



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ARISTOTLE ONASSIS

PART 1 OF 4

BUFILE: 100-125834

64-2800-704

ONASSIS, Aristotelis

ONI

SUBJECT is a Greek who was scheduled to depart from Buenos Aires for the U.S. on June 18 by Panair. He is a part owner of the tankers "Calliroy" and "Antiope", which he hopes to sell to the War Shipping Administration. The Embassy in Buenos Aires has received information from the Greek Minister that SUBJECT has expressed sentiments inimical to the war efforts of the United Nations and it is believed that his activities while in the U.S. should be observed. STATE cognizant.

DISTRIBUTION COPY

ND-1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15, FBI, MIS, SRNC, PRNC
July 22, 1942 B-7(G) 6/c

Deleted Copy Sent *Nichols*
by Letter *1-31-77*
Per FOIA Request *bjr*

declassified per 713
letter 1/27/77 *is/pea*
2/3/77
(4-117)

RECORDED

55 AUG 367 6 1942

100-125834		
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18	JUL 27	1942
FIVE		

351

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
WAR DEPARTMENT
Military Intelligence Service
Washington

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. Jones	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

Subject: Letter of Transmittal. FEB 17 1943

41430

To: Lt. Col. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice

The attached communications are forwarded for your information and such action as you consider advisable.

For the Chief, Military Intelligence Service:

J. T. Bissell
J. T. BISSSELL
Colonel, General Staff,
Asst. Executive Officer, M. I. S.

Enclosures:

1 ENCL. 10

SE

RECORDED

100 - 125-834-
B I
10 FEB 17 1943
FIVE

55 FEB 27 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

MIS/CI
GDD-vgs

mci-R2

WAR DEPARTMENT

PANAMA REQUEST

41431

MID 201. onassis, Aristoteles

(Office of Headquarters)

.(Place)

February 16, 1943.

(Date)

Subject: ~~O~~ ONASSIS, Aristoteles

Summary of Information:

In regard to the subject applicant, the following information is revealed in the records of the MID:

Information has been received that Subject, a Greek, is reported to have departed from Buenos Aires for the United States on June 18, 1942. It is further reported that subject is part owner of the tankers "Calliroy" and "Antiope", which he hopes to sell to the War Shipping Administration.

Information reveals that the Embassy in Buenos Aires has received information from the Greek Minister that subject has expressed sentiments inimical to the war efforts of the United Nations.

Previous Distribution:

Distribution:

State Department
ONI
FBI/
File
jb

Evaluation	
-of source	-of information
B	Reliable 2
	Credible
	Questionable
	Undetermined

CONFIDENTIAL

EX-105

16-17997-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

FILE NO. **65-4091**

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 12/18/43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/23, 25, 30; 10/5, 22; 11/23, 25/43	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] MPL
TITLE ARISTOTLE ONASSIS			CHARACTER OF CASE (b7C) ESPIONAGE - X

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Information received from **[REDACTED]** (b7D) (b2) that subject expressed sentiments inimical to war effort of U. S. and in receipt of large amounts of money. Investigation at LA to date reflects no derogatory information and revealed subject operator for N. KONIALIDIS, owner of tanker, Calliroy, operating out of LA. Subject's receipt of money legal business transactions.

- P -

Deleted Copy Sent Richard F. [REDACTED]
by letter 1-31-77
Per FOIA Request [Signature]

DETAILS:

Investigation in this case is predicated upon information received from **[REDACTED]** that the subject, of (b7D) (b2) Greek origin, reportedly a citizen of Argentina, had expressed sentiments inimical to the war effort of the United States. Informant further advised that the subject received \$12,000.00 between June 10 and July 26, 1943, from the Los Angeles office of the General Steamship Corporation. In return for payments made to him during this period, he submitted checks payable to the General Steamship Corporation, signed P. P. N. KONIALIDIS by A. S. ONASSIS, drawn on the National City Bank of New York. The General Steamship Corporation advised informant that subject is reportedly part owner of the tanker, Calliroy, sailing under the Panamanian flag, and that their corporation acted as brokers for the ship.

[REDACTED]

(b7C)

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <u>[Signature]</u>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED 1-19-59	100 128834 - 2 RECORDED & INDEXED
COPIES OF THIS REPORT	EX - 53
3 Bureau 1 DIO, San Diego 2 Los Angeles 53 DEC 28 1943	13 DEC 23 1943 COPY BY FILE

[REDACTED] (b7c)

[REDACTED] (b7c)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] for the General Steamship Corporation at Los Angeles, advised that the subject is the representative for KONIALIDIS who owns the tanker, Calliroy, for which his corporation acts as broker. He advised that the amounts of money received by the subject from the corporation were payments made in cashing subject's checks. He stated that the subject has been recommended by the corporation's offices in San Francisco, and that the transactions of money between the corporation and subject were merely a means for the subject to cash his checks legally as part of his business operation as a representative for KONIALIDIS' steamship line. He further advised that the corporation had no personal contact with the subject and that all dealings with them were on a purely business basis. (b7D) (b2)

(b)(2) (b7D) [REDACTED] advised that the subject was living in Beverly Hills at the Beverly Hills Hotel and is considered as part owner of the South American Steamship Company. Informant advised that the subject does not mingle with other guests of foreign extraction nor with any of the help. He described him as a "play-boy" type and stated that from close observation he had no knowledge of the subject's conducting any suspicious or un-American activities.

[REDACTED], Garden of Allah Hotel, advised that he had cashed a check for the subject through [REDACTED] (b7c)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He stated that from the little knowledge he had of the subject, he appeared to be above suspicion, and in this connection

he could vouch for [REDACTED]

(b7c)

[REDACTED] of the tanker Calliroy, advised that the subject is the brother-in-law of the owner and is acting as the business for the owner here in Los Angeles. (b7d)

A check of the records of the Immigration and Naturalisation Service, Los Angeles, failed to reveal any information on the subject.

A description as furnished by [REDACTED] is as follows:

(b)(2) (b7D)

Age	28-30
Height	5'6"
Weight	150#
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Nationality	Argentine

- PENDING -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, will report the information received from the Bureau, as requested by letter December 18, 1943, and on the basis of this information consider the possibility of further investigation.

(L2)(L7D)

[REDACTED]

Office of Censorship,
Los Angeles, California,

[REDACTED]

(L2)

(L2)



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles, 13, California
December 18, 1943

DIRECTOR, FBI

Dear Sir:

RE: ARISTOTLE ONASSIS
ESPIONAGE - X

By letter dated August 12, 1943, District Intelligence Office of the 11th Naval District, advised this office that on July 22, 1942, the Office of Naval Intelligence had reported that the Embassy in Buenos Aires had received information from the Greek Ministry that the subject had expressed sentiments inimical to the war efforts of the United States. Subject is of Greek origin and reportedly a citizen of Argentina, from which country he departed at Buenos Aires in 1942 for the United States.

The files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Los Angeles, when checked, failed to reveal any information.

It is requested that the Bureau through available sources ascertain specifically the nature of the statements allegedly made by the subject. It is further requested that the Bureau determine from the State Department the present status of the subject while in this country, and advise this office accordingly.

Very truly yours,

R B Hood

R. B. HOOD
SAC

65-4091
FJD:MPL

Delated Copy Sent *Nichols* *Fraser*
by Letter *1-31-77*
Per FOIA Request *8/20*

COPY IN FILE



Memo Ladd
1-13-44
BPS
Op. 70

let to Los Angeles
9-9-44
gms

RECORDED
EX - 59

100-125834-3
DEC 24 1943

ORDER

February 9, 1944

100-128834-3

JRY:GAB

SAC, Los Angeles

Re: ARISTOTLE SOCRATES ONASSIS
ESPIONAGE - R

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated December 18, 1943, in which you asked that the Bureau obtain any information concerning this individual that might be in the possession of the State Department.

The State Department has advised that on January 11, 1942, Onassis made application for a non-immigration visa, at which time he set out the following information:

He alleged that he was born at Salonica, Greece, September 21, 1900. His nationality was given as Argentine. At the time of the making of the application he was in possession of a valid Argentine passport No. 701014, issued June 9, 1942, by the police department of Buenos Aires, Argentina, valid for two years. He listed his address as: legal - Reconquista 336, Buenos Aires, Argentina; United States address - Ritz Towers Hotel, 57 Park Avenue, New York City. He said that his business was shipping and indicated that he intended to stay in the United States from five to six months. He stated in his application that he had previously visited the United States on July 10, 1940 and on April 17, 1942. With reference to his shipping business, it is noted that the State Department received word from the War Shipping Administration, Washington, D.C., that that agency was negotiating with the subject to purchase two tankers in which he had interest. These were the S. S. Calliope and Antiope. On May 8, 1942, the State Department authorized the Embassy in Buenos Aires to issue Onassis a non-immigration visa. By dispatch dated November 13, 1942, the United States Embassy in Buenos Aires stated that they had information that Onassis possessed Fascist ideas and was considered shrewd and unscrupulous. The subject's status in the United States is that of a private individual. He is not entitled to diplomatic immunity and is not considered an official of the Argentine Government.

In your letter you also requested data concerning the nature of the statements allegedly made by the subject. It was believed advisable that an effort be made to obtain these allegations from the Office of Naval Intelligence. In answer to a request, the Office of Naval Intelligence submitted to the Bureau a memorandum, copies of which are appended hereto.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter 1-31-77
Per FOIA Request

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Acers
Carson
Harbo
Hendon
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 7

FEB 10 1944 P.M.

FEB 11 1944



100-125834
BPS:ECR

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

January 13, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

RE: ARISTOTLE ONASSIS
ESPIONAGE - X.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

The Los Angeles Field Division has advised that the local office of ONI advised they had received information from ONI (apparently Washington, D. C.) to the effect that the Embassy in Buenos Aires had received information from the Greek Ministry that subject had expressed sentiments inimical to the war efforts of the United States.

Subject was stated to be of Greek origin and reportedly a citizen of Argentina, from which country he departed at Buenos Aires in June, 1942, for the United States.

The investigation conducted at Los Angeles to date has reflected no derogatory information, and a check of the Immigration files at Los Angeles failed to reveal any information.

Los Angeles has requested that the Bureau, through available sources, ascertain specifically the nature of the statements allegedly made by the subject. This is interpreted to mean that Los Angeles requests a check to be made by SIS in Buenos Aires. However, it is felt that a check should be made with ONI in Washington inasmuch as this might make the check in Buenos Aires unnecessary. Los Angeles also requests that the Bureau determine from the State Department the present status of the subject while in this country.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Liaison Section ascertain from ONI all information they have on subject. It is also recommended that the Liaison Section ascertain all information that the State Department has on subject and determine subject's present status in this country.

Deleted Copy Sent *Nicholas & Rose*
by Letter *1-31-77*
Per FOIA Request *lga*

RECORDED
Respectfully, *100-125834-4*
F B I
B. P. Shetter
B. P. Shetter
33 FEB 14 1944



*Sixteen
Sent back in mail*
Memo - Burton
CDM - 1-20-44
ONI check

Memo to Mr. Ladd
1/31/44
Shetter

RRR:ed
100-125834Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

January 31, 1944

CC-287

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

RE: ARISTOTLE SOCRATES ONASSIS
ESPIONAGE - X

Reference is made to the attached memorandum from Supervisor Shetter in the Espionage Section to you dated January 13, 1944, which contained the request that the State Department files be checked for all available information on this individual. After making a number of inquiries, the records of the State Department have now been made available and the following information was set forth concerning the subject.

On January 11, 1942, the subject made application for a nonimmigration visa at which time he set forth the following information: Born at Salonica, Greece, September 21, 1900; nationality - Argentine. At the time of making the application he was in possession of a valid Argentine passport, number 701014, issued June 9, 1942, by the Police Department at Buenos Aires, Argentina, valid for two years. He listed his addresses as: Legal - Reconquista 336, Buenos Aires, Argentina; United States - Ritz Towers Hotel, 57 Park Avenue, New York City. He stated that his business was that of shipping and that he intended to stay in the United States from five to six months. He stated in his application that he had previously visited the United States on July 10, 1940, and April 17, 1942. With reference to his shipping business, it is noted that the State Department received word from the War Shipping Administration, Washington, D. C., that the Administration was negotiating with the subject to purchase two tankers in which the subject had interest. The names of the tankers are "Calliroy" and "Antiope". On May 8, 1942, the State Department authorized the Embassy in Buenos Aires to issue him a nonimmigration visa. By dispatch dated November 13, 1942, the United States Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina, stated that they had information that the subject possessed Fascist ideas and was considered shrewd and unscrupulous. The subject's status in the United States is that of a private individual and he is not entitled to any diplomatic or consular immunity and is not considered a Government Official.

Deleted Copy Sent Nicholas 7/20/44
by Letter 1-31-77

Respectfully, Per FOIA Request

Re: R. Roach



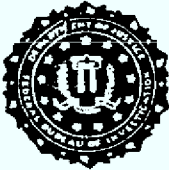
Attachment

RECORDED

100-125434-4

JAN 31 1944

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



CDM:ems

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

January 20, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BUSTON

RE: ARISTOTLE ONASSIS
alias Aristotelis Onassis
ESPIONAGE - X

Reference is made to Supervisor Shetter's memorandum dated January 13, 1944, in the above matter to Mr. Ladd.

Attached hereto is a summary of information on Onassis as received from the Office of Naval Intelligence.

The State Department is still to be checked and information from them will be forwarded when received.



Attachment

Respectfully,

C. D. Marron

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

EX-50

100-125834-5
FEB 14 1944
89

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Piper _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

Delivered to Mr. Tolson
by Mr. Ladd
Per FOIA request
1-31-77
lyk

CONFIDENTIAL

Serial 071516

Cable

MEMORANDUM for Mr. Burton

SUBJECT: ONASSIS, Aristotelis

Enclosure: (A) Summary of Information, Same Subject.

1. In accordance with a request made on 17 January 1943 by [REDACTED] for certain data on the above Subject, Enclosure (A) is supplied herewith as a digest of the details desired.

Refutation Copy Sent Timothy Jones
1-31-77
 Request ljo

A. J. Cincotta,
Lt. Col., U.S.M.C.

Mr. George Burton
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Room 1513, Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

[illegible]

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
89

125834-5
F B I
05 FEB 14 1964

declassified
per NIS on 11/27/77
9/14/82 3/77 (4477)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

SUBJECT: ONASSIS, Aristotelis

1. Information received from reliable source dated 20 September 1943 reflects the following material under the heading "ARISTOTELIS ONASSIS and the KONIALIDIS BROTHERS":

"Official allied sources in Montevideo have reported that the KONIALIDIS BROTHERS, who have offices at Buenos Aires and Montevideo and own the tankers 'CALLIROY' and 'ANTIOPE', have formed a local shipping concern at Buenos Aires in conjunction with other parties, and are at present endeavoring to obtain possession of a new tanker, believed to be called the 'ARGENTINA', recently completed at a Swedish shipyard.

The informant states that this vessel may fly the Argentine flag and that efforts are being made to induce the Argentine government to demand that Allied Governments permit the new tanker to sail to Buenos Aires, thereby avoiding any control by Allied Governments over a vessel owned by Greek Nationals. The informant is reported to have had opportunities of acquiring reliable information, but, on the other hand, has a personal grievance against the KONIALIDIS BROTHERS.

In connection with the foregoing, the following information concerning the rise of the KONIALIDIS and ONASSIS party is outlined herewith.

Nicolas KONIALIDIS, 336 Reconquista, 12th floor, Buenos Aires, and Constantine KONIALIDIS, who lives in Montevideo, are associated in business with their cousin, Aristotelis ONASSIS, who is at present resident in New York. Their business goes by the name of FRUTOS ARGENTINOS (Argentina) S.R.A."

ONASSIS is reported to have left Greece after a family quarrel about 20 years ago. He first worked in the Argentine as 'help' in a Boca restaurant and was later a night peon employed by the Post Office and Telephone companies, where he was joined by Nicolas KONIALIDIS in the same capacity.

The family quarrel was settled following a visit to the Argentine by a friend of the family and ONASSIS' father, a tobacco merchant, consigned a quantity of leaf to A. ONASSIS for sale in the Argentine. This consignment was

SUBJECT: ONASSIS, Aristotelis (Cont.)

followed by others and a business grew, ONASSIS obtaining a contract for the supply of Turkish leaf to PICCARDO & Company.

The tobacco was sent via Genoa, where it was trans-shipped, and it appears that ONASSIS hit upon the idea of spraying the bales with salt water during their stay at Genoa, the resultant collections from underwriters for sea damage forming a welcome addition to legitimate trading profits. Insurance Agents were involved and, eventually, an employee gave the game away at a time when Nicolas KONIALIDIS was in Genoa, with the result that the latter served a term in gaol. The dossier appears to have been sent to Greece from Genoa, but is thought to have been lost owing to a close liaison between ONASSIS and one MICHAKOPOULOS, a Greek Minister at that time.

Through the influence of this Minister, ONASSIS was appointed Greek Consul in the Argentine but, as he was continually travelling, he appointed Nicolas KONIALIDIS as his substitute. This appointment is reported to have become extremely lucrative, since, as Consul, ONASSIS was able to obtain substantial sums of currency at official rates and sold the same in the Black Market, which at that time, was flourishing.

In or about 1932, ONASSIS and his cousin started their ship owning venture by buying two laid-up "standard" ships from the Canadian Government, which they renamed 'ONASSIS PENELOPE' and 'ONASSIS SOCRATES'. In about 1934, they bought from the Uruguayan Government another, salvaged, vessel which was re-named 'ONASSIS MARIA'. She was lost almost immediately off Genoa. In about 1937, a tanker was ordered from Sweden at a cost of £165,000. The builders insisted on her registry with a Swedish company, created ad hoc, because ONASSIS was not able to pay cash for this venture. Before this ship, the 'ARISTOPHANES', was ready to sail, ONASSIS refused £265,000 for her transfer.

An order for one, or two, smaller ships from Sweden followed and ONASSIS also bought two small tankers in the Argentine. A number of these vessels sailed under the Panamanian flag and two, the 'MEROPHI' and another, were laid up for some time. In 1941 the United States Government demanded the transfer of those vessels flying the Panamanian flag to the U.S. authorities, threatening

SUBJECT: ONASSIS, Aristotelis (Cont.)

to confiscate the ships if this were refused. ONASSIS tried to sell the ships, but American authorities refused the transfer.

One of the small tankers referred to above, is said to have been caught unfinished in Sweden when the Germans invaded Norway, and to have been completed in October, 1942. ONASSIS sold the vessel to the YACIMIENTOS PETROLIFEROS FISCALES for 20 million pesos, but the buyers cancelled the contract when Germany refused to allow the vessel to sail.

When the present Greek Minister, DENDRAMIS, was appointed by the King of Greece, his attache was named Greek Consul-General. ONASSIS was very bitter at losing this lucrative, useful post and started a vicious campaign against Dendramis. This campaign had little success in Buenos Aires, but has had some results among the lower class Greeks in Montevideo."

2. Additional information on SUBJECT dated 14 September 1942 is as follows:

"ONI card, same SUBJECT, dated 7/22/42, (a copy of which was furnished to the Bureau) advised that ONASSIS is part owner of the tankers CALLIROY and ANTIOPE, which he hoped to sell to the War Shipping Administration. Further, that SUBJECT reportedly expressed sentiments inimical to the war efforts of the United Nations and his activities in the United States should be observed.

Brief inquiry has revealed that SUBJECT is an Argentinian National of Greek origin, and that he purchased the tankers mentioned herein during 1941, reconditioned same and transferred registry from United States to Panamanian flag. While in Argentine he endeavored to obtain the permission of the United States Shipping Board to re-sell tankers to Argentine government, but same was refused.

Further, that SUBJECT is not known to be subversive, and it is believed statements attributed to him may have been occasioned by annoyance over disruption of this undoubtedly profitable plan.

SUBJECT subsequently proceeded to United States and chartered these tankers to War Shipping Administration in July 1942. Registered owner of vessels one NICOLAS KONIALIDIS, is brother-in-law of SUBJECT and resides in Buenos Aires. SUBJECT is wealthy and has had numerous profitable shipping ventures. He is known to be extremely shrewd and has large investments in shipping.

SUBJECT: ONASSIS, Aristotelis (Cont.)

SUBJECT usually lives at Ritz Towers Hotel, New York City on visits to the United States and at present is residing in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York.

ONASSIS, Aristotelis

State rep't, Buenos Aires #5484, 7/17/42

Subject who is part owner of tankers Callioy
and Antiop scheduled to leave 7/18 via Panair
for U.S. to negotiate for sale of aforementioned
tankers to the War Shipping Administration.
According to info furnished by the Minister
of Greece subject is pro-Axis.

see also KONIALIDIS BROTHERS

Deleted Copy Sent Nicholas Fraser
by Letter 1-31-77
Per FOIA Request *bja*

JHW:AB

100-125834 -5

RECORDED

SAC, Los Angeles

March 2, 1944

John Edgar Hoover, Director

ARISTOTLE GNASSIS, wa;
Aristotelis Gnassis;
ESPIONAGE - X
Los Angeles File 65-4091

With reference to Bureau letter dated February 9, 1944, there are transmitted herewith appropriate copies of a memorandum concerning Gnassis, which was furnished to the Bureau by the Office of Naval Intelligence under date of January 19, 1944.

It is hoped that this material will be of interest and aid to you.

Enclosures

Deleted Copy Sent *Nicholas Fraser*
by Letter *1-31-77*
Per FOIA Request *ljo*

PT
LC
RT
HW

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Clegg
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 10
MAR 21 1944 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

53 MAY 6 1944

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES**

LA FILE NO. **65-4091**

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 4/1/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/22/44	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] vb
TITLE "CHANGED" ARISTOTLE SOCRATES ONASSIS, with alias, Aristotelis Onassis			CHARACTER OF CASE (b)(7)(C) ESPIONAGE - X

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Informant advised no knowledge subject subversive and that alleged statements of subject versus U. S. possibly attributable to subject's failure to complete re-sale of tankers due to action of U. S. Shipping Board.

Deleted Copy Sent Nicholas Trade
by Letter 1-31-77
Per FOIA Request bja

Reference:

Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]** (b)(7)(C)
Los Angeles, dated December 18, 1943.
Letter to Bureau from Los Angeles dated December 18, 1943.
Letter from Bureau to Los Angeles dated February 9, 1944.

Details:

The title of this case has been changed to reflect the full name and alias of the subject as shown in referenced Bureau letter - ARISTOTLE SOCRATES ONASSIS, with alias, Aristotelis Onassis.

In referenced letter from the Bureau, which advised that information had been received from Confidential Informant T-1 to the effect that statements attributed to the subject reportedly contain sentiments inimical to the war effort of the United Nations may have been occasioned by annoyance over failure to receive permission from the United States Shipping Board to resell at a profit to the Argentine Government the tankers Calliroy and Antiope, which vessels he had purchased in 1941, reconditioned, and transferred registry from the United States to Panamanian fleet, informant further advised that subject is not known to be subversive.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE [Signature]	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> 5 - Bureau 1 - ZIO, Los Angeles 2 - Los Angeles </div> <div> COPY IN FILE 100-125834-6 25 APR 6 1944 </div> </div>		RECORDED EX	

COPIES DESTROYED 1-15-57

LA 65-4091

In view of the above information and the fact that investigation to date has not reflected any activity of a subversive nature on the part of the subject, no further investigation is deemed warranted and the case is hereby closed.

- C L O S E D -

LA 65-4091

Confidential Informant T-1 is the Office of Naval Intelligence, Washington,
D. C.

Air Pouch

PRIORITY

CONFIDENTIAL

(Security Classification)

DO NOT TYPE IN THIS SPACE

R62a. 333/1-2150

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : AmConGen, Hamburg

405

DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

January 21, 1952

DATE

REF :

Received from the State Department
through Liaison channels

Date

2/4/52

42 For Dept.	ACTION CER	DEPT. I N F O	REP COM	DO MBA	EX MBA	AD MBA
Use Only RE	REC'D JAN 30	OTHER				

SUBJECT: Hamburg's Newest Source of Capital.

2 A new and amazingly prolific source of capital has appeared in this area in the person of one Donassiss, who in the past two years has ordered ten large ships, founded a successful whaling company, and offered to buy two Federally-owned shipyards which together form the largest shipbuilding combine in western Germany.

Despite the extent of his activities, very little is known about this gentleman locally except that he can produce bank references indicating a dollar worth in eight figures. He is said to be of Greek birth and American citizenship, but during his visits to Hamburg has never approached either the Citizenship or Visa Sections of this office.

Firms said to be under his control include:

OLYMPIC STEAMSHIP VENTURE S.A., of Hamburg, an associate of the OLYMPIC STEAMSHIP CO. PANAMA, S. A. of Panama and 52 Broadway, New York City. /1

CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY of 52 Broadway, New York 4, New York, whose manager is H. CONNORS.

OLYMPIC OIL CARRIERS, S. A. (which may now be operating under other names) of Panama and New York. /2

- /1. A Mr. Robert L. Berenson of New York City left cards with various people in Hamburg during a visit in May 1950 which indicated that he was the president of the Olympic Whaling Company at that time.
- /2. Other cards left by Mr. Berenson (See Note 1) indicate that he was also the president of United States Petroleum Carriers, Inc., of 52 Broadway, New York.

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EX-125

NOT RECORDED

24 FEB 14 1952

CONFIDENTIAL

F. Lancaster:jcm
REPORTER

64 FEB 25 1952

INFORMATION COPY

CONFIDENTIAL

(Classification)

Hamburg 405

VENDOME INTERNATIONAL, an export-import firm of Paris,
Hamburg, and 52 Broadway, New York. /3

The first vessel acquired by Mr. Onassis was the OLYMPIA SHALLOON which was converted by the Howaldtswerke, Kiel, into a whaling mother ship which is well into its second successful season with a German crew. In addition to this ship and a number of corvettes converted to serve with it under the Panamanian flag as killer boats, Mr. Onassis has the following on order:

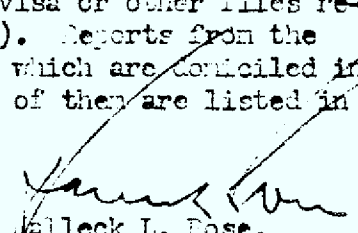
NO. 1000000, Kiel: two 4,000 GRT cargo ships to be chartered to
German Afrika Lines

Five 11,000 GRT tankers.

NO. 1000000, Hamburg: two 20,000 GRT tankers, which are to be the
largest tankers ever built in
Germany.

There are also very well substantiated reports current that Mr. Onassis is negotiating to purchase the Federally-owned Howaldtswerke shipyards in both Hamburg and Kiel. The Socialist city government of Hamburg is determined to block the sale of the yard here, but there now appears to be a better than average chance that he will become the largest shareholder of the Kiel yard.

In view of his importance in this area, this office will appreciate receiving any information the Department has in its citizenship, visa or other files regarding ~~Aristide Onassis~~ (also known as ~~Aristide Onassis~~). Reports from the Department of Commerce on any of the above-listed firms which are domiciled in the United States would also be very useful, since none of them are listed in the standard reference volumes on hand here.


Mallick L. Rose,
American Consul.

Distribution:

- Original, rat and copy to Department.
- One copy to American Embassy, Oslo.
- One copy to American Embassy, Athens.
- One copy to American Embassy, Paris.
- One copy to American Embassy, London (for Mr. Schumacher).
- One copy to American Embassy, Brussels (for Mr. Kaminski).
- One copy to American Embassy, The Hague (for Mr. McRaine).
- One copy to London, Bremen.

/3 Mr. Jernson (Notes 1 and 2) is said locally to be an officer of this firm. A Mr. Webster Porter, formerly with the Division of Foreign Service Personnel of the Department of State, was also associated with Vendome International at the time of a visit to Hamburg in Dec., 1950. The local agent is Roland J. A. Trace 50 III.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
American Embassy
Paris 8, France

Date: August 21, 1953

To: Director, FBI

From: Legat, Paris (105-302)

Subject: ARISTOTELIS SOCRATES OMASSIS
INTERNAL SECURITY - FR & GREEK

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (b)(1)

[REDACTED]

As the Bureau is doubtless already aware from published reports (cf. article entitled "Monte Carlo's Mysterious Millionaire" in Saturday Evening Post, 7/25/53, page 20), the subject's agent, one OMASSIS, was elected General Manager of the Societe on 5/25/53, and subject, therefore, except for the Prince of Monaco, whom the French regard as an inconsequential person whose only real interest is in a reliable source of funds for his pleasures, may be regarded as the real ruler of Monaco.

[REDACTED] (b)(1)

HPH:CH

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Assistant Attorney General
Warren E. Burger

September 26, 1953

Director, FBI (46-27783)

NORTH AMERICAN SHIPPING AND TRADING COMPANY, INC., ET AL.
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b1)
The Bureau has also been advised that, from published reports, Onassis' agent, one Charles Simon, was elected General Manager of the Societe on June 29, 1953, and Onassis, therefore, except for the Prince of Monaco, whom the French regard as an inconsequential person whose only real interest is in a reliable source of funds for his pleasures, may be regarded as the real ruler of Monaco.

[REDACTED]

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FBI - CLEVELAND
FBI - DENVER
FBI - DETROIT
FBI - EL PASO
FBI - HARTFORD
FBI - HOUSTON
FBI - KANSAS CITY
FBI - LITTLE ROCK
FBI - LOS ANGELES
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SEP 17 1953
MAILED 28

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46-27783-74

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

July 29, 1954

ARISTOTELES SOCRATES ONASSIS

RECORDED-117/100-125834-9

EX-104

Aristoteles Socrates Onassis was born on September 21, 1900, at Salonika, Greece, and is reportedly an Argentine citizen. Onassis is the son-in-law of Stavros Livanos and brother-in-law of Stavros Niarchos, who also married one of Livanos' daughters. All three have large shipping interests, but in spite of the family relation are competitors rather than partners.

This Bureau conducted a security-type investigation of Onassis in 1943 and 1944 based on allegations that during World War II, he had expressed sentiments inimical to the interests of the United States. Copies of 2 reports which reflect the results of that investigation were furnished to your agency on January 30, 1953. (100-125834-2,6)

The following information concerning the United States Petroleum Carriers, Incorporated, and Onassis is contained in Senate Report No. 1612 of the 82nd Congress, 2nd Session, entitled "Interim Report of the Committee on Government Operations Made Available by its Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations (Navy Committee) on the Sale of Government Owned Shipping Tanker Vessels".

In September, 1947, the Rosebush Law Firm, Washington, D. C., organized the United States Petroleum Carriers, Incorporated, as a citizens corporation with an authorized capital stock of 1000 shares. Six hundred shares of the stock were issued to Robert W. Hadley of the Rosebush firm, Admiral H. L. Bowen and Robert L. Morrison, all United States citizens, and 400 shares remained unissued as of that date.

On December 30, 1947, the Maritime Commission

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Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

100-125834

46-17783

53-AUG-8 1954

Hamilton

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

712

Assistant Attorney General
Warren E. Burger

[REDACTED]

The above is being submitted for your information. (b1)

CC: 2 - Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - H. L. Edwards

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: July 20, 1954

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO :

MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM :

MR. R. B. ROACH

SUBJECT:

ARISTOTLE SOCRATES ROYALTY
SPECIAL INQUIRY

PC (b1)

supplied

W.A. [unclear]
[unclear]

[REDACTED]

ACTION: 11-11-54
DATE OF REVIEW: 7-2-54

RECORDED
INDEXED

The Special Memorandum

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMO ROACH TO BELMONT

RE: [REDACTED]

ARISTOTLE SOCRATES ONASSIS
SPECIAL INQUIRY, [REDACTED] b2

b2 reviewing Bureau files concerning Onassis. The results of
this review will be furnished [REDACTED] via liaison channels. u

gpc

OK. [REDACTED] is
a scoundrel.

gus

(b7c)

H.

gus

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

approved the sale of four T-2 tankers to United States Petroleum Carriers, Incorporated. At about this same time, Dudley agreed to pay Admiral Bowen \$7,500 for his 250 shares then held by Admiral Bowen, so that as of this date, Dudley controlled 500 shares. One week later, Robert Berenson agreed to purchase the 500 shares held by Dudley for \$125,000 as opposed to the original cost of \$1,000. On the same date, the Sociedad Industrial Maritima Financiera Arica, Panama, South America, owned by Aristoteles M. Guasais and his two cousins, Nicholas and Constantine Kentalidis, who were not United States citizens, purchased the remaining 400 shares of the authorized stock.

During the following six months, this Panamanian corporation, owned by Guasais and the Kentalidis brothers, acquired an additional 90 shares of stock from Berenson, giving them a total of 490 shares, or a 49 per cent interest in the corporation. At the same time, Berenson reduced his own personal holdings to 48 per cent by selling 10 shares to each of three United States citizens, identified as Clifford E. Carver, Nicolas Gekinis, and Arne C. Storen. The result was that in a six-month period following the allocation of the 4 tankers to the United States Petroleum Carriers, Incorporated, allegedly, a United States citizen corporation foreign interest, in the person of Guasais and the Kentalidis brothers, acquired a 49 per cent interest in the stock of the corporation. At the same time, a 3 per cent interest in the corporation was acquired by three citizen stockholders, all of whom were tied closely to Guasais through mutual business interests.

This Senate Report also stated "Looking at this series of transactions from the point of view of voting stock control, it is evident that the three minority stockholders, Gekinis, Carver, and Storen, held the balance of power at the voting, and in the event of any dispute between Berenson and the Guasais-Kentalidis interests, anyone of the three United States citizens could put the foreign interest in the position of control." (VT-53703-43 pages 2, 4)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In December, 1951, the Department of Justice requested that this Bureau investigate certain transactions as they related to possible criminal violations, involving officials and representatives of the United States Petroleum Carriers, Incorporated, and the subsidiaries and affiliates of these firms. On October 19, 1953, the indictment of 9 individuals and 5 corporations on charges of conspiracy to make false statements and to defraud the United States in connection with the purchase of surplus tankers and other vessels was returned by a District of Columbia grand jury, but was sealed by court order until after the surrender of Aristoteles E. Onassis in February, 1954. The indictment was in 8 counts but all defendants were not named in all counts. In addition to Onassis, the defendants are:

Joseph E. Casey, Joseph H. Rosenbaum and Robert E. Dudley, all Washington, D. C. lawyers; Nicholas Gekhtis, Charles Augenthaler and Harold G. Becker, all of New York, George Gekhtis, Robert L. Berenson; United States Petroleum Carriers, Incorporated; Victory Carriers, Incorporated; Central American Steamship Agency, Incorporated; Sociedad Industrial Maritima Financiera Arica, Panama, S.A.; Sociedad Maritima Miraflores, and Transatlantica Financiera Industrial, Panama, S.A.

The first count charges a conspiracy by all defendants to violate the false statement statute to defraud the United States by means of submitting and filing with the United States Maritime Commission and its successor, the Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce, false applications for the purchase of vessels and false balance sheets and financial statements; and that the defendants knowingly and wilfully made and caused to be made false, fictitious and fraudulent statements and representations concerning the citizenship of United States Petroleum Carriers and its wholly owned subsidiary, Victory Carriers. Counts two to five, inclusive, charge substantive violations of the false statement statute in the making of false representations concerning the citizenship of Victory Carriers. The remaining counts charge the making of false balance sheets and financial statements to the Maritime Administration.

(Dep't of Justice Press Release 2-8-54, 46-17783)

On February 8, 1954, Onassis voluntarily appeared in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, at which time he was arraigned and entered a plea of not guilty. The court placed him under a bond of \$10,000 with the condition that he not leave this country. This case is presently in a pending status, awaiting trial in United States District Court.

(46-17783-363)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

(b1)

[REDACTED]

(b1)

[REDACTED]

(b1)

The foregoing information is furnished to you as a result of your request for an FBI file check only, and is not to be construed as a clearance or nonclearance of the individual involved. This information is furnished for your use, and should not be disseminated to unauthorized individuals or agencies.

100-125834-8)

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Date: October 19, 1954

To: Mr. Dennis A. Flinn
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ARISTOTELES SOCRATES ONASSIS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Attached is a copy of a memorandum dated October 19, 1954, relating to information received by the Bureau regarding the above-captioned individual.

A copy of this communication together with a copy of the attached is being furnished to Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III, Criminal Division, Department of Justice.

Since as this information does not relate to a matter within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau, no further action is being taken by this Bureau in regard to this matter.

RECORDED-57

OCT 21 1954

132

Attachment

EX-128

NOTE: A copy of this communication together with a copy of the attached memorandum has been furnished to AAG Warren Olney III by O-6a.

WAH:ige

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Quinn Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

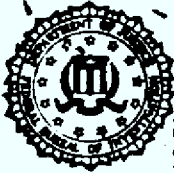
BY COURIER DEL.

44 OCT 20

COMM - FBI

66 NOV 15 1954

OCT 31 1954



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
October 14, 1954

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Boardman ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Parsons ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. Winterrowd ✓
Mr. Holloman ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Pursuant to your instructions, I called [redacted] and told him you could not possibly see him in view of commitments in connection with the United States Attorneys' Conference. [redacted] then furnished me the following information.

He has a client by the name of Stavros Niarchos, who is in the shipping business and who is in competition with Aristoteles Socrates Onassis. Niarchos and Onassis are brothers-in-law, having married sisters. (You will recall that Onassis was charged in a sealed indictment on October 13, 1953, that he conspired with others to violate the false statement statute of the United States by submitting false statements to the U. S. Maritime Commission in the purchase of surplus tankers. The indictment remained sealed until February 1954 when Onassis returned to this country and was taken into custody. He was released on \$10,000 bond and his case is still pending.)

France (b7D)

[Large redacted block]

EX-128 RECORDED-57 INDEXED-57 100-125834-12

[Large redacted block]

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1034-DK
REASON - FTY 1, 1-2, 4, 8
DATE OF REVIEW 1-14-90

66 NOV 15 1954
F-41
Means to state what [redacted]
in the [redacted]
negative to [redacted]
CONFIDENTIAL
A with [redacted]

Memorandum for the Director

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

|||| [REDACTED] feels that [REDACTED] received his cut in cash and ^{will} it was not b2
reported in income. (b7c)(b7d)

[REDACTED]

I thanked [REDACTED] for furnishing the above information to us. (b)

Respectfully, (b7d)

FCH:eff

~~F. C. Holloman~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED-57

X-128

101-125834-12

Handwritten signature/initials

Date: October 19, 1954
To: Mr. T. Coleman Andrews
Commissioner
Internal Revenue Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington 25, D. C.
From: John Edgar Hoover - Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Subject: ARISTOTELES SOCRATES ONASSIS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Attached is a copy of a memorandum dated October 19, 1954, reflecting information furnished to the Bureau regarding the above-captioned individual.

It will be noted from a review of the attached that information is set forth alleging that [redacted] an American citizen presently residing in Paris, France, may not report certain monies received by him as income.

A copy of the attached memorandum has also been furnished to Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III and to Mr. Dennis A. Flinn, Director, Office of Security, Department of State.

A copy of this communication is also being furnished to Assistant Attorney General Olney.

RECEIVED - FBI

57 cc: AAG Olney by routing slip 0-62

Attachment
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-3-80 BY SP1-16SK-DIC

WAB:mjp

- Tolson
- Boardman
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Tamm
- Nease
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

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OCT 20 1954
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58 NOV 12 1954

OCT 15 1954

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Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. Boardman ☒
 Mr. Nichols ☒
 Mr. Belmont ☒
 Mr. Harbo ☐
 Mr. Mohr ☐
 Mr. Parsons ☐
 Mr. Rosen ☐
 Mr. Tamm ☐
 Mr. Sizoo ☐
 Mr. Winterrowd ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Mr. Holloman ☐
 Miss Gandy ☐

ARistoteLes Socrates Onassis

ONASSIS)
 ATTORNEY EDWARD BENNETT WILLIAMS SAID HE WOULD FILE A \$1,600,000
 LIBEL SUIT TODAY AGAINST INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING MAGNATE ARISTOTLE
 SOCRATES ONASSIS IN FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT HERE.
 WILLIAMS SAID HE WAS REPRESENTING SYRIDON CATAPODIS, WHO SAID IN
 PARIS LAST MONTH THAT ONASSIS SIGNED A CONTRACT WITH DISAPPEARING INK.
 WILLIAMS, WHO WAS SEN. JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY'S ATTORNEY IN THE SENATE
 CENSURE CASE WHICH ENDED YESTERDAY, TOLD REPORTERS THE ALLEGED LIBEL
 AROSE FROM A PRESS CONFERENCE WHICH ONASSIS CALLED IN NEW YORK TO DENY
 THE DISAPPEARING INK CHARGE.
 THE ATTORNEY SAID THE SUIT WAS DIRECTED AGAINST ONASSIS FOR CAUSING
 THE ALLEGEDLY LIBELOUS STATEMENTS TO BE PUBLISHED, AND NOT AGAINST THE
 PUBLICATIONS WHICH PRINTED THEM.

12/3--GE939A

NOT RECORDED
 164 DEC 9 1954

71 DEC 16 1954

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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CCPY

GENERAL FEAT. CORPORATION

250 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

FOR RELEASE: SATURDAY OR SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 19 OR 20, 1959

Paul Harvey NewsHIGH "C" IS A FAR REACH

By PAUL HARVEY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

With one ear to the international keyhole, the world has heard some semiclassic quotes from the principals in the Maria Callas triangle. FOREIGN MARIA CALLAS MRS. GIOVANNI MENEGHINI

The operatic soprano is estranged from her manager-husband, Giovanni Meneghini. FOREIGN The "other man" is the billionaire ship owner Aristotle Onassis.

Onassis has said, "I am a sailor, and this is the sort of thing that happens to sailors."

Meneghini says, "If the lawyers, dividing our property, divide our pet dog, I fully expect to receive the stern end."

Diva Callas says, "Yes, I have broken with my husband, but I have made up with La Scala!"

She mourns the La Scala Opera in Milan which has not booked her since one of her temperamental fits in 1956.

The newsworthiness of the persons involved has made this triangle a delightful crumpet for the gossips to chew up. But the row also brings us face to face with certain readily recognizable facts.

Onassis, for all his wealth, is still a status-conscious man. REC-59 EX 100 100-125834-A NOT RECORDED SEP-22 1959 would be flattered if a woman of her class should fall in love with me."

Miss Callas, for all her talent, suffers from the agonizing insecurity of an artist.

Onassis, it is understood, offers to build a gigantic theater in Monte Carlo just for her; to make movies just to star her.

Further, Miss Callas, now frozen out of many operatic circles, can perhaps secure reinstatement by blaming her previous difficulties on her "manager," from whom she is now separating.

This following is not in defense, but merely in explanation, of the singer's erratic behavior.

(MORE)

COPY

GENERAL FEATURES CORPORATION
230 PARK AVENUE, YORK 17, NEW YORK

PAUL HARVEY NEWS CONTINUED

PAGE #2

FOR RELEASE: SAT. OR SUN.
9-29/20-59

The tribal behavior of opera stars has been analyzed by psychologists in terms of complexes and by laryngologists who explain the strain.

High C is not in the normal voice range.

To sing a sustained high C is akin to running a four minute mile.

Even one who can do it can't always do it. He or she faces each test with uncertainty, terror.

The normal human voice will not produce a high C. This top tone is the product of years of training, physical effort, mental concentration, nervous stimulation, correct breathing, good health.

It may be affected by climate, diet or even by the singer's mood. All these factors must be just right before that note can be sustained under the hot lights in front of 4,000 people.

Also, the prima donna is in constant competition with other singers, with the orchestra, with the conductor, the critics, the audience and herself.

To come out on top of that kind of competition demands great physical strength and absolute egotism!

Too many of Miss Callas' tantrums have been construed as an insatiable thirst for headlines. There is little substance to that.

If the supercharged prima donna were in any less demanding profession, she could properly be considered a "mental case." But the human brain and body cannot attain to superhuman accomplishments without agonizing strain. And we won't pay \$8.50 to hear anything less.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Mullins
1 - Mr. James
1 - Mr. Donahoe

109-12-210

Date: July 7, 1960

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

To: Office of Security
Department of State

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 GSK-JLC
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 2+3
DATE OF REVIEW 7-8-80

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

JAN 03 1980

Subject: [REDACTED]

(b) (1)

[REDACTED]

On July 6, 1960, Edmund Kolby, Impala Trading Corporation, 82 Beaver Street, New York City, advised that Rudolph Prieto of the Miami office of this firm was contacted telephonically on July 5, 1960, by James L. Gentry who purchases equipment for the Cuban Government. Gentry inquired about the possibility of leasing tankers to deliver crude oil to Cuba. Prieto told Gentry there would be a tanker in New Orleans around July 15, 1960, which would be available for hire but Gentry indicated disinterest since the capacity of the tanker was too small. Kolby stated two unknown sea captains connected with the Impala Trading Corporation had indicated they would contact the office of Aristotle Onassis, Greek shipping magnate.

[REDACTED] New York City, advised on July 6, 1960, that it was his opinion the seizure of oil refineries in Cuba was not directed by the Russians but instead would prove embarrassing to the Russians because of an inability to supply sufficient crude oil to Cuba and primarily in view of a lack of tankers. [REDACTED] indicated he had heard a rumor that approaches would be made to Onassis to supply the tankers but he doubted Onassis would agree. He based this opinion on the fact that Onassis knew his contracts with large oil companies would be cancelled if he took such action.

1 - 100-125834 (Aristotle Onassis)

END:gmh (15)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

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 Tele Room ☒
 Holmes ☒
 Gandy ☒

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

First Lady's Cruise Causes Stir

By Drew Pearson

There's been a lot written in the European press about Jacqueline Kennedy's cruise on the yacht of the glamorous Greek ship owner, Aristotle Onassis. Since Onassis once indicted her for kidnapping, it's not surprising that the cruise caused a stir in the United States.



Actually, the publicity in the United States was long before Mrs. Kennedy arrived. It resulted from the fact that her sister, Princess Katharine, spent most of the summer on the Onassis yacht, or as guest of the big yachtsman, and charming ship owner at his home.

The monthly magazine "Life" from Greece for September devoted two pages to the Onassis family, including one picture of Jacqueline. Later, the fact that she came to the invitation of Aristotle Onassis, and was visiting her friend between the Atlantic and the Pacific, was a subject of discussion in the United States. The Onassis family, it was said, was a very important one in the world. The Onassis family, it was said, was a very important one in the world. The Onassis family, it was said, was a very important one in the world.

a vast fleet of ships, is a former stevedore who married the daughter of Stavros G. Livanos, one of the great shipping tycoons of Greece. His brother-in-law was S. B. Warchos, another big shipper, who married another daughter of Livanos.

All were part of the shipping tabal which bought American surplus ships at the end of the war for a shoe-string and parlayed their fleet into one of the largest in the world.

After the war, a kindly Uncle Sam, with too many ships on his hands, wanted to rehabilitate the merchant marine of European nations.

Greek merchants bought 98 Liberty ships for a paltry down payment of \$21,700 per ship, plus a Greek government loan guarantee and Greek certificates extended under the Marshall Plan.

They did not carry Marshall Plan goods to Greece free, as the French, British and Italian government steamers. In addition, some bought ships privately from the United States and transferred them to Panamanian, Liberian or Honduran registry. They paid no taxes at times in Greece and at Greek ports with income tax. The Onassis family, it was said, was a very important one in the world. The Onassis family, it was said, was a very important one in the world. The Onassis family, it was said, was a very important one in the world.

Some Greek ship owners got around this by forming dummy corporations whose major stock was owned by American citizens.

This was how Mrs. Kennedy's ebullient and handsome host, Aristotle Onassis, got indicted. He had set up a dummy corporation, including an ex-Congressman and an American Ambassador, which he used to cloak the purchase of American Government tankers.

The Truman Administration investigated. The Eisenhower Administration inherited the investigation and indicted both Onassis and his American partners on a criminal charge of conspiracy to deceive and defraud the United States.

The most embarrassed man in Washington was the man who brought the indictment—Herbert Brownell, then Attorney General. For it was the law firm of Lord Day and Lord, of which Brownell was senior partner, which had advised Onassis that it was legal for him to set up these dummy corporations.

However, the Justice Department, at White House request, at that time was not sure that the law was broken. It was not until the Onassis family, it was said, was a very important one in the world. The Onassis family, it was said, was a very important one in the world. The Onassis family, it was said, was a very important one in the world.

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- The Washington Post and Times Herald ☒
- The Washington Daily News ☒
- The Evening Star ☒
- New York Herald Tribune ☒
- New York Journal-American ☒
- New York Mirror ☒
- New York Daily News ☒
- New York Post ☒
- The New York Times ☒
- The Worker ☒
- The New Leader ☒
- The Wall Street Journal ☒
- The National Observer ☒
- People's World ☒
- Date ☒

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Italy to attend the annual Al Smith dinner as they would have been if Joe Vesch, the famed Senate sage, had been invited to the party.

The invitation came from Cardinal Spellman, who has run the Al Smith Foundation for many years.

Doubtless the famous and much loved Democratic Governor of New York would have turned over in his grave had he known about it. For the Italian people have voted overwhelmingly to oust the House of Savoy, and since that vote the Monarchy has become increasingly unpopular. The Monarchist vote for seats in the Italian Parliament has now dwindled from around 18 to about 10 and has ceased to be a factor in Italian politics.

Umberto reigned over Italy only during the month of May, 1946, and since then has sometimes been called "King of the May." Despite this, invitations to the Al Smith dinner referred to Umberto as "His Majesty."

Under the Italian Constitution, Umberto is forbidden to return to Italy. He lives in exile in Portugal. But he is not forbidden from visiting the largest Italian city next to Rome—New York—and will tour the United States on behalf of the American Committee on Italian Migration—a sure way to block passage of the 1957th immigration bill.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 10-16-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ARISTOTLE SOCRATES ONASSIS

Tolson _____
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Casper _____
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DeLoach _____
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Malone _____
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Sullivan _____
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Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Director has indicated he would like to have a summary on captioned individual. A review of Bufiles and public source data has disclosed the follow concerning Onassis:

Onassis was born in 1906 at Salonika, Greece, and was educated at a school in Smyrna, Turkey. He was the son of a tobacco merchant in Greece. At the age of 16 he went to Buenos Aires, Argentina, and entered the tobacco merchandising business. He reportedly soon established a profitable tobacco industry and by age 25 allegedly had made his first million dollars. During the depression days of 1932-33, he bought several freighters at bargain prices and made a great deal of money operating these vessels during World War II. After the war, he reportedly foresaw the postwar demand for oil and built a number of super tankers and obtained transport charters with a number of large oil firms to transport their petroleum.

It is reported that today he has over 100 tankers and other commercial ships registered under various flags including Honduras, Costa Rica, Liberia and Panama. He further is reported to have residences in New York, Paris and Montevideo, Uruguay and offices in the major ports of the world. Onassis allegedly controls over 30 corporations throughout the world and holds a major interest in the gambling casino at Monte Carlo, which gives him a great deal of influence in the political setup of Monaco.

Onassis married Athina Livanos in 1946 and has two children, Alexander and Christina. Athina Livanos Onassis is the daughter of Greek shipping tycoon Stravros Livanos and the sister-in-law of Stravros Niarchos, also a millionaire Greek ship owner. While Onassis has these family ties to these large shipping interests, it is reported they are bitter competitors rather than operating in concert.

The Bureau conducted a Security Type investigation concerning Onassis in 1943 and 1944 based on an allegation that he had expressed sentiments inimical to the war efforts of the United States. This was at a time that Onassis had come to the United States from Argentina in connection with an attempt to sell two tankers to the War Shipping Administration. Investigation at that time failed to disclose that Onassis was engaged in any activity inimical to the United States; however, in 1945 allegations were received that Onassis might have been engaged in trade with German and Italian firms under fictitious names. Bufiles further indicate that allegations were received after the war that Onassis had been engaged in smuggling tobacco into Argentina to avoid the high duty. No confirmation of these allegations was received.

Bufiles also reveal that we conducted an extensive Fraud Against the Government investigation in 1954 regarding alleged violations by Onassis of the citizenship provisions of the shipping laws which require that American flag vessels be owned by

1 - Mr. DeLoach
ELR:cmk (3)

OC 21495
RESEARCH
MORE

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo
Re: ARISTOTLE SOCRATES ONASSIS

citizens of the United States. It was alleged that 17 vessels had been purchased by companies owned or controlled by Onassis by making false statements that the ships were being acquired by American interests. In December, 1955, Onassis pleaded six of these companies guilty in a civil action in U. S. District Court, Washington, D. C. and agreed to pay the Government 7 million dollars. This matter has been settled by Onassis.

Also during December, 1955, U. S. District Court, Washington, D. C., accepted a plea of guilty from Onassis on charges of criminal conspiracy to defraud and of making false statements to the Government. The court fined Onassis' companies a total of \$160,000 but took no individual action against Onassis. In May, 1959, in connection with the Cuban invasion of Panama, it was reported that Onassis was possibly one of the financial backers needed to finance an armed invasion from Cuba. It was further reported that one Roberto Arias had organized this invasion and that Arias was a close personal friend of Onassis. There are numerous other references to Onassis in Bufiles but the majority of them deal with his shipping interests and the Fraud Against the Government investigation mentioned above.

Onassis has been the subject of a good deal of sensational publicity in the last few years. He owns a luxurious yacht called the Christina IV which he generally maintains in the harbor of Monte Carlo and on which he has entertained many prominent world figures. It is reported that this ship, a 303 foot former destroyer escort, was converted to a yacht at a cost of \$2,500,000 and has such luxurious features as gold plated, solid silver facets, rare paintings and a mosaic swimming pool.

In 1959, Onassis was involved in a scandal which caused considerable publicity. It was alleged that an affair had developed between opera singer Maria Callas and Onassis during a cruise on his yacht which had resulted in the breakup of the marriage of Callas and her husband. *Source: Mr. John F. Kennedy Foreign Wash. DC.*

During the past week, Onassis hosted Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy on a Mediterranean cruise in a party which also included Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., Under Secretary of Commerce, and Princess Radziwill, a sister of Mrs. Kennedy. In this connection it is noted that The Washington Post of 10-15-63 reported that Representative Oliver P. Bolton of Ohio had questioned whether it was proper for Mrs. Kennedy and Roosevelt to accept the hospitality of Onassis, particularly since Roosevelt, in his official capacity, has jurisdiction over the policies of the Maritime Administration. He complained that this might be construed placing Roosevelt under obligation to Onassis in shipping matters. *Wash. DC.*

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

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 Trotter ☒
 Tele Room ☒
 Holmes ☒
 Gandy ☒

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Onassis Falls Short in Ship Deal

By Drew Pearson

The situation involving the big, brusque Greek shipowner, Aristotle Onassis, and his mismanagement of Jacqueline Kennedy and her sister Princess Lee Radziwill becomes more complicated by the week. No later than yesterday, the Maritime Administration faced problems regarding a requirement



Pearson

of \$1,442,500 working capital that Onassis was supposed to have on hand but did not.

The money was supposed to be on hand Oct. 20, 1963 — Sunday — in connection with the construction and operation of the SS Monticello Victory, a 46,000-ton tanker built by Onassis under a subsidy plan with the United States.

Complicated Deal

It is a complicated deal and involves Onassis's children. When he was indicted under the Eisenhower Administration for setting up dummy shipping firms supposedly controlled by American citizens in order to buy surplus ships, Onassis changed his corporation.

He formed Victory Carriers, Inc., controlled by his two children by his first wife. The former Madame Onassis is

Greek and Onassis was an Argentine citizen, but the two children were born in New York when their parents lived in the United States. As minor U.S. citizens, they own a corporation, with their stock controlled by the Grace National Bank as trustee.

During the Eisenhower Administration, Onassis worked out a deal on behalf of his children's corporation by which 14 U.S. war-built vessels were turned over to Victory Carriers, Inc., in return for the building of three tankers to be added to the U.S. merchant fleet. Later this was changed to four tankers.

The original deal was made Jan. 23, 1957, though some modifications were subsequently approved by the Kennedy Administration on June 3, 1961.

The U.S. Government puts up mortgage money to help build these tankers, and in the case of two 46,000-ton tankers the mortgages totaled about \$28 million. One tanker, the SS Monticello Victory, was delivered on Oct. 22, 1961, and another, the Montpelier Victory, will be delivered on Oct. 21, 1963.

Failure Is Seen

Under Maritime Administration requirements, the Monticello Victory had to have working capital of \$1,442,500 on hand when delivered. This it met. But it was also supposed to have the same amount on hand for the

after delivery, namely, Oct. 20, 1963.

However, Maritime Administrator Donald Alexander last week stated: "It appears that this company will not have earned sufficient profits to have the required amount of working capital funds at that time."

"The failure to have such amount of working capital gives the right to the Maritime Administration to declare a default under the mortgage," Alexander added, however, that this had never been done.

"In the past, Maritime has waived or extended for limited periods of time the working capital requirement, including the Mount Vernon Victory," explained Alexander, referring to an earlier tanker operated by the Onassis children's firm.

Note—Onassis began life as a "magnate" which in Greek means a man who owns his own launch. Lives on it, is the sole member of the crew. From this, Onassis worked up to a point where he was about 100 ships, plus Olympic Airlines, and at one time controlled the Greek Mesta Line.

Behind the scenes, Fred K. Smith, Jr., was to raise in Secretary of the Navy after breakfast with Secretary of Defense Robert A. McNamara. The amount on hand for the

future ships of \$200 that he more should be made secured. At breakfast he made a deal, says Smith, to make sure some way that he has disposition but his disposition was not a question. West Coast's new Chief of Staff, Erhard, has complained privately that Conrad Alexander has not retired at all but is using his post as party chairman to try to control government policy from the back seat. Yesterday President The has signed in American officials that Soviet Premier Khrushchev leaves for Moscow as his successor. Secretary is moderate and a believer in coexistence.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
 The Washington Daily News
 The Evening Star
 New York Herald Tribune
 New York Journal-American
 New York Mirror
 New York Daily News
 New York Post
 The New York Times
 The Worker
 The New Leader
 The Wall Street Journal
 The National Observer
 People's World

Date
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION. F.B.I.

WASHINGTON, D.S.A.

I do not have very much to go by, but I can certainly give an information not very well known, I will suppose, not known at all outside a tight little circle of people.

The information is concerning the greek shipowner ARISTOTELES ONASSIS, living in Monte Carlo, Monaco.

When the troubles started some years ago in Cyprus, there soon came a price on the head of Archbishop Makarios, the English wanted him, and wanted him very bad.

However the Archbishop escaped the hunters, and it was a great puzzle to where he escaped, and how he did it, - to day it is known, that M. was taken away from the island of Cyprus by one of the Onassis tankers, the 28000 Tons "Olympic Flame", this ship was taken out of schedule, and sailed close to the shore of Cyprus, Makarios came onboard secretly, and the crew on the tanker were heavily armed to his protection.

Under way to Persian gulf the tanker made a visit illegal to the Seycheller islands in Indian ocean, where Makarios was landed, and where he was for long time, until he popped up again in the new Cyprus trouble.

The interesting points are in my opinion:

1/ The greek crew could "all die" for Makarios, guarded him, - and kept the secrets about the whole operation, and where M. was hiding for months and months, - this mean in my opinion, that the Greeks are ready, at any time, to stab the West in the back, just for some national, old time patriotic, stupid reason.

It also show the Onassis is involved in policy, and of the shady "cloak and dagger" kind, - It is probably worth while to examine how Mr Winston Churchill can be a frequent guest onboard Onassis yacht "Christina", in Monte Carlo port. Churchill should not be guest of an enemy of England and the western powers, - but he is, - what does that mean???

2/ A modern operated tanker - or any ship, now a days, - can not be "taken out of schedule" just like that, Onassis and his shady maneuvers with his tanker can only be done if the charter (Standard oil New Jersey) know about it, and have approved it, - if the US oil company do not know about the manipulations with the chartered vessel, then Onassis have committed some kind of falsifications, to hide the ships illegal movements and delays, - what is the real answer on the question: did the charter knew at the Onassis/Makarios Affaire or did they not?????

During a party on Onassis yacht, the question about the weapon on the tankers were explained as followings:

On all Onassis tankers the midship building contain a so called "own apartment" very expensively equipped with carpets, paintings and Gold and silver wares, in order to protect this against robbery - at sea or in port some weapons must be onboard at any time. - (I do not think it is a custom to declare all weapons before arrival a port, - or is it, for Onassis tankers???? - Another interesting thing is the smuggling most Greek seamen commit in each port, (mostly french and Italian ports), many seamen, specially on Onassis and Miarhos tankers, do not worry very much about their salary, for the main reason to go to sea is not to make a living, the main reason is the "fast buck" they can make with smuggling, the trouble is that this traffic is known to the big greek shipowners, as ONASSIS, MIARHOS and LIVANOS, but nothing is done about it, AND FOR THE SIMPLE REASON THAT THE EXTRA MONEY COMING FROM SMUGGLING KEEPS THE CREW AWAY FROM ASKING FOR HIGHER SALARY, it was told me, that Onassis back up the seaman when caught in some illegal affairs in port, and probably pay of some Italian custom guys to "let it go through", for it is cheaper to give a couple of hundred Dollars to few custom officials than face a general increase of the seamen's salaries, which will be a fact as soon the "extra income" is cut off.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. -C. Sullivan

DATE: May 2, 1966

FROM : Mr. J. A. Sizoo

SUBJECT: SENATOR EDWARD V. LONG
Subcommittee on Administrative
Practice and Procedure

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J.A. Sizoo
1 - Mr. T.J. Smith

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7C b1D) On 5/2/66, Mr. [REDACTED] telephonically advised Night Supervisor Thomas J. Smith, Domestic Intelligence Division, as follows:

M. A. Pich

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MEMORANDUM TO MR. SULLIVAN
RE: SENATOR EDWARD V. LONG

(b7c)

[REDACTED] said that he desired that this information be brought to the attention of the Director inasmuch as he feels that his prior connection with the Bureau could be exploited by the Long Committee and that he feels a loyalty and obligation to tell the Bureau in advance that he will meet with Fensterwald. He said that he will keep the Bureau posted as to any developments concerning his meeting with Fensterwald. He said that the General Counsel for the Agency for International Development is meeting on the morning of 5/3/66, to discuss the position of that Agency in the event [REDACTED] connection with the Agency is brought out in any Long Committee hearing in the future. (b7c)

ACTION

For information.

DD
Wys
ADDENDUM: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION 5-3-66 *mlf mh* WLS:mh

[REDACTED]

(b7c)

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FBI/DOJ

May 17, 1968

BY LIAISON

our
Mrs. Mildred Stegall
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Stegall:

Summary

Reference is made to your name check request concerning Aristotle Socrates Onassis who was born in either 1900 or 1906 in Salonika, Greece, or in Turkey. Mr. Onassis, who was described in the past as an extremely wealthy shipping magnate, was the subject of a security-type investigation by the FBI during 1943-1944 based on allegations that he had expressed sentiments inimical to the war efforts of the United States. This was at a time when Mr. Onassis had come to the United States from Argentina in connection with an attempt to sell two oil tankers to the War Shipping Administration. Our investigation at that time failed to disclose that Mr. Onassis was engaged in any activity inimical to the United States. However, in 1945 allegations were received that Mr. Onassis might have been engaged in trade with German and Italian firms under fictitious names. Allegations were also made after the war that Mr. Onassis had been engaged in smuggling tobacco into Argentina to avoid the high import duty. No confirmation of these allegations has been received.

Our files reveal that we conducted an extensive Fraud Against the Government investigation in 1954 regarding alleged violations by Mr. Onassis of the citizenship provision of the shipping laws which require that American flag vessels be owned by citizens of the United States. It was alleged that 17 vessels had been purchased by companies owned or controlled by Mr. Onassis by making false statements that these ships were being acquired by American interests. In December, 1955, Mr. Onassis pleaded six of these companies guilty in a civil action in the U. S. District Court, Washington, D. C., and agreed to pay the Government seven million dollars. Our files reveal that this matter has been satisfactorily settled by Mr. Onassis. In a separate action in the U. S. District Court, Washington, D. C., during December, 1955, a plea of guilty was accepted from Mr. Onassis on charges of criminal conspiracy to defraud and of making false statements to the Government. The court fined Mr. Onassis' companies a total of \$160,000, but took no individual action against Mr. Onassis.

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1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Gale (sent direct)

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Delivered to Mildred Stegall
on 5-17-68

Mrs. Mildred Stegall

[REDACTED] (b1)

In more recent years, our files reveal that Mr. Onassis has been the subject of a great deal of sensational publicity. He owns a luxurious yacht called the Christina IV, which he formerly kept in the harbor of Monte Carlo and on which he has entertained many prominent world figures. In 1959, Mr. Onassis was involved in a scandal which caused considerable publicity. It was alleged that an affair had developed between the opera singer, Maria Callas, and Mr. Onassis during a cruise on his yacht which resulted in the breakup of the marriage of Miss Callas and her husband.

In October, 1963, Mr. Onassis hosted Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy on a Mediterranean cruise in a party which also included Under Secretary of Commerce Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., and Princess Radziwill, a sister of Mrs. Kennedy's.

[REDACTED] (b1)

Attached is a copy of an FBI Identification Record, Number 3 992 148, which may pertain to Mr. Onassis.

CW
A copy of this communication has not been sent to the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

Onassis Background Lifts Eyebrows

By Drew Pearson
and Jack Anderson

On Nov. 14, 1963, this column carried a news item regarding the ambition of Greek ship owner Aristotle Onassis "to be the brother-in-law of President Kennedy."

Eight days later President Kennedy was dead, and now five years later Onassis has become the husband of President Kennedy's widow.

Prior to this, during the fatal fall of 1963, Jacqueline Kennedy had gone to Greece for a cruise on the ornate Onassis yacht, to dissuade her sister, Princess Lee Radziwill, from marrying Onassis. She had returned from Greece only a short time before the tragedy of Dallas.

There were several reasons why President Kennedy was not enthusiastic about having his sister-in-law marry the big, brusque shipowner, one of them being the fact that Onassis had been embroiled in a passionate love affair with Maria Callas, the opera singer. When she was discovered on the Onassis yacht, Onassis had made the remark: "I'm a sailor, and a sailor has a girl in every port."

The romance with Madam Callas had got nowhere, partly because her Italian husband had refused to give her a divorce. So Onassis turned his affections to Princess Radziwill.

Lee Radziwill had been on the Onassis yacht most of the summer when Jackie joined her in the late summer of 1963 for a cruise through the Aegean. On the yacht at the time was Jon Agnelli, head of the Italian Fiat motor empire and Jackie's escort on previous Mediterranean cruises—a fact which had caused comment in the European press and considerable eyebrow lifting among the jet set in Nice and Rome.

There were other reasons why President Kennedy could not have been too keen about having Onassis as a brother-in-law. Onassis had once been criminally indicted by the Justice Department for receiving the United

States with a shipping fleet and had paid the United States \$7 million in settlement.

A former stevedore who married the daughter of Stavros G. Livanos, one of the great shipping tycoons of Greece, Onassis got his start first from his father-in-law, second from buying up surplus American ships after the war.

A kindly Uncle Sam with too many ships on his hands wanted to rehabilitate the merchant marine of European nations and as a result Greek merchants bought 98 Liberty ships for a paltry down payment of \$21,780 per ship plus a Greek government loan guarantee and Greek certificates extended under the Marshall Plan.

Greek shippers did not carry Marshall Plan goods to Greece free, as did French, British and Italian government steamers. On the contrary, some of the ships purchased privately from the United States were transferred to Panamanian, Liberian or Honduran registry. They paid almost no taxes in Greece, and as Greek citizens with income from Panama or Liberia, they were not required to pay taxes in the United States.

Competitors

For American Women

One of Onassis's rivals, both in the shipping world and in his competition for prominent American women, has been his brother-in-law, S. S. Niarchos, another big Greek shipowner who married another daughter of Livanos.

Niarchos is the Greek who made headlines in the United States by marrying Charlotte Ford, daughter of motor tycoon Henry Ford II. Niarchos was a fugitive from a \$16,582,000 tax judgment by Uncle Sam but managed to get it settled for about 25 cents on the dollar in time to arrive in New York one day after a baby was born to his new wife. He had divorced his Greek wife to marry Charlotte, despite the big lift given him in the shipping world by his marriage to the daughter

Shipping Family

Charlotte Ford, alone, friend of Lynda Bird Johnson, had introduced Lynda, first to George Hamilton.

Niarchos has now left Charlotte Ford—or she left him—to return to his Greek wife.

The two Greek shipowners and two former brother-in-law are members of the international jet set which commutes between New York, Athens and Paris. Onassis has a home in Athens called "Mikrokavouri," which means "Little Crab," a yacht usually anchored in the Aegean off the Astir bathing beach, two cabanas at Vouliagmeni, another bathing beach near Athens, and a private island off the west coast of Greece.

Up from Tragedy

Onassis has come a long way from the young Greek refugee who in 1922 barely escaped from Smyrna with his life. The Greek population of Smyrna faced the alternative of being butchered by the Turkish army or throwing themselves into the sea. Onassis's father was killed, but he and his mother and sister were picked up by relief boats in Smyrna harbor as the city burned behind them.

He became a small fisherman, operated his own schooner and gradually rose to be one of the most powerful businessmen in Greece, as well as the owner of the Olympic Airways.

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DeLoach ☒
Mohr ☒
Bishop ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
Felt ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

125831-4

The Washington Post ☒ D31
Times Herald ☒
The Washington Daily News ☒
The Evening Star (Washington) ☒
The Sunday Star (Washington) ☒
Daily News (New York) ☒
Sunday News (New York) ☒
New York Post ☒
The New York Times ☒
The Sun (Baltimore) ☒
The Daily World ☒
The New Leader ☒
The Wall Street Journal ☒
The National Observer ☒
People's World ☒
Examiner (Washington) ☒

Date OCT 19 1968

file
9/10
125831-4
NOT RECORDED
145 OCT 25 1968

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

10
 (MRS. ARISTOTLE ONASSIS)

11
 (C. 11)

As you might have noticed, recent news stories concerning the marriage of Aristotle Onassis and Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy have reported his age as 62. I thought you might be interested in knowing that information furnished to the Department of State by Onassis' daughter and son, Christina and Alexander, show he was born in 1900.

Files of the Passport Office disclose that Christina Onassis, born on 12/11/50 at New York City, was last issued passport Z-762056 at the Embassy in London on 10/27/67. In her application she listed her father as Aristotle S. Onassis, born at Smyrna, Turkey, on January 20, 1900.

Along with Onassis
 The passport files also reveal that Alexander Socrates Onassis, born on 4/30/48 at New York City, was last issued passport Z-578696 at the Consulate at Nice, France, on 10/18/66. In his application for this passport, he listed his father as Aristote Socrate Onassis, born at Salonika, Greece, on January 21, 1900.

FROM WASHINGTON FIELD

✓ *2.1.1.1* *full*

According to this the new Rogers will be 69 next Jan

MCT-7 100-12583419

REC-76
 EX 110

6 OCT 28 1968

441
 54 OCT 30 1968

CRIME *11-2-68*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop *EB/v*

DATE: 10-23-68

FROM : M. A. Jones *mv*

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan *✓* *3/5*
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

SUBJECT: ARISTOTLE SOCRATES ONASSIS

SYNOPSIS:

BP
Bufiles concerning Onassis reviewed at Mr. Tolson's request. Onassis, a Greek ship and airline owner, has variously been reported as born in either 1900 or 1906. Onassis was subject of FBI investigation in 1943-1944 which failed to confirm allegations that he had expressed sentiments inimical to the United States war effort. Extensive FBI investigation of Onassis in 1950's resulted in six companies he owned being fined 7 million dollars after they had pleaded guilty to defrauding the United States Government by illegally placing American ships under foreign registry. In connection with this same investigation, in 1955 Onassis personally pleaded guilty in United States District Court to charges of conspiracy to defraud and making false statements for which his companies paid additional fines totaling \$160,000. However, no action was taken personally against Onassis. Onassis *B*

(b)(7)(D)
[redacted] in recent years has been the subject of much publicity resulting from his global affair with opera singer Maria Callas and his close ties with the late John F. Kennedy's family. In May, 1968, a source reported Onassis had interest in Bahama Island gambling club. Following recent marriage with Jacqueline Kennedy, one Washington newspaper reported the newlyweds would take up residence in New York. Identification record for Onassis is attached.

RECOMMENDATION:

D.C.
GREECE

JACQUELINE KENNEDY ONASSIS
MRS. ARISTOTLE SOCRATES ONASSIS

For information.

REC 26

100-125834-150

Enclosure *B*
ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop

JHC:sl
51 NOV 1 1968

DETAILS CONTINUED OVER

CRIME

Jones to Bishop memo
RE: ARISTOTLE SOCRATES ONASSIS


DETAILS:

In accordance with Mr. Tolson's request, Bufiles have been reviewed concerning Aristotle Socrates Onassis.

Onassis, a wealthy ship and airline owner, is described in various public source material as having been born in 1906. However, FBI identification records and information obtained from Passport Office files, reveal that he was most likely born on January 21, 1900, at Salonika, Greece. Onassis was the subject of a security-type investigation by the FBI during 1943-1944 based on allegations that he had expressed sentiments inimical to the war efforts of the United States. This was at a time when Onassis had come to the United States from Argentina in connection with an attempt to sell two oil tankers to the War Shipping Administration. Our investigation at that time failed to disclose that Onassis was engaged in any activity inimical to the United States. However, in 1945 allegations were received that Onassis might have been engaged in trade with German and Italian firms under fictitious names. Allegations were also made after the war that Onassis had been engaged in smuggling tobacco into Argentina to avoid the high import duty. No confirmation of these allegations has been received.

Our files reveal that we conducted an extensive Fraud Against the Government investigation in 1954 regarding alleged violations by Onassis of the citizenship provision of the shipping laws which require that American flag vessels be owned by citizens of the United States. It was alleged that 17 vessels had been purchased by companies owned or controlled by Onassis by making false statements that these ships were being acquired by American interests. In December, 1955, Onassis pleaded six of these companies guilty in a civil action in the U. S. District Court, Washington, D. C., and agreed to pay the Government seven million dollars. Our files reveal that this matter has been satisfactorily settled by Onassis. In a separate action in the U. S. District Court, Washington, D. C., during December, 1955, a plea of guilty was accepted from Onassis on charges of criminal conspiracy to defraud and of making false statements to the Government. The court fined Onassis' companies a total of \$160,000, but took no individual action against Onassis.

(b1)



Jones to Bishop memo
RE: ARISTOTLE SOCRATES ONASSIS

[REDACTED] (b1)

In more recent years, our files reveal that Onassis has been the subject of a great deal of sensational publicity. He owns a luxurious yacht called the Christina IV, which he formerly kept in the harbor of Monte Carlo and on which he has entertained many prominent world figures. In 1959, Onassis was involved in a scandal which caused considerable publicity. It was alleged that an affair had developed between the opera singer, Maria Callas, and Onassis during a cruise on his yacht which resulted in the breakup of the marriage of Miss Callas and her husband.

In October, 1963, Onassis hosted Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy on a Mediterranean cruise in a party which also included Under Secretary of Commerce Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., and Princess Radziwill, a sister of Mrs. Kennedy's. (b1)

[REDACTED]

In May, 1968, an FBI source reported that Onassis is allegedly interested in "the possible rehabilitation" of the gambling permit for the Cat Cay Club in the Bahama Islands. This information came to source's attention while the Onassis yacht was tied up in the Miami, Florida, area for several weeks.

"The Washington Daily News," in its issue of October 22, 1968, carried a United Press International release which quoted Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis' mother, Mrs. Hugh Auchincloss, as saying that Aristotle and his bride would take up residence in New York "in about two weeks."

Attached is a copy of an FBI Identification Record, Number 3 892 148, which may pertain to Onassis.

FEDERAL 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.



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For your information: (b)(3) Title 28, United States Code,
Section 534 (b)(6)



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100-125834-20 ENCLOSURE

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FBI

Date: 11/15/68.

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (92-2813)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (92-4611)

SUBJECT: CRIMINAL INFLUENCE & ACTIVITY OF MEYER LANSKY
GROUP
AR.

[REDACTED]

(b)(7)(D) For the Bureau's additional information, the
is listed in Bureau files.

[REDACTED]

MCT-22 100-125134

[REDACTED] interests apparently
sold not to ONASSIS.

3-Bureau
1-New York

FPH:djm -
(5)

T. Bisfop

NOV 18 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
56 DEC 5 1968 in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 92-2813-1052

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION

12/4/68

Attached is a name check request from State Department (Visa Office) on Aristotle Socrates Onassis. Attached thereto is a letterhead memorandum summarizing information in Bureau files concerning Onassis. If approved, this name check request form and the letterhead memorandum should be forwarded to Liaison Section for delivery to State Department.

GIS

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET1

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☐ For your information: _____

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

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MAILED

DEC 10 1968

NAME CHECK

December 4, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ARISTOTLE SOCRATES ONASSIS
Born: September 21, 1900
Salonica, Greece

1 - Name Check
1 - Mr. Coakley

Reference is made to your name check request dated November 29, 1968. 4

Our files show that pertinent data regarding Onassis has been forwarded to your Department, attention Office of Security, previously. Refer specifically to memoranda dated January 3, 1955, and July 7, 1960. 4



Onassis was the subject of an extensive fraud investigation against the Government investigation conducted by the FBI in 1954, based on violations of United States shipping laws. Investigation disclosed that companies owned or controlled by Onassis had made false statements in purchasing 17 vessels from the United States Government. In December, 1955, Onassis pleaded six of these companies guilty in a civil action in the United States District Court, Washington, D. C., and agreed to pay the United States Government seven million dollars. According to your files, this matter has been satisfactorily settled by Onassis. 4

Original & 1 - State Department (via Liaison)

GDC:jlb (5)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This reply is result of FBI investigative files. To check arrest records, request must be submitted to FBI Identification Division. Fingerprints are necessary for positive check.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SEE NOTE PAGE TWO...

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

53 DEC 11 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Aristotle Socrates Onassis

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In a separate action in the United States District Court, Washington, D. C., in December, 1955, a plea of guilty was accepted from Onassis to charges of criminal conspiracy to defraud and making false statements to the Government. Companies under Onassis' control were fined a total of \$160,000 in this matter but no individual action was taken against Onassis. 4

[REDACTED]

(b1)

In 1959, Onassis was the subject of considerable international publicity concerning his relationship with Maria Callas, the opera singer. It was alleged that this relationship had resulted in the breakup of the marriage of Miss Callas and her husband. 4

[REDACTED]

NOTE: [REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATA X
CONFIDENTIAL X