FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WALTER G. KRIVITSKY

PART 4 OF 4

FILE NUMBER : 100-11146
(CROSS REFERENCES)

Walter G. Krivitsky

Cross References
(41 pages)

Part 4 of 4 parts

570 Total Pages

4-750 (Rev. 4-17-85)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY NY FILE NO. 65-23 JH

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
NEW YORK CITY	8/11/39	7/22,26/39	[redacted] b7c

TITLE MOISCHE (MAURICE) STERN, with aliases, et al

CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: W. G. KRIVITSKY in course of interview stated that the Soviet Secret Service in foreign countries consisted of two separate branches, one the Intelligence Department of the General Staff, agents of which conduct espionage activities, and the other the Military Section of the Comintern or Communist International; that MOISCHE STERN was in the latter group and had never conducted any espionage activities in New York City. This statement relative to subject STERN appears to be in direct conflict with facts previously developed in this investigation. KRIVITSKY further stated that he knows definitely that other members of STERN's class in the Soviet Army School were "liquidated"; and that when STERN was relieved of his command, he assumed that he also had been liquidated in the Stalin purge. [redacted] b7c

.P.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated at New York City, 6/17/39. New York letter to Bureau dated 6/19/39. b7c

RECEIVED-HARBO

DETAILS: W. G. KRIVITSKY, author of a series of articles in the Saturday Evening Post, entitled "Stalin's Hand in Spain" was interviewed on July 27, 1939, by Special Agent [redacted] and the reporting agent in the office of LOUIS WALDMAN, attorney at law, 302 Broadway, New York City,

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

62-25315-192 AUG 16 1939

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AUG 12 A.M.

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 7—2034

who was present during a part of the interview.

It is noted that Mr. WALDMAN represented Corporal ROBERT OSMAN, when he was retried and acquitted of espionage after having been previously convicted by Court Martial in the Panama Canal Zone.

In this connection reference is made to pages 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, of this agent's report dated January 23, 1939, wherein ROBERT GORDON SWITZ relates his contact with OSMAN and the latter's espionage activities.

The report of the interview with KRIVITSKY generally will be prepared by Agent [redacted] this report deals only with KRIVITSKY's information about the activities and the alleged death of subject STERN with aliases, to whom KRIVITSKY referred in some detail in his article which was published in the Saturday Evening Post of April 15, 1939. b7c u

Relative to the Soviet Secret Service in foreign countries, KRIVITSKY in effect stated that this consists of two separate departments, one the Military Intelligence Agents who are assigned to the General Staff and who engage in espionage work, and the Military Section of the Comintern or Communist International; that it is the function of the latter group to contact the leading Communists in foreign countries where indications of approaching trouble or conflict exist and instruct them in "shock troop" training and strategy. u

Upon being questioned relative to his knowledge of subject STERN, KRIVITSKY stated that following the Russian Civil War STERN attended the Frunze Military Academy of the Red Army from which he graduated in 1924; that he was first assigned to duty with troops for a short while and later he, KRIVITSKY, and STERN worked together in the Intelligence Department of the General Staff; that in 1926 or 1927 STERN was assigned to the Military Section of the Comintern and acted as an instructor in its military schools; also that STERN went to China for the Comintern on confidential missions in this connection. u

He stated that in 1931 (It has been established practically conclusively that STERN was conducting espionage activities in New York City in 1931) STERN was either in China or Moscow.

KRIVITSKY further stated that STERN has never done any espionage work in the United States and in fact has never been in New York City except for brief intervals not in connection with his official duties.

With reference to the statement in his article that STERN was likely "liquidated" in the Stalin purge of 1937, KRIVITSKY stated that the only information he had on which to base this statement was that he knew positively that other members of STERN's graduating class from Frunze Military Academy had been "liquidated", and that upon learning that STERN had been relieved of his command in Spain and knowing the far reaching nature of the purge he assumed that STERN was also one of its victims.

Upon being questioned relative to STERN's brother, WOLF STERN, who formerly lived in Vienna, Austria, KRIVITSKY stated that WOLF was in the Intelligence Department of the General Staff and had been engaged in espionage work; that WOLF STERN was somewhat younger and smaller in stature than MOISCHE STERN but that there is a strong resemblance in their facial features.

It is recalled in this connection, as stated in reporting agent's report dated April 14, 1932 in this matter, that it was learned that subject STERN's true name was MOISCHE STERN through HERBERT BLYE, insurance broker, 100 William Street, New York City, who was a boyhood school mate in Stanestie, Bukowina, and who was contacted by subject STERN in New York City in 1931; also that subject STERN's true name was confirmed by family relatives in New York City contacted by him at that time.

It is pointed out that in his article KRIVITSKY stated ". . . . I knew KLEBER, his wife, children, and his brother for many years . . . . KLEBER's real name was Stern. . . . . ". However, in no place in the article does he mention their first names which omission (in view of the nature and content of the article) would seem to indicate some question as to the degree of his alleged acquaintance with them.

From KRIVITSKY's statements and manner in this interview Agent received the impression that he accepts his own conclusions as facts and so relates them and that in reply to a question he would state his opinion as a fact rather than admit a lack of definite knowledge.

[redacted] b7c

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE NEW YORK FIELD OFFICE

AT NEW YORK CITY will continue investigation for the purpose of identifying the persons who occupied the places mentioned in the report of this agent dated June 17, 1939, at New York City, when they were used for espionage activities, and will endeavor to ascertain the present whereabouts of these persons as well as of the active members of the alleged espionage service.

PENDING

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

JAS:EHS
65-23

New York, N.Y.
January 6, 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Re: MOISCHE (MAURICE) STERN, with aliases, et al.
Espionage.

Dear Sir:

In reply to Bureau letter dated January 2, 1940, file 62-25315, with which was enclosed a newspaper photograph of General G.M. STERN for possible identification as subject MOISCHE STERN, please be informed that Special Agent [redacted] who has observed subject STERN in the past, is of the opinion that this is not a photograph of subject STERN although there appears to be a possible family resemblance between them. Special Agent [redacted], who has also observed subject STERN in the past, is of the same opinion.

b7c

It is recalled that subject STERN is known to have a brother WOLF STERN, who, according to W.G. KRIVITSKY (report of Agent [redacted] New York City, August 11, 1939), was in the Intelligence Department of the Soviet Army and who, although somewhat younger and smaller in stature than subject STERN, bore a strong resemblance to him.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth

P.E. FOXWORTH,
Special Agent in Charge.

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&
INDEXED

62-25315-208

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 8 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4-750 (2-7-79)

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62-25315 - 298

RECORDED - 137

2/12/82 CLASS. & EXT. BY SP5RGE/ATD REASON-FOIM II, 1-2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW 11-23-92

[redacted]

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: November ~~21~~ 23, 1949

To: [redacted] (S)

DECLASSIFIED 1259 ON 11/20/78 JC/DLC

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: GENERAL EMIL KLEBER

Reference is made to your memorandum on the captioned individual dated November 1, 1949, in which it is indicated that Kleber is probably not identical with Soviet Agent Moische Stern, [redacted] (S)

For your further information, the probable identification of Moische Stern as Emil Kleber was effected during the investigation of the former case by the exhibition of two published photographs of Kleber to former Soviet Agent Robert Gordon Switz, William Disch, an employee of the Arma Engineering Company, Brooklyn, New York, and Special Agent J. E. Seymora of this Bureau, all of whom were personally acquainted with the physical features of Moische Stern. All of these persons positively identified the photographs of Kleber as Moische Stern. The photographs in question, copies of which are enclosed herewith, numbered 1 and 2, were obtained from the following sources:

ENCL

ENCLOSURE

1. A profile of Kleber entitled "General Klaeber in Gespraech mit zwei Offizieren der internationalen Brigade," was obtained at the office of the Black Star Publishing Company, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

2. A full face photograph of Kleber was obtained about June, 1939 from the Wide World Photos, Inc., of New York. The news item accompanying this photograph is quoted as follows:

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

SECRET

BY SPL. MSGR.
NOV 25 1949
COMM - FBI

- 1 -

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
FIELD OFFICES
DATE 11/29/79

CFC/de

"Paris. — Gen. Emil Kleber, famous former Canadian Commander of the International Brigade, fighting with the Loyalists defending Madrid, was reported as assassinated at Valencia, April 24 in a broadcast from the Spanish Rebel Station Verdad. General Kleber, it was said, was murdered in revenge for the murder of an Anarchist officer.

C-4/34/37"

In connection with the identity of Grigori Stern, the following biographical data obtained from translation by this Bureau of captured German documents, may be of interest:

"Colonel General G. M. Stern (Shtern) Nov. 1935; Division Commander - May, 1936; Commander of the 7th Cav. Div.-January, 1937; Order of Lenin - May, 1938;- Corps Commander; Chief of Staff of the Special Far Eastern Army - August, 1938; Commander of the Combat Troops of the Far East Army - September, 1938; Order of the Red Banner - 6/29/38; Hero of the Soviet Union - 11/17/39; Order Gold Star."

* * * * * * * * * * *

"February, 1940. The Commander of the Russian Army against Finland, Grigori Stern (Shtern), 1.. was replaced by Generals Menshikov and Budenny by Voroshilov's Order."

* * * * * * * * * * *

"Lieutenant General Grigori Mikhailovich Stern (Shtern) Born in 1900, son of a physician in Kiev. Old member of the Communist Party. Entered Red Army in 1918 and fought against the White Army. In 1921 he was a Commissar of an infantry regiment, in 1923-24 Commissar of a corps. Later he became the Commander of a cavalry brigade which he led in Central Asia during the Revolution. In 1926 he finished a Staff Officers course and became the Commander of a cavalry regiment. In 1927

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he graduated from the War Academy; from 1927-31 he was a member of the GPU and very active against counter-revolutionary elements. In 1937 - Commander of the 7th Cav. Div. and Corps General. In 1938 assigned to the General Staff of a Special Army in the Far East; In May, 1938, he became Commander of the First Army in the Far East.

"He took part in the Russian campaign against Finland. In 1940 he became the Commander of the Second Independent Army in Khabarovsk, with the rank of Colonel General. He is a good organizer, but possesses little military knowledge. During the battles in Finland his troops suffered the biggest losses. Being an old Communist he enjoys the friendship of the Party leaders." (100-304397-47,p.28,29)

In connection with the above, it is recalled that General Emil Kleber in contrast was regarded by certain military observers as one of the most brilliant military specialists attached by the Red Army in Spain. It is also recalled that Kleber lectured on military spbjects at the Lenin School for a number of years. It is further to be noted that in the information furnished by Krivitsky, who claimed an intimate acquaintance with Kleber, he was born in Bukovina, a part of present day Rumania.

There is nothing in the files of this Bureau to indicate the present whereabouts of either Moische Stern or General Kleber, although in the latter's case there were unverified reports to the effect that he had not been killed in Spain, but had been transferred to China instead.

The Bureau will appreciate being advised of any further pertinent information which may be subsequently developed on Stern or Kleber, particularly with regard to their ultimate fate or probable present whereabouts.

SECRET SECRET

Attachment

(In connection with the above memo, the files and references contained on the attached search slips were reviewed and considered.)

4-750 (2-7-79)

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FBI/DOJ

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
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GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)
Attn: Research Section,
Domestic Intelligence Division

DATE: 10/23/70

FROM : SAC, NY (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEW

ReBulet dated 2/4/70, 3/23/70.

1) "I'll Never Go Back" by Mikhail Koriakav.

2) "In Stalin's Secret Service" by W. G. Krivitsky.

3) "The Secret History of Stalin's Crimes" by Alexander Orlov.

4) "Prescription for Rebellion" by Robert Lindner.

The above books cannot be purchased in New York. All of "Book Row" was searched with negative results. It is suggested that "Book Row" in London, England be checked for books. Book Sources advised London had the best selection of Out of Print books in the world.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-1-82 BY SP1GSK JO
#225.269

REC- 13

62-46855-874

1 C Let to Legat, London by 5-1 Form, 11-10-70, Reg. attempt to obtain copies above. Paperbacks or second hand copies will be accepted.
[illegible]

17 OCT 26 1970

2 - Bureau (62-46855)
1 - NY (100-87235)

FPC: CHJ
(3)

A. Bartlett
RESEARCH SECTION

66 NOV 20 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Stalin Foe' Killing Stirs Hint of Plot

By International News Service

New York, Feb. 24.—Detectives investigating the murder of Col. Michael Borislavsky, White Russian exile and military inventor, who was found shot to death in the rear of a convent in upper Manhattan, today considered the possibilities that international intrigue may have played a hand.

Borislavsky's death followed that of Gen. Walter G. Krivitsky in a Washington hotel room February 10. Both men were enemies of Stalin and the Soviet regime.

Col. Borislavsky's most recent invention, an aerial torpedo, had already been submitted to the United States War Department.

The inventor's body was found sprawled on a sidewalk behind the convent. Police found the bullet which pierced Borislavsky's spectacles and head and rushed it to the laboratory for examination.

Although they disclaimed knowledge of the case, it was reported that the FBI is working with detectives.

Borislavsky was a member of a White Russian organization, the Russian officers military alliance, whose leaders, two of whom were slain in Paris, were targets for the Soviet Secret Police. He was 55, 6 feet tall, weighed 250 pounds and was a graduate of the Russian Military Academy. He had been a naturalized citizen of this country for 20 years.

Col. Feodor Maybohn, the slain scientist's partner, said the aerial torpedo had been accepted by the government and that he and Borislavsky also had perfected a "smoke clearing bomb" that would revolutionize aerial photography.

Maybohn said he had returned from Washington Sunday night after being told the Government had accepted the aerial bomb and was prepared to pay between $500,000 and $600,000 for it. He was waiting at Borislavsky's $35 a month apartment when police arrived with news of the murder.

Czarist Officer Found Slain

MICHAEL BORISLAVSKY

In Washington today the War Department disclaimed any knowledge of Borislavsky's invention. However, the National Inventors' Council reported he had submitted a design for an "aerial torpedo" on December 1, 1940, which the council had subsequently found "not necessary to national defense."

Police surmised that Borislavsky had fought before being shot to death. His heavy walking stick was found clutched tightly in his right hand.

The first impression was that he had been robbed, but his fur-lined overcoat was tightly buttoned. He had 11 cents and a valuable watch in his pockets.

The former officer in the Czar's army left home yesterday shortly after 5 p. m. His body was found lying face downward in a pool of blood three hours later.

His wife, prostrated by shock, said he had received anonymous threats of death three years ago.

"He received an anonymous warning in the mail," she said. "He believed it was because he had fought the Bolsheviks."

Nicholas P. Rybakoff, editor of Rossiya, a Russian language newspaper published in New York, disclosed that his paper had printed several articles by Borislavsky which were strongly critical of the Stalin regime.

"Although Col. Borislavsky was more of a scientist than an active politician, he was well known for his hatred of communism," he said.

It was revealed that the slain [illegible] 22-year-old daughter by an earlier marriage is [illegible] in Germany, the wife of a Nazi [illegible]. Borislavsky also [illegible] to have been intensely interested in [illegible] aviation. [illegible]

Mr. T[illegible]
Mr. E. A. [illegible]
Mr. Clegg
Mr. [illegible]orth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Rose
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy
Wachs

WASHINGTON POST

FEB 25 1941

Rec 2/25 JW

INDEXED

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NOT RECORDED

62-58964 sub A

FOR RELEASE TO A. 's OF FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1957
FROM THE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, JAN. 3 --Two witnesses who appeared before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee recently have each spent a working lifetime in propaganda work for the Communist conspirators in the Kremlin, Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss), subcommittee chairman, said today.

"I cannot understand," he said, "how an American citizen, raised and educated in the United States, graduate of an American college, intelligent and capable as these two seemed to be, could subvert a legitimate career to glorify a conspiracy which is working every day to destroy the government of their country.

"Is there weakness in our educational system which would produce such distorted minds or is there a failure in our laws or in their administration that would allow them and others to proselytize their training and talents in this manner. I am sure our educational leaders have the matter under study for I have seen recent recommendations to that effect. The subcommittee will continue to scrutinize the legal aspects of the matter."

The two persons to whom Chairman Eastland referred were Jessica Smith and Joseph North who testified on April 24 and May 4, respectively, and whose testimony is now available in printed form as Part 22, of the subcommittee's series on "Scope of Soviet Activity in the United States."

"So far as North is concerned," the Chairman said, "there is evidence in our record that he has been a recruiter for Soviet intelligence, while he was openly working for the Daily Worker. On the basis of his latest testimony, the committee may assume that the same ties are still there."

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EX-168
62-88217-2133
NOT RECORDED
16 JAN 29 1957

Jessica Smith is the wife of John Abt and the former wife of the late Harold Ware. Abt and Ware have been identified in sworn testimony as members of the first known Communist cell among United States government employees, Ware as the organizer and Abt as a member. Abt invoked the Fifth amendment a year or so ago when he was asked by the Senate Internal Security subcommittee

(more)

64 FEB 12 1957

whether he ever was a Communist. Miss Smith followed the same course in her testimony.

Miss Smith was graduated at Swarthmore college in 1915. Her biography in Who's Who says she was an organizer and speaker in the suffrage movement. She has made four visits in the USSR between 1922 and 1945 for a total time which she estimated as about 4-1/2 years.

She is presently editor of the New World Review, an American publication of the USSR which is the successor to Soviet Russia Today, a similar propaganda magazine of which she became editor in 1936. The Library of Congress provided the subcommittee with a five-page list of articles she wrote from 1937 to 1954. She said it is possible she wrote all of them. She also identified the titles of eight books which she either had written or had aided in preparation of the text.

Circulation of the New World Review, Miss Smith said, is now about 8,000 though, during the war years, it reached 120,000. Its revenue from subscriptions sales and advertising does not meet expenses and the deficit, she said, is made up by donations. She invoked the Fifth amendment when asked whether any of the donors are Communists.

North has been identified as a "lookout man for good Communists who could be used on Russian Intelligence work."

Winston Burdett recently testified before this subcommittee that North introduced him to Jacob Golos, an officer of the Soviet military Intelligence organization in this country, who induced him to become a Soviet spy. William Remington also testified, on another occasion, that North introduced him to Golos. Remington, a State Department employee, was convicted of perjury for falsely testifying before a Grand jury that he had never been a member of the Communist Party.

North invoked the Fifth amendment in refusing to testify about any of this testimony.

He said he was born in the Ukraine and brought to the United States when he was 9 months old, educated in Pennsylvania schools and graduated in 1925 from the University of Pennsylvania. He worked for the Chester (Pa) Times for three or four years, then the depression hit and North said he went around the country writing articles about that. He complained, however, that the "only publications that would use those articles * * * were the labor papers." He would not deny that he was a Communist at that time, again invoking the Fifth amendment.

He said he wrote for the Labor Defender, the Daily Worker, Labor Unity and New Masses, all Communist or pro-Communist publications, until the Spanish civil war broke. He then went to Spain as a correspondent and remained in Europe through World War II. He refused, using the privilege of the Fifth amendment, to say whether he knew Gen. Emilio Kleber, a Soviet military intelligence agent, either in Spain or in the United States, and whether he brought into this country a dossier of Gen. Walter Krivitsky which was used by New Masses to attack Krivitsky's anti-Soviet articles in the Saturday Evening Post.

North is now a writer for the Daily Worker.

The volume also contains testimony of a Japanese-American, Shugii Fugii, who said he is an interpreter and translator for Japanese industrialists who come to this country; Bernard Koten, a research librarian, formerly research director of the American-Russian Institute, and George Mills, of East Rockaway, N.Y., who said he is a free-lance writer.

Fugii worked for the Office of War Information and later for the Office of Strategic Services during World War II. He refused, invoking the Fifth amendment, to say whether he was a Communist at that period.

Fugii, Koten and Mills all invoked the Fifth amendment rather than testify about any knowledge of Communist activities.

-oOo-

JSH:CT/mlg

DO-11

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Pennorth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Gurnin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Boom
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Tour Room
Mr. Kleinkauf
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date February 11, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. TAMM

Check file

5:35 PM

I called Mr. Connelley at New York at this time with reference to a telegram received by the Bureau concerning the death of General Krivitsky. I informed Mr. Connelley that I desired that he handle the matter very confidentially and that he should ascertain the identity and background of B. O. McAnney.

I instructed Mr. Connelley to make a very discreet, careful investigation as it is possible some FBI employee may be giving out information, although it is also possible that someone may be posing as an FBI employee.

A copy of the two telegrams received at Washington, D. C., February 11, 1941, is attached hereto. They were received from a very confidential source.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

(INFORMATIVE MEMORANDUM - NOT TO BE SENT TO FILES SECTION)

62-116607-1

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

SJT:MLG

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

February 11, 1941

MEMORANDUM

The following messages were sent by B. O. McAnney of New York to Charles Lucey at Washington, D. C., today.

"We get this from FBI man who hitherto has been reliable: He thinks Krivitsky killed self because FBI turned down his offer to act as counter espionage again. Case parallels that of Courtney Riley Cooper he said, who killed himself after scrap with Hoover. FBI man thinks Matthews or Mandell or Dies Committee might to give".

"Have tip that Margaret Russel girl who popped up in House Gallery in death mask, will pull another stunt and that she is in cahoots with Wheeler. She is staying at Bellevue and might be persuaded to talk".

S. T.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Lodd
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Slavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Boone
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Tour Room
Mr. Kleinhaut
Mr. Tracy
Miss Beahan
Miss Gandy

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Feb. 11, 1941.

4:45 pm

Mr. Hottel secured the attached thru a very confidential contact [redacted] b7E

They comprise 2 separate messages received this afternoon.

Lucey is the Washington Correspondent for the NY World telegram with offices in the Press Bldg.

B O McAnney is the sender of both messages from New York City.

Mr. Hottel asks that the attached originals not be sent out of the Director's office as his contact is too valuable to take the slightest chance with.

I will prepare a blank copy for routing purposes.

st

Do not hold original here. I have phoned Connelley to get a line on McAnney. H.

The following telegram was received today sent to the same party as those furnished to you yesterday and sent by the same sender:

"Will you check Waldman, Hotel Willard, on today's Journal story that revolver found was .38 calibre while Dobert says Krivitsky bought .32. Also Waldman yesterday telephoned Washingtonian in on the know (confidentially Dies Committee Investigator) letting him think he was talking to Louis Waldman, said emphatically that it was a suicide. You might press Waldman on that. Also you might build up a new lead on the statement from Waldman that whether suicide or murder what he wants is a Federal inquiry into the activities of the OGPU here."

[illegible] THIS FROM FBI MAN WHO HITHERTO HAS BEEN RELIABLE; HE THINKS [illegible] KILLED SELF BECAUSE FBI TURNED DOWN HIS OFFER TO ACT AS [illegible] AGAIN, CASE PARALLELS THAT OF COURTNEY RILEY COOPER [illegible], WHO KILLED [illegible] AFTER SCRAP WITH HOOVER, FBI MAN THINKS [illegible] OR [illegible] COMMITTEE MIGHT TO GIVE.

STANDARD TIME INDICATED
RECEIVED AT

TELEPHONE YOUR TELEGRAMS TO POSTAL TELEGRAPH

Form 16

Postal

[illegible] DER

SV NEWYORK NY 11 [illegible]

CHARLES LUCEY

NATIONAL PRESS BLDG WASHN DC

D O MCANNEY.

[illegible] WHO [illegible] IN

[illegible] ANOTHER STUNT [illegible]

[illegible] SHE IS STAYING AT BELLEVUE

[illegible]

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

EJC:NB

New York, N.Y.

February 21, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Reference is made to your telephone conversation concerning Postal Telegraph message received by CHARLES LUCEY, National Press Building, Washington, D. C. from B. O. McANNEY, containing references to the matter of WALTER G. KRIVITSKY.

Inquiry shows definitely that this telegram was sent through the Postal Telegraph station located in the WORLD-TELEGRAM Building, New York City and was undoubtedly charged to the account of the World-Telegram. B. O. McAnney referred to is the City Editor of the World-Telegram and has been such for a considerable period of time.

In October 1936, the World-Telegram contacted the Bureau, this being a letter dated October 6, 1936 from B. O. McAnney, the City Editor, referring to the fact that on October 1, 1936 the New York World-Telegram had published a news article about the death of one HARRY LESSER, who committed suicide at his home, 854 East 9th Street, Brooklyn, N.Y., and in the story the paper had referred to the fact that the suicide had a police record. Apparently possible suit was contemplated as against the World-Telegram, and they requested to be furnished with a photograph of Harry Lesser which would reflect his record as FBI-716090 and a conviction October 10, 1933 for the Food & Drug Act. A picture of Lesser was furnished to the New York Office, and the then Special Agent in Charge Rhea Whitley personally called upon Mr. McAnney and furnished the information and exhibited the picture to him, for which service Mr. McAnney indicated his great appreciation.

Also during 1936, Special Agent [redacted] on numerous occasions contacted Mr. B. O. McAnney in the obtaining of

b7c

various original cartoon drawings. Apparently we have had little recent contact with Mr. McAnney.

As requested, we maintained a surveillance of the home of Mr. B. O. McANNEY in a suitable manner for a considerable period of time without detecting anyone who might be connected with the Bureau or who might have been previously connected with the Bureau as being in contact with him.

In an effort to possibly get information from B. O. McAnney, Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] made contact with a friend connected with the SCRIPPS-HOWARD Newspapers, and thereafter made a tour of the New York World-Telegram on February 17, 1941, and in this manner met B. O. McAnney. B. O. McAnney was very friendly and indicated a desire to cooperate with the Bureau at all times. However, in various discussions with him, he made no reference to any particular acquaintances he had in the Bureau. We obtained nothing to indicate any particular association of this individual which would be of value to us. b7c

In keeping with this same idea and in an effort to obtain some information as to whether or not [redacted] might have been the source of this supposed information, Special Agent [redacted] made a social call at the home of [redacted] on the night of February 19, 1941 by reason of the fact that he was in the neighborhood on other matters and incidentally called upon [redacted] inasmuch as his home was in that vicinity. When Special Agent [redacted] called at the home of [redacted] there were present Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] [redacted] did not arrive until about 10.30 p.m. In the discussion with [redacted], while absent from the others, he expressed the opinion that possibly KRIVITSKY had been killed by the OGPU, but his discussion was not such as to indicate he had been discussing this situation with any other persons. An opening was left for further discussion with [redacted] if it is thought advisable. b7c b7D

As incidental information and not bearing upon this particular situation, [redacted] indicated that he was very busy at this time; that he expected to go to San Antonio on Sunday, February 23, 1941 in connection with his activities. [redacted] home and furnishings indicate definite prosperity.

[redacted] indicated that former Special Agent in Charge GEORGE STEVENS, after his termination of service with the Bureau, had called upon him in an effort to obtain a job. This was some work to be done at Philadelphia, and Stevens requested fifty dollars per day. They, however, did not employ him as [redacted] advised he subsequently learned that Stevens had actually been dismissed from the Service in connection with a charge which apparently also involved Special Agent in Charge V. W. PETERSON. [redacted] indicated to [redacted] that he understood Special Agents in Charge V. W. Peterson and A. C. RUTZEN were now out of the Service. Nothing was indicated as to where they had learned this information as to SAC Rutzen. However, I understand Mr. Rutzen was recently in New York, about ten days ago. There is nothing to indicate that he was in contact with [redacted] and they did not say as much.

b7c
b7D

[redacted] asked [redacted] if he [redacted] had asked Mr. [redacted] as to seeing a bulletin on the bulletin board at New York to the effect that the agents were to have nothing to do with former agents [redacted] and [redacted] said, "You know, this was similar to a bulletin which appeared at the time while I was in the Service, referring to former agents [redacted] and [redacted] Agent [redacted] of course expressed no opinion in this matter and allowed these individuals to talk in order to serve the purpose for which he had called upon them.

[redacted] made reference to the fact that he believed that two so-called possible agents had called upon him to obtain information; that one of these was an individual with a southern drawl who called and talked about bankruptcy investigations; that the individual knew nothing about bankruptcy; that he gave him some address; that he wrote this individual later, who was looking for a position, but received no answer; that there was another fellow, registered at the COMMODORE HOTEL at New York, who called upon him as to how to become a G-Man; that he [redacted] told him to go read his book which he had written on this subject. [redacted] indicated he believed these two persons were possibly agents checking upon his activity. This last individual presumably was from Boston.

[redacted] also expressed the opinion that [redacted] had been let out from his employment with the DuPONTS because he had been taking agents from the Bureau.

[redacted] indicated also that [redacted] and former Agent [redacted] had been working for him for a short time in New Jersey on plant survey work. b7c b7D

[redacted] indicated that he had learned that some agent who had been in the service for five months and dismissed, had made a statement to former SAC LARSON that he had lost his job with the Bureau because of the fact that he could not make fifty in firearms. [redacted] in this connection spoke up and indicated that this was undoubtedly untrue because if he could not make satisfactory marks in firearms he would never have been appointed as a Special Agent. These various situations are related for your information to indicate the attitude of these two individuals.

In a further effort to possibly determine who would be working on the KRIVITSKY case, that is, the reporter who might have furnished the substance of the information referred to in the telegram from B. S. McANNEY, Special Agent [redacted] made contact with ARTHUR IRWIN, reporter for the New York WORLD-TELEGRAM, a reporter who has been friendly with and is known to various of the agents of the New York Office. Irwin is now a reporter assigned to New York Police Headquarters. However, he spends his time mostly writing feature stories and is located at his hotel in Brooklyn. From discussion with Irwin, under suitable pretext, it was impossible to determine whether or not he had been responsible for writing the Krivitsky story. However, Irwin indicated that if it had been decided this was a murder case, he would undoubtedly have been sent to Washington to cover the story. However, Irwin indicates that apparently the story was left entirely to LUCEY, their representative at Washington, D. C. b7c

Irwin indicated that about two months ago, he was present when [redacted] had talked with various theatrical people at which time [redacted] told them of his great ability and numerous activities in the Bureau, including his having been in charge of the investigation at Kansas City as to the Kansas City Massacre. Irwin expressed the opinion that [redacted] was a fraud and windbag, and did not indicate a very close association, if any, with [redacted] b7c b7D

Memorandum for the Director February 21, 1941

I am pursuing this matter further at New York in an effort, in the manner indicated, of determining any possibility to show who is responsible for the information presumably put forth by B. O. McANNEY. It is impossible for us to approach the New York World-Telegram directly as to who was working on the KRIVITSKY matter in New York inasmuch as the New York Office, on February 14, 1941, made a release to the press here, having called each of them, to the effect that Krivitsky has never furnished the Bureau with any information and that we were not conducting any investigation in the matter.

Respectfully submitted,

E. A. TAMM,
Assistant Director

4-750 (2-7-79)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3 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) (b)(1) (b)(7)(D) with no segregable material available for release to you.

☒ Other
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.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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

☐ For your information:

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
66-2542-8-6 pages 1-3

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. b7c [redacted] Sioux City Ia
Washington, D.C. 2/16/41

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Re: To the enclosed

Do you believe these Ettel Wolf Doberts to be worthy of "citizenship to the extent of a permanent residence?

ack 2/20/41 PGW

Trotsky was killed, by a "friend" a member of his own household could it be Krivitsky was goaded to such action by the Doberts? Why did the Doberts patronize purchase of a gun by a desperate man?

What of the girl-sweetheart of Trotsky's assassin, who was released from prison in Mexico through New York Trotskyite Wallace influence, and permitted to return to the United States. She is undoubtedly a member of the O.G.P.U. (Kremlin assassination group) I cannot recall her name but the files would reveal same. (Files holding record (in New York of the Trotsky murder).

94-4-4235-

I wish to call your attention to a Feb. 15-41 Local Incident. A Government

FEB 26 1941

Feb 15-41: pain a landing call at our airport

The pilot (I quote from our Sunday Morning Feb 16th S.C. Journal) of this bomber is written-up, thus—

"Lieut. A. J. Baumler fought with the Loyalist Forces in 1936-1937. In 1938 he testified before a House Committee in Washington on the active participation of Italian and German fliers in the Spanish war. He is credited with 175 hours of combat flying with the Spanish air Force".

This Baumler undoubtedly was a Communist Party member at the time of his "Enlistement in the Loyal Forces (The Communist of America = recruited that Army in America = violated our Neutrality Laws in doing so. All "willing (and unwilling) recruits at that time are still guilty of Law violation) He has no business being assigned to our flying Corps in this Emergency, because of the Communist Support of the Loyalist Army ex-soldiers now being exercised. (Pensions from our government demanded, etc)

his Banner with his recited "Royalist" Service, filled with prejudices (Refraining from mentioning Russia's vast corps of flyers detailed to Spain in the War, and English aid as well) can reak havoc with students under his tutorage. (Our Flying Cadets).

I believe his presence in our Army Flying Corps, should be challenged, thereby reducing the "planted" Communists, by one at least.

What is General Goldburgs (member of our Army Defence Staff) military Record? I have searched world war records, but can find no mention of his record? Is his rank one of "valor recognized or "Political Representation"?

Our California and New York National Guards should be checked and re-checked - merged (broken-up) with responsible Royal Groups of Army, in order to cope with their "Communist Instructions or Loyal American Guard Members in all Guard Groups detailed to

act to weed out Communist approach by Communist members of the guard.

Such will be found in most instances, close to, and in headquarters detailed capacities. or the Radio centrals in greater numbers.

It would be a detailed, time taking effort to say the least: but what of time. The Communists have forgotten time, in planning victory in the end.

I advised Mr. Dalton that I had gleaned information that the C.C.C. Camp (Superior or Director) at Bancroft Iowa, leaned to racism. A C.C.C. Camp member who was transferred from that Camp to the Whiting Iowa Camp. Contended he was transferred because of his too apparent interest in the Bancroft Superior officers activities.

The information was relayed to me by Dr Roadman, President of Morningside College. Who hesitated at first to approach an F.B.I agents direct. He was willing to meet the F.B.I. boys: but hesitated to approach them personally because of his College President

[illegible] apparent Subversive "Central" attitude locally. At least that was the impression I derived. I did not give the author's name in my first letter to Mr. Dalton but finally decided that Dr. Roadman could give more specific information. So talked with Dr Roadman again, and he said he would be willing to greet the F.B.I agents and verify his report given, in a conversation with me.

He detests all Isms. like most College Professors, he is a retiring, shy, natured man. (the "old-school" type). I oft-times seek to borrow Historical Efforts from the College Library. he personally brought a volume to me, and it was during the conversation at this time that he was worried over a C.C.C. Camp condition. I confided I was deeply interested in subversive activity and gained his confidence.

I sincerely hope Mr. Dalton will clear up the situation and if the party is guilty, deal harshly with him.

Cordially Yours,

b7c [redacted]

KRIVITSKY HOSTESS—Gen. Walter G. Krivitsky, former chief of soviet military intelligence in western Europe, bought in her presence the revolver with which he shot himself to death in a Washington hotel, according to Mrs. Eitel Wolf Dobert. She says he also wrote in her farm home near Charlottesville, Va., where they entertained him a few days before his death, the three suicide notes which he left.

Trotsky was murdered by a friend.

94-4-4235-13

SIOUX CITY
4 PM
FEB 10
1941
IOWA

3 CENTS

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover.
Washington
D. C.

Personal

PJW:MAL

February 20, 1941

RECORDED 94-4-4235-13

[redacted] b7c

Sioux City, Iowa

Dear [redacted]

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated February 16, 1941, together with its enclosure, and to express my appreciation for your interest in writing in this regard.

You may be assured the content of your communication has been carefully noted and will receive appropriate consideration.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Handley
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ FEB 20 1941 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RD-9

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. Lawson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

LBN:MWC

July 12, 1939

W

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

The name of:

Mr. Isaac Don Levine
38 East 64th Street
New York, New York

has been removed from the Mailing List for the following reason:

Deceased

Present address unknown

Unclaimed

Per instructions: *Because of his association with W. G. Krivitsky, the "former Red Army General" who recently accused Josef Stalin of seeking an alliance with Hitler*

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

L. B. Nichols

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-6-4301

Mysterious Krivitsky Hunted for Deportation

(Copyright, 1939)

The Labor Department is looking for W. G. Krivitsky, the "former Red Army general" who in a recent magazine series accused Josef Stalin of seeking an alliance with Adolf Hitler.

Mr. Krivitsky, believed to be in New York, faces deportation unless he straightens out his status.

BONDSMEN NOTIFIED

James L. Houghteling, commissioner of immigration, has notified Mr. Krivitsky's literary collaborator, Isaac Don Levine of New York, that his patience with the Russian exile is wearing thin.

Mr. Krivitsky entered the United States on a four-month visa which expired in April. When he asked at that time for an extension, this was denied tentatively because his travel credentials were not in order. He was required to put up $500 bond.

Since then, it was said at the Labor Department, he has taken no steps to clear up the difficulty. Consequently his bondsman has been ordered to produce him within five days.

WHO IS HE?

According to The Saturday Evening Post, which printed his articles, Mr. Krivitsky was director of the Soviet War Industries Institute in 1933-34, and chief of Soviet military intelligence in western Europe in 1935-37.

According to Communist magazine New Masses, he never was a general, his real name is "Schmelka Ginsberg," he is an Austrian and a denizen of Paris night clubs.

There is no likelihood of his being deported to Russia, where he undoubtedly would be liquidated in a hurry. Presumably he could go to France. His original admission to this country was expedited by a letter of introduction to the U. S. Embassy in Paris from Leon Blum, former Socialist premier of France.

94-6-4301

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

LWB:BG

October 3, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CLEGG

William Pfarr, City Editor, Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, a Hearst newspaper, who is an old acquaintance, desires to be conducted through the Bureau. He will probably call at the Director's office Monday morning, October 2, 1939. The Director's office has been so advised.

Pfarr informed me he is in Washington "to get a story" from the Navy Department and is also seeking permission to interview a counterfeiter in the Northeastern Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, who is mentioned in the article, "When Stalin Counterfeited Dollars," by W. G. Krivitsky, appearing in the September 30th issue of The Saturday Evening Post.

Respectfully,

L. W. Bryan

L. W. Bryan,
Special Agent.

Mr Bryan advised was handled

RECORDED & INDEXED

94-8-61-17
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 6
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

rch
~~JJS~~:NWD

March 18, 1941

Mr. Paul Scott Mowrer
Editor
The Chicago Daily News
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Mowrer:

My attention has just been called to the editorial "Protect the Exiles" published in the Chicago Daily News on March 8, 1941, and I was surprised at the position you take in connection with the Borislavsky and Krivitsky cases. For your information, neither of these cases in any manner comes within the investigative jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Accordingly, it is not within our authority to enter into the cases in any way.

It is further pointed out that the Metropolitan Police Department of the City of Washington made a complete investigation into the Krivitsky case with the result that this was termed a suicide. I assume that the New York City Police Department will give equal attention to the Borislavsky case.

There is even less reason why this Bureau should investigate the death of Trotsky which occurred in Mexico, and I am sure that any considered study of the situation would indicate that we would have no more justification for conducting such an inquiry than we would have in entering any murder case occurring outside the jurisdiction of the United States.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ENCL D

MAR 21 10 12 AM '41
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Glegg
Mr. Fenwerth
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Gandon
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

CC - Chicago

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ MAR 22 1941 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED
INDEXED

94-8-121-
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIG
3 MAR 25 1941
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUS

Mr. Nendon:

The Chicago Daily News is on the unfriend list. See attached card on Paul Scott Mowre Editor, who is on the unfavorable list.

Mr. Paul Scott Mowrer
Editor
The Chicago Daily News
Chicago, Illinois

hb

38
40

Mr. Tolson
Mr. A. Tam
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

PROTECT THE EXILES.

The murder in New York of Col. Michael Borislavsky, White Russian inventor of a naval torpedo, following the murder of Leon Trotsky in Mexico and the suicide of Gen. Krivitsky, anti-Stalinite who was formerly high in the Russian OGPU, suggests that this country has another international crime problem on its hands.

It is not the first. Many years ago a New York murder wave had to be dealt with at its source in Sicily. That job was well done, although one American detective of Italian nationality was killed in Palermo. Prior to the last war, we had an international crime problem growing out of the activities of German espionage and sabotage agents. Inspector Tunney of the New York bomb squad and old Bill Flynn of the United States Treasury secret service cleaned that up. With all the resources at its command, the F. B. I. ought to get at the bottom of these international crimes, including the murder of Trotsky, which certainly has a United States angle, although it happened in Mexico.

If the F. B. I. can't run the thing to earth we are confident that several American cities have detectives on their police pay rolls who can do the job. Most police departments have specialists who know foreign criminals and also have a good working idea of the connections and associations of the criminal fringes that can be found on the skirts of all revolutionary movements, domestic and foreign.

There is no excuse for mystery in this matter. We cannot afford to let crimes against White Russians go unsolved as happened in France in the decaying days before the recent debacle. The "man without a country," who is a legitimate refugee an exile, has special claims upon the law enforcing agencies of any nation that hol itself out as a power great enough an civilized enough to afford asylum to th persecuted.

The protection of hostages and exiles one of the most ancient characteristics, n only of civilized peoples but also of barba ian peoples to whom hospitality is an ethic imperative. It was the ancient germ decency from which eventually came "international law" of civilization, b fo civilization was assailed by the criminal insane enemies who now attack it all ov the world.

94-8-121-97

ack to Mowrer, Edit. 3-18-41 rch

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

3-3-41

THE RED TRAIL OF DEATH BY VIOLENCE

Abraham Feller, a veteran New Dealer and friend of Alger Hiss, who graduated from the burocracy into an $18,000 a-year job as legal counsel to Hiss' creation, the United Nations, has disposed of his worries by jumping 12 floors to his death.

Unlike most of the long list of people in and about the New Deal who died in recent years by violent means, Feller had never been identified directly with the Communist conspiracy. But Hiss and other associates were in it, and only in the last few days Feller was questioned by a special assistant to the United States attorney general and by the counsel for the McCarran Internal Security subcommittee.

This interview related to American Communists who have found haven in the U.N. as "international civil servants." Two senators who participated in the McCarran investigation said that U.N. should either rid itself of Communist spies and saboteurs or clear out of the United States. Internationalist spokesmen and organs are busy trying to represent that these inquiries into proven Communist infiltration of U.N. were "smears" that drove Feller to death. That thesis will require demonstration.

Meanwhile, Feller's suicide takes its place in a string of mysterious deaths—murders or suicides—which are related in one way or another to the Communist conspiracy within the New Deal. Some men chose self-destruction when they were about to be exposed. Others as certainly were silenced by the Soviet secret police when they became dangerous to the existence and functioning of their Communist cell mates.

The chain began in 1941 when Gen. Walter Krivitsky, who renounced the Kremlin after serving as chief of Soviet military intelligence in Western Europe, was found shot to death in a hotel here. Appearances were contrived to suggest suicide, but Whittaker Chambers, who proved the undoing of Hiss, asserts in his memoirs that Krivitsky was, beyond doubt, a victim of Stalin's killers.

After Hiss was accused by Chambers, there was a succession of mysterious deaths in rapid order. Harry Dexter White, assistant secretary of the Treasury and first director of the International Monetary fund, was dead five days after he was questioned by the House Committee on un-American Activities. Both Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley, former Communist couriers, testified he was a fellow traveler who relayed secret government documents to Soviet espionage agents.

Walter Marvin Smith, Justice department lawyer, died in a five-floor plunge after he came into the Hiss case as the man who notarized the transfer of Hiss' automobile to William Rosen, a Communist party organizer. Lawrence Duggan was found dead in the street below his sixteenth floor New York office only a few days after being questioned by the FBI. He went from the State department to the presidency of the Institute of International Education, a sister organization to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, to whose presidency Hiss was elevated.

John Winant, Roosevelt's ambassador to Britain, charged with having failed to preserve a corridor for American entry into partitioned Berlin, shot himself to death. Soon after Duggan's death, Sumner Welles, former secretary of State, who had helped the rise of these young Communist agents in the department, went for a midnight walk and was found unconscious in the snow, suffering severely from exposure. Morton E. Kent, former State department official, was found in the Potomac with his throat cut after being placed under FBI surveillance when he tried to get in touch with the Soviet secret police.

Finally, in September 1951, Louis Adamic, a Communist writer who abandoned Stalinism for Titoism, was found shot to death in his New Jersey farm home, in circumstances suggesting suicide. Chambers, in his autobiografy, says the Soviet secret police always try to make it look that way. When Chambers broke with the Communist underground, he thought it wise to provide himself with a gun. For a long time he lived in fear of death at the hands of the Soviet assassins.

This record would not be complete without reference to another case that illustrates the

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

100-0-A
NOT RECORDED
98 DEC 16 1952

INDEXED-

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Bus

Times-Herald
Wash. Post
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Herald Tribune
N.Y. Mirror
N.Y. Compass

Date:

67 DEC 1 1952

pervasive Soviet terror within this country and the bonds of discipline forged for those who submit to the Kremlin. A Russian teacher, Mrs. Oksana Kasenkina, brought here to instruct the children of Soviet officials on duty in this country, sought in 1948 to avoid return to Russia by fleeing. Russian agents found her and brought her to the consulate in New York, where she was forcibly detained awaiting a ship bound for Russia.

When a writ of habeas corpus was sought for her release, the Russian embassy protested to the State department and the State department asked Gov. Dewey to persuade the courts to withhold the writ. The despairing Mrs. Kasenkina, who heard this news on the radio, cast herself from a third floor window in the consulate. Dewey could have averted this tragedy by firmness. Nobody, constitutionally, can withhold the issuance of such a writ. As it was, Mrs. Kasenkina survived. By her desperate act, she effected her liberation.

Among the many who have gone out windows, hers was a leap to freedom. Some of those who took that course into death knew no other way of escaping their Soviet masters. Some may not have had any option, for an exit thru a window with the assistance of secret agents, as the death of Jan Masaryk in Prague recalls, leaves no clews. These men were the hunted victims of communism and its terroristic methods. They learned too late that the embrace of communism is fatal.