



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WALTER G. KRIVITSKY

PART 2 OF 4

FILE NUMBER : 100-11146

Walter G. Krivitsky

100-11146 Section 2
(138 pages)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: June 19, 1946

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: ANTONINA THOMAS, with aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Antonina Thomas is the wife of Walter G. Krivitsky, who was found dead on February 10, 1941, in his room at the Bellevue Hotel, 15 E Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. You will recall that Walter G. Krivitsky was admittedly the former head of Soviet Military Intelligence for Western Europe during 1936 and 1937, and was the author of the book entitled, "In Stalin's Secret Service." Krivitsky, in 1939, furnished information to the State Department, the Dies Committee, and the FBI. Also, through information furnished by Krivitsky, the British prosecuted in England Captain John Herbert King for Soviet espionage within that country.

Antonina Thomas, who is presently residing at 107 West 84th Street, New York City. The subject, on January 4, 1942, filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States in the Eastern District Court of New York, Brooklyn, New York.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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6-9/47

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C.

17071

My dear Mr. Hoover:

WALTER G. KNIGHTSON

Making an Italian record search

by Walter G. Knightson put. by

of Bureau in 1939. If you have

not read the book you should

do so. Page 52-53-54. Page

95 Passports. Page 120 Tricker.

The entire book is full

of information. You no doubt

have got the book in the language

library. Hoping this will be of

interest to you I remain

B7C

New York 31 Oct 1947

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

February 19, 1947

17070

67-11146-72

[REDACTED]

b7c

New York 31, New York

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of February 9, 1947, has been received.

I assure you that your interest in writing to me as you did is appreciated.

Sincerely,
[REDACTED]

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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DATE 10/6/82 BY SP1GSKJC

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION	
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	

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19 PM '47
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7112

CLASS. BY SP1GSKJ2
DATE OF REVIEW 10/6/88

Director, FBI

June 29, 1947

SAC, New York

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ERNST CZUCZKA, was; et al;
INTERNAL SECURITY - R;
REFER 5-IS.

Classified by 2333
Exempt from GDS Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

11-28-97

Reference is made to New York letter in the captioned matter dated May 6, 1947 in answer to Bureau letter dated April 28, 1947 wherein it was advised that the subjects in instant case would be interviewed. (S) (u)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

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OTHERWISE.

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EX-16

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100-11146-73

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100-11146-73 page 2

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, New York

November 29, 1947

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

RE MRS. ANTONINA THOMAS, aka:
Mrs. Walter G. Krivitsky
Tania Ginsberg; (S)

Dear Sir:

The background and identity of this woman is well known to the Bureau. However, in summary it may be stated that she is the former wife of General WALTER G. KRIVITSKY, Soviet espionage agent, who died under rather mysterious circumstances in Washington, D.C., in 1941. At present she is living under the name of MRS. ANTONINA THOMAS with her son, ALEX, 14 years of age, at 107 W. 84th St., Apt. 1C, New York City. She is employed as a hat designer at 509 Madison Ave., New York City.

CLASS. BY SP18SKC

DATE OF REVIEW 10-7-82

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

DEFERRED RECORDING
Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt
EDWARD SCHEIDT
Special Agent in Charge



63 DEC 31 1947

EX-16 100-11146-78
DEC 15 1947
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

FROM : J. P. Coyne

SUBJECT: WALTER G. KRIVITZKY, was
Internal Security - R

DATE: February 27, 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

On February 18, 1948, there was received from the State Department a copy of Memorandum No. 95, dated January 22, 1948, at Berlin, Germany, concerning the "Search for One Stein, Believed to have Knowledge of the Krivitzky Murder." This memorandum makes reference to the following listed correspondence on this subject:

1. Telegram No. 3733 from the office of the Political Advisor on German Affairs dated December 16, 1947.
2. Telegram No. 1234 from the United States Department of State dated June 11, 1947.
3. Telegram No. 2427 from the United States Department of State dated December 8, 1947.

This correspondence apparently concerns the search for a German agent by the name of Stein who is believed to have knowledge of the alleged murder of Walter G. Krivitzky, former director of Soviet military intelligence operations in western Europe, who in 1939 was found dead from a bullet wound, in his hotel room in Washington, D. C.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is suggested that the Bureau liaison representative obtain from the Department of State copies of correspondence listed above as well as any additional material which they may have in connection with this matter.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/7/82 BY SP18SKJC

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100-11146-81
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29 MAR 10 1948

100-11146

ENG:en

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. V. P. KEAY

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roach

SUBJECT: WALTER G. KRIVITZKY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: March 8, 1948

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Reference is made to the attached memorandum from Mr. Coyne to Mr. Ladd setting forth a request that the Liaison Section obtain from the State Department copies of telegrams concerning one Stein.

In this regard there is attached a copy of a State Department outgoing telegram dated June 11, 1947, #1234. The other two telegrams requested in referenced memorandum have been checked, and it has been determined that they are merely follow-up telegrams and supply no information concerning this particular case. The attached telegram #1234 together with the dispatch from Berlin dated January 22, 1948, is all the information that the State Department has on Stein.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be forwarded to the Internal Security Section for its information.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-7-82 BY SP8SKT

Attachment

RECORDED 100-11146-81
F B I
29 MAR 10 1948

HRR:AK

100-11146
327 354
53 MAY 5 1948

RECEIVED

Subject: WALTER G. KRIVITSKY, with aliases

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

RECEIVED

DATE 10/7/82 BY SP1BskJC

Reference is made to your letter of March 15, 1948, entitled, "Karl Nebenfuhr, with aliases; Espionage - R" in which you request a detailed report of information given by Walter G. Krivitsky when interviewed by the U. S. Department of State.

On June 28, 1939, General Krivitsky was interviewed by a representative of the U. S. Department of State in connection with the investigation of a fraudulent passport conspiracy which was carried out under the direction of Adolph A. Rubens. Isaac Don Levine, who had collaborated with Krivitsky in the latter's published articles, participated in the interview.

For your information, there is set forth hereinafter a verbatim report of the pertinent portion of that interview;

"General Krivitaky stated that Rubens was sent to the United States to get genuine American passports which could be used with no alteration preferably, or with merely a change of photograph if alteration were required. He said that prior to the adoption of the new style passport by this Department it had been possible to manufacture in Moscow the passports needed, taking apart genuine passports, washing the pages, and making up new ones to suit their needs. They found it impossible to remove the covers and take apart the present style passport without the operation leaving noticeable marks. Rubens was in the country more than a year actively endeavoring to get birth certificates, naturalization certificates, and taking steps which would put him in the position of getting a supply of passports. I asked if Rubens was under the direction of any person in this country and I was told that he was not - that he was in charge of the job himself and had possibly twenty persons under his direction. There are four methods known of altering photographs the details of which I did not then learn but will at a later date."

Tolson _____
E. A. Tamm _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Egan _____
Gurnea _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Pennington _____
Quinn Tamm _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

AG dhv

"General [redacted] asked me where the name Rudewitz came from which in this case as he recalled having seen the name in Rubens' military which he had in a paper at that time. He was under the impression

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
5 CASE AS RE RECEIVED IN
no had to be
☆ APR 5 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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and I
had
known
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that the names Rutowski and Rudewits were both in the file. Rubens is a Latvian whom he knew as Ewald. He has a brother who is an officer in the Latvian Army and his name is either Dekello or Cekello. He said there were a small number of officers in the Latvian Army and that it should be easy to identify this man. Rubens was sent to Russia in 1922 from Latvia and it may be that he stayed in the Rudewits family in Russia. General Krivitsky was familiar with the history of the elder Rudewits who had been the subject of extradition proceedings between the United States and Russia. It was indicated that the family with which Rubens lived in Russia might be related to Rudewits, the man in this country, and that the Rudewits in this country knew more of the matter than he had admitted. General Krivitsky did not know that Rudewits senior was living in this country and was surprised at that information.

"Mrs. Rubens was an established and trusted member of the Communist Party before Rubens met her. She was 'assigned' to Rubens by the Party authorities and their living together and their marriage were agreeable to the Party officials. Krivitsky made it quite clear that no Communist associated with or married any person who was not equally tried and trusted in the Party. Krivitsky thinks that the Rubens may have been recalled to Russia because it was intended to hold a mock trial with a number of foreigners admitting disloyalty to Stalin, but for some reason this has not materialized. He believes that Mrs. Rubens is still an agent of the Party.

"The real name of the person who obtained a passport in the name Antonio Spina is Elman. He was born in Bessarabia and was a member of the staff of the Soviet Embassy in Rome in 1928 and 1929. He speaks fluent Italian and therefore could use an American passport in an Italian name. The woman and child shown on the photograph are the wife and child of Elman. The Elmans are believed to have been liquidated probably because the wife was a relative of Zinovieff.

"Krivitsky identified a number of photographs which were shown him including those of Kwart and his wife. He recognized without identifying the photographs of Pat Devine, Max Bedacht, Wirickula, Tamer, and Paul Walsh.

"Nicholas Dozenberg came to Boston in 1918 or 1919 as a boy and early became a Communist. In 1928 he 'went under-ground'. In February 1929 he went to Russia on a false passport to assist in the counterfeiting of American money which was later circulated in the United States. The man in charge of this counterfeiting was said to be a person named Alfred Tiltin. Tiltin came to the United States in 1928, went back to Europe in April or May of 1928, and returned in two or three weeks accompanied by Lydia Baroness Stahl, the ex-wife of a Latvian baron involved in the Switz case. Alfred Tiltin's United States name is unknown but his wife Maria is one of the most clever and capable of all Soviet agents. She was caught later in Finland in the Soviet espionage work and received a ten-year sentence. She is now serving this sentence.

"The photograph of Katherine Dosenberg is believed to be that of the second wife of Dosenberg.

"We discussed the work done by Jean Montgomery (Margaret Browder) when she was employed by Krivitsky. Krivitsky said that he did not care to tell what she did in Germany as he himself was a Jew and he did not wish in any way to lend support to any charges Hitler had made that Soviet agents were engaged in espionage work in Germany. However, he said that Jean Montgomery was a radio operator for the Soviet military intelligence and she was in Berlin from 1936 to May of 1937 making preparations for the setting up of a secret radio transmitting station. She went to Holland in May of 1937 and was in Amsterdam and at Scheveningen, staying at the Hotel Zeerest at Scheveningen. In Paris she stayed in the Hotel Lutetia. At the present time she is probably in Moscow. She was 'turned over' by Krivitsky to Spiegelglass of the Soviet military intelligence and she assisted in the kidnapping and murder of Reiss and in the kidnapping of Muller.

"The chief of the Soviet military intelligence in the United States traveled on the NORMANDIE, first class, from New York May 8, 1937, using a Greek passport. His real name is Boris Spaak or Spak. He is about 48 years of age, a former officer in Wrangel's Army, who in 1920 went over to the Soviet intelligence work. He is a highly intelligent man and came to the United States around 1934-1935.

"Another person very active in the Soviet intelligence work in this country, who is now here, is a man said to be Colonel Boris Bykov or Bykoff, or Bukov or Bukoff. He is probably in charge of the extermination of Krivitsky. He is said to be a small person with very odd red-brown eyes, red hair and red eye-brows. He came to this country in the summer of 1936 from France, also probably first class on the NORMANDIE. He received a visa in Paris in the spring of 1936 on either a German or Polish passport.

"Dr. Valentine Burtan is now serving 15 years in Lewisburg for circulating counterfeit American money made in Russia. He was associated with Frans Fisher of Germany, Alfonse Krause, William James Shapiro, and Joseph Edwin Dorn. These four names were given because it was thought that they probably used American passports fraudulently, perhaps in the foregoing names.

"Katherine Harrison, known to Krivitsky as Kitty Harris, was an agent of the Soviet military intelligence who held herself out as the wife of Earl Browder until 1929 when Browder was given another wife by the G.P.U. Katherine Harrison is said to have left Russia April 29, 1937, to go to Switzerland and since that time has never been heard of by Krivitsky or any one whom he knows. Earl Browder is thought to have had a first wife born in Kansas. Katherine Harrison was the second one. There was a third one (not identified) and the present wife was given to him in 1929. She is a Russian girl who early in the Revolution, 1920-1921, was judge on a revolutionary tribunal and was notorious over the world for her cruelty and for the number of persons that she sentenced to death.

William E. Browder, President of the Daily Worker Corporation and Treasurer of the New York State Communist Party, has unbelievably enormous bank accounts in New York.

Krivitsky and Levine both think the picture of Robinson is undoubtedly a younger picture of Switz.

"I asked General Krivitsky if he had ever used a fraudulent passport and he said not. I asked him why not and he said that he did not speak English until he came to this country and that he could not have used with any security a false American passport, although it had been suggested to him on one occasion that he do so. He said that he spoke German fluently, leaving the inference that he could use a German passport if he wished. He said further that all Soviet agents sent to this country, to the Amtorg or otherwise, were required to learn enough English to be able to use an American passport, and he said it was expected that each of these persons would leave the United States with an American passport in his possession. Krivitsky figured that from 100 to 150 passports had been gotten by Rubens. I asked why so many fraudulent passports were required for his activities and was told that frequently a person was assigned a job and entered a country on one passport, left the country on a passport in another name and another nationality with forged entrance visas, and could move quickly from country to country, using as many as ten different passports, creating the impression in foreign countries of being ten different persons. It confused the work of the intelligence services of foreign countries and left a feeling of uncertainty as to whether a given individual still was or was not in a certain country. It was a very useful way of concealing activities and whereabouts.

"I called General Krivitsky's attention to the fact that the photograph of Gerard Moren in the Rubens-Robinson case quite closely resembled himself. He was surprised, examined the photograph very closely, called attention to the height, (which was about three inches taller than himself) and to the fact that he had blue-gray eyes whereas Moren was said to have had brown eyes. Krivitsky said the name Moran was a name familiar to him in connection with information from the Brooklyn Navy Yard through Julia Poynts, who was an agent in New York for the receipt of military and naval intelligence data. He stated that Julia Poynts was the mistress of General Putna, and while he did not know the details of her disappearance he thought it very likely that she was removed because of the imminence of the liquidation of General Putna and because of the fear that when this happened she might talk. Levine asked Krivitsky whether he thought there was any truth in the statements made by a writer that she had been taken by Rubens in a motor-boat out to a Russian freighter lying in New York harbor to be returned to Russia. Krivitsky asked why she would be returned to Russia. He thought it unlikely that an unwilling prisoner would be put upon a freight boat with a large crew and slow journey back. He said that if she were to be thrown overboard on the return journey that was a way to do it. He said that if they wanted to learn what she knew it would not be necessary to take her aboard the Russian boat, that she could be taken to a 'villa' and, as he expressed it, after she was hurt two or three days she would tell anything

they wanted to know. He indicated that they always did talk; if you hurt them continuously for ten days there was usually nothing left to get further information from - in other words, two or three days of torture would bring forth a confession and a torture as long as 10 days would result either in death or insanity.

"Valentine Markin, who was known to Krivitsky as Oskar, a man under 30, was killed in New York in a speak-easy early in 1933. He was a Soviet agent who came to the United States in the summer of 1932 for a short trip and came back again in the Fall. He transferred the Soviet Secret Service to the G.P.U. When Markin was killed it was impossible to learn whether it was for a political reason and Krivitsky had his death investigated. He found that Markin was killed by two petty Chicago racketeers from whom Markin had received \$60,000 and \$40,000 in good money in return for the same amount in counterfeit money. The racketeers were told that the money was money from the Arnold Rothstein board and was 'hot' money in New York. They were to pass it off in the West. These two men had just paid in their good money when the American Secret Service discovered the counterfeit money and arrested the man now serving a term in Lewisburg. Krivitsky said the death of this man was simply mentioned in the New York records as resulting from a brawl in a speakeasy.

"In speaking about various individuals concerned in passport fraud of one kind or another, Krivitsky mentioned these foregoing people. I asked him if he knew anything of the G.P.U. set-up in Washington and whether any one was engaged in passport fraud activities here. He said he knew nothing about the set-up in Washington. I asked him if he knew Oumansky. He said that Oumansky had been his diplomatic courier in 1922-1923. He made some very uncomplimentary remarks about Oumansky, indicating that he was just about as low person as there was in the entire business, but he said that Oumansky was not free, that he too was watched, and that he was very nervous. He said that Browder was not as secure as he had been in 1935 and that it would not surprise him if he were displaced within a very short time.

"I was told that in New York the organization consists of about 15 persons in an inner circle. Each of these persons has control of a certain type of work. Rubens was said to rank as about No. 15; that is, the work assigned Rubens was probably considered the least important of all the work being done in New York and his rank was about that of a lieutenant in any military organization. He said that each of these 15 men had about 20 persons working for him so that the strength of the G.P.U. in New York was about 250 or 300 persons. In this connection Levine had said that he thought there were about 150 agents of the U.S.S.R. in New York but Krivitsky corrected him, pointing out that there were 15 in the inner circle and about 250 or 300 in the periphery."

cc - Foreign Service Desk

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

FROM : Mr. E. M. Gregg *EG*

SUBJECT: WALTER G. KRIVITZKY, WITH ALIASES
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: May 6, 1948

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Reference is made to the copy of State Department telegram to USPOLAD, Berlin, dated June 11, 1947. (Serial 73X)

On April 29, 1948, Special Agent [REDACTED] obtained *b7c* from the U. S. Department of State the attached summaries of frames 425924 and 425925 dated September 21 and September 22, 1939, respectively.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is suggested that these attached summaries be made part of the case file in this matter.

100-11146

Attachment
EMG:mer

RECORDED - 109

INDEXED - 109

100-11146-83
19 MAY 8 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-2-82 BY SP18SKJC

*"712 declassified
under State Dept
auth. dtd 3/3/88"
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). ~~These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.~~

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100 -11146 - 83 enclosure

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

- ☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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EX-100

100-11146-84

CLASS BY 4013SKJC

DATE OF REVIEW

10-7-82

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5, 1948

CONFIDENTIAL. CAT. 1
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER 2333

11-29-77 Sup. 4

To:

[REDACTED]

Attention:

[REDACTED]

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, FBI

Re: WALTER G. KRIVITSKY, with aliases
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

Reference is made to your memorandum of [REDACTED]

In January of 1939, Walter G. Krivitsky, the subject of your inquiry, called at the U. S. Department of State and furnished information concerning certain aspects of Soviet developments with which he was familiar. A memorandum containing the results of that interview was prepared by a Mr. Page of the State Department at that time. It is also reported that Krivitsky furnished information to the State Department which was subsequently relayed to the British Intelligence Services through the British Ambassador in Washington, D. C. This data was the basis of a later investigation that led to the prosecution in England of Captain John Herbert King for Soviet espionage within that country. It is suggested that if your purpose requires copies of these communications that they be obtained directly from the State Department, inasmuch as neither is immediately available to this Bureau. (100-11146-46)

On March 15, 1939, Krivitsky was again interviewed by a representative of the State Department. Pertinent portions of the information developed in the course of that interview are set forth in a memorandum, two copies of which are transmitted herewith.

Krivitsky was again interviewed by a representative of the State Department on June 28, 1939, pertinent portions of which interview have been incorporated in a memorandum, two copies of which are also being forwarded herewith for your information.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

On July 27, 1939, Walter G. Krivitsky was interviewed by Agents of this Bureau, at which time he furnished information relative to Serge [REDACTED] whom he alleged was a agent of the D. C. P. U. The information obtained at that time was substantially the same as set forth in an article Krivitsky subsequently published for the "Saturday Evening Post" on August 5, 1939, and in a book entitled "The Stalin's Secret Service."

(65-2839-5)

(OVER)

CONFIDENTIAL

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Krivitsky was also questioned relative to General Kleber whom he stated was an intimate acquaintance. General Emil Kleber is believed possibly identical with Moische (Maurice) Stern, who directed a group of Russian espionage agents operating in the United States during 1930 and 1931. However, Krivitsky stated that Kleber, whose real name he admitted was Stern, had never done espionage work in the United States and had been in New York for brief periods only and then not in connection with his duties. (100-11146-46)

On October 11, 1939, General Walter G. Krivitsky testified before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, a transcript of which is set forth on pages 5719-5742 (Volume 9) of the Committee report.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (S) 100-11146-49

Material set forth above, as well as that appearing in the attached enclosures, is furnished for your confidential information only and is not to be distributed outside of your Agency.

Attachments

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WALTER G. KRIVITSKY

(Interview by Representative of U. S.
Department of State March 15, 1939)

It will be recalled that General Krivitsky, who escaped from the Soviet Union at the time that the eight Red Army generals, including Marshal Tukhachevsky, were seized and executed, and whose civilian name is Samuel Ginsberg, came to this country with his wife on temporary visitors' visas in the latter part of 1938. While the general was in the Department he told me frankly that he feared that agents of the Commissariat for Internal Affairs (the OGPU) might make some attack upon him or members of his family while they were in the United States. He said he was therefore living quietly and endeavoring not to attract attention to his actions.

General Krivitsky came in to see me today and during the course of a rather extended conversation made a number of statements, the substance of some of which are set forth below. He has sold a series of four articles to the Saturday Evening Post and is writing a book which he hopes to have published in the not distant future.

On Tuesday evening, March 7, he entered a cafe near Forty-second and Broadway and took a table with a friend, a Mr. Shoup, one of the editors of the Jewish Daily Forward, whom he had met while in Paris. While they were talking at this table four men entered the restaurant and seated themselves at an adjoining table. One of these men made obvious efforts to attract the General's attention and the General recognized him as Sergei Bassoff, an agent of the OGPU who had been connected with the American work of that organization for many years and whose record had become known to the General while the latter was engaged in intelligence work in Moscow. Bassoff was formerly a Soviet sailor; he joined the Soviet secret police in 1920; he came to the United States as a Soviet secret agent some time during the early twenties; since his arrival in the United States he has been an employee of the Soviet secret service; he has been naturalized as an American citizen; he has been invaluable as a GPU courier traveling between various European countries on an American passport; in June 1937 he was arrested in Holland while transporting funds but was released shortly thereafter, apparently after having called upon the American Consul in Amsterdam for protection; after his release he proceeded to Moscow where he arrived in July 1937 and where he remained for some time.

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in 1939 State. etc.
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Mr. Bassoff indicated by gestures that he desired to speak to the General and the General in a somewhat agitated frame of mind suggested to Mr. Shoup that they leave the cafe at once. Before they could get out, however, Mr. Bassoff stopped them and told the General that he desired to have a talk with him. When the General replied that he wished to have nothing whatever to do with Mr. Bassoff, the latter repeated his statement that it was necessary that they should have a talk. Mr. Shoup interrupted to suggest that all three of them go to the New York Times Annex, which was close by, where they could talk in private. The General then asked Mr. Bassoff if he intended to shoot him and Bassoff replied in the negative.

In the office of the New York Times Mr. Sheplin, a member of the editorial staff of that newspaper and a friend of Mr. Shoup, conducted them to a private room. Mr. Shoup withdrew to a distance so the conversation could be carried on without a third person overhearing. The General asked Bassoff who had sent him and Bassoff replied that the meeting had been accidental. The General said that he knew that Bassoff must be acting under orders since otherwise he would not dare to talk with a person in such bad standing with the Soviet authorities as himself. Bassoff replied that the General still had friends in Moscow and that many persons continued to have confidence in him. He said, "Of course, we have read all that you have written and we suppose you are writing more." The General then inquired regarding the fate of a number of his friends and was informed that all had been shot. He was also told that the brothers of his wife "had suffered greatly". The intonations and gestures accompanying this statement were apparently made in order to convey the impression that the actions of the General and his wife were responsible for this suffering.

The General asked Mr. Bassoff if the latter was not afraid to approach him in such a manner in the United States. Bassoff said, "I have no fear. I am perfectly safe here." The General then told Bassoff that the latter would not dare take his life. Bassoff made no threat but contented himself with stating that there was nothing particularly to fear; that the penalty for such an act would probably be only a couple of years in jail.

The General told Bassoff to leave at once and not to approach him again. Bassoff thereupon left the building, joined his three friends who had waited outside, and disappeared. The General had paid no particular attention to the three men accompanying Mr. Bassoff but Mr. Shoup told him later that they appeared to be of the gangster type.

The General told me that he believed that his life was in danger since the GPU organization in the United States was very strong and since he was certain that Bassoff would not have approached him unless he had been ordered so to do by the highest Soviet authorities and unless it had been decided that

some what may the General must not be permitted to continue writing his experiences and memoirs. He said that in 1935 a GPU agent had been killed in New York City by an automobile in suspicious circumstances. There were ways of bringing about his own death in such a manner as to make it appear to be accidental,

I asked the General if he desired police protection and he replied that he did not presume to make such a request; that he hoped eventually to be able to leave New York and live quietly in some more remote place; but that he could not do so until he had finished some of his writing and had obtained an extension of his permit to remain in the United States, which expired on March 31.

Since General Krivitsky has served for many years in the Military Intelligence Service and since the work of that service is closely connected with that of the GPU (The Commissariat for Internal Affairs), I asked him several questions regarding the organization of the GPU in the United States. He replied that there were two distinct branches of the GPU operating in this country. One branch was headed by some person in the Soviet Embassy, a person probably who had no diplomatic rank or perhaps a low diplomatic rank and who had little direct contact with the Ambassador or diplomatic members of his staff. Subordinate to this person were GPU centers in Amtorg, Intourist, and the various Soviet consular offices.

The second GPU branch had no connection whatever with the first and like the first, reported direct to Moscow. The head of the second branch lived in New York and undoubtedly many of his agents were American citizens. Although there was some contact between the two branches of the GPU they worked independently.

WALTER G. KRIVITSKY

(Interview by Representative of U. S.
Department of State June 28, 1939)

On June 28, 1939, General Krivitsky was interviewed by a representative of the U. S. Department of State in connection with the investigation of a fraudulent passport conspiracy which was carried out under the direction of Adolph A. Rubens. Isaac Don Levine, who had collaborated with Krivitsky in the latter's published articles, participated in the interview.

For your information, there is set forth hereinafter a verbatim report of the pertinent portion of that interview:

"General Krivitsky stated that Rubens was sent to the United States to get genuine American passports which could be used with no alteration preferably, or with merely a change of photograph if alteration were required. He said that prior to the adoption of the new style passport by this Department it had been possible to manufacture in Moscow the passports needed, taking apart genuine passports, washing the pages, and making up new ones to suit their needs. They found it impossible to remove the covers and take apart the present style passport without the operation leaving noticeable marks. Rubens was in the country more than a year actively endeavoring to get birth certificates, naturalization certificates, and taking steps which would put him in the position of getting a supply of passports. I asked if Rubens was under the direction of any person in this country and I was told that he was not - that he was in charge of the job himself and had possibly twenty persons under his direction. There are four methods known of altering photographs the details of which I did not then learn but will at a later date.

"General Krivitsky asked me where the name Rudewitz came from which appeared in this case as he recalled having seen the name in Rubens' military dossier, which he had inspected at one time. He was under the impression that the names Rutowski and Rudewitz were both in the file. Rubens is a Latvian whom he knew as Ewald. He has a brother who is an officer in the Latvian Army and his name is either Dekello or Gekello. He said there were a small number of officers in the Latvian Army and that it should be easy to identify this man. Rubens was sent to Russia in 1922 from Latvia and it may be that he stayed in the Rudewitz family in Russia. General Krivitsky was familiar with the history of the elder Rudewitz who had been the subject of extradition proceedings between the United States and Russia. It was indicated that the family with which Rubens lived in Russia might be related to Rudewitz, the man in this country, and that the Rudewitz in this country knew more of the matter than he had admitted. General Krivitsky did not know that Rudewitz senior was living in this country and was surprised at that information.

"All info 1-5 decision
State Dept. 3/3/48 LSS/gbs"

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"Mrs. Rubens was an established and trusted member of the Communist Party before Rubens met her. She was 'assigned' to Rubens by the Party authorities and their living together and their marriage were agreeable to the Party officials. Krivitsky made it quite clear that no Communist associated with or married any person who was not equally tried and trusted in the Party. Krivitsky thinks that the Rubens may have been recalled to Russia because it was intended to hold a mock trial with a number of foreigners admitting disloyalty to Stalin, but for some reason this was not materialized. He believes that Mrs. Rubens is still an agent of the Party.

"The real name of the person who obtained a passport in the name Antonio Spina is Elman. He was born in Bessarabia and was a member of the staff of the Soviet Embassy in Rome in 1928 and 1929. He speaks fluent Italian and therefore could use an American passport in an Italian name. The woman and child shown on the photograph are the wife and child of Elman. The Elmans are believed to have been liquidated probably because the wife was a relative of Zinovieff.

"Krivitsky identified a number of photographs which were shown him including those of Ewart and his wife. He recognized without identifying the photographs of Pat Devine, Max Bedacht, Kirkkula, Tamer, and Paul Walsh.

"Nicholas Dozenberg came to Boston in 1918 or 1919 as a boy and early became a Communist. In 1928 he 'went under-ground'. In February 1929 he went to Russia on a false passport to assist in the counterfeiting of American money which was later circulated in the United States. The man in charge of this counterfeiting was said to be a person named Alfred Tiltin. Tiltin came to the United States in 1928, went back to Europe in April or May of 1928, and returned in two or three weeks accompanied by Lydia Baroness Stahl, the ex-wife of a Latvian baron involved in the Switz case. Alfred Tiltin's United States name is unknown but his wife Maria is one of the most clever and capable of all Soviet agents. She was caught later in Finland in the Soviet espionage work and received a ten-year sentence. She is now serving this sentence.

"The photograph of Katherine Dozenberg is believed to be that of the second wife of Dozenberg.

"We discussed the work done by Jean Montgomery (Margaret Browder) when she was employed by Krivitsky. Krivitsky said that he did not care to tell what she did in Germany as he himself was a Jew and he did not wish in any way to lend support to any charges Hitler had made that Soviet agents were engaged in espionage work in Germany. However, he said that Jean Montgomery was a radio operator for the Soviet Military intelligence and she was in Berlin from 1936 to May of 1937 making preparations for the setting up of a secret radio transmitting station. She went to Holland in May of 1937 and was in

*See Boris Bezaev, Boris
we "Fred" - Boris
H. Manning, superior.*

Amsterdam and at Scheveningen, staying at the Hotel Leerest at Scheveningen. In Paris she stayed in the Hotel Lutetia. At the present time she is probably in Moscow. She was 'turned over' by Krivitsky to Spiegelglass of the Soviet military intelligence and she assisted in the kidnapping and murder of Reiss and in the kidnapping of Muller.

X
"The chief of the Soviet military intelligence in the United States traveled on the NORMANDIE, first class, from New York May 8, 1937, using a Greek passport. His real name is Boris Spak or Spak. He is about 48 years of age, a former officer in Wrangel's Army, who in 1920 went over to the Soviet intelligence work. He is a highly intelligent man and came to the United States around 1934-1935.

"Another person very active in the Soviet intelligence work in this country, who is now here, is a man said to be Colonel Boris Bykov or Bykoff, or Bukov or Bukoff. He is probably in charge of the extermination of Krivitsky. He is said to be a small person with very odd red-brown eyes, red hair and red eye-brows. He came to this country in the summer of 1936 from France, also probably first class on the NORMANDIE. He received a visa in Paris in the spring of 1936 on either a German or Polish passport.

"Dr. Valentine Burtan is now serving 15 years in Lewisburg for circulating counterfeit American money made in Russia. He was associated with Franz Fisher of Germany, Alfonse Krause, William James Shapiro, and Joseph Edwin Dorn. These four names were given because it was thought that they probably used American passports fraudulently, perhaps in the foregoing names.

"Katherine Harrison, known to Krivitsky as Kitty Harris, was an agent of the Soviet military intelligence who held herself out as the wife of Earl Browder until 1929 when Browder was given another wife by the G.P.U. Katherine Harrison is said to have left Russia April 29, 1937, to go to Switzerland and since that time has never been heard of by Krivitsky or any one whom he knows. Earl Browder is thought to have had a first wife born in Kansas. Katherine Harrison was the second one. There was a third one (not identified) and the present wife was given to him in 1929. She is a Russian girl who early in the Revolution, 1920-1921, was judge on a revolutionary tribunal and was notorious over the world for her cruelty and for the number of persons that she sentenced to death.

"William E. Browder, President of the Daily Worker Corporation and Treasurer of the New York State Communist Party, has unbelievably enormous bank accounts in New York.

"Krivitsky and Levine both think the picture of Robinson is undoubtedly a younger picture of Switz.

"I asked General Krivitsky if he had ever used a fraudulent passport and he said not. I asked him why not and he said that he did not speak English until he came to this country and that he could not have used with any security a false American passport, although it had been suggested to him on one occasion that he do so. He said that he spoke German fluently, leaving the inference that he could use a German passport if he wished. He said further that all Soviet agents sent to this country, to the Amtorg or otherwise, were required to learn enough English to be able to use an American passport, and he said it was expected that each of these persons would leave the United States with an American passport in his possession. Krivitsky figured that from 100 to 150 passports had been gotten by Rubens. I asked why so many fraudulent passports were required for his activities and was told that frequently a person was assigned a job and entered a country on one passport, left the country on a passport in another name and nationality with forged entrance visas, and could move quickly from country to country, using as many as ten different identities. It confused the work of the intelligence services of foreign countries and left a feeling of uncertainty as to whether a given individual still was or was not in a certain country. It was a very useful way of concealing activities and whereabouts.

"I called General Krivitsky's attention to the fact that the photograph of Gerard Moran in the Rubens-Robinson case quite closely resembled himself. He was surprised, examined the photograph very closely, called attention to the height, (which was about three inches taller than himself) and to the fact that he had blue-gray eyes whereas Moran was said to have had brown eyes. Krivitsky said the name Moran was a name familiar to him in connection with information from the Brooklyn Navy Yard through Julia Poyntz, who was an agent in New York for the receipt of military and naval intelligence data. He stated that Julia Poyntz was the mistress of General Putna, and while he did not know the details of her disappearance he thought it very likely that she was removed because of the imminence of the liquidation of General Putna and because of the fear that when this happened she might talk. Levine asked Krivitsky whether he thought there was any truth in the statements made by a writer that she had been taken by Rubens in a motor-boat out to a Russian freighter lying in New York harbor to be returned to Russia. Krivitsky asked why she would be returned to Russia. He thought it unlikely that an unwilling prisoner would be put upon a freight boat with a large crew and slow journey back. He said that if she were to be thrown overboard on the return journey that was a way to do it. He said that if they wanted to learn what she knew it would not be necessary to take her aboard the Russian boat, that she could be taken to a 'villa' and, as he expressed it, after she was hurt two or three days she would tell anything they wanted to know. He indicated that they always did talk; if you hurt them continuously for ten days there was usually nothing left to get further information from - in other words, two or three days of torture would bring forth a confession and a torture as long as 10 days would result either in death or insanity.

"Valentine Markin, who was known to Krivitsky as Oskar, a man under 30, was killed in New York in speak-easy early in 1933. He was a Soviet agent who came to the United States in the summer of 1932 for a short trip and came back again in the Fall. He transferred the Soviet Secret Service to the G.P.U. When Markin was killed it was impossible to learn whether it was for a political reason and Krivitsky had his death investigated. He found that Markin was killed by two petty Chicago racketeers from whom Markin had received \$60,000 and \$40,000 in good money in return for the same amount in counterfeit money. The racketeers were told that the money was money from the Arnold Rothstein hoard and was 'hot' money in New York. They were to pass it off in the West. These two men had just paid in their good money when the American Secret Service discovered the counterfeit money and arrested the man now serving a term in Lewis. Krivitsky said the death of this man was simply mentioned in the New York records as resulting from a brawl in a speakeasy.

"In speaking about various individuals concerned in passport fraud of one kind or another, Krivitsky mentioned these foregoing people. I asked him if he knew anything of the G.P.U. set-up in Washington and whether any one was engaged in passport fraud activities here. He said he knew nothing about the set-up in Washington. I asked him if he knew Oumansky. He said that Oumansky had been his diplomatic courier in 1922-1923. He made some very uncomplimentary remarks about Oumansky, indicating that he was just about as low person as there was in the entire business, but he said that Oumansky was not free, that he too was watched, and that he was very nervous. He said that Browder was not as secure as he had been in 1935 and that it would not surprise him if he were displaced within a very short time.

"I was told that in New York the organization consists of about 15 persons in an inner circle. Each of these persons has control of a certain type of work. Rubens was said to rank as about No. 15; that is, the work assigned Rubens was probably considered the least important of all the work being done in New York and his rank was about that of a lieutenant in any military organization. He said that each of these 15 men had about 20 persons working for him so that the strength of the G.P.U. in New York was about 250 or 300 persons. In this connection Levine had said that he thought there were about 150 agents of the U.S.S.R. in New York but Krivitsky corrected him, pointing out that there were 15 in the inner circle and about 250 or 300 in the periphery."

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. WHITSON *hw*

DATE: November 23, 1948

FROM : MR. E. M. GREGG *EG*SUBJECT: WALTER G. KRIVITSKY, WAS
ESPIONAGE - R

Bureau File 100-11146

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

Attached hereto are photostatic copies of an article by Isaac Don Levine captioned "The Inside Story of our Soviet Underworld," which appeared in the September, October and November issues of the magazine "Plain Talk."

RECOMMENDATION:

Inasmuch as a large part of this article concerns information supplied to Mr. Levine by the late Walter G. Krivitsky, it is suggested that this material be made a part of the case file in this matter.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-2-82 BY SP10SK JC

Attachment

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ENCLOSURE

3 ENCLOSURES
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EX-109

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File 90

THE INSIDE STORY OF OUR SOVIET UNDERWORLD

By ISAAC DON LEVINE

THE WAR is here!" Walter Krivitsky, flung these words at me nearly a week before the outbreak of World War II when I drove out to his hiding-place, a little cottage near Carmel, New York. It was shortly after the astounding news of August 23, 1939, of Ribbentrop's visit to Moscow and the conclusion of the Stalin-Hitler pact.

Krivitsky was in a state of terrific excitement. He had been the first to give to an incredulous world, with my collaboration, the inside story of the Soviet-Nazi negotiations in an article in *The Saturday Evening Post* entitled "Stalin Appeases Hitler." When it appeared in the early spring of that year, many "experts" shook their heads skeptically. Later, Wesley Stout, then editor of the *Post*, observed to me (to run ahead of my story), in connection with the Communist campaign to discredit Krivitsky's revelations:

"It took two great world powers to get together to vindicate Krivitsky's story."

Even now there are those who are confused over the meaning of the Stalin-Hitler deal. In the last week of August, 1939, many informed people were bewildered by the bombshell from the Kremlin.

I went out to see Krivitsky to talk over the mounting international crisis.

In view of the new Stalin-Hitler partnership, I was especially anxious over some of the shocking disclosures which had been made to me by Krivitsky and Whittaker Chambers. To Krivitsky this partnership allowed of no misinterpretation. As soon as it was announced, he took it as tantamount to a declaration of war. He dismissed with impatience all the other explanations and theories advanced in the press as to the significance of the pact. As far as he was concerned, Stalin had fired on August 23 the first gun of another world war.

THE TWO code clerks in the highest offices of the British Government, whose employment in Stalin's secret service had been disclosed to me earlier by Krivitsky, were very much on my mind. I saw two deadly pipelines running from the British supreme command, via Moscow, to Hitler's headquarters. It was a paralyzing thought. I endeavored to ferret out every bit of identifying information in the possession of Krivitsky about the two agents, particularly the one whose name he did not know. I learned that this second agent was of Scottish origin, with an artistic background.

I also recalled to Krivitsky the startling item which had dropped out during his first all-night meeting with

100-11146-85 enclosure

Whittaker Chambers, involving a man on the general staff of the U. S. Army, a graduate of West Point. It appeared that this officer, who was given to excessive drinking, had been maneuvered into becoming a paid spy for the Soviet military intelligence. His premature death was regarded as a blow by the chiefs of the Soviet underworld. I tried to find out from Krivitsky if the Kremlin had, to his knowledge, any other agents in our national defense departments.

Krivitsky was sure that there were many underground channels running from Washington to Moscow. He told me that when William C. Bullitt, first American Ambassador to the U.S.S.R. following our recognition of the Soviet Government in 1933, arrived in Moscow with a carefully picked staff, at least one member on that staff was a Soviet agent.

It is to be thought that an American official of good breeding and education in the exclusive foreign service could be a secret Communist agent in a United States Embassy abroad was doubly shocking to me. All that Krivitsky knew was that at the Moscow headquarters of the Soviet secret police they were aware of everything that went on within the Embassy, including the contents of the major communications between Washington and Ambassador Bullitt. Krivitsky did not know the name of the informer, but he did know that he was an American official.

I was haunted by the fear that much of the crucial confidential information which reached Washington from London and Paris would be telephoned to the Kremlin and thence

to Hitler's command in Berlin by his Soviet partner.

Within a day or two of my talk with Krivitsky I sought out Whittaker Chambers, who now held an editorial job on *Time* magazine, and who had become very friendly with the former Chief of Soviet Military Intelligence in western Europe. Mr. Chambers, too, was in a state of great agitation over the Stalin-Hitler pact. He felt that something had to be done about it. I urged upon him the need to make all his information available to the proper authorities in Washington. He realized his grave responsibility, and agreed to reveal everything privately to President Roosevelt if I could arrange an unobtrusive visit for him to the White House.

For the first time Chambers, who had been keeping his living quarters a deep secret, jotted down for me his Long Island telephone number on a *Time* office memo blank. It was understood that I would communicate with him from Washington.

MY CALL on Marvin H. McIntyre, secretary to President Roosevelt, did not produce the anticipated result. McIntyre was most friendly and sympathetic, but he did not think that this was a matter to take up directly with the President, over the heads of the men entrusted with such affairs. He asked me if I knew Adolf A. Berle, Jr., then Assistant Secretary of State and confidential adviser to the President, and told me that he was sure I could see him.

I called on Mr. Berle, whom I knew well, and explained my errand

to him. It was not advisable, I pointed out, for Chambers to meet with him at the State Department. Mr. Berle then suggested that I bring Chambers to his home for dinner, on Saturday evening, September 2. The Berles were occupying Woodley House, the historic estate in the residential heart of Washington belonging to ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

In the meantime the war came. On September 1 Hitler launched his attack on Poland. I communicated with Chambers who was somewhat disappointed that I had been unable to take him to the President, but who readily accepted Berle's invitation to a private dinner. As one of the leading members of Roosevelt's brain trust, Berle was known to have the ear of the President.

Chambers flew down to Washington on Saturday afternoon, September 2. It was the day of the great suspense. The world's No. 1 question was whether Great Britain would live up to her solemn pledge to defend Poland and declare war on Germany.

When Chambers joined me at the Hay-Adams House where I was staying, I soon perceived that under the impact of Hitler's wanton aggression he would talk freely of his underground experiences to Mr. Berle.

After dinner, when Mrs. Berle had retired, the three of us took up for the first time the subject of the conference. It was a very warm evening.

The scene of the conversation and the startling autobiographical story unfolded by Chambers was the study, when the dawn under a magnificent gold tree, and then the study again when Berle began to make notes.

It was my understanding that this information would be conveyed by Berle direct to the President and Chambers would suffer no ill consequences from his revelations. It would have been unseemly on my part to sit down there and then the names of the government officials and of Communist agents involved in the Soviet underground rings described by Chambers. Most of these came to me as news. I endeavored, however, to memorize as many as possible.

THE general picture drawn by Chambers that night was of two Soviet undercover "centers" or rings which, to his first-hand knowledge, had operated in Washington for years. One concerned itself with the control of labor and with patronage for Communists in the Federal service; the other with political and military affairs. Both groups were gathering and supplying confidential data to Moscow.

We learned that the business of filching from State Department and other secret government files had been well organized by the Communist apparatus, that most of the time important papers would be microfilmed and replaced before they had been missed, and that the material would be delivered to Soviet couriers, operating under aliases, for transmission to Russia.

It was clear that Chambers knew this way about official Washington like a veteran in the Federal employ, and he showed unusual familiarity with the inside of the State Department. He named six of its officials as having knowingly furnished confiden-

tial data to Soviet undercover agents. Mr. Berle and I were shocked by the which included the Hiss brothers, in inconspicuous positions.

As a result of questioning by Berle, it was explained by Chambers that the great majority of the government employees collaborating with the Communist rings were doing so out of idealistic, and not mercenary, motives. Their loyalty to the Soviet Union took precedence over their path of office, accounting for their disloyalty to the United States. At that time this was still a novel doctrine even to such a well-informed public figure as Berle. Subsequently, seven years later, the Canadian Royal Commission, investigating the famous espionage case in which officials of trust acted as agents of the Soviet Government, made much of this point. That idealists and fanatics can and have served as spies has since become a commonplace.

When Chambers cited as an illustration of this phenomenon the case of a deputy to a Cabinet officer, a certain assistant secretary of an important department, who was collaborating with Soviet agencies and sharing with them confidential matters of national policy, Mr. Berle exclaimed:

"But I know X X very well, and I can't believe it!"

I, too, was shaken by the argument which followed. Chambers tried to impress upon us the nature of totalitarian espionage, that Moscow would prize information about pending government policies and decisions more highly than routine military blueprints. The contents of a telephone

conversation, for instance, between President Roosevelt and our ambassador in Paris or London would be worth more to Stalin than the design of some new ordnance. The name of the deputy Cabinet officer, however, remained engraved in my memory.

UPON MY RETURN after midnight to the Hay-Adams House, where I took leave of Whittaker Chambers, I jotted down on a sheet of hotel stationery most of the names that had been revealed during the evening. I could not recall, for example, the first name of Donald Hiss, and in my list of State Department officials the Hiss brothers are recorded as follows: "Hiss, Alger Hiss." Similarly, the name of Lauchlin Currie, with which I was not familiar then, was written down by me as "Lockwood Curry."

The name of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, described by the House Un-American Activities Committee as "heading an espionage ring of government employes" and as having maintained in subsequent years an association with Dr. Edward U. Condon, Wallace-appointed head of the Bureau of Standards engaged in atomic research, was also unfamiliar to me.

My memorandum includes these notes: "Nathan Silbermeister, alias Gregory Masters, Greg. Silvermaster, Nathan Silvermaster—personal statistician to President in Agr. Dept." As I now peruse this memorandum, it is patent that I was scouring my memory for the various names which had suggested themselves to me in connection with Silvermaster's identity.

In the Soviet labor-patronage ring, it had been disclosed by Chambers that night, the key figures were several Communist advisers to John L. Lewis, then the top councils of the CIO. This was still the period when Mr. Lewis, who knew Communist treachery well, was cynically building his labor empire with Stalin's tools. In turn, these tools were using John L. Lewis to establish their underground network to exercise a stranglehold upon American defense and industry. The secretary of a small but vital CIO union was, it appeared, a secret member of the Communist Party, exploiting the office for the purpose of planting or recruiting Soviet agents.

The president of this union was a friend of mine. I was then expecting immediate repercussions from the Chambers-Berle meeting. I was convinced that the matter would go to the President and that a clean sweep would follow after a full investigation, resulting in a national sensation. I felt it my duty to warn my friend of the CIO union of the impending inquiry which might expose a whole brigade of spies in his organization, and compromise him.

WE MADE a luncheon date. To escape attention, we drove out to a small restaurant near Arlington, Virginia, overlooking the valley of the Potomac. There I told him of my suspicions in connection with his union and of my expectations that the White House would move soon, now that the war was on and that Stalin had aligned himself with Hitler. He confirmed my information about the secretary

of his union. He had, it seemed, for some time shared my worst suspicions.

We were lunching in the garden of the restaurant which was quite empty. A few tables away two men were sitting, engrossed in conversation. Suddenly my companion expressed his astonishment when he recognized the two men. One of them was Lawrence Todd, veteran Washington correspondent for Tass, the official Soviet news agency. I, too, recognized him. Lunching with Todd was the deputy to the Cabinet officer who had been named by Chambers to Berle a few days earlier!

My friend knew this high government official well. He thought it advisable for us to change our positions so that we would not be observed by the other couple, as Todd knew me. We speculated over theatives which had led an assistant secretary to make a date under such circumstances with the representative of the Communist regime then affiliated with the war-waging Nazis. (In the National Press Club in Washington the Tass and Daily Worker correspondents became untouchables upon the conclusion of the Stalin-Hitler pact.)

While awaiting developments from the Chambers disclosures, I was oppressed by the information which Krivitsky had imparted to me about the two trusted officials in the innermost councils of the British Government who were acting as agents for the Kremlin. I was determined to bring the matter to the attention of the highest British authority in this country.

(To be continued in the next issue)

THE INSIDE STORY OF OUR SOVIET UNDERWORLD

By ISAAC DON LEVINE

THE SHOCK to which the country was treated early last month, when Whittaker Chambers, a senior editor of *Time* magazine, and Elizabeth T. Bentley, Vassar graduate, revealed some of the inside operations of Soviet espionage in Washington was a nine-year-old tale to this writer.

When Mr. Chambers disclosed to the world that the facts in his possession had been called to the attention of President Roosevelt's secretary, the late Marvin H. McIntyre, and that they were later detailed to Adolf A. Berle, Jr., then Assistant Secretary of State and White House confidant, he broke the seal of official secrecy hiding some exciting pages of current history. My intimate contact with that fan-

tasitic and almost incredible global political underworld of which Chambers and Bentley had been denizens in the United States began some eight months before the outbreak of World War II. It all started in January, 1939, with my collaboration with General Walter Krivitsky, former Chief of the Soviet Secret Service in Western

Europe who two years later was found dead in a Washington hotel under mysterious circumstances, with a dum-dum bullet in his head.

The wide world, which was shaken by Krivitsky's revelations, had never been told that he had been invited by the British Government to come to London for consultations in Soviet espionage matters and that his still-unexplained violent end followed his return from England.

The publication in the spring of 1939 by *The Saturday Evening Post* of Krivitsky's sensational articles, in which he foretold the Stalin-Hitler pact, gave the key to the baffling purge of the Red Army generals, and disclosed the kidnapping and counter-

feiting rings operated by the Soviet Government, brought Whittaker Chambers to me. Through a mutual friend, now one of the editors of an important monthly magazine, Chambers sought me out with his story some time in May. He had been tremendously impressed by Krivitsky's exposures. Chambers behaved like a man

Mr. Chambers said he first told his story to Isaac Don Levine, editor of *PLAIN TALK* magazine. Mr. Levine, he said, took up the matter with the late Marvin H. McIntyre, secretary to President Roosevelt. Mr. McIntyre referred him to Mr. Berle. . . .

He said he gave much of the information brought before the House committee today to Adolf A. Berle, Jr., then Assistant Secretary of State and advisor to the late President Roosevelt.

—From Whittaker Chambers' testimony, August 3, 1948, before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

full of fears and suspicions. And no wonder, for he was leading the life of a hunted animal—hunted by Soviet underworld killers, operating freely in the great metropolis.

I would not have believed it possible a few months earlier, before I met Krivitsky, that such things could be done on this continent. But I had had some startling experiences in the meantime.

In the first week of March, a few days before the appearance on the newsstands of the issue of *The Saturday Evening Post* containing the first of Krivitsky's series of articles, he had a luncheon date in a Times Square cafeteria with Mr. S., the labor editor of a foreign-language newspaper. During lunch they discovered that they were being watched by two men at a nearby table. Suddenly Krivitsky turned deathly pale. He recognized in one of his eavesdropping neighbors a certain Comrade Bassoff, an OGPU agent he had known well in Moscow.

As Krivitsky and S. made for the cashier and the exit, they were accompanied by the other two. Bassoff spoke up: "Hello, Walter." Krivitsky returned the acknowledgement. Bassoff then indicated that he knew of Krivitsky's break with the Soviet service, and suggested that they betake themselves somewhere for a heart to heart talk. While Krivitsky parried the invitation, he and S. found themselves at the corner of 43rd Street and Broadway, followed by Bassoff and his unidentified mate.

The New York Times Annex Building, which houses the editorial offices of that newspaper, lay a couple of hundred feet away on 43rd Street. The labor reporter of *The New York*

Times, Joseph Shaplen, was a friend of Mr. S. and had met Krivitsky. There lay safety. Above all, Krivitsky thought, Bassoff and his colleague must not trail him to his most secret quarters. Krivitsky and S. made for the third floor, the city room, followed by Bassoff who kept up some pleasant chatter about various comrades. Bassoff's companion remained behind. Krivitsky was sure that he would stand watch outside.

Mr. Shaplen was out. Krivitsky and S. said they would wait for him. Marooned in the waiting room of America's greatest newspaper, within a few feet of an oblivious city editor, was the ex-Chief of Soviet Intelligence in Western Europe, and one of Stalin's once bloodhounds hot on his trail. As the news from all over the globe was pouring in behind the thin partition, the staff of editors and reporters never suspected that on the bench outside, within their grasp, sat the man with the world's biggest story of the year—in circumstances which alone would have made a national sensation.

THE HUNTER and the quarry, Bassoff and Krivitsky, stayed in the waiting room and chatted for half an hour while S. was trying frantically to telephone a few friends to come to the rescue. I was not at home. Benjamin Stolberg, the well-known writer on labor, was reached. He got in touch with Suzanne La Follette. Both of these acquaintances of Krivitsky's and friends of Mr. Shaplen responded to the call and rushed to the *Times*.

Bassoff departed and Mr. Shaplen returned to his office to find himself involved in a melodramatic situation.

Krivitsky was sure that Bassoff and his accomplice would trail him if he left for his clandestine home. The siege in the *Times* waiting room continued all afternoon while methods of escape were under discussion. Mr. Chaplen finally reached me and I hastened to the scene. After a council of war it was decided to wait until the approach of the theater hour when the entire block would be cleared of all traffic. I left to fetch my car.

Toward eight o'clock my wife and I drove over to West 43rd Street. I asked one of the mounted policemen on duty if he would let me park for not more than five minutes to pick up some people from the *Times* office. He was agreeable. Before entering the building, however, I looked for the two men, Bassoff and his colleague, whose description Krivitsky had furnished me. I spotted one figure loafing in a recess of the Times Annex Building, not far from the main entrance. I briskly buttonholed him and authoritatively asked him what he was about. This took him off his guard, he mumbled something, and moved away. From my subsequent description Krivitsky was positive that I had spotted Bassoff's companion.

Within a matter of minutes I took Krivitsky and some of the group down, hustled them into my car and made off through the deserted block toward 8th Avenue. It was impossible for any pursuers to pick up our trail, as there was not a taxicab in sight.

Footnote: At the time, *The Saturday Evening Post* made reference to this episode without identifying *The New York Times*—to protect Mr. Chaplen, who has since passed away.

THAT Whittaker Chambers, a native son of America, could live in a state of terror in this land of the free, sleeping with a rifle at his side, behind drawn curtains, to guard his wife and two children from Soviet vengeance, did not seem incredible to me after my experiences with Krivitsky. Yet I knew that even among veteran journalists and high government officials the painful truth would be disbelieved and at best taken with many grains of salt. I became conscious of a chasm dividing people of my own circle and beliefs, who would not comprehend the realities I was dealing with.

Little by little Chambers gained confidence in me. He finally agreed to my proposal to bring him together with Krivitsky. By now I was aware from my intimate conversations with each that tying the two men together were many threads of the international Soviet network. Agents operating under different aliases and on various forged passports, commuting between Moscow and New York and a score of other capitals, peopled the shadowy world common to both men, one a veteran of the Comintern and Soviet military intelligence services, the other a gifted intellectual of Long Island origin, who had embraced communism in his youth. It was like bringing together the North and South Poles.

For some hours I assisted in breaking the ice and getting conversation started. As the evening progressed, my education and my amazement grew apace. One secret OGPU mission after another in the United States was rehearsed in my presence, and each of the two men contributed identifying details. Passing before me was a gal-

gallery of rogues who moved about in certain central areas of Manhattan. Outstanding among them was a man by the name of "Oscar"—the first mention of whom galvanized both.

Now, "Oscar" had been an intimate protégé of Krivitsky's in Moscow. Chambers did not know his real name, which was Markin, but he knew his fate only too well. "Oscar" had died after a severe beating by three men in a New York speakeasy in 1932. Moscow had never believed that "Oscar's" death was anything but the result of a political plot. Krivitsky had been in on the various investigations which the Moscow headquarters of the Soviet Secret Service conducted into "Oscar's" violent death. And Chambers had been

in touch with people who quietly arranged for "Oscar's" medical death certificate and for his unobtrusive burial by L. L., another Soviet agent. The case of "Oscar" was remarkable because he had been something of a *underkind* in the Soviet underworld. Molotov himself had received him upon his return from an inspection trip to the United States and accepted his recommendations to reorganize the Soviet espionage services here by putting the Comintern and Communist Party networks under military intelligence direction. "Oscar" was sent back to the United States by Molotov to carry out this reorganization which had caused bitter feuds among the Communist underground agents in this country. His sudden death under strange circumstances came soon afterwards. No wonder Moscow did not believe the official version of his death. I retired after midnight while

Krivitsky and Chambers were still exploring the ramifications of the "Oscar" mystery. When I awoke in the morning the light was still on in the front room, and the two men were still talking, exchanging details, filling in gaps, and rounding out the pattern of a vast subterranean domain familiar to only the two of them.

Before Whittaker Chambers had unfolded the full canvas of Soviet espionage in high quarters in Washington, Krivitsky had confided in me, under circumstances which permitted of no doubt, some appalling information. He knew of at least two full-fledged Soviet spies in the inner sanctums of the British Government. One was a grade clerk in the secretariat of the Cabinet. Krivitsky gave me his name. The other was in a similar post with the Committee of Imperial Defence. Krivitsky did not know his real name, but knew his background and could describe his appearance. It had taken Stalin perhaps three years of manipulation, according to Krivitsky, at a cost of \$200,000, to plant his man under the most respectable auspices in the top secret office of the British Cabinet.

The two Soviet spies did not know of each other's existence. The Kremlin was not only in receipt of all the vital secrets of an agonized world under the threat of Hitler's aggression, but was in a position to check one agent against the other. The thought that Hitler, with whom Stalin was then secretly negotiating, might have access to all this was indeed terrifying. And so was the realization that Stalin had similar plants in Washington in places as high as the White House.

(To be continued in the next issue)

Inside Soviet Underworld, III

EXECUTION OF STALIN'S SPY IN THE TOWER OF LONDON

By ISAAC DON LEVINE

WHILE Hitler and Stalin were jointly feasting on the bones of Poland, the thought of the two Soviet spies within the highest offices of the British Government became unbearable to me. I felt that I must impart the information to Lord Lothian, then British Ambassador to the United States. In this I was supported by a ranking official of the State Department whom I had consulted in the matter. Upon learning of the facts which General Krivitsky had confided to me, the official offered to arrange for a suitable introduction to Lord Lothian.

The British Ambassador, who had started his career as secretary to Lloyd George during World War I, was familiar with the revelations of Krivitsky in *The Saturday Evening Post*, and was curious to learn something about the man who had played a leading role in Soviet counter-espionage in western Europe. He betrayed a certain skepticism when I gave him the reason for my visit. He could hardly bring himself to believe that Moscow had one man in the code room of the British Cabinet and another in the Committee of Imperial Defence. In the case of the latter, I indicated something of the background and professional training of the agent, as Krivitsky had described

him, but made it clear that I did not know his name.

All I could tell Lord Lothian was that I had cause to have implicit confidence in Krivitsky, that he had conveyed the precious information to me before the outbreak of the war without any thought of its being passed on, and that it would be easy to check whether a man going under the name given me by Krivitsky was on the staff of the British Cabinet.

"And what is his name?" Lord Lothian inquired with a slight smile.

"King," I replied. "That's his last name and that is all I know. Now, Your Excellency, you should be able to find out if there is a Mr. King in the code room of the British Cabinet."

I left the British Embassy on Massachusetts Avenue in Washington not knowing whether anything would come of my strange call, yet it was as if a load had fallen off my shoulders. There was no doubt in my mind that the British intelligence service would know how to handle the matter with the utmost discretion, and establish the facts.

A COUPLE of weeks later, in October, 1939, I received a long distance call from Washington. It was the British Embassy and the secretary to Lord Lothian inquired when I

would next be in Washington. It appeared that there was some urgency behind the call and I set an early date for my next trip to the capital.

This time Lord Lothian was eager to see me. Word had arrived confirming the unbelievable. There was a code clerk named King on the staff of the British Cabinet! And he had been kept under observation long enough to establish that he was a Soviet agent, vindicating Krivitsky's report.

It was made clear to me that while King was in custody and under investigation, the British Government was almost anxious to get on the trail of the second Soviet spy Krivitsky had described. Whereupon Ambassador Lothian introduced me to Mr. Victor Mallet, counsellor at the Embassy and later British wartime envoy to Sweden.

Mr. Mallet disclosed to me that his government in London was deeply interested in securing Krivitsky's cooperation in ferreting out the Soviet espionage agents in Britain who, in view of the Stalin-Hitler pact, could be regarded as Nazi collaborators.

Would Krivitsky accept an invitation to undertake a secret mission to England? Mr. Mallet asked me this question and many others about him. He consulted with me as to the best way of enlisting Krivitsky's help.

I impressed upon the Embassy counsellor that any financial inducement which the British Government might wish to offer Krivitsky would only antagonize him and insure his rejection of the proposal. I had to explain at length that Krivitsky's service in the Soviet military intelligence had been motivated by ideological, and

not mercenary, considerations, that his ambition was to serve the Allies in the fight against Hitler and in this manner redeem himself for his past services to Stalin, now Hitler's ally.

Ideological espionage was still a fairly new phenomenon in those days, and Mr. Mallet was obviously surprised at the type depicted by me. He was interested in the psychological factors in Krivitsky's makeup. Having convinced himself that not money but prestige was the key to getting Krivitsky's assistance, Mr. Mallet discussed with me the best approach to the man.

I SUGGESTED that Louis Waldman, the New York labor lawyer who was handling Krivitsky's residence status with the United States immigration authorities, would be the right person to broach the matter to his client. At the same time I indicated that Mr. Waldman, a Socialist, was a personal friend of Herbert Morrison, the British labor leader whom I had met in his home. Since Morrison was then a member of the War Cabinet, Krivitsky would be more inclined to undertake the mission under auspices which would assure him sympathetic treatment and the fullest protection. For Morrison, like Waldman, was and is a Socialist of strong anti-Communist views, the camp toward which Krivitsky leaned most.

This was especially important, I emphasized, because Krivitsky had once surreptitiously visited England while in the Soviet secret service. I only knew the bare fact of that trip, and had no idea under what identity he had entered and left the country. But I felt that this would worry Kriv-

Switsky and that he would seek the utmost safeguards before entrusting himself to the police authorities of Great Britain.

During the ensuing weeks, while the arrangements were being made through Mr. Waldman for Krivitsky's secret journey to England, I kept in touch with developments. The case against King was closed before Krivitsky left this country in December, 1939, for England via Canada where his family took up residence during his absence.

Word reached me that King had been tried, convicted of treason, and executed in the Tower of London. A garbled account of this hitherto unrevealed episode was published by Randolph Churchill, son of Winston Churchill, nearly six years later. Randolph Churchill cited this case as evidence of the perils of Soviet infiltration in the ruling spheres of the Western nations.

SOME MONTHS later, in the spring of 1940, a brief dispatch from abroad in the American press, quoting an official Moscow organ, conveyed to me the information that a major Soviet underground ring had been broken up in England. To me this meant that Krivitsky had been of considerable service to the Allied cause on his mission, and I wondered whether the Kremlin had gotten wind of his presence in England.

The elimination from key positions of two such assets to the Kremlin as its pair of priceless agents within the British Government must have rocked the Politburo. Although the Communists everywhere had been instructed

to open a smear campaign in left-wing publications against Krivitsky, which had achieved considerable success in the United States among fuzzy-minded liberals, the master minds in Moscow knew too well Krivitsky's real record and his signal achievements while heading the Soviet counter-espionage in western Europe.

They knew that Krivitsky had received the rank of "Komdiv" — commander of a division — then equivalent to a brigadier-general in the Red Army, because of a feat in espionage he had pulled off right under Mussolini's nose. It was an assignment that had taken him two years to carry out, involving the highly secret blueprints of a war vessel designed by Marconi. And Moscow also knew that Krivitsky had been able to organize within Nazi Germany, from his secret headquarters in Holland, an underground unit of death-defying men operating almost within reach of Hitler's Chancellery.

With these facts in mind, it was natural for me to conclude that the Politburo's suspicion would fall upon Krivitsky in consequence of the collapse of the British apparatus. I feared that the long arm of Stalin's vengeance would reach out after him. Krivitsky himself, after rejoining his family in Canada where he remained until October, 1940, seemed to have shrugged off such fears.

He and his family re-entered the United States from Canada with the intention of settling here and becoming American citizens.

ON MONDAY morning, February 10, 1941, in Washington, D. C., at the Bellevue Hotel near the Union

Station, a man by the name of Walter Poref was found by the police in an unconscious condition from a gunshot wound. He never regained consciousness and was pronounced dead within an hour and a half. The late afternoon papers carried the sensational news, "Krivitsky, Foe of Stalin, Slain." He had assumed the name of Poref.

During the fourteen weeks in the United States following his return from abroad, my own subsequent investigation revealed, Krivitsky had established contacts in literary circles which were permeated by left-wingers. That he became extremely incautious in his daily rounds is evidenced by the fact that he cultivated at least one person who was secretly a Communist Party member. Of course, Krivitsky never suspected such an affiliation in the environment in which he had met this person.

Yet he should have known better, just as Trotsky should have known better than to admit into his domestic entourage in Mexico his future assassin. Krivitsky was trained enough to know that Stalin and his vendetta machine could never forget nor forgive a high secret service operative for delivering to the capitalist enemy such valuable weapons as the two agents inside the British Government. To the Kremlin retribution was essential as an object lesson to other shaky operatives who might be tempted to emulate the Krivitskys.

"In my opinion General Walter Krivitsky did not commit suicide," Louis Waldman, his attorney, announced as he hurried to Washington to inquire into the mysterious death.

"The shot that killed Krivitsky had

penetrated the right temple with the result that his brains had been blown out, and a gaping and horrible wound was left. The coroner described this as a *blast wound*. A sizable portion of his head had been badly mutilated," records Mr. Waldman in his autobiographical *Labor Lawyer* (Dutton & Co.), continuing:

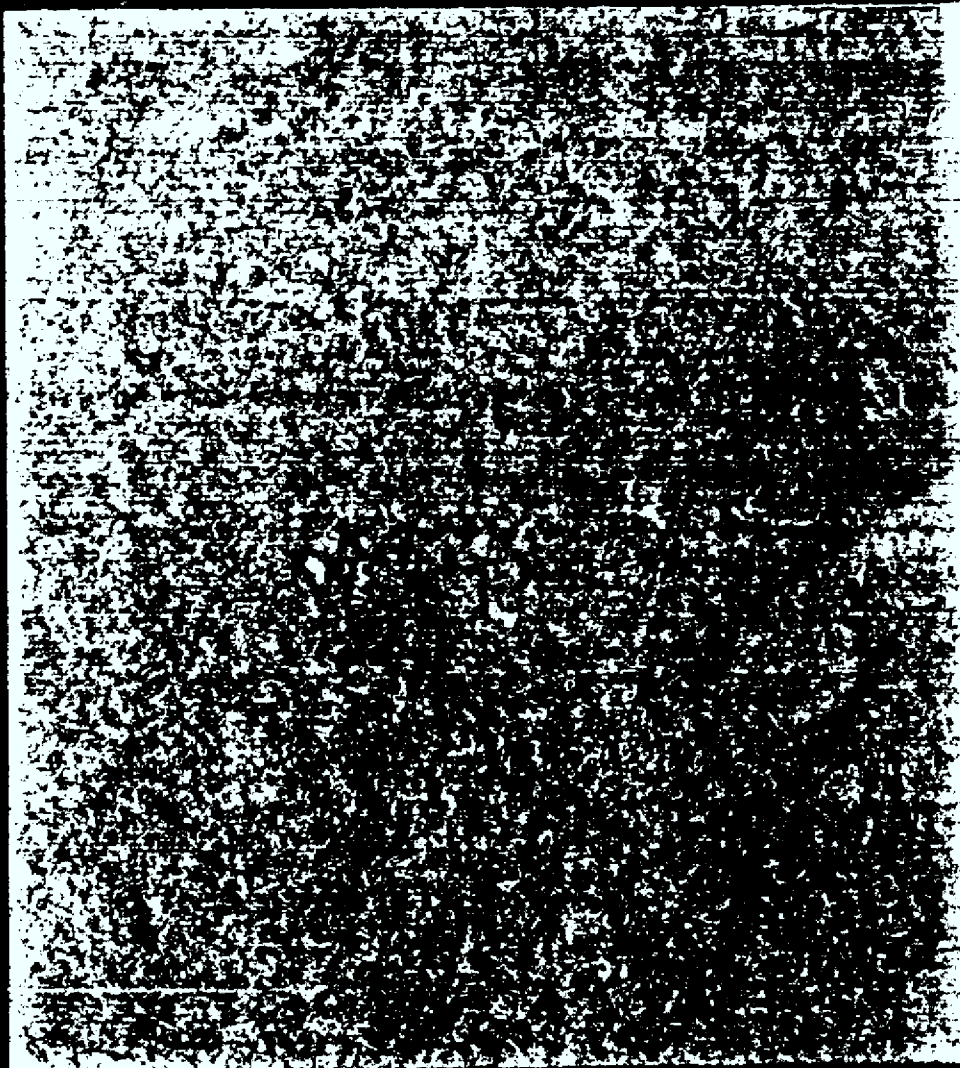
"Although the police had virtually closed the case, this tragedy, I felt, was not as simple as it appeared to a routine police mind. I had asked the police a number of questions and had discovered an amazing catalogue of omissions. Room number 332, where the General's body had been discovered, had been released at two o'clock that very afternoon even before I had been informed of my client's death. . . . The room had been cleaned and all traces of the tragedy removed. . . .

"The bullet which had killed Krivitsky had not been recovered from a wall of the room which it had entered, nor was it ever taken out, as far as I know. The gun which the police claimed had killed Krivitsky had not been found in either hand of the dead man, but was at his left side on the bed. His right hand, slightly bent, lay across his chest. A bullet had been fired from the revolver, but was it the same bullet which had killed him? The police had not troubled to take fingerprints from the gun, despite the fact that it had been only partly covered with blood. . . . Under these unusual circumstances, I found it impossible to accept the police verdict of suicide."

In my mind, the mystery of Krivitsky's death has always been linked

with his mission to London. Louis Waldman, who made the arrangements for that mission, reports: "As a result of Krivitsky's special trip to England a few months earlier, a serious disruption of fifth column activities had resulted. Again in January, 1941, the British were seeking to have the General return to London. This second visit might have proven even more harmful to Soviet espionage than the first."

(In the fourth and concluding installment of this series, Mr. Levine will disclose a hitherto unknown chapter from the now-celebrated case of Mrs. Earl Browder, formerly top-secret police operative in Moscow.)



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March 7, 1950

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Miss Gandy ☐

fjd

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-2-82 BY SP185KCE

2
10-1
Walter B. Krivitzky

Boris[®] Shub, who directed Yank radio propaganda into Russian when the Americans beat the Berlin blockade with the Airlift, will do a bio on Joe Stalin. Should be a sizzler; based on papers smuggled out of the Kremlin and official reports of seven different nations.....

(Shub hates the Commies, according to first-hand info. Used to be interpreter for Soviet Gen. Krivitzky, who was murdered here, many think on orders from the Comintern)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-2-82 BY SP1ASKIC

RECORDED - 33

100-11146-89
MAR 10 1950
[Handwritten signatures and initials]

50 APR 3 1950

~~SECRET~~

SAC, New York

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

December 15, 1950

Director, FBI

WALTER G. KRIVITSKY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

CLASS. BY SP10SK JC

DATE OF REVIEW 10-7-82

Reference is made to New York letter dated December 10, 1947 in the case entitled "Hans Bruesse, et al, Espionage - R." (NY file 65-6807) in which is set forth the result of an interview with [redacted] particularly with reference to the identification of Hans Bruesse and his wife. (S)(u) b7C b7D

[redacted] (S) b1

It is requested that you exhibit the enclosed clippings to [redacted] and advise the Bureau of any comments or information identifying them or explaining their activities. (S)(u) b7C b7D

The clippings should be returned to the Bureau after the interview [redacted] but the photographic copies of the pictures on the clippings, also enclosed, may be retained for your file. (S)(u)

Enclosures

100-11146

CFC:VJM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

RECORDED - 30

100-11146-90

DEC 18 1950
80

Classified by 2333
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite
11-30-77-508:cg

DEC 15 1950

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Harbo _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Nease _____

55 JAN 3 1951

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DEC 15 4 52 PM '50

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF [redacted]

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

b1
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(S)

Dr. Wohl said that the first time he called on Krivitsky at the Hague, Holland, in 1936 for a two day visit he saw Hans Bruesse there. Later in 1937 when Krivitsky called upon him (Wohl) in Paris, France he again saw Bruesse. Although Wohl did not know Bruesse's connection with Krivitsky he said Bruesse was an expert locksmith and had invented a small electric light used in that profession. Wohl claims further to have seen Bruesse on the streets of New York shortly before January 7, 1941 and appears to have suspected that Bruesse was on the trail of Krivitsky who had defected. A copy of the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] at New York March 19, 1941 in the case entitled "Hans Bruesse et al, Espionage - R," is enclosed for your information.

(65-33154-9)

[REDACTED]

b1

(S)

[REDACTED]

(S)

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] furnished the following descriptions of Hans and Nora Bruesse:

b7c
b7D

Hans Bruesse

Age	about 28 (in 1947)
Height	6' or over
Build	large, with broad shoulders
Complexion	pale, looked ill and had sugar diabetes
Hair	light brown or dark blond
Characteristics:	usually wore glasses when reading

Nora Bruesse

Age	about 28 (in 1947)
Build	small, petite
Hair	brown-boyish bob
Characteristics:	had beautiful face and wore mannish clothes preferring low heeled shoes and blouses.

The photographs of Kees and Jan Bruesse, first cousins of Hans Bruesse, are being forwarded for exhibition to [redacted]. You will be advised of any pertinent comments [redacted].

b7c
b7D

It is requested that you afford the enclosed report of Special Agent [redacted] relative to Hans Bruesse no dissemination outside your agency.

b7c

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 20, 1951

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: WALTER G. KRIVITSKY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bufile 100-11146)

Rebulet to New York dated December 15, 1950.

[REDACTED]
was interviewed by SAS [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]
on January 15, 1951.[REDACTED] advised, after viewing the photographs and
considering the data furnished, [REDACTED] not know either KEES
* BRUESSE or JAN BRUESSE.The clippings sent with reference letter are being
returned, herewith.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-7-82 BY SP18SKJC

Encs. (2) - *clipping returned*WJM: JMN
62-9337

RECORDED - 68

INDEXED - 68

EX-35

100-11146-92
22/1951

~~SECRET~~

RECORDED - 59

January 31, 1951

100-11146-92

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Declassified
by 7333
11-30-77

To:

[REDACTED]

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: WALTER G. KRIVITSKY, was.,
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF *Declassified*
DATE 1/11/78 XAS/R21

[REDACTED]

You are advised that the above photographs, with clippings attached, were exhibited to [REDACTED] on January 15, 1951, and [REDACTED] stated after viewing them that she did not know either Leo Bruesse or Jan Bruesse. The clippings, including the photographs which you furnished in your letter of reference, are returned herewith in accordance with your request.

FEB - 1 1951
COMM - FBI

NOTE: The original reply was made to [REDACTED] on December 15, 1950, setting out the results of the Bureau file check.

CLASS. BY *DEIGSKTD*
DATE OF REVIEW 10-7-82

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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61 FEB 8 1951
FEB 1 15 34 PM '51
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

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☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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- ☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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100-11146

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MANAGER

Date: April 17, 1951

To: [REDACTED]

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Re: HAITER KRIVITSKY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF [REDACTED]
DATE [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

[REDACTED]

You will be advised of any identification effected by these informants. As you are no doubt aware, Robert Gordon Switz died in New York State, January 23, 1951.

CFC:bjw

RECORDED, 134

100-11146-94
APR 19 1951
60

*Hand ch. 24: filed
as attached volume*

BY SPL MGR.
31 APR 18
LJMA - FOL

Classified by 2333
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

12-2 77 GAC:G

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464
APR 24 1951

copy;bw

~~SECRET~~

April 17, 1951

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

WALTER KRIVITSKY
ESPIONAGE - R

[REDACTED]

It is requested that the New York Office exhibit the sketch of "Hans" alias "Harry" to [REDACTED] for identification purposes and that the Chicago Office exhibit the sketch to [REDACTED] and that the San Francisco Office exhibit the sketch to San Francisco Informant [REDACTED]. The Bureau should be advised of any identifications effected. (S)

100-11146 ✓
Enclosures

cc - Chicago (Enclosures)
San Francisco (enclosures)

CFC:MHP

CLASS. BY SP10 CCK/JC
DATE OF REVIEW DAAR
10-7-82

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OTHERWISE

See Ser 118

484
60 APR 26 1951

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100-11146-✓

copy;bu

April 24, 1951

Director, FBI

SAC, New York

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL NATIONAL DEFENSE INFORMANTS;
THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

The Bureau is requested to obtain an opinion as to whether or not such individuals as the following informants of this office should register under Section 20 of the Internal Security Act of 1950:

[REDACTED]

b1

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SUP(S) OF Classification
DATE 1/2/07 VENJYU

(s)

[REDACTED]

(9)

ec:

[REDACTED]

b7D

CLASS BY ADJGKFE
DATE OF REVIEW 10-12-82 DEDR

100-11146
NOT RECORDED
MAY 8 1951

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-12-82 BY ADJGKFE

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Classified by 2333
Exempt from GDS 2
Date of Declass 12-2-77 B.F.G.

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Y:EW

April 28, 1951

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL NATIONAL DEFENSE INFORMANTS,
THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/12/82 BY SP1/BSK/JL

100-11146-✓

Reurlet April 24, 1951, listing a number of individuals and requesting an opinion as to whether or not they should register under Section 20 of the Internal Security Act of 1950.

Your attention is directed to Section B of SAC Letter # 32, Series 1951, dated April 7, 1951. Your attention is specifically directed to the comments on page 8 thereof as follows:

The Attorney General has authorized the Bureau to make a determination in cases of individuals utilized by the Bureau for intelligence purposes whether or not it would be in the interest of national security for the individual concerned to register. Accordingly, in the cases of individuals being utilized by the Field for intelligence purposes who come within the purview of this Section of the Act, you should furnish to the Bureau a copy of the detailed signed statement taken pursuant to the above instructions, together with such facts and recommendations as will be pertinent to the question of whether the registration of the individual concerned would or would not be in the interest of national security.

In the case of persons such as Whittaker Chambers, who have been publicized, and who are no longer active informants, and where reports have already been furnished the Department, it is not expected that any request for exemption from registration for such persons will be made by the Bureau.

Accordingly, in regard to each of the individuals mentioned where you feel they could be exempted from registration, you should furnish to the Bureau a copy of the detailed signed statement taken pursuant to the instructions set forth in SAC letter # 32, together with such facts and recommendations as will be pertinent to the question of whether the registration of the individual concerned would or would not be in the interest of national security.

These letters should be captioned in the appropriate files of the individual subjects concerned and should not be submitted to the Bureau under the general heading used in replet.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-11146-3-34

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, New York
 SUBJECT: ANTONINA THOMAS

DATE: April 12, 1951

Miss ANTONINA THOMAS
 by SAS [redacted] and [redacted]

was interviewed
 of this office on 4/2/51.

During the course of the interview Miss THOMAS stated that when her husband, WALTER KRIVITSKY died in a hotel in Washington, D.C. in February, 1941, a letter was found in his room addressed to her.

She added that the content of the letter was made known to her, however, she was never given the letter, because according to the Washington Police the letter was needed in connection with the investigation, at that time.

Miss THOMAS is now very anxious to obtain the letter and has requested this office to help her obtain it.

The Bureau is requested to authorize the Washington Field Office to contact the Washington, D.C. Police and obtain the letter, or determine how Miss THOMAS can get it, if it is available.

cc-Washington Field

CLASS. BY

DATE OF REVIEW

OADR

10-7-82

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 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

RECORDED - 18

EX-130

SE 18

100-1146-95

WJM:LEW
62-9337

APR 14 1951

27

~~SECRET~~

100-1146-95
 2 TO b7c 21
 100-1146-95

~~SECRET~~

SAC, New York

April 23, 1951

Director, FBI

ANTONINA THOMAS

RECORDED - 18

100-11146-95

Re New York letter 4-12-51 suggesting that the Bureau authorize WFO to attempt to obtain from the Metropolitan Police Department on behalf of Antonina Thomas (widow of Walter Krivitsky) a letter addressed to her by her husband, found in his hotel room at the time of his death.

It would appear that inasmuch as the letter in question was addressed to Mrs. Thomas by her former husband, that she alone would be entitled to claim it from the police if they still have it. It is noted that the Bureau had no part in the investigation following Krivitsky's death although numerous attempts were made to involve the Bureau.

In view of the above no attempt to obtain the letter should be made by the WFO and New York should advise Mrs. Thomas to communicate directly with the Metropolitan Police Department in Washington, D. C.

100-11146

CC - Washington Field

CC: Mr. J. D. Donohue

CLASS. BY DDIACK JC

DATE OF REVIEW

CHER

10-7-82

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OTHERWISE

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APR 25 2 53 PM '51

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FILED
APR 25 1951
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

5-2:ET

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO
SUBJECT: WALTER KRIVITSKY
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: May 14, 1951

~~SECRET~~

G. I. R. - 3

Rebulet to New York dated 4-17-51, which enclosed the sketch of "Hans", alias "Harry" to be exhibited to Confidential Informant (S) b1

This sketch was exhibited to the informant on May 6, 1951, at which time he first stated that he could not identify it. After studying the sketch for some time the informant stated that he was sure it was a sketch of WALTER KRIVITSKY. He stated that while KRIVITSKY had less upper lip and a double chin, which does not show up too well in the sketch, he feels certain the sketch resembles KRIVITSKY. He was unable to furnish any details as to how he knew KRIVITSKY, but in the event he is able to recall that in the future he will volunteer them to this office. R. U. C.

DCS:vw
100-21641

cc: Chicago
New York

CLASS. BY DP1GSKJC

DATE OF REVIEW 10-7-82

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

RECORDED - 16

INDEXED - 16

100-11146-96
MAY 18 1951

17

718
65 JUL 2 1951

~~SECRET~~

New York, N.Y.

5/14/51

713
Memo

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

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B-1
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incl.
B-1 (S)
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UNION AFFILIATION

DRAFT STATUS

CRIMINAL RECORD

OTHERWISE

b7D

CLASS. BY SP18 SK JC
DATE OF REVIEW

SE 38

RECORDED - 24

EX-121

JUN 18 1951

47

JUN 23 1951

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ For your information: _____

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO
 SUBJECT: WALTER KRIVITSKY
 ESPIONAGE - R
 (Bufile 100-11146)

DATE: June 25, 1951

Reurlet to New York dated April 17, 1951.

On June 18, 1951, a sketch of HANS, " alias HARRY," was exhibited by Special Agent [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] (confidential), who advised that he could not identify the person pictured as anyone ever known to him. b7c b7D

Neither could he furnish any information concerning HELVY CHRISTIAN FIECK, was.; ANTON V. SCHUSTER, was.; HANS CALLENI or CONRAD ANTHONY PARLANI.

RUC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 10-7-82 BY SP10SKTC

RECORDED - 25

INDEXED 25

RKM:mhm
 65-3550

cc: New York

5 JUN 25 1951

EX - 39

100-11146-98

JUN 29 1951

8

Schweppe

SECRET

Mr. A. E. Belmont

October 3, 1951

G. E. Hennrich

DAVID J. DALLIN

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

according to 2 releases
CLASS. BY 2018sk50

DATE OF REVIEW

DEUR

10-7-82

190-75
190-160

PURPOSE:

To advise you that David J. Dallin has requested to be permitted to have access to any nonclassified information in Bureau files concerning Juliet Stuart Poynts, Walter G. Krivitsky, and Viktor Andreievich Kravchenko. Dallin desires to use the information in connection with a book he plans to write concerning the NKVD. It is recommended that no information be made available to Dallin.

DETAILS:

By letter to the Director dated 9-27-51 David J. Dallin requested access to any nonclassified information available in Bureau files on Poynts, Krivitsky, and Kravchenko. Dallin desired to use any information available in connection with a book he is writing on the NKVD. Dallin's letter was forwarded by letter dated 9-28-51 to the Director from S. M. Levitas, Executive Editor, "New Leader," 7 East 15th Street, New York 3, New York.

Brief summaries on the three individuals in whom Dallin is interested are set forth below.

Juliet Stuart Poynts

Until approximately 1935, Poynts was considered as among the ten most important Communist leaders in the United States. In 1914 she became the first woman labor leader of the Ladies Waist and Dress-Makers Union, Local 25. In 1918 Poynts was the Communist candidate for Attorney General of the State of New York. In 1929 she was National Secretary of the International Labor Defense. Poynts disappeared approximately 6-4-37 at New York City. The disappearance of Poynts has never been explained; however, in 1944 she was declared legally dead. Various individuals have speculated on the possibility that she may have been liquidated by the NKVD. Poynts is not the subject of any current pending investigation by the Bureau.

Information concerning Poynts is publicly available in the book entitled "I Confess," which was written by Benjamin Gitlow. In 1949 Paul Crouch publicly disclosed information relative to Poynts before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

ADG:ank

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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OTHERWISE

CC: 100-206603
100-11146
100-275683

100-11146-
NOT RECORDED
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DEC 3 1951

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DEC 4 1951

Tolson
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Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Alton
Belmont
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

SECRET

Walter G. Krivitsky

Krivitsky was born 6-28-99 in Russia. During 1936 and 1937 he became the Chief of Soviet Military Intelligence for Western Europe. During the fall of 1937 he defected. Krivitsky entered the United States during 1938. On 2-12-41 Krivitsky was found dead in his room at the Bellevue Hotel, Washington, D. C. The Metropolitan Police officially attributed his death to suicide. There has been some speculation that Krivitsky was liquidated by the NKVD.

Krivitsky prior to his death was the author of a book entitled "In Stalin's Secret Service." [REDACTED] b1

Viktor Andreevich Kravchenko

Kravchenko was born on 1-11-05 in Russia. Kravchenko entered the United States 8-16-43, assigned to the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission. [REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] (S)

Kravchenko is the author of a book entitled "I Chose Freedom." Our file reflects that ~~prior to Kravchenko's defection~~ prior to Kravchenko's defection, Kravchenko and Dallin were ~~close friends~~ friends. However, since Kravchenko's defection, the friendship between Kravchenko and Dallin became strained because of an intolerant and egotistical attitude assumed by Kravchenko. This latter information was furnished to the Bureau by Dallin himself.

RECOMMENDATION:

Poynts, Krivitsky, and Kravchenko have been the subjects of considerable past publicity and considerable controversy. It is noted that considerable material relative to each is publicly available and that in the case of Kravchenko, Dallin has had a personal acquaintance which should have made a great deal of information available to him. In view of these factors it is not believed that the Bureau should attempt to render any assistance to David J. Dallin and it is recommended that his request for information be declined.

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

Dallin also requests permission to examine interrogation reports of former NKVD men by American officers in Germany and Austria. Dallin apparently is referring to O-2 [redacted] interrogations of defectors. Although the Bureau is in possession of reports from [redacted] O-2 concerning Soviet defectors, the Bureau is not in a position to make any of this type of information available to Dallin. It is also recommended that this portion of Dallin's request be declined. (S) (u) b1

ACTIONS:

This memorandum should be referred to Mr. Nichols, who on 10-2-51 made inquiry as to the opinion of the Domestic Intelligence Division in connection with Dallin's request.

~~SECRET~~

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET13 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒
- Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☒ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
-
- ☐
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
-
- ☐
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒
- The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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7 G.I.R.-1 0-1
memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

SAC, New York (Your file 100-11146-11146)
FROM : Director, FBI
SUBJECT: Walter G. KRIVITSKY, was
IS-R

DATE: 2-26-52

100-59589
CONTAINED
FEB 6-
DATE 10-7-82 BY DP16SKJ

- () The deadline in this case has passed and the Bureau has not received a report. You are instructed to immediately submit a report. In the event a report has been submitted, you should make a notation of the date on which it was submitted on this letter and return it to the Bureau.

Report submitted _____

Report will be submitted _____

Reason for delay _____

Report by 3-21-52

- () Advise Bureau re status of this case.

- ✓ Advise Bureau when report may be expected.

64 MAR 19 1952 Surep immediately.

(Place your reply on this form and return to the Bureau. In the case file the receipt and acknowledgment of this communication.)

100-11146-101

100-11146
NOT RECORDED

SEARCHED INDEXED

SERIALIZED FILED

FEB 27 1952

FBI NEW YORK

Scherer

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ For your information: _____

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FORM NO. 64
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-11146)
FROM : SAC, New York (100-59589)
SUBJECT: *WMC* WALTER G. KRIVITSKY, was;
IS - R

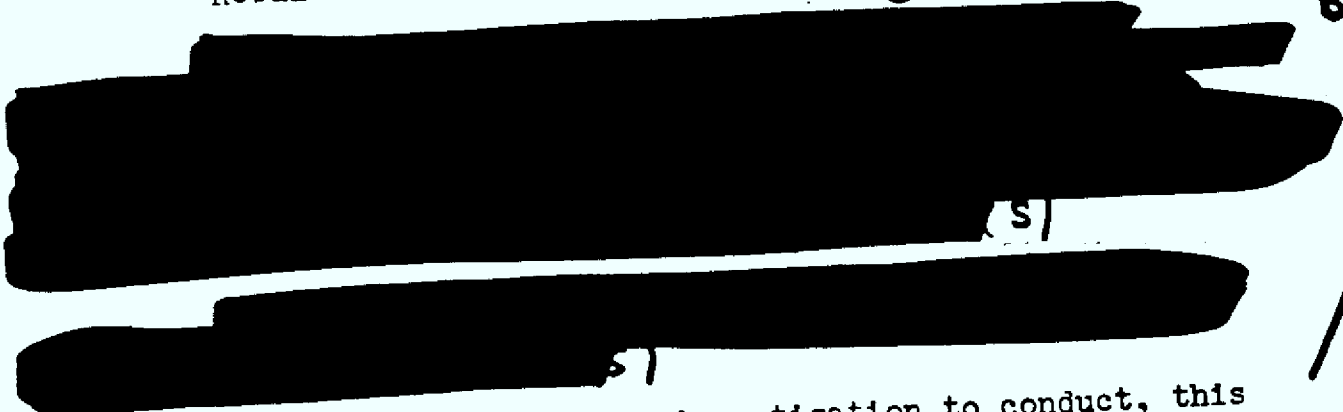
DATE: 3/31/52

SECRET

J6-1

G.I.R.-6

Rebulet 1/23/52.

7

51

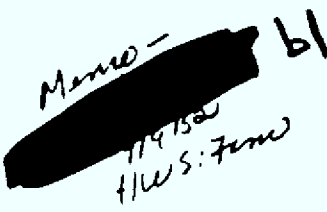
There being no further investigation to conduct, this case is being closed.

CLASS. BY *SP100K TO*
DATE OF REVIEW *BSOR*
10-7-82

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

John Hope
E

JMC:RMS

Memo -

114132
HW S: Fmc

RECORDED-37

INDEXED-37

100-11146-103

APR 21 1952

SECRET

EX-100

~~SECRET~~

RECORDED - 88

100-11148 -103

DATE: April 9, 1952

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

TO:

EX-3

[REDACTED]

b1

b7c

FROM: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

SUBJECT: WALTER G. KRIVITSKY, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to our memorandum of
January 29, 1952, in captioned matter.

This is to advise that [REDACTED]
was interviewed in late March, 1952, for possible
information concerning the members of Walter
Krivitsky's intelligence network in the Netherlands.
At this time [REDACTED] had no information
in this regard except that concerning Hans and Nora
Bruesse, concerning whom information has been provided
you previously. (S)

b7c

b7D

HWS:jnm

DECLASSIFIED BY SP18SKJC, CLASS. BY SP18SKJC
ON 10-2-82 DATE OF REVIEW 10-2-82

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Harbo _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Tele. Rm. _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

12-11148-1
BY SPL MSGR.
51 APR 10
COMM - FBI

APR 9 1952
FBI
RECEIVED

50 APR 16 1952

BY SPL MSGR.
52 APR 10
COMM - FBI

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~SECRET~~

WAB
a

4/5/52

SAC, NEW YORK DEFERRED

WALTER G. KRIVITSKY, IS DASH R. URFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH FIVE
NINE FIVE EIGHT NINE. REURTEL MARCH TWENTYONE LAST. SUTEL DATE
RESULTS OF INTERVIEW SUBMITTED.

HOOVER

BWS:jnm
100-11146

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-2-82 BY SP16SKJC

RECORDED - 88

100-11146-104

COPIES DESTROYED

EX-28
237

APR 8 1952

RECEIVED READ NO ROOM
FBI
APR 5 10 28 AM '52

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 5 1952

64 APR 14 1952

12:22 P. M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 5 1952

TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK 58
DIRECTOR DEFERRED

5

10-47 PM

G.I.R.-6

WALTER G. KRIVITSKY, ISR. REBUTEL APR. FIVE. CLOSING LETTER FORWARDED
MARCH THREE ONE LAST.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-2-82 BY SP1GSK/JC
\$ 170

69 APR 15 1952

RECORDED - 103

APR 8 1952

EX. 3

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Bratton

100-11146-105
Schiff

~~SECRET~~

April 18, 1952

SAC, New York (100-59589)

Director, FBI (100-11146)

CLASS. BY AD1 BSK TC

ANTONINA THOMAS, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE OF REVIEW

1952

10-7-82

A review of this file at the Bureau has failed to locate your reply regarding the matters concerned in referenced letters.

It is requested that you furnish the Bureau a copy of the signed statement taken pursuant to the instructions set forth in SAC Letter #32, Series 1951, dated April 7, 1951, together with such facts and recommendations as will be pertinent to the question of whether the registration of the subject would or would not be in the interest of national security.

For your information, the violation of Section 20 of the Internal Security Act of 1950 occurs when a person who has knowledge of the espionage or counter-espionage service or tactics of the government of a foreign country or of a foreign political power fails to register. The violation can be proved through the statements of the defendant as well as by the testimony of independent witnesses who may have known the circumstances under which the defendant acquired such knowledge abroad.

You are instructed to prepare a report suitable for dissemination to the Department and to make your recommendations in accordance with the instructions set forth in SAC Letter #32, Series 1951, dated April 7, 1951. Evidence should be set forth in this summary type report showing that the subject may be within the registration requirements of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended by Section 20 of the Internal Security Act of 1950.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

HHS:fnm

RECORDED - 71

APR 29 1952

COMM - FBI

MAY 3 1952 8 1952

MAILED 28

EX-25

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OTHERWISE

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~~SECRET~~

37211207444K
5-14-52

(S) b1

[REDACTED]

b1 b7c b7d
2-1
10-1

(S)

(S)

G.I.R.-6

Labor Union Affiliation:

[REDACTED]

b7D
CLASS. BY OP/GSK JC

Draft Status:

[REDACTED]

DATE OF REVIEW: 10-7-82

Criminal Record:

[REDACTED]

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OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~

RECORDED - 123
EX - 140
100-11146-107

66 JUN 12 1952

ENCLOSURE

Schwartz

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-11146-108

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-11146)

DATE: August 21, 1952

FROM : SAC, New York (62-9337)

SUBJECT: ANTONINA THOMAS, was.
IS-RCLASS. BY SP/BCJSCDATE OF REVIEW 10-7-82

Rebuform 0-1 dated 8/13/52 which is being returned herewith.

Mrs. THOMAS has again declined to give the statement referred to in Bulet of 4/18/52. The provisions of Section 20 of the Internal Security Act of 1950, regarding registration of individuals having knowledge of the espionage activities of a foreign government, were explained to her.

Enc.1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

JMC:EG

RECORDED - 22

100-11146-109
12 AUG 22 1952

SECRET

100-9337

0-1

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (Your file 100-37589) DATE: 8-13-52

FROM : Director, FBI (100-11146)

SUBJECT: ANTONINA THOMAS, was
IS-R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-7-82 BY SP1GSKJC

- () The deadline in this case has passed and the Bureau has not received a report. You are instructed to immediately submit a report. In the event a report has been submitted, you should make a notation of the date on which it was submitted on this letter and return it to the Bureau.

Report submitted _____

Report will be submitted _____

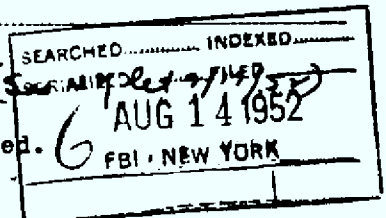
Reason for delay _____

- (✓) Advise Bureau re status of this case. (See attached)
- () Advise Bureau when report may be expected.
- () Surep immediately.

ENCLOSURE

100-11146-109

(Place your reply on this form and return to the Bureau. Note on the top serial in the case file the receipt and acknowledgment of this communication.)



(SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL)

~~SECRET~~

CC - Mr. Belmont

Assistant Attorney General
Charles B. Murray

September 12, 1952

Director, FBI
100-11146-109

CLASS. BY SP1 GSK JC

DATE OF REVIEW 10-7-82

RECORDED - 104

EX-128

ANTONINA THOMAS, was.,

Antonina Ginsberg,

Mrs. Samuel Ginsberg,

Antonina Poraf,

Mrs. Walter Poraf,

Antonino Krivitsky,

Mrs. Walter Krivitsky,

Antonina Porfirjeva,

Mrs. Walter Thomas

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Rev. by 2333 Sep: g
Class. upheld

12-2-27

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP(S) OF Class. Location

DATE 1-15-78 693/420

Your attention is called to the above-captioned subject, the wife of General Walter G. Krivitsky, who was born in 1899 in the Ukraine and was christened Samuel Ginsberg. He stated that his legal name in the Soviet Union was Walter G. Krivitsky, and that he was a member of the Communist Party from 1917 to 1937. From 1917 to 1920, he worked for the Communist Party in the Ukraine and White Russia, and from 1920 to 1937, he was in the employ of Soviet Military Intelligence. During the Fall of 1937, he stated that he broke with the Communist Party and Stalin, since he felt that he would eventually be purged. Krivitsky entered the United States during the latter part of 1938, accompanied by his wife and child. He was given wide publicity in a series of articles in the "Saturday Evening Post," beginning on April 15, 1939. In November, 1939, Krivitsky published a book entitled, "In Stalin's Secret Service," wherein he claimed to have been in charge of Soviet Military Intelligence activities in Western Europe.

In January, March and June of 1939, Krivitsky was interviewed by representatives of the State Department. During these interviews, he furnished information concerning certain aspects of Soviet Intelligence with which he was familiar. On July 27, 1939, Krivitsky was interviewed by agents of this Bureau. At this time, the information he furnished was substantially the same as that set forth in an article published in the "Saturday Evening Post" on August 5, 1939, and in his book entitled, "In Stalin's Secret Service." On October 11, 1939, he testified before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities. A transcript of his testimony is set forth

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OTHERWISE

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Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____

HWS:djb

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

SEP 15 1952

MAILED 24

SEP 25 1952

on pages 5719 to 5742 (Volume 9) of the Committee report.

[REDACTED] Krivitsky (S) died in a hotel in Washington, D. C., in February, 1941. b1

The captioned subject was born February 18, 1902, in St. Petersburg, Russia. She married Samuel Ginsberg, later known as General Walter Krivitsky, on May 15, 1926, in Moscow, Russia. The subject, her husband and child were first admitted to the United States on November 10, 1938, under the names of Samuel, Antonina and Alexander Ginsberg. On December 28, 1939, they departed this country for Montreal, Canada, and on October 31, 1940, were readmitted for permanent residence under the name of Poref. As Antonina Poref, the subject filed her Declaration of Intention on January 14, 1942, in the Eastern District of New York and was admitted to United States citizenship on May 20, 1946, in the same district.

[REDACTED] (S) The subject, as Mrs. Antonina Thomas, now resides with her son in New York City and is employed in a military establishment there. b7c

[REDACTED] b1 The provisions of Section 20 of the Internal Security Act of 1950, regarding registration of individuals having knowledge of the espionage activities of a foreign government have been explained to her, but it has not been possible to obtain from her a signed statement regarding her knowledge of such espionage activities.

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

In view of Mrs. Thomas' past activities, she is being brought to your attention for consideration under Section 20 of the Internal Security Act of 1950. It is requested that you advise this Bureau of any action taken by you in this matter.

100-11146

- 3 -

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

cc - Mr. Belmont
Mr. Hurley

November 12, 1952

Assistant Attorney General
Charles B. Murray

Director, FBI

ANTONINA THOMAS, was.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to our memorandum of September 12, 1952, pointing out the subject's past activities and bringing her to your attention for consideration under Section 20(a) of the Internal Security Act of 1950.

It would be appreciated if you would advise this Bureau of the status of this matter.

100-11146

HWS:djb

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DATE 10-7-82 BY SP1/ASE/TC

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassified by
2333 *gag: g*
12-2-77

RECORDED - 34

100-11146-1
NOV 18 1952
137

cc Mr. W. J. Hurley (100-11146)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF *Declassification*
DATE 11/17/82 *gag: g*

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Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

COMM - FBI

74 NOV 18 1952

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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