of a stable political organization there. I know by long experience that he is anything but a Communist; I also know that because of his seniority, his background of independent wealth, and his superior mentality he is not a man to be pushed around by party bureaucrats. Chew Hong is a much younger man, but one whom Dr. Chi trusts and of whose integrity he is convinced. There is something in their relationship of the old Chinese standards of disciple and master. As long as Dr. Chi stands in the

NY 100-94061

"relationship of loyal friendship to me and the loyalty of an honest employee of an American government agency, there will be no difficulty with either man, no irresponsible playing with Chinese politics, and no leakage to any Chinese faction.

"The retention of both men is therefore a guarantee to the secrecy and security of the work of the OWI as well as a guarantee of the confident fulfillment of directives. I urge you not to be high-pressured into getting rid of either man. I know that both men may be subjected to attacks. Given the time to work on it, I could undoubtedly trace such attacks to their origin and give you the full details. I doubt whether the Personnel Security Committee of OWI would be able to trace such attacks, rooted in the intricacies of Chinese factional politics, to their source; but I should not like to see us placed in a position where, after getting rid of people now attacked, we would be forced to hire people who would actually be the nominee of factions not under our control.

"It is for this reason that I have written this long letter to urge you to report to our Personnel Security Committee the necessity for exercising pronounced agnosticism when any of our Chinese personnel are attacked.

"In the meantime I am doing my best to check over our Chinese personnel in San Francisco.

"Once more I urge you to observe the strictest confidence in acting on this letter, because in certain quarters it might be considered that I am under a moral obligation to see the OWI is staffed with Chinese who take their orders from some source other than the American Government.

"Yours

"OWEN LATTIMORE  
Director, Pacific Operations"

Mr. KOHLBERG said that WANG CHING-WEI was the Japanese puppet in China and that he had never met nor heard of any of his friends being in the United States. Mr. KOHLBERG stated that the "New China Daily News" was a "left wing" Chinese newspaper which has its counterpart today in the cities of the Communist

NY 100-94061

controlled China. Mr. CHI, according to Mr. KOHLBERG, is the father of the individual who, at present, is awaiting recognition by the United Nations in order to represent the Communist China Government before that body. Mr. KOHLBERG said that the date of this letter of June, 1943, is significant because it marks the change in the "line" which was evidenced by an article written by TED A. BISSON, which appeared in "The Far Eastern Survey" of July 14, 1943, which is a publication of the Institute of Pacific Relations. This article discussed the fact that the Chinese Communists were "the true Democrats," according to Mr. KOHLBERG.

NY 100-94061

[REDACTED] was interviewed April 4, 1950, by b7D  
Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] b7D  
[REDACTED] OWEN LATTIMORE while both  
were serving as members of the Reparation Mission to Japan from October, 1945,  
to approximately January, 1946. [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] LATTIMORE prepared  
reports and plans. b7D

During his association with LATTIMORE [REDACTED] declared that  
he learned that the subject knew considerable about the Orient and the Far East,  
that he knew all about Communism in China, the Russian trained Chinese and  
Russian activity in the East. He stated that in all his contacts, associations  
and conversations with LATTIMORE he never had any doubt or suspicion about  
LATTIMORE's loyalty and patriotism to the United States. He declared that he  
still maintains this opinion.

[REDACTED] advised that he did not see nor contact LATTIMORE  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] conference which was conducted by the Friends. The purpose of this  
conference was to discuss the possibility of what the Friends could do in the  
east to stimulate association of American businessmen with Chinese businessmen.  
[REDACTED] maintained that LATTIMORE, as a member of this conference, stated  
that his aim was to prevent the spread of Communism in the east, particularly  
in China.

b7D

NY 100-94061

ARTICLE WRITTEN BY SUBJECT

In the "United Nations World" magazine, Volume 4, Issue 3, March, 1950 issue, there appears on pages 21 through 24 an article written by OWEN LATTIMORE entitled "Asia Reconquers Asia". The publishers of this magazine are United Nations World, Inc., 319 East 44th Street, New York City. The sub-heading on the article describes LATTIMORE'S writing on this matter as follows:

"The historic significance of events in the Far East since the war adds up to this: Asia has dropped the white man's burden, including the Russian".

There are enclosed herewith five copies of the above-mentioned article for the Bureau and three copies for the Baltimore Office.

P E N D I N G

JTO:MEM

1.

NY 100-44001

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Confidential Informant E-16 made available for copying the following correspondence, which took place between him and OWEN LATTIMORE, who was then Director of the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations, at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. They are set out as follows:

"December 18, 1946

"This is just an interim note to tell you both how much I am impressed with your Liae Introduction and how warmly I appreciate your very generous remarks about me personally. I look forward to a careful and detailed study of the Introduction, and still more to the eventual publication of the entire work.

"In view of your own very careful and complete introduction, and in view of the fact that the work of printing and publication is now so far advanced, I assume that you do not wish me to write a special introduction. It would look very thin and unsubstantial in comparison with your terrific assemblage of documentation!

"With warm regards for the Christmas season."

"January 24, 1947

"Dear Owen:

"Please forgive me for not answering your good letter of December 18th before this. George was here between the two holidays and I was busy with conferences. Immediately afterwards I went to Seattle with him to contribute whatever small experience I have to the crystallization and development of his research group. He is building a very fine Far Eastern Institute.

"I am glad that you like the General Introduction to our Liae volume. The question of whether, in view of my 'very careful and

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE, continued.

"and complete introduction", a special introduction by you is still needed took me by surprise. Indeed your feeling that another introduction would suffer by comparison certainly seems a Chinese way of being polite. However, it is true that I tried to incorporate as many of your relevant ideas as possible, and it is good to know that you are so well satisfied with the results. If it weren't for this, I should be even more reluctant to accept your implied suggestion not to insist upon another introduction to the General Introduction.

"As you well know, you have had little time for scientific contacts with me since your trip to the USSR with Henry Wallace. This I regret, for I feel that different political attitudes should not interfere with scholarly relations. In fact, I have a great many scientific friends whose political opinions differ strongly from mine. Surely it should be possible for us also to meet on these terms."

"January 29, 1947

"Many thanks for your letter of January 24,

"I should not only be very glad to write an introduction for your Liao volume; I should feel very much honored by such an association with such an important piece of work. To be quite frank with you, I thought that since you had never sent me a copy of the manuscript, or of the proofs, from which I could draw the material for framing the ideas which would need to be expressed in an introduction, that you were hinting that you no longer needed an introduction by me. So I thought the graceful thing to do would be to offer, with as much Chinese politeness as possible, not to write an introduction.

"As far as concerns any difference between us in political attitudes, the adjustment of the relations between us depends more on you than it does on me. Your political opinions are much stronger than mine, and much more vehemently expressed. I am not conscious of any awkwardness except on occasions when you devote a great deal of energy, and some vivid language, to trying to convert me from opinions which I do not hold."

NY 100-94061

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE, continued.

"Did you remember this when you wrote me in your last letter, 'As for the removal of the Mikado, I have never argued that America should remove him;...'

"The question between us is really a simple one. Can we be of scientific value to each other while your opinions are held so lightly, denied so readily, and interpreted so arbitrarily?"

NY 100-94061

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

"February 18, 1947

"Your letter of January 29th is very flattering to me, but it places you in a somewhat peculiar light--if I accept your statement of your attitudes.

"You know that I have never sought any important political position. In fact, I have refused to consider positions of this kind even when they have been suggested, for, although I as a citizen have taken a keen interest in the commonweal, I do not feel myself fitted for political leadership. You, on the contrary, have held political positions of great responsibility--positions in which your judgment and advice affected vital features of this country's foreign policy. Nevertheless you state that my political opinions are 'much stronger' than yours. Do you really think that I, the simple citizen, take political opinions more seriously, than you, the man who occupied important political posts? Do you really mean to say that you voiced important political opinions without holding them strongly?

"When you, in conversation with Esther and me after your return from the USSR suggested that Korea might advantageously be taken over by the 'conservative' forces of Soviet Russia, you certainly expressed a startlingly significant political idea. Did you or did you not mean what you said? When, during the war, you urged the removal of the Mikado, you certainly expressed a politically significant idea, and one which, had it been accepted, would probably have cost hundreds of thousands of American lives. Did you hold these views when you uttered them? Did I, when expressing others, contradict your real opinions or opinions which you really did not hold? (In your letter you remark that I have tried to convert you from opinions 'which I do not hold').

"You say that I express my political opinions more vehemently than you do. There are probably differences in temperament which manifest themselves as differences in expression. But it seems to me that for a number of years we exchanged many ideas, political and otherwise, without getting into any heated argument. After your trip with Wallace, your tone changed. If I hurt you by my vehemence, I am sorry. Even strongly felt conviction should not be so expressed. There may have been a good reason why I reacted violently to your attitude--and I think there was; but whatever the reason, I certainly do not defend the passion of my expression.

NY 100-94061

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

"But please examine the substance of your argument in your last letter. If it is difficult to understand what your political opinions are, how can I be sure about your scientific views? There are systems of political ideas, just as there are systems of scientific ideas. To make sense they have to cooperate—and, if necessary, develop-integratedly in a way which can be apprehended, checked, and argued in an orderly fashion. For some time, I have felt that your system of values, scientific as well as political, is not an integrated one. In the past you have made fine scholarly contributions, and I shall never hesitate to acknowledge them; but, in view of your lack of certainty regarding your present ideas, collaboration between us had better wait until they have recrystallized. I am looking forward to the day when I can again talk with you about opinions which you do not only seem to hold, but which you really hold."

"February 20, 1947

"Your letter of February 18 bears out, I am afraid, the opinion which I expressed in my last letter to you - that your ideas and feelings on political matters are more extreme than mine and more vehemently expressed. For examples of trying to convert me from opinions which I do not hold, I cannot imagine how you could have got the idea that I believe that 'Korea might advantageously be taken over by the "conservative" forces of Soviet Russia'. As for the removal of the Mikado, I have never argued that America should remove him; my position has always been that American policy should not be committed to support of the Mikado, particularly if there should arise a strong Japanese demand for his removal.

"In view of these misunderstandings it is obvious that when we meet we shall get on best if we confine the conversation to those subjects in which I can exercise my respect for your enormous and in some ways unrivalled knowledge."

"March 19, 1947

"Your letter of February 20th showed me again how far apart we are, not only in our recollection of the spoken word, but in our interpretation of the printed fact.

NY 100-94061

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

"Regarding the matter of Korea, it will always remain your memory against mine and Esther's and those few friends to whom we repeated, in our dismay, your statement made some minutes previously in the cafeteria of the Social Security Building.

"Likewise, our conversation at dinner, just before your Columbia lecture on Japan, regarding your new man, Carter's improper handling of a archaeological material of the Southwest (this from archaeologists) and my own criticism that he had been equally remiss in dealing with the historical data. Such a blatant scientific deficiency bothered you very little--your answer, semantically not literally, ran something like this: 'Oh, I myself have been criticized for bending the facts.' Certainly an astonishing response, and a very irresponsible one, from a person of your scientific achievement and academic position. But perhaps you don't remember this incident either--and again it is a question of your memory and mine, your spoken work and mine.

"Your statement on the Mikado is something else again. Here you are on record in your book, 'Solution in Asia', page 189. Here you write:

"If the Japanese themselves decide to do without an emperor, well and good. If not, we should show that militarism has been so catastrophically defeated that we, the victors, do not need to use the Emperor. He and all males eligible for the throne by Japanese rules of succession and adoption should be interned, preferably in China but under the supervision of a United Nations commission, to emphasize united responsibility. His estates, and estates belonging to members of Zaibatsu families and important militarists, should be made over to an agrarian reform program, conspicuously without his sanction and by order of the United Nations. Eventually, after his death and after a new civil service and a new management of finance and industry have taken hold, the remaining members of the imperial line can be allowed to go where they like. New vested interests will by that time be able to prevent the restoration of a monarchy.'



NY 100-94061

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

"being from the United States Senate" and said he wanted to talk to BARMINE. BARMINE told him that he was very busy; that he had another appointment that evening, and did not really have the time to see SURINE. BARMINE asked SURINE if he could tell him over the phone as to just why he wanted to see him, but SURINE said that it could not be discussed telephonically. As BARMINE still remonstrated against seeing SURINE, the latter finally told him that he did not want to ask him any questions but rather, "I want to state something to you". At this point BARMINE thought that possibly SURINE had a subpoena for him and had used the pretext of wanting to see him as an opportunity of serving him with such. He, therefore, asked SURINE to come to his office in the VOA which SURINE did, and then he and SURINE went to a nearby Schraffts bar. BARMINE commented that he was very sorry that he had not taken someone with him to meet SURINE in view of what occurred.

BARMINE said SURINE opened the conversation with some remark to the effect that he "had worked on me in Baltimore" when he was in the FBI. He then told BARMINE that he was representing McCARTHY; that they were aware of the statements BARMINE had made relative to LATTIMORE and the IPR, and that they wanted BARMINE to put these into the form of an affidavit. BARMINE said that SURINE did not say he was from the FBI but he definitely did indicate in his manner and comments that what information they had had come from the FBI. He said that SURINE, apparently to emphasize his connection with the FBI, had displayed to him a "pin" or a "medal" which indicated how many years he had been with the FBI.

BARMINE said that he immediately told SURINE that he would make no affidavit, that he did not appreciate the manner in which SURINE had approached him, and he wanted nothing further to do with the matter. He then left SURINE.

On, BARMINE thinks, Thursday, March 30th, the newspapers carried the story to the effect that he, BARMINE, "had made an affidavit" regarding LATTIMORE. Apparently as a result of this, BARMINE was summoned to the office of his "VOACHIEF" and questioned concerning the matter.

NY 100-94061

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

BARMINE said that he told his chief the whole story and further told him definitely that he had given no affidavit and thus if McCARTHY had one as he claimed, it was a forgery. His Chief asked him if he had told his information to the FBI and BARMINE said that he had. The Superior then asked specifically if he, BARMINE, had mentioned JOSEPH BARNES and OWEN LATTIMORE to the FBI by name, to which BARMINE replied that he had. BARMINE commented that his Superior asked this latter question more or less in the idea of "softening the thing", that is BARMINE's action in naming BARNES and LATTIMORE. However, BARMINE said he explained to his Superior that he had definitely named these individuals as he had received the information from BERZIN, he believed it to be true, and he definitely felt that it was "my duty" to so inform the FBI. The following day, March 31st, BARMINE talked to EUGENE LYONS. LYONS told BARMINE that SURINE, after leaving BARMINE, had come to "Lyon's place", told the latter of his visit to BARMINE, said that BARMINE had made statements to him but would not sign an affidavit. He then proceeded to use LYONS' typewriter to type up "an affidavit" which contained the information he said BARMINE told him. He then showed this to LYONS and asked the latter if he had heard BARMINE make the statements, as contained in the supposed affidavit, aforementioned. LYONS said that he had. SURINE then, according to what BARMINE was told by LYONS, got the latter to sign this paper to that effect. BARMINE said that he berated LYONS for his action and told him that he should have known better; that he should have known that if he was willing to make such remarks to SURINE he would have been willing to sign an affidavit to that effect. BARMINE said that he understood, partly from LYONS and in part from the newspapers, that McCARTHY had turned this affidavit over to the FBI.

His purpose in contacting the New York Office, BARMINE continued, was to advise first that any affidavit allegedly signed or made out by him was a forgery and that any statements made by SURINE to the effect that he, BARMINE, had spoke to him, or told him, anything regarding LATTIMORE, BARNES, the IPR, or related matters, would be perjury on the part of SURINE. FURTHER, BARMINE said that if he was ever confronted with this supposed affidavit he would not hesitate to identify it as a forgery and a perjurer's act on the part of SURINE. He further desired that if McCARTHY had not made this paper available to the FBI as reported to him, BARMINE, then, if possible, he would like to have McCARTHY made aware of the fact that the affidavit was a forgery and of the tactics utilized by investigators representing him. In this respect BARMINE was advised that

NY 100-94061

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)

the Bureau was not in the position of relaying messages to Senator McCARTHY and that if he desired that this information be made available to McCARTHY he should do so himself.

BARMINE was further advised that SURINE had no connection with the FBI in this or any other matter at this time; that he was not a Special Agent of the FBI, and was not securing information for, or receiving information from, the FBI. BARMINE said that he was apprehensive that if this affidavit was made available to the Bureau and the latter in turn made such available to any Loyalty Board, or published it in connection with any security investigation, that the State Department would become cognizant of it and would look down upon him in view of his previous statement to his superior that he made no such affidavit. However, he added that despite his fears, he did not contemplate advising his superior at the VOA of what he had learned from LYONS as he, in his own mind, definitely felt that the matter was closed upon his refusal to furnish SURINE any information and his advising his superior to that effect. BARMINE said that he definitely believed what BERZIN had told him and that he would be willing to testify as to what he was told in the event the FBI cared to call upon him. He commented that he was afraid that if McCARTHY released his affidavit, and he, BARMINE, labelled it as a forgery, which he would do, then the information would actually turn to the benefit of LATTIMORE rather than to his detriment. BARMINE said that he would advise the New York Office of any further developments in this matter.

NY 100-94061

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE, CONT'D

EUGENE LYONS said that he had been contacted by a friend of his, BILL WHITE, who told him that he had a man from Senator McCARTHY'S office who wanted to talk to him, LYONS. Subsequently this man came to see LYONS and introduced himself as DONALD SURINE. He told Mr. LYONS of the information which he claimed to have received orally from ALEXANDER BARMINE with reference to OWEN LATTIMORE. Then at SURINE'S request, Mr. LYONS signed a short statement to the effect that BARMINE had told him, LYONS, generally the same information some years previously.

Mr. LYONS produced for the review of the interviewing agents a copy of the paper which he had signed and which had been prepared, he said, by SURINE. This paper merely stated that SURINE had related to LYONS a statement made to him orally that day, March 29, 1950, by BARMINE and Lyons confirmed that it corresponded in essence with what BARMINE had told him some years previously. The copy which Mr. LYONS exhibited was not signed.

In connection with the above, Mr. LYONS commented that he now thought that if BARMINE was questioned relative to his making a statement to SURINE that BARMINE would say he had never made any such statement. However, he added that Mr. BARMINE would be in a much better position to comment on this than he.

This interview was conducted by SAS [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

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NY 100-94061

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE, CONTD

ALFRED KOHLBERG

ALFRED KOHLBERG made available to the interviewing agents copies of various correspondence and literature which he had in which LATTIMORE'S name was mentioned. These documents consist of approximately sixty pages and are being analyzed by this office to be set forth in a subsequent report. Photostatic copies of these documents were forwarded to the Bureau and Baltimore by Special Delivery, dated April 3, 1950.

*Don't  
include  
any of these*

KOHLBERG stated he had no first-hand knowledge as to LATTIMORE'S membership in the Communist Party or of his being involved in Soviet espionage. KOHLBERG stated that his opinion of LATTIMORE'S views was based upon an analysis of LATTIMORE'S writings.

*Handwritten notes:*  
F. X. AG  
4/12/50  
35 R

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] b7D advised

SA [REDACTED] b7C that he was a former OWI employee [REDACTED] b7C stated that he was not acquainted nor did he ever have any connection with OWEN LATTIMORE and further that he has no information concerning LATTIMORE.

*Handwritten notes:*  
AG 4/12/50

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Reference is made to the interview set out in the investigative section of this report with [REDACTED] reported that there were many members of the Reparations Commission whose names he did not have available. These names will be obtained from [REDACTED] when available. It is assumed that all of these individuals also know OWEN LITTLEMORE. b7D

Handwritten: lead 14

[REDACTED]

b7D

Handwritten: Det to NY City 11/11

The American Youth Congress is an organization declared by the Attorney-General as falling within the purview of Executive Order #9835.

Literature of the Public Affairs Committee, Inc. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] This organization published a booklet entitled, "Races of Mankind" which booklet was hailed by the "Daily Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper. b7D

NY 100-94061

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

[REDACTED]

He stated that his acquaintance with LATTEMORE was very meager and he could supply no information as to LATTEMORE'S background, activities or Communist sympathies, if any. He stated that LATTEMORE did not have the reputation of being a Communist sympathizer in the Far East, so far as he knew, nor did the Institute of Pacific Relations have such a reputation. [REDACTED] stated that he had learned of the charges being made against LATTEMORE in the newspapers and had been very surprised. /

b7D

Interviews with Confidential Informant T-16, and [REDACTED] were conducted by SAs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. The interview with Confidential Informant T-17 was conducted by SAs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

b7D

b7C

Two photographic copies of the correspondence previously set out is being retained in the files of the New York Office.

NY 100-94061

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York:

Will further identify \_\_\_\_\_ KIRK, the individual who accompanied the LATTIMORE party to Afghanistan.

Will report the analysis of documents supplied to this office by ALFRED KOHLBERG.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The confidential informants mentioned in the report of SA [redacted] dated [redacted] at New York City, are identified as follows: APR 4 1950

T-1

[redacted] b1

T-2

[redacted] b1

T-3

[redacted] b1

T-4

[redacted] maintained by the New York Office. b7E

T-5

[redacted] b7D  
New York City, interviewed by SA [redacted] on 9/20/49. b7C

T-6

Former Confidential Informant [redacted] b7D

T-7

[redacted] b7E

T-8

[redacted] b7D  
New York City.

T-9

[redacted] b1

T-10

[redacted] b7D  
[redacted] who furnished the information to SAS [redacted] and [redacted] b7C

NY 100-94061

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS, CONT'D

- T-11 [REDACTED] New York City, who furnished information to the writer. b7D
- T-12 [REDACTED], who supplied the information to SA [REDACTED] b7D  
b7C
- T-13 <sup>(b1)</sup> [REDACTED] who furnished the information to SA [REDACTED] b7D  
b7C
- T-14 ALEXANDER BARMINE, Voice of America, State Department, New York City, who furnished the information to SAS [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] b7C
- T-15 <sup>(b1)</sup> [REDACTED] who furnished the information to SAS [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] b7D  
b7C
- T-16 Professor KARL A. WITFOGEL, 420 Riverside Drive, New York City, who was interviewed by SAS [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] b7C
- T-17 <sup>(b1)</sup> [REDACTED] New York City, who was interviewed by SAS [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] b7D  
b7C
- T-18 <sup>(b1)</sup> [REDACTED] who furnished information to SAS [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] b7C
- T-19 <sup>(b1)</sup> [REDACTED] who was interviewed by SAS [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] b7D  
b7C

REFERENCES:

Bureau file 100-24628.  
 Report of SA [REDACTED] 3/25/50, New York City.  
b7C