

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1179478-1

Total Deleted Page(s) = 12
Page 155 ~ Referral/Consult;
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Page 157 ~ Referral/Consult;
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Page 159 ~ Referral/Consult;
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: April 24, 1951

Cul

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

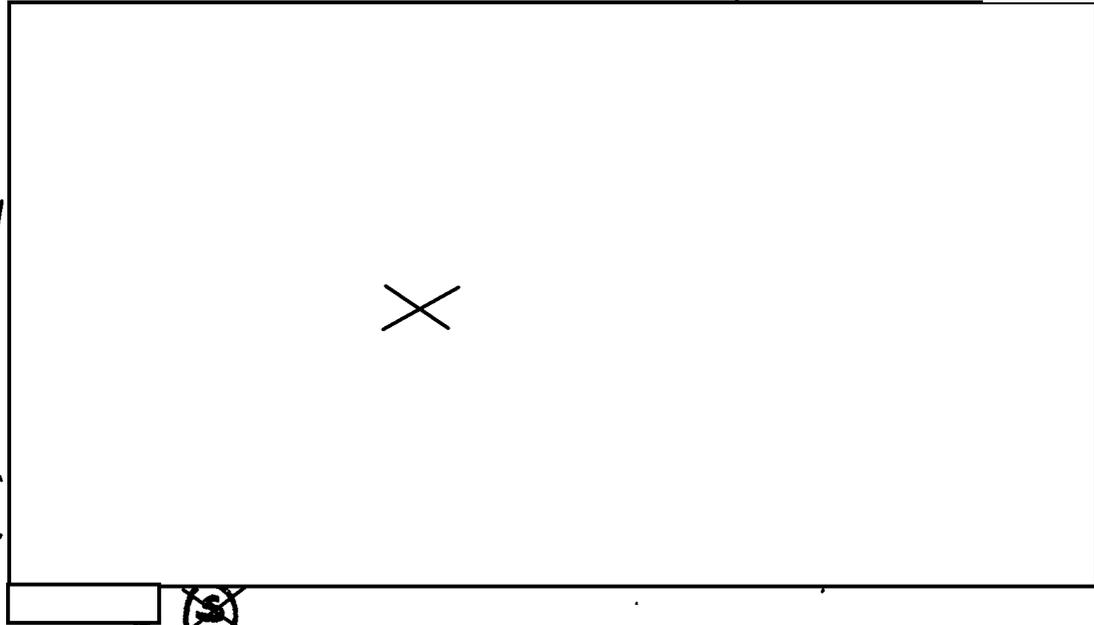
FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was PAGE,
(Pazh)
ESPIONAGE - R
(SOVME)

N.S.

Rebulet dated 3/1/51, entitled, "SOVME", ESPIONAGE - R.

Referral/Consult



This office is considering the possibility that PAGE is identical with LAUCHLIN CURRIE, the former Presidential Assistant to ROOSEVELT. Investigation to date also tends to indicate that PIK may be identical with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. It has previously been determined that SILVERMAN was employed by the Army Air Forces in Washington, D. C., in 1944, and was an extremely close associate and confidante of CURRIE'S. In addition, SIL-

FJD:mss
65-5810

SE-22

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cc: New York
Los Angeles
San Francisco
WFO (65-5812)

RECORDED - 11
INDEXED - 11

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6-25-51
EGV

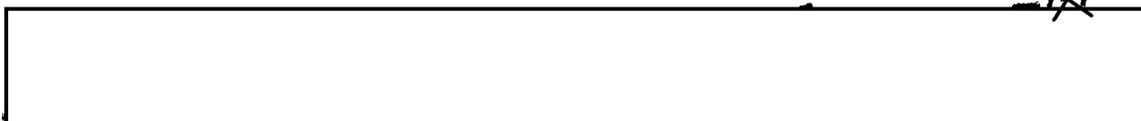
JUN 28 1951

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
Kisseloff-80251

SILVERMAN'S status as PIK would appear to be substantiated by the fact that TSEBER, Probationer in the Soviet Military Establishment, was employed in his agency, the War Department.

A review of CURRIE'S file here disclosed that in 1944, he was serving as the Deputy Administrator of the Foreign Economic Administration. MICHAEL GREENBERG, who was a source of information for ELIZABETH BENTLEY in her Espionage conspiracy, was also employed by the Foreign Economic Administration, at this time, as an Assistant to CURRIE. However, at this time, no indication has been found that GREENBERG and CURRIE were on strained relations in 1944. Referral/Consult

b7D



The New York Office is requested to contact ELIZABETH BENTLEY and to ascertain:

1. The identity of any individual that CURRIE was known to have been on strained relations with during the summer of 1944.
2. The extent of SILVERMAN'S influence over CURRIE, as understood by BENTLEY.
3. The identity of other individuals who were employed in the War Department or Air Force, and who were supplying SILVERMASTER with information, which in turn, was furnished her. Special efforts should be made to determine from her the identity of any close associate of SILVERMAN, or others involved in the Espionage conspiracy, which she operated, and who was employed in the Accounting Department of the War Department during 1944.
4. It should be determined if BENTLEY received any indication that ULLMAN intended to transfer to another government agency in Washington. The reasons for such a contemplated transfer should be ascertained and the identity of any of BENT-

WFO 65-5810

LEY'S other contacts who was considering making a similar transfer at that time, should also be determined.



Referral/Consult

~~SERVICE UNIT~~
~~SEARCH SLIP~~

4-22 a

Supervisor Vandover Room 1738

Subj: Hilda Dolores Burke

- Exact Spelling
- All References
- Subversive Ref.
- Main File
- Restricted to Locality of _____

Searchers
Initial SR
Date 6/19/51

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

44-1322-3071 p 70

65-58060-559

100-363653-1 p 4, 17

100-364246-1 p 12

100-364447-5

65-56402-368

65-56402-3388

Hilda Dolores Burke

65-60057-1

Mrs William Burke

65-60057-1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Kisseloff-80254

Initialed

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor Van Loon Room 1738

Subj: Burke, Hilda

- Exact Spelling
- All References
- Subversive Ref.
- Main File
- Restricted to Locality of _____

Searchers
Initial R
Date 6/19/51

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
121-701-10	7-10-10
100-363633-17	9-17-51
100-60057-1	1-1-51
100-58008	1-1-51
100-364246-1	10-1-51
100-363633-1	10-4-51
74-1333-3071	10-7-51
100-355777-A	10-10-51
Times 1 <u>2</u> 8/10/51	
<u>Mrs. Hilda Burke</u>	
<u>121-701</u>	
<u>A. D. Burke</u>	
<u>N.R.</u>	

~~X~~ Kisseloff-80255
Initialed

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor Van Loon Room 1738

Subj: Gilda Detrank

- Exact Spelling
- All References
- Subversive Ref.
- Main File
- Restricted to Locality of _____

Searchers
Initial SR
Date 6/19/51

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

<u>I 121-901</u>	<u>Part 1</u>
<u>74-1333-3071</u>	<u>to 90</u>
<u>100-364246</u>	<u>1 p 12</u>
<u>I 65-60059</u>	<u>- 1</u>
<u>I 65-56402</u>	<u>- 1 - 1206</u>
<u>65-56402</u>	<u>- 1 - 1206</u>
	<u>1289, 1313, 464 p</u>
	<u>127, 2379 p 156</u>
	<u>179, 621</u>
<u>I 65-58068</u>	<u>- 559</u>

SR

Kisseloff-80256
Initialed

SERVICE UNIT

4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Van Loan Room 1738

Subj: Gilda Dolores DeFrank

- Exact Spelling
- All References
- Subversive Ref.
- Main File
- Restricted to Locality of _____

Searchers
 Initial LS
 Date 6/19/51

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

<u>62-60527</u>	<u>-11912</u>
<u>121-701</u>	<u>1-1</u>
<u>62-80802</u>	<u>-209</u> on locate
<u>65-60057</u>	<u>-1</u>

G. D. DeFrank

N.R.

LS
 Kisseloff-80257
 Initialed

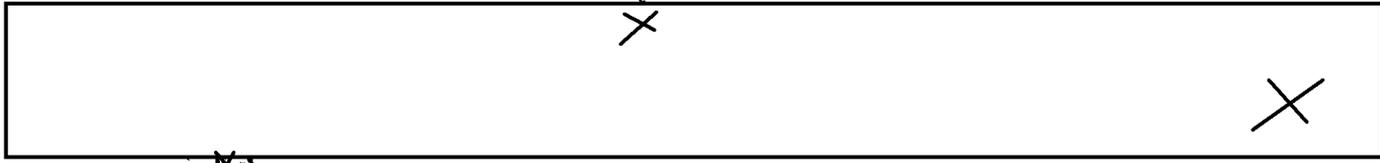
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.
Page, Pazh;
ESPIONAGE - R (SOVME)

DATE: June 15, 1951

16158

Rerep SA JESTER O. GALLAHER, at New York, dated 6/15/51.



Referral/Consult

Encls. (5)

LOG:AS
65-15701

RECORDED - 14
EX-92

65-15701-2
302

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED

JUN 27 1951

~~302-0095~~
~~to 004/101-0000/0000~~
~~0000-0000-0000~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

NY FILE NO. 65-15701

AS

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 6/15/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/5/51	REPORT MADE BY LESTER O. GALLAHER
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was. Page, Pazh			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R (SOVME)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: **ELIZABETH BENTLEY** interviewed 6/5/51 for information concerning **LAUHLIN CURRIE** in an effort to determine whether **CURRIE** is identical with unknown subject of instant case. She stated that **CURRIE** occupied a rather high position in **FEA** in the summer of 1944. She further stated that she was not aware of any contemplated transfer by **ULLMAN** to another Government Agency, but so far as she knew **ULLMAN** expected to return to the War Department following his release from the Army. She has no knowledge of any individual who was a member of Accounting Section of a Government Agency in Washington.

NO DISSEM. CONTAINS
b3

Heavily

~~3-21-2005~~
~~60309/over/10/16/56~~
~~3-21-2030~~

- RUC -

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-2013 BY 60329/over/10/16/56~~

DETAILS: **ELIZABETH BENTLEY** was interviewed by the writer and **SA ROBERT L. STEVENSON** on June 5, 1951, during which time she was questioned in an effort to determine whether or not **LAUHLIN CURRIE** might be identical with the unknown subject of this case. She was asked if she knew of anyone with whom **CURRIE** had been in strained relations during the summer of 1944. She said she could recall no such individual.

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While commenting on **CURRIE**, she stated that it was

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Donald Schacht</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		65-60180-2	RECORDED 10 INDEXED - 14
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 - Bureau 3 - Washington Field 1 - San Francisco 1 - Los Angeles 2 - New York 			

NY 65-15701

her recollection that during the summer of 1944 he had left the office of the president and was then in the Foreign Economics Administration. She believed CURRIE had a rather high position in the Foreign Economics Administration, having something to do with the War East.

In discussing the extent of influence over CURRIE by ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, she stated she knew that SILVERMAN and CURRIE were very good friends, but she did not know the degree of influence which SILVERMAN had on CURRIE.

Miss BENTLEY stated she did not know anyone at the War Department who was furnishing information directly to the SILVERMASTERS other than LUDWIG ULLMAN. She stated that one Major KADES at the War Department was unwittingly furnishing information to ULLMAN. She explained the circumstances of this by saying that ULLMAN had developed an acquaintanceship with KADES and they would exchange office gossip. In this manner, ULLMAN was able to acquire considerable information of value which he would pass on to the Russians through the apparatus.

Miss BENTLEY said she could recall none of her contacts who was connected with the Accounting Section of the War Department.

With regard to ULLMAN, Miss BENTLEY stated that it was her understanding that he was planning to return to the Treasury Department following his release from the Army, however, she does not remember any specific mention of a contemplated transfer by ULLMAN to another Government Agency during the time she was contacting him.

In this connection, she pointed out that her principal BILL had established a relationship with SILVERMASTER and she was not aware of everything that was transpiring with regard to the SILVERMASTER group. She also pointed out that confusion existed with regard to individuals such as LAUCHLIN, CURRIE, HARRY DEXTER WHITE and other more important Government officials who were connected with the espionage apparatus, inasmuch as efforts were being made to shorten the lines of communications between these people and the Russians, and to place them in direct contact with separate Russian principals. She stated she felt this had been accomplished in CURRIE'S case inasmuch as he had admitted in testimony before the House Committee on Un-American

NY 65-15701

Activities that he had dinner with ANATOLE GROMOV on a couple of occasions shortly after she had turned the SILVERMASTER group over to BILL.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

NY FILE NO. **65-15701**

AS

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 6/15/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/5/51	REPORT MADE BY LESTER O. GALLAHER
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was. Page, Pazh			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R (SOVIE)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ELIZABETH BENTLEY interviewed 6/5/51 for information concerning LAUCLIN CURRIE in an effort to determine whether CURRIE is identical with unknown subject of instant case. She stated that CURRIE occupied a rather high position in FEA in the summer of 1944. She further stated that she was not aware of any contemplated transfer by ULLMAN to another Government Agency, but so far as she knew ULLMAN expected to return to the War Department following his release from the Army. She has no knowledge of any individual who was a member of Accounting Section of a Government Agency in Washington.

DECLASSIFIED BY 60309/ RUC/ TRN/ LP/ AG
ON 3-21-2005

- RUC -

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~

DETAILS:

ELIZABETH BENTLEY was interviewed by the writer and SA ROBERT L. STEVENSON on June 5, 1951, during which time she was questioned in an effort to determine whether or not LAUCLIN CURRIE might be identical with the unknown subject of this case. She was asked if she knew of anyone with whom CURRIE had been in strained relations during the summer of 1944. She said she could recall no such individual.

While commenting on CURRIE, she stated that it was

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~~SECRET~~

INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 65-5810

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/27-30,31;8/ 1,2,6/51	REPORT MADE BY FRANCIS J. DUANE FJD:JMW
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was. Page, Pazh (SOVME)		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

NO DISSEMINATION -

Referral/Consult

CASE BASED

~~CONTAINS
TOP SECRET
INFORMATION~~

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DATE: 3-21-2005

~~CLASSIFICATION: TOP SECRET//SI//TK//NF//AF~~

~~DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(1) - 3-21-2020~~

G.I.R. BRENT'S PHOTO

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Curtley</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPY IN FILE		65-6000-3	RECORDED-44
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WFO 65-5810

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.:

Referral/Consult

Basis of Investigation

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

~~(S)~~

[Redacted]

X

[Redacted]

~~(S)~~

[Redacted]

[Redacted] (S)

Analysis of Data

[Redacted]

Farm Security Agency

CHARLES C. BARNARD, Budget Officer, Farmers Home Administration, Department of Agriculture, advised that the FHA had formerly been known as the Farm Security Agency. He also advised that the officers of the Farm Security Agency on July 1, 1944, were as follows:

Administrator - FRANK HANCOCK. According to BARNARD, Mr. HANCOCK had, prior to 1944, been a member of the United States Congress from North Carolina. He further advised that Mr. HANCOCK had succeeded C. B. BALDWIN in this position in April, 1944. Mr. BARNARD described Administrator HANCOCK as being extremely active in the management and operation of the Farm Security Agency.

Associate Administrator - ROBERT W. HUDGENS. According to BARNARD, HUDGENS had previously served in this capacity under the direction of C. B. BALDWIN. BARNARD stated that at the present time HUDGENS is with the Rockefeller Foundation in New York City.

Assistant Administrator - C. SCOTT NOBLE. This individual was appointed to the ~~ESA~~ by Mr. HANCOCK transferring from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Assistant Administrator - T. WILBURN KRUTCHER.

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Assistant Administrator - L. HOLLY HAUTER.

Assistant Administrator - PAUL J. DOYLE.

Mr. BARNARD advised that all of these individuals were appointed by Mr. HANCOCK. In addition he reported that there was, as of July 1, 1944, one Assistant Administrator's position which was vacant and was not filled until late in 1944.

Mr. BARNARD described the foregoing individuals as being the policy makers of the Farm Security Agency. In addition, he advised that the following comprised the clerical and administrative staff of the policy makers:

SYDNEY S. FAROBOW - Administrative Officer.

PHILIP M. EDGERTON,- Administrative Officer.

HELEN M. KADEL.-Junior Administrative Officer.

MILDRED ATKINS - Administrative Assistant.

LUCY R. CROFT,- Administrative Assistant.

L. NYLANDER - Administrative Assistant.

DOROTHY HONEYCOTT - Principal Clerk.

MILDRED V. KRIEG,- Clerk-Stenographer.

GILDA DeFRANK - Clerk-Stenographer.

FRANCES H. PICKETT - Clerk.

DOROTHY ROBBINS - Clerk-Stenographer.

BERKLEY NEWTON - Assistant-Clerk.

JAMES A. SQUIRE - Assistant-Clerk.

All of the foregoing individuals BARNARD advised comprised the entire staff of the FSA which was on duty in Washington, D. C., on July 1, 1944. He stated that the main body of the FSA

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had been transferred early in 1942 to Cincinnati, Ohio, and remained in Ohio until December of 1944.

Referral/Consult



With respect to CALVIN BENHAM BALDWIN who was identified as the Administrator of the FSA prior to HANCOCK, Mr. BARNARD advised that BALDWIN had served as the Administrator of the FSA from July 16, 1940, until April, 1944. BALDWIN's employment record at the Department of Agriculture disclosed, however, that he had ceased work in the FSA as Administrator during November, 1943, when he transferred to the Bureau of Economic Warfare. His transfer to the Bureau of Economic Warfare was not made effective until April, 1944. This individual is identical with the C. B. BALDWIN who has been associated with the Progressive Party as Secretary since January, 1947.

United States Treasury Department

The February, 1945, Congressional Directory corrected to February 2, 1945, identified the following individuals as being attached to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department:

Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury - JOHN W. PEHLE, 8804 Garfield Street, Bethesda, Maryland (Officer in Charge).

Office of Procurement, Director, - CLIFTON E. MACK.

Deputy Directors - A. J. WALSH, WILLIAM W. PARSONS.

Assistants to the Director - ROBERT LEFEVRE, S. A. SNYDER, N. F. HARRIMAN, JOHN B. McNAMARA.

~~X~~

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Office of Surplus Property:

Director - Vacant.

Deputy Directors - F. R. ATCHESON, RUSSELL C. DUNCAN, ALBERT W. FREY.

The following individuals were listed as being among those under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury:

Special Assistant to the Secretary - HENRIETTA S. KLOTZ.

Assistant Secretary in Charge of Monetary Research and Foreign Funds Control - HARRY D. ~~WHITE~~ (WHITE was among those named by BENTLEY as being a source of information for her Soviet espionage apparatus).

Assistant to the Secretary - JOSIAH E. DUBOIS, JR.

The following were listed as being officials in this Division under the direct supervision of WHITE:

Director of Monetary Research - Vacant.

Assistant Directors - HAROLD ~~GLASSER~~, WILLIAM H. ~~TAYLOR~~, EDWARD M. BURNSTEIN, NORMAN T. NESS.

Foreign Funds Control Directors - ORVIS A. SCHMIDT, JACK BENNETT, RELLA R. SHWARTZ, ROBERT R. EVANS.

The January 1, 1945, report of the Secretary of the Treasury made to the Congress disclosed that the Surplus War Property Administration was established under Executive Order 9425 on February 19, 1944. It was further reported that this order designated the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department as the disposal agency for surplus war property in the consumer goods category. It was mentioned in this report that during the last few months of the fiscal year the initial steps were taken to build up the Procurement Division to assume its additional responsibility.

Personnel files, Treasury Department, disclosed that the position, Director, Monetary Research, remained vacant after WHITE

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was promoted to the position of Assistant to the Secretary. On February 16, 1945, VIRGINIUS FRANK COE was appointed Director of the Monetary Research Division. His file at the Treasury Department showed that he transferred to this post on February 16, 1945, from the position of Assistant Director, Office of Economic Program, Foreign Economic Administration. In his application for the position as Director of Monetary Research which was filed with the Treasury Department on February 14, 1945, COE listed the following as references:

100-364447-5
copy of file sent
to TREAS. from
FEA on 7/2/44
and was named
Dir. of Monetary
Research on 2/16/46
EVR

~~JACOB VINER~~, University of Chicago.

~~HARRY DEXTER WHITE~~, ~~LAUCHLIN CURRIE~~, FEA.

~~PAUL McNUTT~~, FSA.

~~MILO PERKINS~~, 723 15th Street, N.W., former Bureau of Economic Warfare executive and then in private business.

Inasmuch as it has been determined that COE was not employed in the Treasury Department in 1944, he is consequently eliminated from consideration as this subject.

Confidential Informant T-2, whose reliability is not known to this office, but who was employed in a position of trust in the Treasury Department during 1944 and 1945, advised that he had been assigned to the Procurement Division of the Department during the Spring of 1945. The informant said that at that time he became casually acquainted with SILVERMASTER in a professional manner. The informant was unable to recall the organizational structure of the Procurement Division, but did know that in 1945 Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, JOHN PEHLE, had prevailed upon ~~A. U. FOX~~, who had formerly been the Director of the Foreign Funds Control Unit of the Treasury Department, to accept the post of Director of the Surplus Property Office, which post had been vacant until FOX was appointed. According to this informant, FOX returned to the Treasury Department during the Spring of 1945, and at that time SILVERMASTER came under the general supervision of FOX. This informant said that FOX, however, resigned his post late in 1945 or early in 1946 after the Office of Surplus Property was transferred to the Commerce Department. This informant said that FOX's resignation was prompted because he did not care to work with HENRY A. WALLACE then Secretary of Commerce because of personal differences.

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This informant was also aware that SILVERMASTER was acquainted with V. FRANK COE who he said rejoined the Treasury Department early in 1945 as Director of the Monetary Research Division. This informant stated that during 1945 he learned from a source that he could not now recall that SILVERMASTER was trying to secure a position in the Monetary Research Division for himself. The informant advised, however, that it was well known in the Monetary Research Division that COE rarely accepted telephone calls from SILVERMASTER who frequently endeavored to telephonically communicate with COE. This informant also learned that COE as a matter of practice did not return SILVERMASTER's calls while at work. The informant was unable to furnish any additional information relating to this particular matter and was not aware of COE's reasons for declining to return SILVERMASTER's calls. T-2 pointed out that on the other hand SILVERMAN in 1945 frequently came to the Treasury Department in regard to his duties with the War Refugee Board, which was located in the Treasury Department. T-2 advised that SILVERMAN very frequently called upon COE and was always cordially received by COE. This informant was unable to identify anyone in the Treasury Department with whom SILVERMAN was in strained relations during 1945. T-2 did identify HAROLD GLASSER, LUDWIG ULLMAN and LAUHLIN CURRIE as close friends of COE. This informant was also aware that SILVERMAN was also friendly with these individuals except GLASSER. The informant stated that he did not know what the relationship was between GLASSER and SILVERMAN.

With respect to the War Refugee Board, the February, 1945, edition of the Congressional Directory listed as its members EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR., HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR., and HENRY L. STIMPSON; Executive Director, Brigadier General WILLIAM O'DWYER.

T-2 advised that one FLORENCE O. WAGNER, an attorney assigned to the Treasury Department, was actually the operating arm of the War Refugee Board. T-2 mentioned that in this capacity she frequently came in contact with SILVERMAN. At the present time this informant related that WAGNER is associated with COE at the International Bank. During 1944 and 1945, T-2 identified one HELEN DOGHERTY as WAGNER's secretary.

GILDA DeFRANK BURKE, 6903 Colesville Road, University Park, Maryland, advised that she had been employed as the

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secretary to SILVERMASTER at the Farm Security Agency in 1944 and until SILVERMASTER transferred to the Treasury Department in July, 1944. Mrs. BURKE advised that on September 11, 1944, she also transferred to SILVERMASTER's office in the Treasury Department at SILVERMASTER's request. Mrs. BURKE was also acquainted with SILVERMAN and was aware that he was friendly with SILVERMASTER in 1944. She advised, however, that she never learned that SILVERMAN was considering transferring from the Air Force to the Treasury Department. Mrs. BURKE was unable to identify any Treasury Department officials who were in strained relations with SILVERMAN. She did state that SILVERMASTER, while attached to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, was under the direct supervision of ALBERT W. FREY, Deputy Director in the Office of Surplus Property, and under the general direction of A. U. FOX. She was not aware if SILVERMAN was acquainted with either of these individuals nor could she identify the individual who preceded FOX as Director of the Office of Surplus Property.

It will be recalled that HENRIETTA S. KLOTZ was identified as the Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury. Confidential Informant T-2, previously identified, advised that KLOTZ exerted considerable influence throughout the Treasury Department. This informant was not aware of the relationship between KLOTZ and SILVERMAN.

Personnel files at the Treasury Department disclosed that KLOTZ was appointed a Special Assistant to the Secretary of Treasury on December 16, 1933, and continued in that position until January 5, 1946, when she left to accept a position as the Administrative Assistant to HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. She had previously been employed in Washington, D. C., by the Farm Credit Administration. Her husband, HERMAN KLOTZ, was appointed to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department as a Procurement Planning Officer on October 16, 1939. On July 1, 1943, he was promoted to the position of Principal Procurement Officer and subsequently was given the title of Assistant Chief. He resigned his position on August 21, 1944, to enter business for himself.

Investigation by the FBI in Washington and New York during 1946 disclosed that SILVERMASTER and HENRIETTA KLOTZ were well acquainted.

- P E N D I N G -

WFO 65-5810

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Copies of this report have been furnished to the Los Angeles and San Francisco offices in accordance with Bureau instructions.

INFORMANTS

Referral/Consult

T-1:

[Redacted]

~~(X)~~

T-2:

[Redacted]

who requested that her identity be protected, inasmuch as [Redacted]

b7D

[Redacted]

LEADS

THE NEW YORK OFFICE:

[Redacted]

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK:

Will report results of interview conducted with ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY as requested in Bureau letter dated June 25, 1951.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.:

Will ascertain the administrative structure of the Surplus Property Division, Treasury Department, as it existed in 1944 from JOHN PEHLE. Will also ascertain if PEHLE was acquainted with SILVERMAN, and if so, if he was aware of the identity of any individuals who were in strained relations with SILVERMAN during 1944.

Will interview HELEN DOGHERTY in an effort to identify individuals with whom SILVERMAN was in strained relations.

Will identify and interview PAUL McDONALD who requested SILVERMASTER's transfer to the Treasury Department.

Re-sub 8

~~X~~

WFO 65-5810

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Will ascertain relationship between JOSIAH DUBOIS, HENRIETTA KLOTZ, HERMAN KLOTZ and SILVERMAN as it existed in August, 1944.

REFERENCES: Washington Field letter to Bureau April 24, 1951.
Report of Special Agent LESTER O. GALLAHER dated June 15, 1951, at New York.
Bureau letter June 25, 1951.

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 65-5810

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/27-30, 31; 8/1, 2, 6/51	REPORT MADE BY FRANCIS J. DUANE FJD:JMW
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was. Page, Pazh (SOVME)		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Referral/Consult

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~~DATE: 3-21-2005
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DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(1) 3-21-2010~~

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Date 2-6-88

Classification of Mail:

- Unclassified
- Confidential
- Secret
- ~~Top Secret*~~
- SCI*

Mail Category:

- Letter X Airtel _____
- LHM _____ Memo _____
- Report _____ Other _____
- Teletype _____

FD-501 Number 89-1482

FD-502 Number _____

Subject Page

Date of Mail 8/20/51

Description of Material 60: New York
(include identity of originating office or agency)

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- _____
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- TS/SCICO, FBIHQ, 62-116065
- Field Office Manager — 65-60180-✓
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 DATE 3-21-2005
 BY 60309/AUCTION/LP/AG
 DATE 3-21-2030

205

PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGE-OUT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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Kisseloff-80275

Date 2/6/88

Classification of Mail:

- Unclassified
- Confidential
- Secret
- Top Secret*
- SCI*

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- | | | | |
|----------|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|
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| LHM | _____ | Memo | _____ |
| Report | _____ | Other | _____ |
| Teletype | _____ | | |

FD-501 Number _____ FD-502 Number _____

Subject Page

Date of Mail 6/25/51

Description of Material Letter: oo: FBIHQ
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- TS/SCICO, FBIHQ, 62-116065
- Field Office Manager — 65-60180-
File and Serial number

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265

~~SECRET~~
PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGE-OUT

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
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~~SECRET~~

SAC, Washington Field

September 10, 1951

Director, FBI

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa.,
Page
(SOVME)
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 3-21-2005
CLASSIFIED BY 60302/STN/PLA/4
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(1) 3-21-2000

Rebulet dated June 25, 1951, entitled "Soume; Espionage - R," setting forth the possibility that Virginus Frank Coe may be identical with Page.

Reference is also made to the report of Special Agent Francis J. Duane dated at Washington, D. C., August 24, 1951, entitled "Unknown Subject, wa., Page; Espionage - R," in which Coe was eliminated as a suspect for Page because of a review of the personnel files, Treasury Department, which reflected that Coe transferred from the Foreign Economics Administration to the Treasury Department as Director of Monetary Research on February 16, 1945, whereas Page is indicated to have been in the employ of the Treasury Department as of August, 1944.

In this connection, attention is invited to the report of SA Robert E. Leonard, Washington, D. C., October 11, 1949, entitled "Virginus Frank Coe, was; Security Matter - C," which sets forth that the files of the Civil Service Commission and the personnel records of the Treasury Department reflect that on July 22, 1944, Coe transferred from the Foreign Economics Administration to the Treasury Department as Special Assistant to the Executive Director, and that on February 16, 1946, he was named Director of the Monetary Research Division. You should immediately resolve this discrepancy as to the date of Coe's employment in the Treasury Department, as it is of vital importance in analyzing Coe as a suspect. It is believed that if Coe was employed by the Treasury Department in July, 1944, as indicated in the report of SA Leonard, he would at this time present the most logical candidate for Page.

WFO
Sel 6

to

Refrep indicates that investigative attention has been given to the identification of ranking personnel of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department in which

RECORDED - 115
EX-78
SEP 12 1951
65-60180-4

65-60180
cc: New York
San Francisco
Los Angeles

F213

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COMM-FBI
SEP 10 1951
MAILED 19

~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-80677

- Olson
- add
- legg
- Lavin
- Mohols
- neen
- rooy
- arbo
- simont
- bur
- le. Room
- ase
- idy

~~SECRET~~

Referral/Consult

Silvermaster was employed. It is believed that the

~~(S)~~

[Redacted]

~~(S)~~

~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-80278

~~SECRET~~

SAC, Washington Field (65-5810)

October 5, 1951

Director, FBI

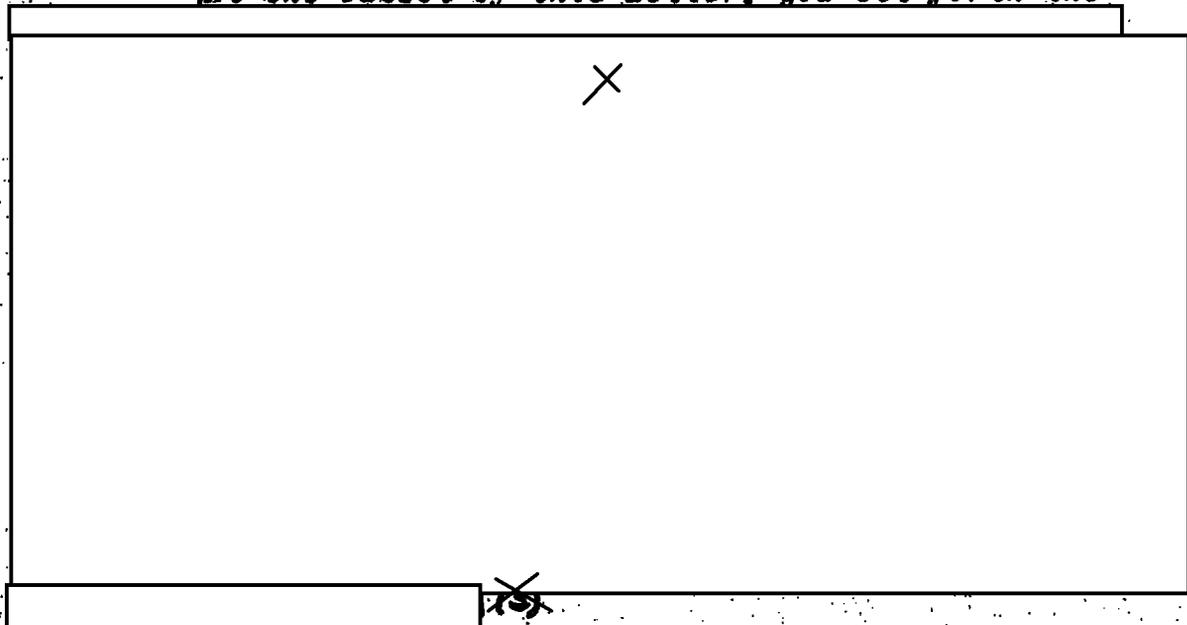
~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa,
Page
(Source)
ESPIONAGE - R

Reurlet 9-14-51 submitting an analysis tending to show that Harold Glasser may be identical with Unsub Page and advising that your office will concentrate on Glasser as a suspect for this subject.

Referral/Consult

At the outset of this letter, you set forth the



Your analysis excludes Virginius Frank Coe as a suspect for Page, pointing out that he was appointed to the position of Director of the Monetary Research Division in February, 1945, and that "Coe was an official of the Foreign Economic Administration" at the time in question, i.e., 8-31-44. Bulet of 9-10-51, which, it is again noted, crossed in the mail with reflet, points out that, according to the report of SA Robert E. Leonard, Washington, D. C., dated 10-11-49 and entitled "Virginius Frank Coe, was; Security Matter - C," Coe

65-60180 - 5
cc: New York (65-15704)
San Francisco
Los Angeles

COMM - FBI
OCT 5 1951
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DATE: 3-21-2005
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X23(1) - 3-21-2030

- Tolson
- Ladd
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Harbo
- Alden
- Belmont
- Laughlin
- Mohr
- Tele. Room
- Nease
- Gandy

EJVL:mpm

~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-80279

53 OCT 10 1951

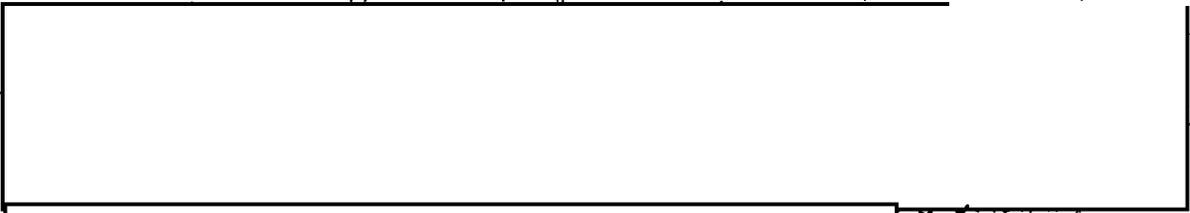
~~SECRET~~

transferred from the FEA to the Treasury Department as Special Assistant to the Executive Director on July 22, 1944. The Bureau feels that if this information is accurate, Coe, as Special Assistant to the Executive Director of the Treasury Department, would much more closely fit the description of "virtual master" of Silvermaster's "establishment" - the Treasury Department - than would an assistant director of some division other than the Procurement Division in which Silvermaster was employed.

b7D

In view of the foregoing, the Bureau does not desire that you concentrate exclusively on Glasser as a suspect for Page. It is desired that you immediately ascertain whether Coe did become Special Assistant to the Executive Director of the Treasury Department on July 22, 1944, as requested in Bulet of 9-10-51.

Referral/Consult



It is requested that you continue to give this matter close attention and careful analysis.

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Cust
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, WFO
SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT; wa.
PAGE (SOVME)
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bufile 65-60180)

DATE: September 11, 1951

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Alden	.....
Mr. Belmont	.....
Mr. Laughlin	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Tele. Room	.....

Rerep SA FRANCIS J. DUANE, dated August 24, 1951, at Washington, D. C. in this matter.

[Redacted]

[Redacted] Referral/Consult

(1) [Redacted]

(2) [Redacted]

(3) [Redacted]

ADHERE
WFO

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*cc NY, LA, SF
EJVL 10-5-51*
DATE: 3-21-2005
CLASSIFIED BY: 60091 AUC/HJK/UP/AG
DECLASSIFY ON: 25XCS (1) 3-27-2030

FJD:BJG
65-5810
cc - New York (65-15701)
San Francisco
Los Angeles
WFO 65-5935
101-496
65-5812

RECORDED - 102 *65-60180-5*
INDEXED - 102 SEP 17 1951
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[Signature]

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Kisseloff-80281

WFO 65-5810

GLASSER was born November 14, 1905 at Chicago, Illinois. He was appointed an Economic Analyst in the Division of Research and Statistics at the Treasury Department on November 23, 1936 by ~~HARRY DEXTER WHITE~~ after having been recommended to WHITE by V. FRANK COE. GLASSER, WHITE, and COE have all been identified by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, the confessed Soviet espionage courier, as having been involved in an espionage conspiracy which was operating in the United States Government during the early 1940's.

On June 1, 1938, GLASSER transferred to the Division of Monetary Research as a Principal Economic Analyst. On May 1, 1944, he was designated an Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division under the immediate direction of WHITE. On August 22, 1946, GLASSER was appointed Director of this division succeeding V. FRANK COE, who had been appointed Director in February of 1945. On December 31, 1947, GLASSER resigned his position from the Treasury Department. Information available to this office indicates that GLASSER is currently residing at 52 Colgate Road, Great Neck, New York and is employed as the Acting Director, Institute on Overseas Studies, Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc., 165 West 46th Street, New York City.

During his employment with the Treasury Department, GLASSER was either absent from the United States on Treasury Department business or on loan to another Government agency during the following periods:

July, 1940 to May, 1942, Advisor to the Minister of Finance at Ecuador.

February, 1943 to September, 1943 at North Africa as Treasury Department Advisor on North(American)Affairs.

February, 1944 to June 2, 1944, Treasury Department Representative assigned to the Mediterranean area.

Referral/Consult

November 30, 1942 to January 10, 1943, on loan to War Production Board at Washington, D. C.

WFO 65-5810

PAGE has been identified as the virtual master of SILVERMASTER's establishment. At this time, SILVERMASTER was employed in the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. Although GLASSER had no official connection with this particular division, a liberal interpretation of this phraseology would qualify GLASSER as PAGE in this respect as he was then the First Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division under WHITE. At this time, WHITE was the Director of the Monetary Research Division and was also an Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury. WHITE had general supervision of all matters, with which the Treasury Department has to deal, having a bearing on foreign relations and was also in charge of the supervision of matters relating to the management and operation of the Treasury Department's Stabilization Fund. In view of the other responsibilities assigned to WHITE at this time, it is apparent that GLASSER could have been regarded as being the virtual head of the Monetary Research Division.

It was mentioned that PAGE would be against accepting SILVERMAN because PAGE and SILVERMAN were not on friendly terms. With respect to the degree of the strain in their relations, it will be noted that on October 14, 1944 information received indicates that PAGE and SILVERMAN had been in contact with each other and were at least on speaking terms. Consequently, it would appear that the friction between PAGE and SILVERMAN was not intense and was of a temporary nature.

Referral/Consult

WFO 65-5810

The suggestion of SILVERMASTER to have PIK influence PAGE "indicates" that SILVERMASTER either was not well acquainted with PAGE or could not influence or control PAGE in this regard. This information also indicates that HARRY WHITE, then a ranking Treasury Department official, was in a position similar to SILVERMASTER with respect to PAGE. It does not appear consistent for SILVERMASTER to utilize a person such as PIK to influence PAGE in view of PAGE's position in the Treasury Department unless, of course, special reasons existed which would preclude a contact of PAGE by SILVERMASTER or WHITE. This data would also indicate that PAGE was not in the SILVERMASTER espionage group, as identified by BENTLEY, but instead was serving the Soviets in another apparatus.

BENTLEY had identified GLASSER as a member of the VICTOR PERLO espionage group. When interviewed by this office during April and May, 1947, GLASSER advised that his relationship with SILVERMASTER had not been cordial since 1939. He explained this by stating that he felt SILVERMASTER was the cause for WHITE's breaking off his friendship with GLASSER. He attributed his break in this friendship with WHITE with his failure to acquaint WHITE with the fact that he had been married on two occasions. GLASSER said that he made this disclosure in WHITE's presence while visiting at SILVERMASTER's home. After this incident, GLASSER said that WHITE "soured on him," and GLASSER believed that WHITE had even sent him to South America to be rid of him. After 1940, GLASSER said that his contacts with WHITE were purely professional; and he added that after that time, he had never invited SILVERMASTER to visit at his home.

The above appears to be a most reasonable explanation for SILVERMASTER's failure to intercede with PAGE (GLASSER?) or to arrange for WHITE to influence PAGE. To bolster the necessity of using influence to force GLASSER to act in a desired manner, it has been observed that when interviewed by this office, GLASSER stated that he had opposed the appointment of VICTOR PERLO to the Treasury Department in 1945. This action by GLASSER appears to be highly irregular in view of the information furnished by BENTLEY,

which alleges that GLASSER had been associated with PERLO in the same espionage apparatus in 1944. It would seem, in view of the relationship between GLASSER and PERLO as co-conspirators in the same espionage apparatus, that GLASSER would not place any obstacles in PERLO's way when PERLO made application for a position in the Treasury Department.

During the fall of 1945, a reliable informant advised that MARY JAN KEENEY, a known Communist and suspected espionage agent, requested ABELAN ROSENBERG, who has also been identified by BENILEY as a Soviet agent, to inquire of GLASSER if KEENEY could secure a position in the Treasury Department. This informant advised that before ROSENBERG had an opportunity to make this inquiry, KEENEY herself asked GLASSER and was informed that his division in the Treasury Department was not hiring any additional personnel. This failure to assist KEENEY, despite their common belief in Communism and their mutual friendship for ROSENBERG, tended to show that GLASSER could not be depended upon to aid those who shared his political beliefs and also appeared to indicate the necessity of influencing or bringing pressure to bear on GLASSER to have him act in a desired manner.

It will be recalled that on August 31, 1944, concern was evinced over placing persons in SILVERMASTER's establishment. This material suggests that this concern was prompted by the number of Soviet agents in the Monetary Research Division. BENILEY has identified WHITE, WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, HAROLD GLASSER, and LUDWIG ULLMAN as Soviet agents, and all of these individuals were associated with this division during the pertinent period, with the exception of ULLMAN, who was on military leave. This data further suggests that PAGE, the virtual head of ROBERT's establishment, was actually in the Monetary Research Division. To place a fourth Soviet agent in the Monetary Research Division would, under no conditions, appear to be either expedient or advisable.

The purpose of the information made available to Moscow on August 31, 1944 is mystifying in that SILVERMASTER advised that SILVERMAN had proposed to resign his position and to secure employment in SILVERMASTER's agency. SILVERMAN had excellent contacts in Washington, D.C., especially LAUCHLIN CURRIE and V. FRANK COE and HARRY WHITE and could have secured local employment without aid from SILVERMASTER. This would seem to indicate that SILVERMASTER had proposed placing SILVERMAN in the Treasury Department without discussing his plan with SILVERMAN.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO 65-5810

Concerning PIK, this individual may possibly be identical with V. FRANK COE. At this time (August 31, 1944) COE was an official in the Foreign Economic Administration. During February, 1945, COE succeeded WHITE as Director of the Monetary Research Division. This tentative identification of PIK is based on the following factors which show that GLASSER would be subject to influence from COE:

- (1) COE and GLASSER attended the University of Chicago together in 1925.
- (2) Both were employed at the Labor Bureau of the Midwest in Chicago.
- (3) COE was employed at the Brookings Institute in Washington, D. C. in 1933 and 1934. GLASSER was employed at this institute in 1932.
- (4) COE was instrumental in securing employment for GLASSER in the Treasury Department in 1936.
- (5) When COE resigned his position as Director of the Monetary Research Division in June, 1946, he recommended that GLASSER be appointed to succeed him.

Another potential suspect for PIK would be LAUCHLIN CURRIE. During December of 1943, CURRIE formally requested the Secretary of Treasury MORGENTHAU to release GLASSER for work in the FEA. GLASSER's Treasury Department file did not indicate what transpired after this request had been received, but his employment record does not indicate that GLASSER was released for this employment. At this time, both CURRIE and COE were employed at the FEA, and it is not yet known if COE had interceded with CURRIE in an effort to secure the services of GLASSER. Investigation of GLASSER has, however, failed to develop any information showing a close relationship between GLASSER and CURRIE.

Referral/Consult

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60180)

DATE: October 23, 1951

RAH

FROM : SAC, WFO

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: UNSUB, wa, Page
(SOVME)
ESPIONAGE - R

*11/26/51
Form 0-1 to WFO - ER
RAH submitted 11/16/51 - ER*

Rebulet October 5, 1951.

Personnel files, Treasury Department, disclose that VIRGINIUS FRANK COE was appointed Director, Monetary Research Division, Treasury Department, on February 16, 1945, transferring from the Foreign Economic Administration on that date. He succeeded HARRY DEXTER WHITE in this position at the Treasury Department.

Corrected pages of the report of SA R. E. LEONARD dated October 11, 1949, at Washington, D. C., in the matter entitled "VIRGINIUS FRANK COE, was, SECURITY MATTER - C," have been submitted to the Bureau and other offices which had received copies of this report.

DECLASSIFIED BY 60309/AUC/TOM/10/1/96
ON 3-21-2005

DATE: 3-21-2005

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65-60180-6

OCT 24 1951

INDEXED - 32

EX - 15

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60180)
FROM : SAC, WFO (65-5810)
SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa,
(PAGE, Pazh,
(SOVME)
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: November

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

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Rerep of Special Agent FRANCIS J. DUANE dated November 16, 1951, at Washington, D. C.



~~NAME 3-21-5005~~

~~60209/aucl/Tony/le/AS~~

FJD:HG ~~DECLASSIFIED ON: 03-04-1~~ ~~3-21-2030~~

Referral/Consult

CC: New York
Los Angeles
San Francisco

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7 DEC 3 1951

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Kisseloff-80288

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(1-10-49)

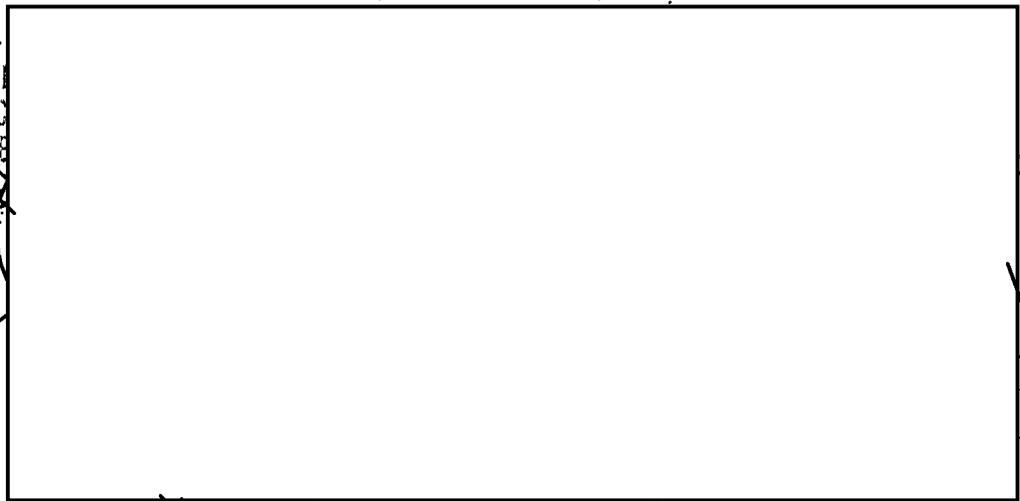
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D.C.	DATE WHEN MADE 9/5-7, 11, 13, 17, 18, 27; 10/10, 16, 17, 22/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY FRANCIS J. DUANE FJD:HG
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa Page, Pazh, (SOVME)		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R (103) Referral/Consult	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:



HAROLD GLASSER who has been identified by **ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY** as a Soviet Espionage Agent, was, during the summer of 1944, serving as Assistant Director, Monetary Research Division of the Treasury Department. He is considered a suspect for PAGE inasmuch as available information indicates that he was not under the influence and control of SILVERMASTER or Soviet Agent, HARRY DEXTER WHITE. SILVERMASTER, although placed in the Treasury Department himself through WHITE, was unable to use WHITE or himself in placing SILVERMAN in the Treasury Department. Information obtained from GLASSER in 1947 indicates that he has not been on extremely friendly terms with WHITE or SILVERMASTER since the late 1930's. Concern over placing SILVERMAN in a section of the Treasury Department tends to indicate that this section was the Monetary Research Division which included Soviet

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *[Signature]*
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 - 1 - San Francisco (Info)
 - 4 - Washington Field (65-5810) (1-65-5935)

NOV 16 1951
512
STAT/STOPE

RECORDED - 31
INDEXED - 31
EX-25

~~SECRET~~

Agents WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR, WHITE and GLASSER and had formerly included WILLIAM L. ULLMAN and V. FRANK COE all of whom have been identified as Soviet Agents by BENTLEY.

- P -

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Referral/Consult

BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

b7D

[Redacted block with 'X' mark]

[Redacted block with two 'X' marks]

[Redacted block with 'X' mark]

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~



ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION RESPECTING PAGE

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, a confessed Soviet Espionage agent who operated in Washington, D. C. and New York City during the early 1940's, has identified NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER as a group leader of a Soviet Inspired Espionage Group which operated in Washington, D. C. throughout 1944. Personnel files, United States Department of Agriculture, disclosed that on April 12, 1944, SILVERMASTER was employed as Director of the Labor Division in the Farm Security Administration (FSA) of this Department. On April 12, 1944, ROBERT B. GILMAN, Assistant Chief, Division of Classifications, Department of Agriculture, directed a letter to VIRGIL L. COUCH, Chief Personnel Officer, Farm Security Administration, Cincinnati, Ohio, pointing out that on or about December 10, 1943, it had been agreed to abolish the position held by SILVERMASTER as his duties were transferred to the Office of Labor in the Department of Agriculture. GILMAN requested advice as to whether SILVERMASTER's position had been abolished noting that the Civil Service Commission had recently made inquiry to ascertain the status of this position. In response to this inquiry, COUCH informed GILMAN by letter dated April 19, 1944, that SILVERMASTER, along with two other professional employees, were preparing the comprehensive report of the completed activities and programs of the FSA in connection with the problems of Farm Labor. It was stated that these reports would be compiled within two months and thereafter the position held by SILVERMASTER would be vacated and abolished.

At this time (April, 1944), SILVERMASTER was employed at Washington, D. C. under the supervision of R. W. HUDGENS, Associate Administrator; and FRANK HANCOCK, Administrator, FSA.

SILVERMASTER's file revealed that on June 23, 1944, FSA Administrator HANCOCK, directed a letter to H. D. WHITE, Assistant to the Secretary, Treasury Department, and referred to WHITE's letter of June 16, 1944, which requested the detail of SILVERMASTER to the United Nations Monetary and Finance Conference as one of the Technical Secretaries to the United States Delegation. This file did not contain WHITE's letter but in HANCOCK's letter it was mentioned that he, HANCOCK, was agreeable to this assignment of SILVERMASTER. HANCOCK also stated that he understood that this assignment would begin July 1, 1944, and would last for two or three weeks and further that SILVERMASTER's transportation and other expenses would be paid from the conference funds. His file also indicated that this conference was held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire.

~~SECRET~~

SILVERMASTER's file also contained a letter dated August 5, 1944, from HANCOCK to PAUL McDONALD, Acting Administrative Assistant, to the Secretary, Treasury Department, which referred to McDONALD'S letter of July 21, 1944. In the letter of July 21, 1944, reference was made to a prior telephone conversation with the Honorable CLAUDE R. WICKARD, Secretary of Agriculture in which the transfer of SILVERMASTER to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department had been requested and granted. HANCOCK, in his letter of August 5, 1944, stated that this transfer of SILVERMASTER to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department was agreeable with the FSA and that SILVERMASTER would be placed on a reimbursable detail with the Treasury Department beginning June 17, 1944, and would continue until the transfer was effected.

On October 17, 1944, ERNEST L. OLRICH, Administrative Assistant to the Secretary, Treasury Department, advised WICKARD that SILVERMASTER'S services were still needed by the Treasury Department for the purpose of assisting in the work of the surplus property program and he asked that SILVERMASTER'S detail to the Department be extended for another sixty days. In reply to this request, HANCOCK agreed and noted that SILVERMASTER'S detail was extended from October 17, 1944, until January 16, 1945.

SILVERMASTER'S file disclosed that on December 29, 1944, he was formally transferred to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. His file contained a notation that this transfer which had actually been made on July 17, 1944, had been "held up" in the Civil Service Commission.

Personnel files of the Treasury Department disclosed that an investigation of SILVERMASTER was conducted by that Department in February of 1945 in conjunction with his employment as an Economist in the Procurement Division. This investigation developed no data reflecting unfavorably upon his character and reputation. This investigation, however, was not concerned with his loyalty and it was pointed out that this particular qualification had been determined through an investigation by the Civil Service Commission and by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In an interview with SILVERMASTER made by the Treasury Department, he reported that he had been employed by the FSA until June 30, 1944, when he was detailed to a meeting of the International Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire. SILVERMASTER advised that because of an asthma attack which occurred while at Bretton Woods, he returned to the FSA on July 10, 1944. This file indicated that on July 17, 1944, he was detailed to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department and remained there continuously after July 17, 1944.

Personnel files, General Services Administration, disclosed that on May 4, 1944, SILVERMASTER executed an application for a position

with the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. SILVERMASTER identified R. W. HUDGENS, who he also listed as a reference, as his immediate superior during the period from June, 1940, until May, 1944, while he was employed by the FSA, United States Department of Agriculture. SILVERMASTER continued to be employed in the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department which later became known as the War Assets Administration until November 30, 1946, when he voluntarily resigned because he was unwilling to accept a demotion.

Records of the Compliance Division, GSA, which contained data concerning War Assets Administration employees contained no material pertinent to this particular investigation.

Referral/Consult

The foregoing data indicates that NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER severed his association with the FSA on July 17, 1944, and thereafter was employed at the United States Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. and assigned to the Procurement Division. [REDACTED]

X

With respect to the data indicating that SILVERMAN proposed to resign his position in the Materiel Section of the United States Army Air Force because of the possibility that he would be transferred away from Washington, D. C. SILVERMAN scouted the possibility of securing employment in the Treasury Department through SILVERMASTER. In accomplishing this objective SILVERMASTER hoped to be able to influence PAGE through the intercession of MGB agent PIK who is thus far unidentified.

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY has identified SILVERMAN as being involved in a Soviet Espionage parallel operating in Washington, D. C. at this time, and in addition she has also identified him as being a close associate of LAUGHLIN CURRIE whom she likewise identified as a Soviet Espionage agent and the former Administrative Assistant to former President ROOSEVELT.

It has previously been shown that SILVERMASTER secured his position in the Treasury Department through HARRY DEXTER WHITE who, according to the Congressional Directory of January, 1944, was employed as Assistant to the Secretary of Treasury and Director of the Monetary Research Division. WHITE has also been identified by BENTLEY as a Soviet Espionage Agent and in addition information made available by [REDACTED]

Referral/Consult

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WFO - 65-5810

SUSPECTS FOR PAGE

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

Treasury Department, Personnel files revealed that TAYLOR, while employed as Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division, was detailed to London, England, in April, 1944, and arrived there on May 9, 1944. He remained there as the Treasury Department Representative to the Combined Civilian Affairs Committee until August 18, 1944.

Inasmuch as TAYLOR was in England on June 24, 1944, when MAY in New York City reported on information that had been received from PAGE, it is felt that this would eliminate him from consideration of this subject.

HARRY DEXTER WHITE

During the summer of 1944, WHITE was serving as the Director of the Monetary Research Division and also as an Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury Department. [redacted]

[redacted]

Referral/Consult

WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN

During the pertinent period (the summer of 1944) ULLMAN was on leave from the Monetary Research Division of the Treasury Department and was assigned as an Officer to the Materiel Section, United States Army Air Force along with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. Information made available by [redacted]

[redacted]

V. FRANK COE

Personnel files, United States Treasury Department, revealed that during the summer of 1944 COE was employed at the Foreign Economic Administration. From January, 1942, and until February 16, 1945, COE was employed by the Board of Economic Warfare and its successor agency The Foreign Economic Administration. On February 16, 1945, COE was appointed Director of the Monetary research administration succeeding HARRY DEXTER WHITE. COE had previously been employed as Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Administration from December, 1940, until December, 1942.

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However, as COE was not employed by the Treasury Department during the pertinent period, he is eliminated from further consideration in this case.

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at Treasury Dept.*

HAROLD GLASSER

GLASSER was born November 14, 1905, at Chicago, Illinois. He was appointed an Economic Analyst in the Division of Research and Statistics at the Treasury Department on November 3, 1936, by HARRY DEXTER WHITE. GLASSER was the subject of an investigation made by this office during 1946 and 1947 and was interviewed by representatives of this office on April 30 and May 3, 1947. During these interviews GLASSER made a statement but he subsequently declined to sign this statement. He advised that he first met HARRY DEXTER WHITE in November, 1936, when he was seeking employment at the Treasury Department. He advised that he later found out that his name had been recommended to WHITE by V. FRANK COE whom he identified as a former classmate of his at the University of Chicago.

On June 1, 1938, GLASSER transferred to the Monetary Research Division of the Treasury Department as a principal Economic Analyst. On May 1, 1944, he was designated an Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division under the direction of WHITE. On August 22, 1946, GLASSER was appointed Director of this Division succeeding V. FRANK COE who had been appointed Director on February 16, 1945, succeeding HARRY DEXTER WHITE. GLASSER continued as Director of this Division until December 31, 1947, when he resigned his position.

Information available to this office indicates that GLASSER is currently residing at 52 Colgate Road, Great Neck, New York, and is employed as the Acting Director, Institute of Overseas Study, Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc., 165 West 46th Street, New York City.

POTENTIALITIES OF GLASSER AS PAGE

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY has advised that during the spring of 1944 GLASSER was a member of the VICTOR PERLO group which consisted of a number of individuals employed in various Government agencies, Washington, D. C., and who were furnishing information obtained by virtue of their employment to her for transmittal to the Soviet Union. BENTLEY has advised that GLASSER was absent from the United States during the spring of 1944 and upon his return to the United States she has advised that she learned from VICTOR PERLO that GLASSER had requested permission to return as a member of the PERLO group. According to BENTLEY, GLASSER and one or two other Soviet agents had previously been taken over by an American in a

He was out of US from 2/25/44 to 6/2/44

HISS

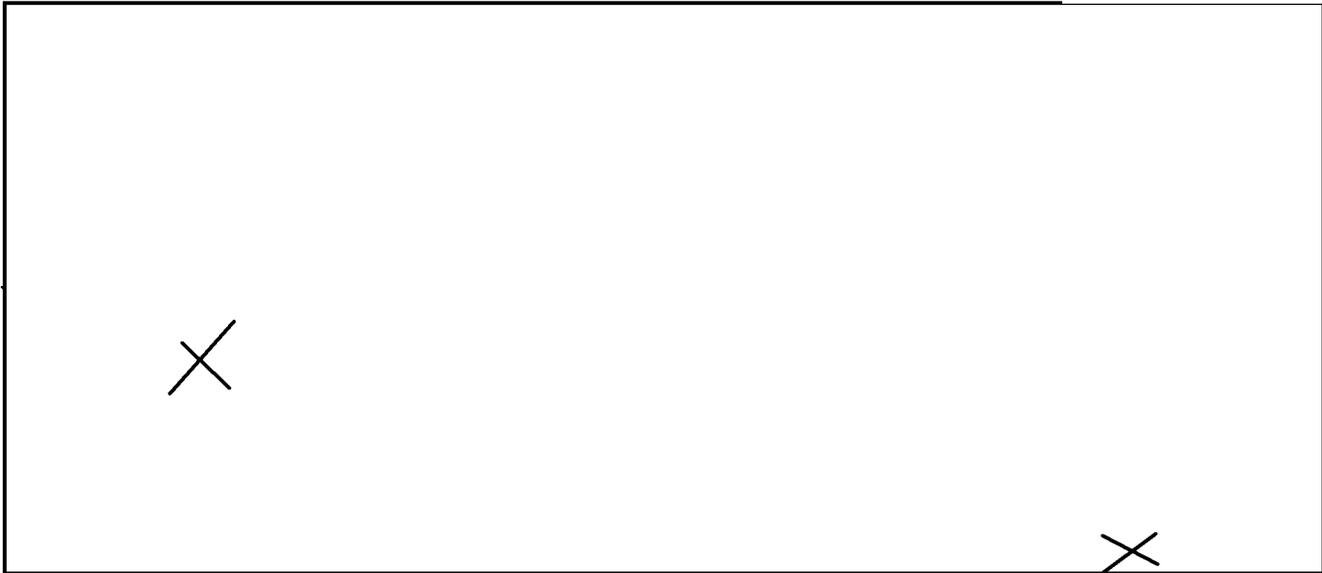
WFO - 65-5810

Government agency in Washington, D. C. and turned over to a Russian contact. BENTLEY has advised that the identity of the American was not known to PERLO but he had indicated that CHARLES KRAMER could provide this information. BENTLEY had advised that she subsequently determined from KRAMER that the person who had previously taken GLASSER away from the PERLO group was a person named HISS in the United States State Department. BENTLEY has also advised that GLASSER was a member of the Communist Party.

Personnel files, Treasury Department, disclosed that GLASSER was absent from the United States on Treasury Department business or was on loan to another Government agency during the following periods:

- July, 1940, to May, 1942, Advisor to the Minister of Finance at Equador, South America;
- November 30, 1942, to January 10, 1943, on loan to the War Production Board at Washington, D. C.;
- February, 1943, to September, 1943, at North Africa, Treasury Department, Advisor on North African Affairs;
- February 28, 1944, to June 2, 1944, Treasury Department Representative, Mediterranean area, including Algiers, North Africa, and Naples, Italy.

Referral/Consult



With respect to the information attributed to PAGE on June 24, 1944, GLASSER, in his position as Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division, had access to information concerning Foreign Governments. His division is charged with the responsibility of acquiring information related to the fiscal policies of foreign countries, exchange and trade restrictions abroad, Finance and Monetary problems relating to invasions and the occupation of enemy held territory by the American Armed

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Forces and similar problems. In addition his division was responsible for the Economic and Finance work in connection with the negotiation of exchange stabilization agreements made by the United States with Foreign Governments and Central Banks for the purpose of promoting International Exchange stability.

In addition to acquiring information of an international character in the routine performance of his work, it should also be noted that GLASSER had returned to the United States on June 2, 1944, after having been assigned to Naples, Italy; and Algiers, North Africa. At this time the French Government of General CHARLES DeGAULLE was headquartered in Algiers. Because of his assignment in Algiers immediately prior to June 24, 1944, it is entirely possible that GLASSER could have acquired information relating to the reorganization of DeGAULLE's Government as recommended by President ROOSEVELT.

Referral/Consult



At this particular time, SILVERMASTER was employed in the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. GLASSER was assigned to the Monetary Research Division and consequently had no official connection with this particular division. GLASSER, according to the January, 1944, Congressional Directory was listed as the First Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division. The other Assistant Directors were listed as WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, EDWARD M. BERNSTEIN, and NORMAN T. WESS. All of these individuals served under the direction of HARRY WHITE who, in addition to the duties as Director of this division, was also Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Treasury Department files disclosed that WHITE had general supervision over all materials with which the Treasury Department has to deal having a bearing on foreign relations and in addition was in charge of the supervision of the materials relating to the management and operation of the Treasury Department, Stabilization Fund.

In view of the other responsibilities assigned to WHITE at this particular time, it is apparent that GLASSER could have been considered as head of the Monetary Research Division.

In identifying PAGE as the virtual head of SILVERMASTER's establishment, a (liberal) interpretation of this phraseology would mean that PAGE was virtual head of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department.

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ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, who was at this time active as a Soviet Espionage Courier Agent and was aware of the Espionage activities of

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SILVERMASTER HIMSELF

SILVERMASTER and his entire group has never furnished any information indicating that the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department had been infiltrated with Soviet agents. The only organization or division within the Treasury Department which BENTLEY knew to have been (overrun) with Soviet Espionage Agents was the Monetary Research Division. Due to the awareness of BENTLEY of the activities of SILVERMASTER, SILVERMAN, WHITE, and GLASSER, at this time, and in view of the data furnished by BENTLEY, it does not seem consistent that PAGE, a high ranking official who was operating as a Soviet Agent and who was known to SILVERMASTER, WHITE, and SILVERMAN could have been so engaged without having been known to BENTLEY.

PROCUREMENT
USAF

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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Referral/Consult

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Investigation of GLASSER and SILVERMAN by the FBI in 1946 and 1947 developed no information indicating that GLASSER and SILVERMAN were close friends. On January 20, 1946, Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised that GLASSER had recommended SILVERMAN for a position as head of an Italian Technical Division then in the United States. According to this informant, SILVERMAN was then employed by a French mission in the United States and did not desire to change employment.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

The foregoing data shows that the strained relations between SILVERMAN and PAGE was evidently not of a permanent character and was such that it would not prohibit meetings between SILVERMAN and PAGE. In addition, the foregoing indicates that PAGE was or had been fairly well acquainted with SILVERMASTER.

As one of the explanations for SILVERMASTER utilizing PIK and not himself or WHITE to influence PAGE, although all were employed in the Treasury Department, GLASSER in his unsigned statement to this office reported the following data which concerns his relations with both SILVERMASTER and WHITE:

"I first met HARRY DEXTER WHITE in November, 1936, when I was asked to come to the Treasury Department to be interviewed concerning a position that was open at that time. I later found out that my name

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*Sounds one-sided
& that alone
would react
to influence by
White:*

had been recommended to WHITE by ~~FRANK COE~~, a former classmate of mine at the University of Chicago. At the time I was hired on November 23, 1936, the Treasury Department - and particularly HARRY WHITE's section - was engaged in assisting President ROOSEVELT in the inauguration of various economic plans in furtherance of the NEW DEAL. HARRY WHITE and I worked together on nights and weekends at the Treasury Department and at WHITE's residence. We put in considerable overtime working on these plans requested by the President. I was therefore extremely close to HARRY WHITE until sometime around the first part of 1940, at which time for some reason unknown to me, WHITE's friendship for me soured and he actually sent me to South America to be rid of me. I asked WHITE on one or two occasions around 1940 the reason for the breaking up of our friendship but he refused to discuss it with me. I do not know the real reason for the breaking off of our friendship as I have always thought a great deal of Mr. WHITE. However, I do recall that about 1938 I met Mr. and Mrs. NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and LUDWIG ULLMAN at HARRY WHITE's residence, and as a result of this meeting my wife and I were invited to the SILVERMASTER residence sometime shortly thereafter. During the dinner I recalled that I mentioned having been previously married. I have considered the possibility that my failure to acquaint the WHITES with this information concerning my previous marriage may have been the reason WHITE broke off our friendship.

"In regard to HARRY WHITE's background I recall that he mentioned on several occasions that he was formerly a salesman. Years ago he was extremely interested in an orphanage in Boston, Massachusetts, where he spent a great deal of his time assisting the children there. He met his wife ANN TERRY, a social worker, at this orphanage and they subsequently moved to New York City from Boston, where they were both engaged in managing an orphanage. I do not recall the reason, but this project came to an abrupt end, and from there the WHITES went to Stanford University, where he began his college education. I recall that WHITE has a life-long friend, ~~SAMUEL MILLER~~, formerly with the Treasury Department and now in Chicago, Illinois, who was reared in the orphanage in New York which Mr. and Mrs. WHITE managed. I also remember that HARRY WHITE added 'Dexter' to his name sometime when he was living in Boston and that he took this name from the street where he and his wife formerly lived. Since 1940 I have had very little contact with HARRY WHITE, and this has been entirely a business relationship.

"In regard to my relationship with Mr. and Mrs. NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and LUDWIG ULLMAN, I recall meeting them at WHITE's home in 1938 and I probably saw them again at the WHITES prior to 1940, and as mentioned above, my wife and I were guests at the SILVERMASTER home,

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where LUDWIG ULLMANN was also in attendance, sometime around 1938 or 1939. Inasmuch as it was my belief that SILVERMASTER was the cause of my breaking off with HARRY DEXTER WHITE, I never returned the favor by inviting the SILVERMASTERS to my home. I last saw the SILVERMASTERS during the fall of last year at a party at the home of WILLIAM TAYLOR. I have seen LUDWIG ULLMANN on numerous occasions in a business manner at the Treasury Department and at Treasury Department parties inasmuch as he was employed there up until a few months ago."

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SPRING →*

In addition to the foregoing which illustrates the relationship of GLASSER with WHITE and SILVERMASTER, BENTLEY has advised that during the summer of 1944 GLASSER was actually in the VICTOR PERLO Espionage group. In view of this, it appears that SILVERMASTER would not have been able to exercise direct influence over GLASSER, although GLASSER was a Communist and a Soviet Espionage agent. But because SILVERMASTER had no control over the members of another Espionage parallel which operated independently of his own group, he would be unable to exercise any control over GLASSER. It is pointed out that GLASSER required close supervision or control as he tended to act in certain situations as a free and independent agent. As has been previously pointed out, GLASSER was in 1944 assigned to the VICTOR PERLO Espionage group. In his unsigned statement made to this office, GLASSER advised as follows with respect to PERLO:

"I first met VICTOR PERLO in Washington, D. C., around 1937 and 1938, probably at a friend's home, whom I do not recall. PERLO was interested in the domestic affairs of the business world and I consider him an excellent statistician. However, at the time PERLO attempted to secure employment in the Monetary Division of the Treasury Department about a year and a half ago, I opposed his appointment inasmuch as this division is concerned with international affairs only, and I felt that PERLO's appointment would be at cross purposes with the aims of this division. In spite of my protest, however, PERLO was employed. I heard from my superiors at the Treasury Department that PERLO was subsequently investigated by the FBI in connection with the securing of this job at the Treasury Department."

Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, advised that on October 6, 1945, MARY JANE KEENEY inquired of subject GLASSER concerning the possibility of securing employment in the Treasury Department. GLASSER, at this time, informed KEENEY that his division was not employing additional personnel.

Confidential Informant T-4, also a reliable informant, advised that MARY JANE KEENEY and her husband, PHILIP OLIN KEENEY were active in a Communist Party Underground Group in Washington, D. C. in the late 1930's and early 1940's and were close associates of known Communists and pro-Soviet sympathizers.

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Mrs. GINA GRISANTI PRICE, Administrative Assistant to GEORGE W. WILLIS, Director, Office International Finance, Treasury Department, which was formerly known as the Monetary Research Division, advised that she had been employed as the Secretary to GLASSER from December, 1943, until he resigned in December, 1947. During the period from 1943 and until 1946, PRICE advised that one MARY HERRON was also employed as a Secretary in GLASSER's Office. She said that HERRON has since resigned to accept a position with FRANK A. SOUTHARD at the International Monetary Fund. She identified SOUTHARD as a former Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division.

PRICE advised that she was not acquainted with GLASSER socially but stated that through her professional association with GLASSER, she found him to be a kind, intelligent, even tempered person, easy to get along with, and one who enjoyed the respect of his associates. She stated that as far as she could recall GLASSER enjoyed a satisfactory relationship with HARRY DEXTER WHITE, WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, NORMAN T. NESS, and EDWARD M BERNSTEIN.

PRICE stated that she knew of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, but was not aware of any close association that existed between SILVERMAN and GLASSER. She was likewise unable to recall any situation that had arisen between GLASSER and SILVERMAN which caused ill feelings between them. She pointed out, however, that SILVERMAN was never a close associate or contact of GLASSER during the period she served as a Secretary.

PRICE advised that she also knew of NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and said that a relationship similar to that which existed between SILVERMAN and GLASSER also existed between SILVERMASTER and GLASSER. She was unable to recall SILVERMASTER being in close and continuous contact with GLASSER. She advised that as a matter of practice she listened in on all incoming telephone calls received by GLASSER and stated that she had no recollection of SILVERMASTER frequently communicating with GLASSER. Mrs. PRICE advised that she knew that LAUGHLIN CURRIE and GLASSER were well acquainted professionally. She recalled that CURRIE frequently visited GLASSER at his office. She was unable to furnish the basis for their friendship and did not know whether or not GLASSER maintained a social relationship with CURRIE. She had no recollection of CURRIE asking favors of GLASSER and pointed out at this time that GLASSER had a mind of his own. She stated that she did not believe that CURRIE could influence GLASSER to follow a particular course of action unless GLASSER was in complete agreement with the object of influence. *Could White?*

Concerning VICTOR PERLO, Mrs. PRICE advised that he had been employed under GLASSER's supervision in 1945 and 1946. She was not aware of any objection that GLASSER had made over the appointment of PERLO and stated that the relationship between PERLO and GLASSER was confined to a professional association as far as she knew.

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Concerning V. FRANK COE, she was not aware of any particular close relationship that existed between COE and GLASSER and disclaimed any knowledge or particulars in the background of GLASSER and COE which made them extremely friendly. Mrs. PRICE said that she felt that COE could influence GLASSER only if GLASSER was of the same opinion and only if GLASSER shared the object of the "influence".

She added that she did not believe that COE could influence GLASSER to a particular course of action unless GLASSER believed such a proposal was right in his own mind.

PRICE advised that she had no reason to believe that GLASSER was sympathetic toward the Soviet Union or to Communism and added that there was never anything in his attitude or manner to indicate a liking for the Soviet Union or its causes. She recalled that on one event when GLASSER visited the Soviet Union his reaction was "It's good to be back in the United States."

MGB AGENT PIK

Along with individuals who have been identified by BENTLEY as furnishing information to the Soviet Espionage apparatus which operated in Washington, D. C. during 1944 and who would be capable of influencing GLASSER is V. FRANK COE. In this respect, COE could qualify for PIK who in August, 1944, was being considered for use by SILVERMASTER in influencing PAGE to secure employment for SILVERMAN in the Treasury Department.

It will be recalled that GLASSER, in his unsigned statement, advised that he first met FRANK COE in 1925 at the University of Chicago. From the statements made by GLASSER on this occasion, it is apparent that a close relationship existed with COE since 1925. GLASSER has advised that he and COE were employed together at the Labor Bureau of the Midwest in Chicago. Both subsequently secured employment at the Bookings Institute in Washington, D. C. and COE was instrumental in securing employment for GLASSER in the Treasury Department in 1936. The Treasury Department files also indicated that after COE resigned his position as Director of the Monetary Research Administration on August 22, 1946, he recommended that GLASSER succeed him.

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ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being furnished the Los Angeles and San Francisco offices in accordance with the Bureau.

INFORMANTS

T-1

[Redacted]

Referral/Consult

T-2

C-432.

T-3

Anonymous.

T-4

[Redacted]

b7D

LEADS

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

[Redacted]

Will interview ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY and ascertain from her if she was aware of any strain in the relationship between SILVERMAN and GLASSER during the summer of 1944.

Will also ascertain if GLASSER, to her knowledge, was subject to the influence of SILVERMASTER or WHITE.

Will also ascertain if BENTLEY remembers GLASSER as being the type of individual who required direction and control in order to have her follow a particular course of action.

Will also determine if she can identify any other individual in the Treasury Department who could qualify as this subject.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Others interviewed re this Ser 11 + 12

Will interview WILLIAM T. NESS, former Assistant Director, Monetary Research Division, for information concerning the

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relationships of GLASSER with WHITE and SILVERMASTER and further to determine the relationship between GLASSER and SILVERMAN as it existed in 1944.

C-11

Will also ascertain the status of each Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division as related to the Director of the Division in 1944.

C-11P9

Will locate Treasury Department files and ascertain if GLASSER objected to the appointment of PERLO to the Monetary Research Division.

C-11

Will interview RHODA DRURY ARNOLD, 2430 Pennsylvania Avenue, for information relating to the degree of influence that GOE was capable of exercising over GLASSER.

C-11P7

At the International Monetary Funds will interview MARY HERRON for information concerning the relationship of GLASSER and SILVERMAN.

C-11P8

Will interview PAUL McDONALD, Treasury Department, and determine if he was aware of the efforts of SILVERMASTER to secure employment for SILVERMAN in the Treasury Department.

C-11

Will review the administrative establishment of the Treasury Department in an effort to ascertain if any other individual could qualify as this subject.

REFERENCES:

- Report of Special Agent FRANCIS J. DUANE dated August 24, 1951, at Washington, D. C.
- Report of Special Agent LESTER O. GALLAHER dated June 15, 1951, at New York, New York.

(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

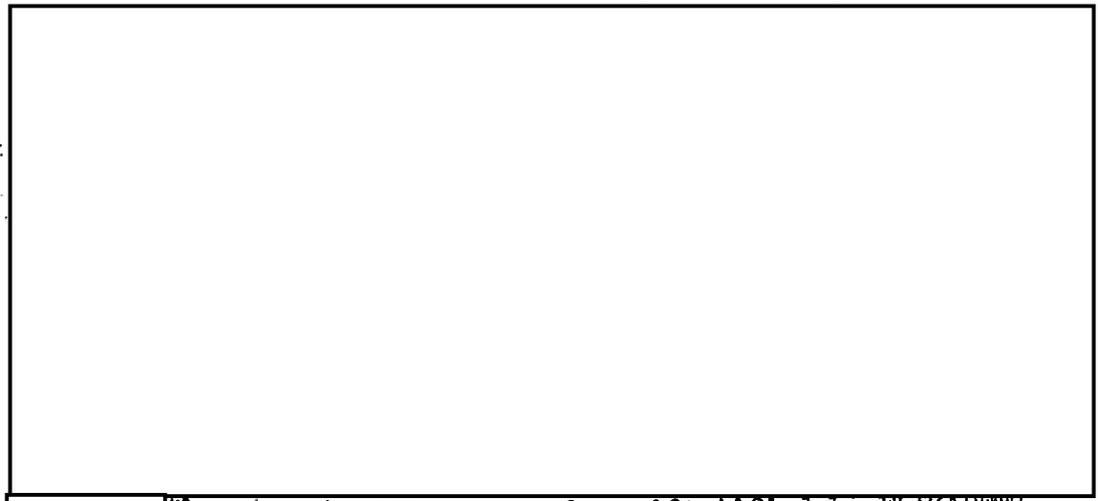
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D.C.	DATE WHEN MADE 9/5-7,11,13,17,18, 27;10/10,16,17,22/ 51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY FRANCIS J. DUANE FJD:HG
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT, wa Page, Pash, (SOVME)		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

Referral/Consult

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:



~~██████████~~ HAROLD GLASSER who has been identified by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY as a Soviet Espionage Agent, was, during the summer of 1944, serving as Assistant Director, Monetary Research Division of the Treasury Department. He is considered a suspect for PAGE inasmuch as available information indicates that he was not under the influence and control of SILVERMASTER or Soviet Agent, HARRY DEXTER WHITE. SILVERMASTER, although placed in the Treasury Department himself through WHITE, was unable to use WHITE or himself in placing SILVERMAN in the Treasury Department. Information obtained from GLASSER in 1947 indicates that he has not been on extremely friendly terms with WHITE or SILVERMASTER since the late 1930's. Concern over placing SILVERMAN in a section of the Treasury Department tends to indicate that this section was the Monetary Research Division which included Soviet

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Kisseloff-80305

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Agents WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR, WHITE and GLASSER and had formerly included WILLIAM L. ULLMAN and V. FRANK COE all of whom have been identified as Soviet Agents by BENTLEY.

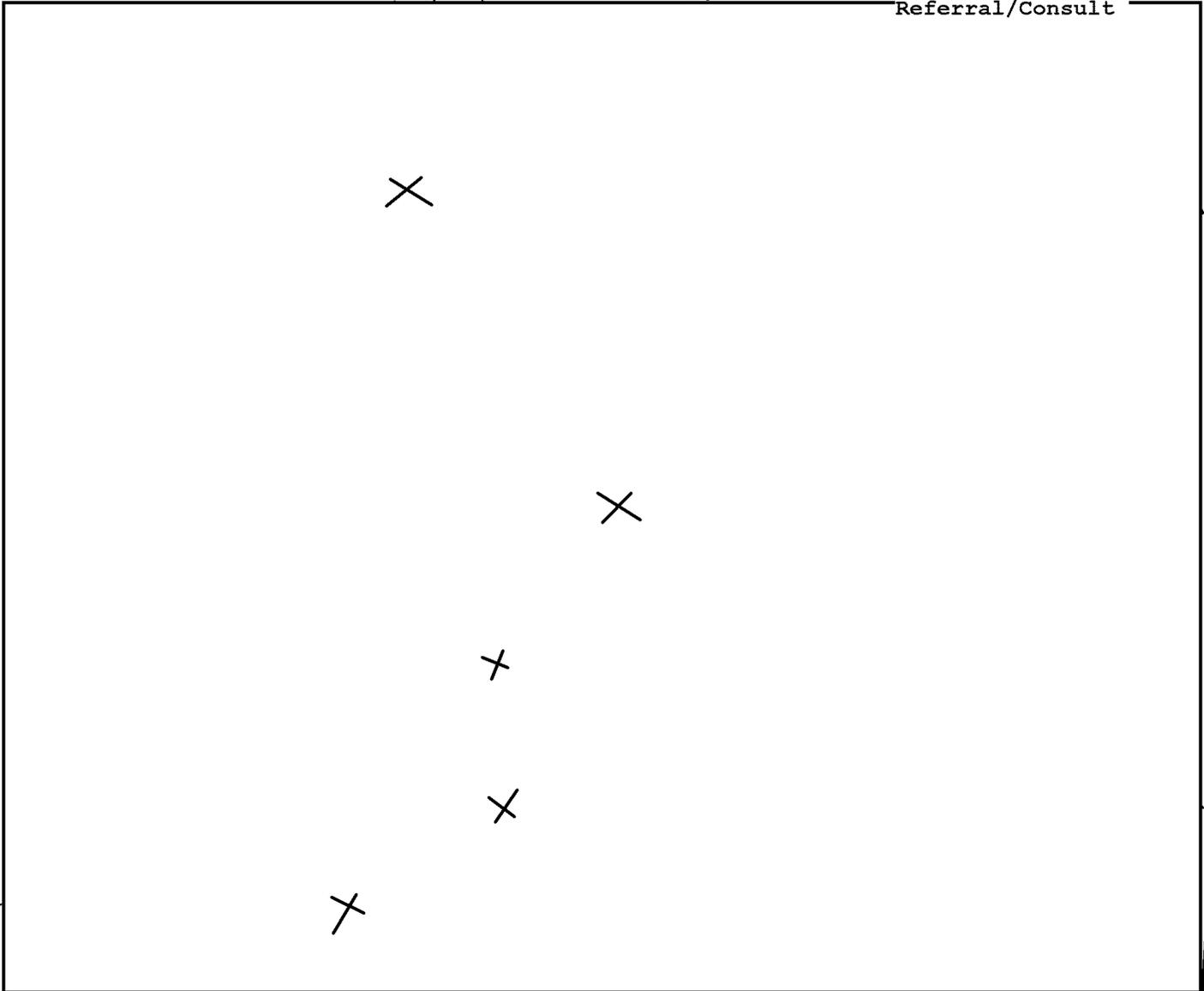
- P -

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

Referral/Consult



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ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION RESPECTING PAGE

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, a confessed Soviet Espionage agent who operated in Washington, D. C. and New York City during the early 1940's, has identified NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER as a group leader of a Soviet Inspired Espionage Group which operated in Washington, D. C. throughout 1944. Personnel files, United States Department of Agriculture, disclosed that on April 12, 1944, SILVERMASTER was employed as Director of the Labor Division in the Farm Security Administration (FSA) of this Department. On April 12, 1944, ROBERT B. GILMAN, Assistant Chief, Division of Classifications, Department of Agriculture, directed a letter to VIRGIL L. COUCH, Chief Personnel Officer, Farm Security Administration, Cincinnati, Ohio, pointing out that on or about December 10, 1943, it had been agreed to abolish the position held by SILVERMASTER as his duties were transferred to the Office of Labor in the Department of Agriculture. GILMAN requested advice as to whether SILVERMASTER's position had been abolished noting that the Civil Service Commission had recently made inquiry to ascertain the status of this position. In response to this inquiry, COUCH informed GILMAN by letter dated April 19, 1944, that SILVERMASTER, along with two other professional employees, were preparing the comprehensive report of the completed activities and programs of the FSA in connection with the problems of Farm Labor. It was stated that these reports would be compiled within two months and thereafter the position held by SILVERMASTER would be vacated and abolished.

At this time (April, 1944), SILVERMASTER was employed at Washington, D. C. under the supervision of R. W. HUDGENS, Associate Administrator; and FRANK HANCOCK, Administrator, FSA.

SILVERMASTER's file revealed that on June 23, 1944, FSA Administrator HANCOCK, directed a letter to H. D. WHITE, Assistant to the Secretary, Treasury Department, and referred to WHITE's letter of June 16, 1944, which requested the detail of SILVERMASTER to the United Nations Monetary and Finance Conference as one of the Technical Secretaries to the United States Delegation. This file did not contain WHITE's letter but in HANCOCK's letter it was mentioned that he, HANCOCK, was agreeable to this assignment of SILVERMASTER. HANCOCK also stated that he understood that this assignment would begin July 1, 1944, and would last for two or three weeks and further that SILVERMASTER's transportation and other expenses would be paid from the conference funds. His file also indicated that this conference was held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire.

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SILVERMASTER's file also contained a letter dated August 5, 1944, from HANCOCK to PAUL McDONALD, Acting Administrative Assistant, to the Secretary, Treasury Department, which referred to McDONALD'S letter of July 21, 1944. In the letter of July 21, 1944, reference was made to a prior telephone conversation with the Honorable CLAUDE R. WICKARD, Secretary of Agriculture in which the transfer of SILVERMASTER to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department had been requested and granted. HANCOCK, in his letter of August 5, 1944, stated that this transfer of SILVERMASTER to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department was agreeable with the FSA and that SILVERMASTER would be placed on a reimbursable detail with the Treasury Department beginning June 17, 1944, and would continue until the transfer was effected.

On October 17, 1944, ERNEST L. OLRICH, Administrative Assistant to the Secretary, Treasury Department, advised WICKARD that SILVERMASTER'S services were still needed by the Treasury Department for the purpose of assisting in the work of the surplus property program and he asked that SILVERMASTER'S detail to the Department be extended for another sixty days. In reply to this request, HANCOCK agreed and noted that SILVERMASTER'S detail was extended from October 17, 1944, until January 16, 1945.

SILVERMASTER'S file disclosed that on December 29, 1944, he was formally transferred to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. His file contained a notation that this transfer which had actually been made on July 17, 1944, had been "held up" in the Civil Service Commission.

Personnel files of the Treasury Department disclosed that an investigation of SILVERMASTER was conducted by that Department in February of 1945 in conjunction with his employment as an Economist in the Procurement Division. This investigation developed no data reflecting unfavorably upon his character and reputation. This investigation, however, was not concerned with his loyalty and it was pointed out that this particular qualification had been determined through an investigation by the Civil Service Commission and by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In an interview with SILVERMASTER made by the Treasury Department, he reported that he had been employed by the FSA until June 30, 1944, when he was detailed to a meeting of the International Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire. SILVERMASTER advised that because of an asthma attack which occurred while at Bretton Woods, he returned to the FSA on July 10, 1944. This file indicated that on July 17, 1944, he was detailed to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department and remained there continuously after July 17, 1944.

Personnel files, General Services Administration, disclosed that on May 4, 1944, SILVERMASTER executed an application for a position

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with the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. SILVERMASTER identified R. W. HUDGENS, who he also listed as a reference, as his immediate superior during the period from June, 1940, until May, 1944, while he was employed by the FSA, United States Department of Agriculture. SILVERMASTER continued to be employed in the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department which later became known as the War Assets Administration until November 30, 1946, when he voluntarily resigned because he was unwilling to accept a demotion.

Records of the Compliance Division, GSA, which contained data concerning War Assets Administration employees contained no material pertinent to this particular investigation.

Referral/Consult

The foregoing data indicates that NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER severed his association with the FSA on July 17, 1944, and thereafter was employed at the United States Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. and assigned to the Procurement Division. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

With respect to the data indicating that SILVERMAN proposed to resign his position in the Materiel Section of the United States Army Air Force because of the possibility that he would be transferred away from Washington, D. C. SILVERMAN scouted the possibility of securing employment in the Treasury Department through SILVERMASTER. In accomplishing this objective SILVERMASTER hoped to be able to influence PAGE through the intercession of MGB agent PIK who is thus far unidentified.

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY has identified SILVERMAN as being involved in a Soviet Espionage parallel operating in Washington, D. C. at this time, and in addition she has also identified him as being a close associate of LAUGHLIN CURRIE whom she likewise identified as a Soviet Espionage agent and the former Administrative Assistant to former President ROOSEVELT.

It has previously been shown that SILVERMASTER secured his position in the Treasury Department through HARRY DEXTER WHITE who, according to the Congressional Directory of January, 1944, was employed as Assistant to the Secretary of Treasury and Director of the Monetary Research Division. WHITE has also been identified by BENTLEY as a Soviet Espionage Agent and in addition information made available by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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SUSPECTS FOR PAGE

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

Treasury Department, Personnel files revealed that TAYLOR, while employed as Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division, was detailed to London, England, in April, 1944, and arrived there on May 9, 1944. He remained there as the Treasury Department Representative to the Combined Civilian Affairs Committee until August 18, 1944.

Inasmuch as TAYLOR was in England on June 24, 1944, when MAY in New York City reported on information that had been received from PAGE, it is felt that this would eliminate him from consideration of this subject.

HARRY DEXTER WHITE

During the summer of 1944, WHITE was serving as the Director of the Monetary Research Division and also as an Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury Department. [redacted]

[redacted]

WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN

Referral/Consult

During the pertinent period (the summer of 1944) ULLMAN was on leave from the Monetary Research Division of the Treasury Department and was assigned as an Officer to the Materiel Section, United States Army Air Force along with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. Information made available by [redacted]

[redacted]

V. FRANK COE

Personnel files, United States Treasury Department, revealed that during the summer of 1944 COE was employed at the Foreign Economic Administration. From January, 1942, and until February 16, 1945, COE was employed by the Board of Economic Warfare and its successor agency The Foreign Economic Administration. On February 16, 1945, COE was appointed Director of the Monetary research administration succeeding HARRY DEXTER WHITE. COE had previously been employed as Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Administration from December, 1940, until December, 1942.

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However, as COE was not employed by the Treasury Department during the pertinent period, he is eliminated from further consideration in this case.

HAROLD GLASSER

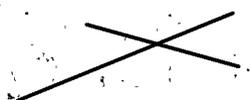
GLASSER was born November 14, 1905, at Chicago, Illinois. He was appointed an Economic Analyst in the Division of Research and Statistics at the Treasury Department on November 3, 1936, by HARRY DEXTER WHITE. GLASSER was the subject of an investigation made by this office during 1946 and 1947 and was interviewed by representatives of this office on April 30 and May 3, 1947. During these interviews GLASSER made a statement but he subsequently declined to sign this statement. He advised that he first met HARRY DEXTER WHITE in November, 1936, when he was seeking employment at the Treasury Department. He advised that he later found out that his name had been recommended to WHITE by V. FRANK COE whom he identified as a former classmate of his at the University of Chicago.

On June 1, 1938, GLASSER transferred to the Monetary Research Division of the Treasury Department as a principal Economic Analyst. On May 1, 1944, he was designated an Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division under the direction of WHITE. On August 22, 1946, GLASSER was appointed Director of this Division succeeding V. FRANK COE who had been appointed Director on February 16, 1945, succeeding HARRY DEXTER WHITE. GLASSER continued as Director of this Division until December 31, 1947, when he resigned his position.

Information available to this office indicates that GLASSER is currently residing at 52 Colgate Road, Great Neck, New York, and is employed as the Acting Director, Institute of Overseas Study, Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc., 165 West 46th Street, New York City.

POTENTIALITIES OF GLASSER AS PAGE

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY has advised that during the spring of 1944 GLASSER was a member of the VICTOR PERLO group which consisted of a number of individuals employed in various Government agencies, Washington, D. C., and who were furnishing information obtained by virtue of their employment to her for transmittal to the Soviet Union. BENTLEY has advised that GLASSER was absent from the United States during the spring of 1944 and upon his return to the United States she has advised that she learned from VICTOR PERLO that GLASSER had requested permission to return as a member of the PERLO group. According to BENTLEY, GLASSER and one or two other Soviet agents had previously been taken over by an American in a



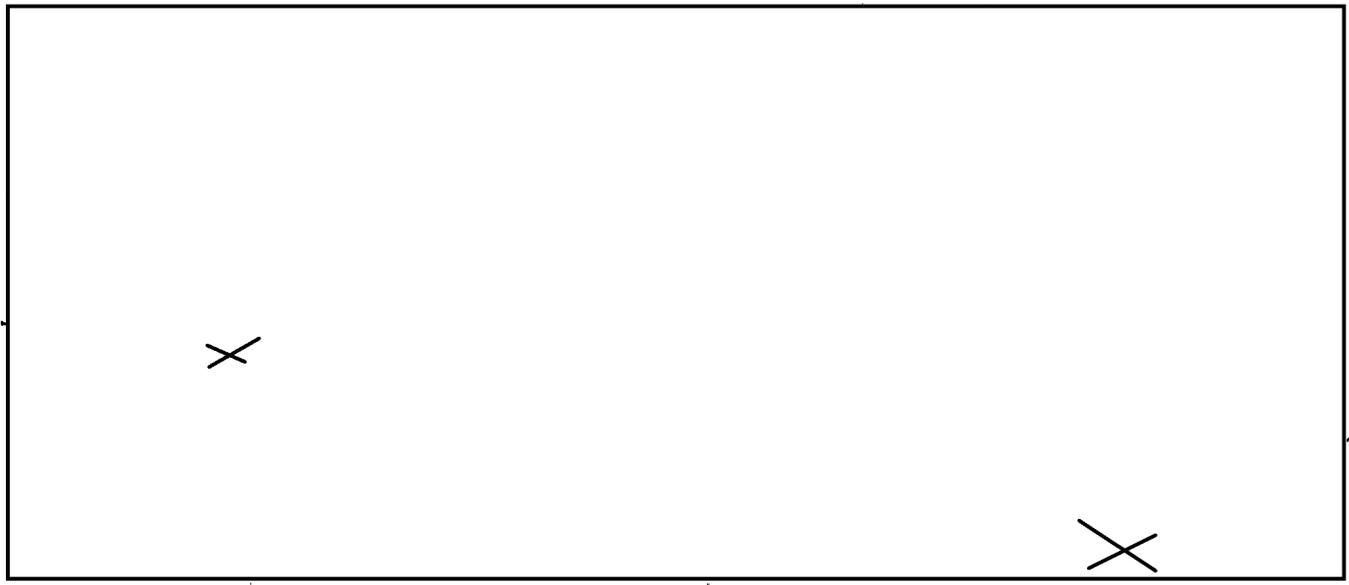
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Government agency in Washington, D. C. and turned over to a Russian contact. BENTLEY has advised that the identity of the American was not known to PERLO but he had indicated that CHARLES KRAMER could provide this information. BENTLEY had advised that she subsequently determined from KRAMER that the person who had previously taken GLASSER away from the PERLO group was a person named HISS in the United States State Department. BENTLEY has also advised that GLASSER was a member of the Communist Party.

Personnel files, Treasury Department, disclosed that GLASSER was absent from the United States on Treasury Department business or was on loan to another Government agency during the following periods:

- July, 1940, to May, 1942, Advisor to the Minister of Finance at Equador, South America;
 - November 30, 1942, to January 10, 1943, on loan to the War Production Board at Washington, D. C.;
 - February, 1943, to September, 1943, at North Africa, Treasury Department, Advisor on North African Affairs;
 - February 28, 1944, to June 2, 1944, Treasury Department Representative, Mediterranean area, including Algiers, North Africa, and Naples, Italy.
- Referral/Consult



With respect to the information attributed to PAGE on June 24, 1944, GLASSER, in his position as Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division, had access to information concerning Foreign Governments. His division is charged with the responsibility of acquiring information related to the fiscal policies of foreign countries, exchange and trade restrictions abroad, Finance and Monetary problems relating to invasions and the occupation of enemy held territory by the American Armed

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Forces and similar problems. In addition his division was responsible for the Economic and Finance work in connection with the negotiation of exchange stabilization agreements made by the United States with Foreign Governments and Central Banks for the purpose of promoting International Exchange stability.

In addition to acquiring information of an international character in the routine performance of his work, it should also be noted that GLASSER had returned to the United States on June 2, 1944, after having been assigned to Naples, Italy; and Algiers, North Africa. At this time the French Government of General CHARLES DeGAULLE was headquartered in Algiers. Because of his assignment in Algiers immediately prior to June 24, 1944, it is entirely possible that GLASSER could have acquired information relating to the reorganization of DeGAULLE's Government as recommended by President ROOSEVELT. Referral/Consult



At this particular time, SILVERMASTER was employed in the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. GLASSER was assigned to the Monetary Research Division and consequently had no official connection with this particular division. GLASSER, according to the January, 1944, Congressional Directory was listed as the First Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division. The other Assistant Directors were listed as WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, EDWARD M. BERNSTEIN, and NORMAN T. NESS. All of these individuals served under the direction of HARRY WHITE who, in addition to the duties as Director of this division, was also Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Treasury Department files disclosed that WHITE had general supervision over all materials with which the Treasury Department has to deal having a bearing on foreign relations and in addition was in charge of the supervision of the materials relating to the management and operation of the Treasury Department, Stabilization Fund.

In view of the other responsibilities assigned to WHITE at this particular time, it is apparent that GLASSER could have been considered as head of the Monetary Research Division.

In identifying PAGE as the virtual head of SILVERMASTER's establishment, a liberal interpretation of this phraseology would mean that PAGE was virtual head of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department.

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, who was at this time active as a Soviet Espionage Courier Agent and was aware of the Espionage activities of

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SILVERMASTER and his entire group has never furnished any information indicating that the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department had been infiltrated with Soviet agents. The only organization or division within the Treasury Department which BENTLEY knew to have been overrun with Soviet Espionage Agents was the Monetary Research Division. Due to the awareness of BENTLEY of the activities of SILVERMASTER, SILVERMAN, WHITE, and GLASSER, at this time, and in view of the data furnished by BENTLEY, it does not seem consistent that PAGE, a high ranking official who was operating as a Soviet Agent and who was known to SILVERMASTER, WHITE, and SILVERMAN could have been so engaged without having been known to BENTLEY.

[Redacted]

Investigation of GLASSER and SILVERMAN by the FBI in 1946 and 1947 developed no information indicating that GLASSER and SILVERMAN were close friends. On January 20, 1946, Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised that GLASSER had recommended SILVERMAN for a position as head of an Italian Technical Division then in the United States. According to this informant, SILVERMAN was then employed by a French mission in the United States and did not desire to change employment. Referral/Consult

[Redacted]

The foregoing data shows that the strained relations between SILVERMAN and PAGE was evidently not of a permanent character and was such that it would not prohibit meetings between SILVERMAN and PAGE. In addition, the foregoing indicates that PAGE was or had been fairly well acquainted with SILVERMASTER.

As one of the explanations for SILVERMASTER utilizing PIK and not himself or WHITE to influence PAGE, although all were employed in the Treasury Department, GLASSER in his unsigned statement to this office reported the following data which concerns his relations with both SILVERMASTER and WHITE:

"I first met HARRY DEXTER WHITE in November, 1936, when I was asked to come to the Treasury Department to be interviewed concerning a position that was open at that time. I later found out that my name

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had been recommended to WHITE by FRANK COE, a former classmate of mine at the University of Chicago. At the time I was hired on November 23, 1936, the Treasury Department - and particularly HARRY WHITE's section - was engaged in assisting President ROOSEVELT in the inauguration of various economic plans in furtherance of the NEW DEAL. HARRY WHITE and I worked together on nights and weekends at the Treasury Department and at WHITE's residence. We put in considerable overtime working on these plans requested by the President. I was therefore extremely close to HARRY WHITE until sometime around the first part of 1940, at which time for some reason unknown to me, WHITE's friendship for me soured and he actually sent me to South America to be rid of me. I asked WHITE on one or two occasions around 1940 the reason for the breaking up of our friendship but he refused to discuss it with me. I do not know the real reason for the breaking off of our friendship as I have always thought a great deal of Mr. WHITE. However, I do recall that about 1938 I met Mr. and Mrs. NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and LUDWIG ULLMAN at HARRY WHITE's residence, and as a result of this meeting my wife and I were invited to the SILVERMASTER residence sometime shortly thereafter. During the dinner I recalled that I mentioned having been previously married. I have considered the possibility that my failure to acquaint the WHITES with this information concerning my previous marriage may have been the reason WHITE broke off our friendship.

"In regard to HARRY WHITE's background I recall that he mentioned on several occasions that he was formerly a salesman. Years ago he was extremely interested in an orphanage in Boston, Massachusetts, where he spent a great deal of his time assisting the children there. He met his wife ANN TERRY, a social worker, at this orphanage and they subsequently moved to New York City from Boston, where they were both engaged in managing an orphanage. I do not recall the reason, but this project came to an abrupt end, and from there the WHITES went to Stanford University, where he began his college education. I recall that WHITE has a life-long friend, SAMUEL MILLER, formerly with the Treasury Department and now in Chicago, Illinois, who was reared in the orphanage in New York which Mr. and Mrs. WHITE managed. I also remember that HARRY WHITE added 'Dexter' to his name sometime when he was living in Boston and that he took this name from the street where he and his wife formerly lived. Since 1940 I have had very little contact with HARRY WHITE, and this has been entirely a business relationship.

"In regard to my relationship with Mr. and Mrs. NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and LUDWIG ULLMAN, I recall meeting them at WHITE's home in 1938 and I probably saw them again at the WHITES prior to 1940, and as mentioned above, my wife and I were guests at the SILVERMASTER home,

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where LUDWIG ULLMANN was also in attendance, sometime around 1938 or 1939. Inasmuch as it was my belief that SILVERMASTER was the cause of my breaking off with HARRY DEXTER WHITE, I never returned the favor by inviting the SILVERMASTERS to my home. I last saw the SILVERMASTERS during the fall of last year at a party at the home of WILLIAM TAYLOR. I have seen LUDWIG ULLMANN on numerous occasions in a business manner at the Treasury Department and at Treasury Department parties inasmuch as he was employed there up until a few months ago."

In addition to the foregoing which illustrates the relationship of GLASSER with WHITE and SILVERMASTER, BENTLEY has advised that during the summer of 1944 GLASSER was actually in the VICTOR PERLO Espionage group. In view of this, it appears that SILVERMASTER would not have been able to exercise direct influence over GLASSER, although GLASSER was a Communist and a Soviet Espionage agent. But because SILVERMASTER had no control over the members of another Espionage parallel which operated independently of his own group, he would be unable to exercise any control over GLASSER. It is pointed out that GLASSER required close supervision or control as he tended to act in certain situations as a free and independent agent. As has been previously pointed out, GLASSER was in 1944 assigned to the VICTOR PERLO Espionage group. In his unsigned statement made to this office, GLASSER advised as follows with respect to PERLO:

"I first met VICTOR PERLO in Washington, D. C., around 1937 and 1938, probably at a friend's home, whom I do not recall. PERLO was interested in the domestic affairs of the business world and I consider him an excellent statistician. However, at the time PERLO attempted to secure employment in the Monetary Division of the Treasury Department about a year and a half ago, I opposed his appointment inasmuch as this division is concerned with international affairs only, and I felt that PERLO's appointment would be at cross purposes with the aims of this division. In spite of my protest, however, PERLO was employed. I heard from my superiors at the Treasury Department that PERLO was subsequently investigated by the FBI in connection with the securing of this job at the Treasury Department."

Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, advised that on October 6, 1945, MARY JANE KEENEY inquired of subject GLASSER concerning the possibility of securing employment in the Treasury Department. GLASSER, at this time, informed KEENEY that his division was not employing additional personnel.

Confidential Informant T-4, also a reliable informant, advised that MARY JANE KEENEY and her husband, PHILIP OLIN KEENEY were active in a Communist Party Underground Group in Washington, D. C. in the late 1930's and early 1940's and were close associates of known Communists and pro-Soviet sympathizers.

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Mrs. GINA GRISANTI PRICE, Administrative Assistant to GEORGE W. WILLIS, Director, Office International Finance, Treasury Department, which was formerly known as the Monetary Research Division, advised that she had been employed as the Secretary to GLASSER from December, 1943, until he resigned in December, 1947. During the period from 1943 and until 1946, PRICE advised that one MARY HERRON was also employed as a Secretary in GLASSER's Office. She said that HERRON has since resigned to accept a position with FRANK A. SOUTHARD at the International Monetary Fund. She identified SOUTHARD as a former Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division.

PRICE advised that she was not acquainted with GLASSER socially but stated that through her professional association with GLASSER, she found him to be a kind, intelligent, even tempered person, easy to get along with, and one who enjoyed the respect of his associates. She stated that as far as she could recall GLASSER enjoyed a satisfactory relationship with HARRY DEXTER WHITE, WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, NORMAN T. NESS, and EDWARD M. BERNSTEIN.

PRICE stated that she knew of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, but was not aware of any close association that existed between SILVERMAN and GLASSER. She was likewise unable to recall any situation that had arisen between GLASSER and SILVERMAN which caused ill feelings between them. She pointed out, however, that SILVERMAN was never a close associate or contact of GLASSER during the period she served as a Secretary.

PRICE advised that she also knew of NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and said that a relationship similar to that which existed between SILVERMAN and GLASSER also existed between SILVERMASTER and GLASSER. She was unable to recall SILVERMASTER being in close and continuous contact with GLASSER. She advised that as a matter of practice she listened in on all incoming telephone calls received by GLASSER and stated that she had no recollection of SILVERMASTER frequently communicating with GLASSER. Mrs. PRICE advised that she knew that LAUGHLIN CURRIE and GLASSER were well acquainted professionally. She recalled that CURRIE frequently visited GLASSER at his office. She was unable to furnish the basis for their friendship and did not know whether or not GLASSER maintained a social relationship with CURRIE. She had no recollection of CURRIE asking favors of GLASSER and pointed out at this time that GLASSER had a mind of his own. She stated that she did not believe that CURRIE could influence GLASSER to follow a particular course of action unless GLASSER was in complete agreement with the object of influence.

Concerning VICTOR PERLO, Mrs. PRICE advised that he had been employed under GLASSER's supervision in 1945 and 1946. She was not aware of any objection that GLASSER had made over the appointment of PERLO and stated that the relationship between PERLO and GLASSER was confined to a professional association as far as she knew.

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Concerning V. FRANK COE, she was not aware of any particular close relationship that existed between COE and GLASSER and disclaimed any knowledge or particulars in the background of GLASSER and COE which made them extremely friendly. Mrs. PRICE said that she felt that COE could influence GLASSER only if GLASSER was of the same opinion and only if GLASSER shared the object of the "influence".

She added that she did not believe that COE could influence GLASSER to a particular course of action unless GLASSER believed such a proposal was right in his own mind.

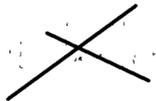
PRICE advised that she had no reason to believe that GLASSER was sympathetic toward the Soviet Union or to Communism and added that there was never anything in his attitude or manner to indicate a liking for the Soviet Union or its causes. She recalled that on one event when GLASSER visited the Soviet Union his reaction was "It's good to be back in the United States."

MGB AGENT PIK

Along with individuals who have been identified by BENTLEY as furnishing information to the Soviet Espionage apparatus which operated in Washington, D. C. during 1944 and who would be capable of influencing GLASSER is V. FRANK COE. In this respect, COE could qualify for PIK who in August, 1944, was being considered for use by SILVERMASTER in influencing PAGE to secure employment for SILVERMAN in the Treasury Department.

It will be recalled that GLASSER, in his unsigned statement, advised that he first met FRANK COE in 1925 at the University of Chicago. From the statements made by GLASSER on this occasion, it is apparent that a close relationship existed with COE since 1925. GLASSER has advised that he and COE were employed together at the Labor Bureau of the Midwest in Chicago. Both subsequently secured employment at the Bookings Institute in Washington, D. C. and COE was instrumental in securing employment for GLASSER in the Treasury Department in 1936. The Treasury Department files also indicated that after COE resigned his position as Director of the Monetary Research Administration on August 22, 1946, he recommended that GLASSER succeed him.

- P E N D I N G -



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ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being furnished the Los Angeles and San Francisco offices in accordance with the Bureau.

INFORMANTS

Referral/Consult

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T-2	C-4,32.
T-3	Anonymous.
T-4	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px;"></div>

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LEADS

THE NEW YORK OFFICE

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will interview ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY and ascertain from her if she was aware of any strain in the relationship between SILVERMAN and GLASSER during the summer of 1944.

Will also ascertain if GLASSER, to her knowledge, was subject to the influence of SILVERMASTER or WHITE.

Will also ascertain if BENTLEY remembers GLASSER as being the type of individual who required direction and control in order to have him follow a particular course of action.

Will also determine if she can identify any other individual in the Treasury Department who could qualify as this subject.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will interview WILLIAM T. NESS, former Assistant Director, Monetary Research Division, for information concerning the

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WFO - 65-5810

relationships of GLASSER with WHITE and SILVERMASTER and further to determine the relationship between GLASSER and SILVERMAN as it existed in 1944.

Will also ascertain the status of each Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division as related to the Director of the Division in 1944.

Will locate Treasury Department files and ascertain if GLASSER objected to the appointment of PERLO to the Monetary Research Division.

Will interview RHODA DRURY ARNOLD, 2430 Pennsylvania Avenue, for information relating to the degree of influence that COE was capable of exercising over GLASSER.

At the International Monetary Funds will interview MARY HERRON for information concerning the relationship of GLASSER and SILVERMAN.

Will interview PAUL McDONALD, Treasury Department, and determine if he was aware of the efforts of SILVERMASTER to secure employment for SILVERMAN in the Treasury Department.

Will review the administrative establishment of the Treasury Department in an effort to ascertain if any other individual could qualify as this subject.

REFERENCES:

Report of Special Agent FRANCIS J. DUANE dated August 24, 1951, at Washington, D. C.
Report of Special Agent LESTER O. GALLAHER dated June 15, 1951, at New York, New York.

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Office Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, New York
SUBJECT: UNSUB, wa: Page, Pash;
SOVME
ESPIONAGE - R

1/2/52

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Reference is made to the report of SA LESTER O. GALLAHER dated 1/2/52 at New York and the report of SA FRANCIS J. DUANE, 11/16/51, Washington, D.C.

Referral/Consult

[Redacted box with 'X' mark]

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It should be also pointed out that most of the conclusions made by Miss BENTLEY set out in this report are based not on her direct knowledge of the events which occurred pertinent to this investigation but upon her general knowledge of the various personalities and the organizational set up of the Silvermaster and Perlo groups.

It should appear that LAUHLIN CURRIE presents a fairly good possibility of being identical with the unknown subject PIK inasmuch as he appears to have been a contact of both HAROLD GLASSER and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and was sufficiently influential to assist in settling differences between SILVERMAN and GLASSER.

cc: Washington Field
Los Angeles
San Francisco

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~DATE 02/20/99 BY 60321/UC/STP~~

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

FILE NO.

FLA

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE JAN 2 1952	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/16,17/51	REPORT MADE BY LESTER O. GALLAHER
TITLE UNSUB, wa: Page, Pazh; SOVALL		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY interviewed on 12/16/51 and advised there may have been some strain in the relationship between **GLASSER** and **SILVERMAN** because of the fact that they were members of two different groups which were supplying the Russians with information. She stated the fact that **LAUCHLIN CURRIE** was a contact of **GROMOV** and may have placed him in a position to settle differences between **GLASSER** and **SILVERMAN**.

Information Available to From SA SHERIDAN
 Date 11-12-2013

~~60207/AUG/1951/2143~~
~~60207/AUG/1951/2143~~

Referral/Consult

DETAILS:

ELIZABETH/TERRILL/BENTLEY was interviewed on December 16, 1951 at New York City by SA **LESTER O. GALLAHER**. At that time she was questioned in an effort to ascertain the identity of the subject in this case and in particular with regard to the [redacted]

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[redacted] X [redacted]

(This information must not be disseminated outside the Bureau). She was asked if she was aware of any strain in the relationship between **ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN** and **HAROLD GLASSER**. She stated she had no direct information concerning this but she is of the belief that because of the fact that **SILVERMAN** was connected with the Silvermaster Group and **GLASSER** was connected with the Perlo Group, there would have been some antagonism between them.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Dwight Scheidt</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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UNRECORDED COPY FILED 65-60207-10

Silverman

She stated she did not have any knowledge of intervention by anyone to secure a job in the Treasury Department for (GLASSER.) In answer to the question about whether or not GLASSER was under the influence of NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and HARRY DEXTER WHITE. Miss BENTLEY stated that as far as she knew GLASSER was not under their influence. On explaining this she said that she meant that she did not feel that GLASSER was under the influence of SILVERMASTER and WHITE in the Communist sense; however, because of their mutual associations in the Treasury Department, GLASSER was undoubtedly under their influence insofar as matters of business were concerned.

Miss BENTLEY was asked if GLASSER was the type of individual who required direction and control in order to follow a particular course of action. She replied that GLASSER was hard to manage and said that on at least one occasion he, GLASSER, wanted to come to see her in New York City and complained about the manner in which the Perlo Group was being handled. She stated that she was not sure whether this was caused by the fact that GLASSER himself was hard to control or because VICTOR PERLO was a rather disagreeable person and hard to get along with.

As Miss BENTLEY has previously commented in connection with this investigation she was not too familiar with what was going on with regard to matters of policy in connection with the Silvermaster Group, during the period pertinent to this investigation. She has stated that she introduced her unknown principle, BILL, to NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and following several meetings between BILL and SILVERMASTER, BILL had taken charge of the group with regard to matters of policy. These matters were decided upon by BILL and SILVERMASTER, although she did remain in connection with the Silvermaster Group in the capacity of courier. This transfer of authority occurred about June, 1944.

It would therefore appear that the question of a transfer by SILVERMAN to the Treasury Department would have been a matter discussed between BILL and SILVERMASTER inasmuch as Miss BENTLEY has previously advised she was unaware of any contemplated transfer by SILVERMAN to the Treasury Department.

NY 65-15701

At the conclusion of instant interview a general discussion was had with Miss BENTLEY in an attempt to identify anyone else with whom SILVERMAN might have been at odds and the identity of anyone who might have intervened in an effort to secure for SILVERMAN the position in the Treasury Department. She stated that it could be taken for granted that there was rivalry and some enmities between the various member of the Silvermaster and Perlo Groups. She suggested that disputes between members of these groups may have been settled through the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Embassy in Washington, D. C. She then stated that LAUCHLIN CURRIE when questioned by the House Committee on Un-American Activities had made admissions that he had dinner on a number of occasions with ANATOLE GROMOV. She said that she concludes from this that CURRIE was being directly contacted by the Russians and suggested the possibility that CURRIE may have been used as an intermediary between GLASSER and SILVERMAN or between SILVERMASTER and any other member of the Perlo Group.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

NY 65-15701

ADMINISTRATIVE

INFORMANT

T-1

[Redacted] ~~(S)~~

MISCELLANEOUS

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

~~(S)~~ Referral/Consult

REFERENCE

Report of SA FRANCIS J. DUANE, 11/16/51, Washington, D. C.
New York letter to Bureau, 8/20/51

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~ ~~TOP SECRET~~
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FI LD**

FILE NO.

P.A.

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE JAN 2 1952	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/16, 17/51	REPORT MADE BY LESTER O. GALLAGHER
TITLE UNSUB, wa: Page, Pazh; SOVME		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY interviewed on 12/16/51 and advised there may have been some strain in the relationship between **GLASSER** and **SILVERMAN** because of the fact that they were members of two different groups which were supplying the Russians with information. She stated the fact that **LAUGHLIN CREST** was a contact of **BRONOV** and may have placed him in a position to settle differences between **GLASSER** and **SILVERMAN**.

Information herein is from Bu Source and is not to be disseminated outside Bureau.

DATE: 3-29-2005

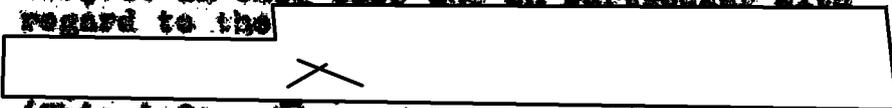
Referral/Consult

CLASSIFIED BY 60302/Avictan/Le16

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(1) 3-29-2030

DETAILS:

ELIZABETH TERRELL BENTLEY was interviewed on December 16, 1951 at New York City by SA **LESTER O. GALLAGHER**. At that time she was questioned in an effort to ascertain the identity of the subject in this case and in particular with regard to the



(This information must not be disseminated outside the Bureau). She was asked if she was aware of any strain in the relationship between **ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN** and **HAROLD GLASSER**. She stated she had no direct information concerning this but she is of the belief that because of the fact that **SILVERMAN** was connected with the Silvermaster Group and **GLASSER** was connected with the Perle Group, there would have been some antagonism between them.

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Kisseloff-80326

~~TOP SECRET~~
~~Y INFORMATION~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60180)

DATE: JAN 31 1952

rest of
FROM : SAC, WFO (65-5810)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY *SP4 JRM/ik*
REASON FOR EXTENSION *2*
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION *2-16-92*
88727

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.
PAGE, PAZH
(SOVME)
ESPIONAGE - R

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR CLASSIFICATION ACTION

Rereport of Special Agent FRANCIS J. DUANE dated JAN 31 1952

[Redacted box] *XX*

Referral/Consult

This report contains data tending to substantiate the tentative identification of HAROLD GLASSER as this subject. It will be noted that definite information has been secured showing that GLASSER was the First Assistant to HARRY DEXTER WHITE in the Monetary Research Division of the Treasury Department during the pertinent period, August - June, 1944. *75(u)*

Referral/Consult

[Large redacted area with 'X' marks]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

As has been shown in this report, GLASSER was difficult to control and he has also been shown as having been unfriendly with WHITE and not an intimate of SILVERMASTER. In this regard GLASSER also closely corresponds to PAGE.

FJD:rlr
CC: Los Angeles (info)
San Francisco (info)
New York (65-15701)
WFO (65-5935)

INDEXED - 134 *65-60180-11*

RECORDED - 134

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SW

1 copy of Encl + filed with copy 3-4-52

~~TOP SECRET~~
63 MAR 10 1952

Kisseloff-80327

It has been shown that ~~COE~~ was the closest personal friend and professional acquaintance that GLASSER had in the Treasury Department. For this reason it appears that COE would be a strong suspect for MGB Agent PIK. ~~TS~~ (u)



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Referral/Consult

~~SECURITY INFORMATION TOP SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 11 1952	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/6,10,11/51;1/4, 8,9,21,23/52	REPORT MADE BY FRANCIS J. DUANE, SA FJD:rlr
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was. PAGE, PAZH (SOVME)		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Responsible Treasury Department officials advise that GLASSER was the First Assistant to HARRY DEXTER WHITE in the Monetary Research Division throughout 1944. GLASSER acted as Director of this division in WHITE's absence. Information received that GLASSER was tactless and blunt in dealings with associates and would not hesitate to express opposition to WHITE or other ranking Treasury Department officials. GLASSER's former associates identified V. FRANK COE as GLASSER's closest professional and personal friend. These people were also aware that relations between WHITE and GLASSER while superficially cordial were actually strained. Treasury Department files contained no data indicating that GLASSER opposed appointment of VICTOR PERLO to the Department in 1945. These files also contain no data indicating that A. GEORGE SILVERMAN attempted to secure employment in the Department in 1944.

b3

- P -

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

(X) Confidential Informant T-1, whose reliability is not known to this office but who was associated professionally with HAROLD GLASSER during the latter years of GLASSER's employment in the Treasury Department, advised that

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he had been well acquainted with GLASSER, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, and V. FRANK COE during the mid 1940's when they were all employed in the Treasury Department.

X T-1 ^(u) had no knowledge of the relationship that existed between WHITE and GLASSER during the pertinent period (June - August, 1944). He did advise that he had received information after WHITE had been made an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department and COE had been appointed Director of the Monetary Research Division, succeeding WHITE in this position, that the appointment of COE to this position was deeply resented by GLASSER and Assistant Director EDWARD BERNSTEIN. T-1 stated, however, that within a very short period after COE had assumed his duties as Director of the Monetary Research Division, the relations between COE and GLASSER became most cordial and they impressed the informant as being genuinely friendly with each other. It was this informant's opinion that GLASSER eventually became closer to COE than any other person at the Treasury Department. This informant was not aware of any common factors or associations that existed in the backgrounds of GLASSER and COE.

X T-1 ^(u) said that during the period that COE was Director of the Monetary Research Division, GLASSER acted as his First Assistant Director. Although informant could not furnish information relating to GLASSER's status with respect to HARRY DEXTER WHITE during the period that WHITE was Director of this Division, he believed that GLASSER occupied a similar position in that he was the Director's number one man.

X T-1 ^(u) said that they appeared friendly with each other while at the office, but informant said that he very seldom saw them together. Informant was not aware of any social relationship that existed between these individuals outside of their employment.

HENRY J. BITTERMAN, Financial Advisor, to Director, Office of International Finance (formerly known as Monetary Research Division), advised that he had joined the Monetary Research Division of the Treasury Department in September, 1943, and has been employed in this section of the Department continuously since that date. He advised that prior to 1943 he had been employed as a Professor at Ohio State University. He mentioned that he had been employed as a Professor at Ohio State from 1928 until 1943. Prior to 1928, he stated that he had attended the University of Chicago and was in attendance there during the same period that GLASSER and COE were there.

He advised, however, that he had no contact with either GLASSER or COE after he left the university in 1928 until he joined the Department in 1943. He reported that he had secured a position as Economist in the Department in September, 1943, through his own efforts and did not utilize GLASSER or COE in obtaining this assignment.

BITTERMAN advised that throughout 1944 the Monetary Research Division was headed by HARRY DEXTER WHITE, and he identified the following individuals as WHITE's Assistant Directors:

~~FRANK SOUTHARD~~
EDWARD M. BERNSTEIN
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR
WILLIAM T. NESS
HAROLD GLASSER

During 1944, BITTERMAN said that SOUTHARD was on a leave of absence from the Department. He stated that BERNSTEIN was in charge of matters affecting the United States stabilization fund and all plans relating to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. NESS, according to BITTERMAN, was in charge of Treasury Department matters concerned with Latin American countries, and GLASSER and TAYLOR handled monetary matters affecting European nations. BITTERMAN noted that TAYLOR was in England for a major portion of 1944 and practically the entire year of 1945. This assignment of TAYLOR's, Treasury Department Representative in England, BITTERMAN noted, made GLASSER the sole chief of the Monetary Research Division's affairs concerning Europe.

BITTERMAN identified GLASSER as the First Assistant Director under WHITE during 1944 and stated that GLASSER acted as the Director of the Division whenever WHITE was absent. BITTERMAN pointed out that during the summer of 1944 WHITE was away from the Treasury Department for a considerable period of time. He noted that at this particular time WHITE was preparing for the Bretton Woods Conference and had attended a conference in Atlantic City, New Jersey, from June 15, 1944, through June 30, 1944. Thereafter, BITTERMAN advised, WHITE attended meetings at the Bretton Woods, New Hampshire Monetary Conference from July 1, 1944, through July 22, 1944. Throughout this entire period, BITTERMAN stated GLASSER acted as Director of the Monetary Research Division.

Referral/Consult

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[REDACTED] *WFO 65-5810*
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BITTERMAN assumed that GLASSER would have had the authority to employ personnel during this period but could not recall if he had authorized the appointment of anyone in WHITE's absence.

With respect to the appointment of VICTOR PERLO to the Treasury Department in 1945, BITTERMAN advised that he had no knowledge of any objections entered against PERLO by GLASSER. It was BITTERMAN's belief that PERLO had been appointed to the Treasury Department by HARRY DEXTER WHITE despite the fact that COE was actually the Director of the Monetary Research Division at the time PERLO was appointed. BITTERMAN described COE as being WHITE's "office boy". He explained this terminology by stating that COE would perform as directed when ordered by WHITE.

BITTERMAN stated that during the period that WHITE was in the Treasury Department, WHITE had little social contact with his Treasury Department professional associates as far as he knew. BITTERMAN was not aware of any social relationship that existed between WHITE and GLASSER but said that in their contacts at the office their relationship impressed him as being cordial. BITTERMAN noted, however, that GLASSER was not the least bit reluctant or hesitant in voicing opposition or objections to programs authored by WHITE and with which he was not in agreement. BITTERMAN characterized GLASSER as one who formed independent judgments and who was more or less a free thinker. BITTERMAN contrasted this type of personality with that of WILLIAM H. TAYLOR and noted that TAYLOR fell in line with WHITE's policies much more easily and readily than did GLASSER.

After WHITE was promoted to the position of Assistant Secretary in the Treasury Department, BITTERMAN said that a bitter feeling developed between GLASSER and BERNSTEIN. This was caused by their ambitions and desires to succeed WHITE as Director of the Monetary Research Division. The feeling between GLASSER and BERNSTEIN developed to such a degree, BERNSTEIN stated, that WHITE went outside the Department and secured V. FRANK COE for the position. It was BITTERMAN's opinion that BERNSTEIN was so disappointed that shortly thereafter he left the Monetary Research Division and transferred to another section in the Department.

After COE arrived at the Department early in 1945, BITTERMAN stated that he noted that the relationship between COE and GLASSER was somewhat strained. He knew that both COE and GLASSER had previously been good friends but he stated that in spite of this there was a marked strain in their dealings. He advised that the feeling did not last very long and that within a very short time COE and GLASSER worked closely and in a harmonious manner. BITTERMAN advised that his social contact at this time with both GLASSER and COE was practically nonexistent and for that reason he advised that he was not aware of the extent of the social relationship between GLASSER and COE at this time. He stated, however, that as far as he knew COE was GLASSER's closest professional acquaintance in the Department.

BITTERMAN knew of no close relationship between GLASSER and LAUCHLIN CURRIE and added that he had no reason to believe that they were intimate or that CURRIE could influence GLASSER.

BITTERMAN did not know NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and stated that he did not learn that he had ever been employed by the Treasury Department or had attended the Bretton Woods Conference, which he had also attended, until ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, the confessed Russian espionage courier, testified to this in hearings conducted by the United States House Committee on Un-American Activities.

BITTERMAN advised that he was not aware of any close relationship that existed between ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and HAROLD GLASSER. He assumed, however, that they were acquainted and did know that SILVERMAN was well acquainted with HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

Concerning the relationship between GLASSER and PERLO, BITTERMAN stated that on one occasion GLASSER indicated to him that he had no respect for PERLO's professional judgment. BITTERMAN was not aware of any social relationship that existed between PERLO and GLASSER.

BITTERMAN said that he never had any reason to question the loyalty and patriotism of those persons who were employed in the Treasury Department and who were identified as Soviet Agents by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY.

He advised that in 1946 he and GLASSER represented the United States at a meeting of a Subcommittee of the Council of Foreign Ministers which was held at Trieste and which was designed to establish a monetary system for that city after it had been established as a free and independent city. BITTERMAN noted that the Russians at this conference were extremely difficult to confer with and exhibited a hostile and uncooperative attitude.

Throughout the discussions with the RUSSIANS, BITTERMAN said, GLASSER defended the policies and views of the United States as ably as anyone else could have done. At no time, BITTERMAN said, did GLASSER ever indicate to him that he had any sympathy for the Russians or the Yugoslavs.

Mrs. MARY C. HALL, Administrative Assistant Director, Office of International Finance, advised that during 1944 she was employed as the Second Secretary in the office of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. With respect to the administrative functions of the Monetary Research Division in 1944, she advised that, although GLASSER had never been designated the First Assistant Director, he did occupy such a position. She recalled that GLASSER was in charge of the Monetary Research Division during the major portion of the summer of 1944 when WHITE was preparing for and attending the monetary conference held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire.

During the period that GLASSER was in charge of the Monetary Research Division, Mrs. HALL advised, she did not believe that he had employed any personnel. She expressed the opinion that despite occupying WHITE's position, he would have undoubtedly cleared with WHITE before hiring a professional employee for the Division.

Concerning the appointment of PERLO to the Monetary Research Division in 1945, Mrs. HALL believed that V. FRANK COE, who was then serving as Director, had recommended the appointment of PERLO. She recalled that there had been opposition to this appointment by persons she could not now identify. She could not recall if GLASSER opposed this appointment or if the opposition had resulted from the salary that PERLO was to receive or because PERLO wanted to bring his secretary from the War Production Board with him. Although Mrs. HALL could not recall the nature of the opposition to PERLO, she was definite in her statement that there was opposition in the Treasury Department to the PERLO appointment.

It will be recalled that in an unsigned statement made to this office in 1947, GLASSER advised that he had opposed the appointment of PERLO because he felt that the appointment of PERLO, a statistician, would be at cross purposes with the aims of the Monetary Research Division which was concerned with international affairs only.

Mrs. HALL described GLASSER as a very frank person but one who was lacking in tact and polish especially in his relations with his professional associates. She advised that his professional associates always knew where they stood with GLASSER because he was outspoken and not the least bit hesitant in expressing himself.

Concerning GLASSER's relations with WHITE, Mrs. HALL advised that it was generally known in the Treasury Department that WHITE had dispatched GLASSER to South America during the early 1940's because of some personal dispute, the nature of which had never been ascertained. Mrs. HALL said that it was suspected that LUDWIG ULLMAN, who at that time was the Administrative Assistant to WHITE, disliked GLASSER and reported unfavorably to WHITE about him. This resulted in WHITE's taking a dislike to GLASSER and subsequently assigning him to South America. Mrs. HALL was not aware of the reasons that ULLMAN disliked GLASSER, nor could she identify anyone who could substantiate this report. After GLASSER returned from South America, Mrs. HALL advised that the professional relationship between GLASSER and WHITE appeared cordial. Mrs. HALL was not aware of any other relationship that existed between WHITE and GLASSER thereafter.

Mrs. HALL advised that after WHITE had been promoted to an Assistant Secretary in the Treasury Department and had left the Monetary Research Division, she learned from Mr. WHITE's First Secretary, Mrs. LINDA SHANAHAN, that V. FRANK COE would replace him in this position.

Mrs. HALL advised that she was not personally acquainted with A. GEORGE SILVERMAN but advised that he was a frequent visitor to the office of HARRY WHITE. She was not aware of any relationship that existed between SILVERMAN and GLASSER but did believe they were acquainted. It was Mrs. HALL's observation that GLASSER was immune to influence. She said it was well known throughout the Department that he was an independent thinker and formed his own opinions. She advised that he was not politic and was not at all hesitant in expressing himself favorably or unfavorably as the case might be when he discussed his associates. She said that she found that GLASSER was the type who would not hesitate to go to his superior and tell him bluntly and frankly in the event he found himself not in agreement with anything which affected the Monetary Research Division. Mrs. HALL believed, however, that GLASSER was not the type who would make an issue in the event he was overruled by his immediate supervisor and take his case to a higher authority. Mrs. HALL said she had no knowledge of any common denominator which existed in the backgrounds of COE and GLASSER. She was not aware of the feeling that these persons had toward each other.

Mrs. MARY HERRON, Secretary, International Monetary Fund and former Secretary to HAROLD GLASSER, advised that she did not begin to work in GLASSER's office until September, 1945. Mrs. HERRON stated that she had not been employed in the Treasury Department from June 30, 1943, to September, 1945, and had no association with GLASSER and others in the Monetary Research Division during that period. She advised that after 1945 she became acquainted

WFO 65-5810

with VICTOR PERLO at the Treasury Department. It was her opinion that GLASSER was not overly fond of PERLO but she could not furnish any specific or concrete reason for this belief. She had no knowledge that GLASSER had ever opposed the appointment of PERLO to the Department.

Concerning the relationship of GLASSER with WHITE, Mrs. HERRON advised that she had learned from a source she could not recall that GLASSER had been sent to Ecuador by WHITE after a disagreement. She was unable to furnish details concerning this disagreement nor could she identify others who could furnish such information. She noted, however, that when she went to work for GLASSER in the Treasury Department in 1945, the attitude of GLASSER and WHITE toward each other did not appear antagonistic.

She also described GLASSER as an independent thinker and did not believe him to be the type who could be influenced easily. Mrs. HERRON was not aware of any close association or friendship that existed between GLASSER and COE or GLASSER and LAUCHLIN CURRIE. She advised that during the period she was employed as GLASSER's secretary, CURRIE was not a frequent caller in GLASSER's office nor did he have frequent telephone contact with GLASSER. In respect to COE and GLASSER, she advised that COE only worked in the Treasury Department for a few months during the period she was GLASSER's secretary. She advised that the relations between them appeared cordial and they appeared to be very friendly and respectful of each other. Mrs. HERRON stated that in 1946, she had attended the Monetary Conference in Trieste along with GLASSER and HENRY J. BITTERMAN. Throughout the conference, she advised that GLASSER was not at all conciliatory in his attitude or manner toward the Russian delegation, and, as far as she was concerned, he fully protected the interests of the United States at this conference. She advised that she had no reason to suspect or doubt the loyalty or patriotism of GLASSER despite the allegations made by BENTLEY.

PAUL McDONALD, Director of Administrative Services, Treasury Department, advised, after reviewing records, that he had not been able to locate any record nor did he have any personal knowledge that HARRY WHITE, HAROLD GLASSER, or any other person had ever interceded to the Treasury Department in an effort to secure employment for A. GEORGE SILVERMAN. He advised that, although Treasury Department records relating to NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER show that he had made a formal request to the Agriculture Department asking that SILVERMASTER be transferred to the Treasury Department, he pointed out that this was a routine function of his duties at that time, and he added that he was not personally acquainted with SILVERMASTER and did not know who was instrumental in securing the employment for him.

WFO 65-5810

The personnel file of VICTOR PERLO maintained at the Treasury Department contained an undated handwritten memorandum which mentioned that "Mr. COE wants to hire PERLO". A second notation dated March 6, 1945, from COE and directed to HARRY DEXTER WHITE reported that "PERLO could not get free at the War Production Board. We have agreed to take the matter up again in two or three months if there is an opening here".

PERLO's file also disclosed that in March, 1947, GLASSER had approached S. J. SPINGARN, Assistant General Counsel of the Treasury Department, and informed him that one WARREN of the State Department had asked him to recommend a qualified person to serve as a representative of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. GLASSER inquired if it would be permissible to recommend PERLO for this position on a personal basis. The file on PERLO indicated that he was told that this would be satisfactory. PERLO's file indicated that he resigned from the Treasury Department on March 27, 1947, to take this position, but a subsequent notation indicated that the post did not materialize.

- PENDING -

~~TOP SECRET~~

WFO 65-5610

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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INFORMANTS

T-1 -

[Redacted box]

Referral/Consult

(u)
b7D

T-2 -

[Redacted box]

LEADS

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

[Redacted box]

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

b7D

Will at the International Monetary Fund interview EDWARD M. BERNSTEIN regarding data concerning the relationship between GLASSER and A. GEORGE SILVERMAN as it existed in 1944.

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent L. O. GALLAHER, January 2, 1952, New York
Report of Special Agent FRANCIS J. DUANE, November 16, 1951, at Washington, D. C.

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - TOP SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

~~TOP SECRET~~

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE JAN 31 1952	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/6,10,11/51;1/4,8,9,21,23/52	REPORT MADE BY FRANCIS J. DUANE, SA FJD:rlr
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was, PAGE, PAZH (SOURCE)		CHARACTER OF CASE Referral/Consult ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Responsible Treasury Department officials advise that GLASSER was the First Assistant to HARRY DEXTER WHITE in the Monetary Research Division throughout 1944. GLASSER acted as Director of this division in WHITE's absence. Information received that GLASSER was tactless and blunt in dealings with associates and would not hesitate to express opposition to WHITE or other ranking Treasury Department officials. GLASSER's former associates identified V. FRANK COE as GLASSER's closest professional and personal friend. These people were also aware that relations between WHITE and GLASSER while superficially cordial were actually strained. Treasury Department files contained no data indicating that GLASSER opposed appointment of VICTOR PERLO to the Department in 1945. These files also contain no data indicating that A. GEORGE SILVERMAN attempted to secure employment in the Department in 1944.

Information herein is from [redacted] and is not to be disseminated outside Bureau.

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY *SP4 J. [redacted]*
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION *2-76*

88429

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~~- P - ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

~~Confidential~~ Informant T-1, whose reliability is not known to this office but who was associated professionally with HAROLD GLASSER during the latter years of GLASSER's employment in the Treasury Department, advised that

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 Bureau (65-60180) 1-Los Angeles (info) 1-San Francisco (info) 1-New York (65-15701) (info) 4-Washington Field Office (65-5810) (1-WFO 65-5935)		DATE: <u>3.29.2005</u>	
		CLASSIFIED BY <u>60308/AUC/TBY/KP/AG</u>	
		DECLASSIFY ON: <u>25X3.3(1) 3.29.2030</u>	

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he had been well acquainted with GLASSER, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, and V. FRANK COE during the mid 1940's when they were all employed in the Treasury Department.

X T-1 had no knowledge of the relationship that existed between WHITE and GLASSER during the pertinent period (June - August, 1944). He did advise that he had received information after WHITE had been made an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department and COE had been appointed Director of the Monetary Research Division, succeeding WHITE in this position, that the appointment of COE to this position was deeply resented by GLASSER and Assistant Director EDWARD BERNSTEIN. T-1 stated, however, that within a very short period after COE had assumed his duties as Director of the Monetary Research Division, the relations between COE and GLASSER became most cordial and they impressed the informant as being genuinely friendly with each other. It was this informant's opinion that GLASSER eventually became closer to COE than any other person at the Treasury Department. This informant was not aware of any common factors or associations that existed in the backgrounds of GLASSER and COE.

X T-1 said that during the period that COE was Director of the Monetary Research Division, GLASSER acted as his First Assistant Director. Although informant could not furnish information relating to GLASSER's status with respect to HARRY DEXTER WHITE during the period that WHITE was Director of this Division, he believed that GLASSER occupied a similar position in that he was the Director's number one man.

X T-1 said that they appeared friendly with each other while at the office, but informant said that he very seldom saw them together. Informant was not aware of any social relationship that existed between these individuals outside of their employment.

HENRY J. BITTERMAN, Financial Advisor, to Director, Office of International Finance (formerly known as Monetary Research Division), advised that he had joined the Monetary Research Division of the Treasury Department in September, 1943, and has been employed in this section of the Department continuously since that date. He advised that prior to 1943 he had been employed as a Professor at Ohio State University. He mentioned that he had been employed as a Professor at Ohio State from 1928 until 1943. Prior to 1928, he stated that he had attended the University of Chicago and was in attendance there during the same period that GLASSER and COE were there.

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He advised, however, that he had no contact with either GLASSER or COE after he left the university in 1928 until he joined the Department in 1943. He reported that he had secured a position as Economist in the Department in September, 1943, through his own efforts and did not utilize GLASSER or COE in obtaining this assignment.

BITTERMAN advised that throughout 1944 the Monetary Research Division was headed by HARRY DEXTER WHITE, and he identified the following individuals as WHITE's Assistant Directors:

FRANK SOUTHARD
EDWARD M. BERNSTEIN
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR
WILLIAM T. NESS
HAROLD GLASSER

During 1944, BITTERMAN said that SOUTHARD was on a leave of absence from the Department. He stated that BERNSTEIN was in charge of matters affecting the United States stabilization fund and all plans relating to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. NESS, according to BITTERMAN, was in charge of Treasury Department matters concerned with Latin American countries, and GLASSER and TAYLOR handled monetary matters affecting European nations. BITTERMAN noted that TAYLOR was in England for a major portion of 1944 and practically the entire year of 1945. This assignment of TAYLOR's, Treasury Department Representative in England, BITTERMAN noted, made GLASSER the sole chief of the Monetary Research Division's affairs concerning Europe.

BITTERMAN identified GLASSER as the First Assistant Director under WHITE during 1944 and stated that GLASSER acted as the Director of the Division whenever WHITE was absent. BITTERMAN pointed out that during the summer of 1944 WHITE was away from the Treasury Department for a considerable period of time. He noted that at this particular time WHITE was preparing for the Bretton Woods Conference and had attended a conference in Atlantic City, New Jersey, from June 15, 1944, through June 30, 1944. Thereafter, BITTERMAN advised, WHITE attended meetings at the Bretton Woods, New Hampshire Monetary Conference from July 1, 1944, through July 22, 1944. Throughout this entire period, BITTERMAN stated GLASSER acted as Director of the Monetary Research Division.

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BITTERMAN assumed that GLASSER would have had the authority to employ personnel during this period but could not recall if he had authorized the appointment of anyone in WHITE's absence.

With respect to the appointment of VICTOR PERLO to the Treasury Department in 1945, BITTERMAN advised that he had no knowledge of any objections entered against PERLO by GLASSER. It was BITTERMAN's belief that PERLO had been appointed to the Treasury Department by HARRY DEXTER WHITE despite the fact that COE was actually the Director of the Monetary Research Division at the time PERLO was appointed. BITTERMAN described COE as being WHITE's "office boy". He explained this terminology by stating that COE would perform as directed when ordered by WHITE.

BITTERMAN stated that during the period that WHITE was in the Treasury Department, WHITE had little social contact with his Treasury Department professional associates as far as he knew. BITTERMAN was not aware of any social relationship that existed between WHITE and GLASSER but said that in their contacts at the office their relationship impressed him as being cordial. BITTERMAN noted, however, that GLASSER was not the least bit reluctant or hesitant in voicing opposition or objections to programs authored by WHITE and with which he was not in agreement. BITTERMAN characterized GLASSER as one who formed independent judgments and who was more or less a free thinker. BITTERMAN contrasted this type of personality with that of WILLIAM H. TAYLOR and noted that TAYLOR fell in line with WHITE's policies much more easily and readily than did GLASSER.

After WHITE was promoted to the position of Assistant Secretary in the Treasury Department, BITTERMAN said that a bitter feeling developed between GLASSER and BERNSTEIN. This was caused by their ambitions and desires to succeed WHITE as Director of the Monetary Research Division. The feeling between GLASSER and BERNSTEIN developed to such a degree, BERNSTEIN stated, that WHITE went outside the Department and secured V. FRANK COE for the position. It was BITTERMAN's opinion that BERNSTEIN was so disappointed that shortly thereafter he left the Monetary Research Division and transferred to another section in the Department.

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After COE arrived at the Department early in 1945, BITTERMAN stated that he noted that the relationship between COE and GLASSER was somewhat strained. He knew that both COE and GLASSER had previously been good friends but he stated that in spite of this there was a marked strain in their dealings. He advised that the feeling did not last very long and that within a very short time COE and GLASSER worked closely and in a harmonious manner. BITTERMAN advised that his social contact at this time with both GLASSER and COE was practically nonexistent and for that reason he advised that he was not aware of the extent of the social relationship between GLASSER and COE at this time. He stated, however, that as far as he knew COE was GLASSER's closest professional acquaintance in the Department.

BITTERMAN knew of no close relationship between GLASSER and LAUHLIN CURRIE and added that he had no reason to believe that they were intimate or that CURRIE could influence GLASSER.

BITTERMAN did not know NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and stated that he did not learn that he had ever been employed by the Treasury Department or had attended the Bretton Woods Conference, which he had also attended, until ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, the confessed Russian espionage courier, testified to this in hearings conducted by the United States House Committee on Un-American Activities.

BITTERMAN advised that he was not aware of any close relationship that existed between ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and HAROLD GLASSER. He assumed, however, that they were acquainted and did know that SILVERMAN was well acquainted with HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

Concerning the relationship between GLASSER and PERLO, BITTERMAN stated that on one occasion GLASSER indicated to him that he had no respect for PERLO's professional judgment. BITTERMAN was not aware of any social relationship that existed between PERLO and GLASSER.

BITTERMAN said that he never had any reason to question the loyalty and patriotism of those persons who were employed in the Treasury Department and who were identified as Soviet Agents by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY.

He advised that in 1946 he and GLASSER represented the United States at a meeting of a Subcommittee of the Council of Foreign Ministers which was held at Trieste and which was designed to establish a monetary system for that city after it had been established as a free and independent city. BITTERMAN noted that the Russians at this conference were extremely difficult to confer with and exhibited a hostile and uncooperative attitude.

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Throughout the discussions with the RUSSIANS, BITTERMAN said, GLASSER defended the policies and views of the United States as ably as anyone else could have done. At no time, BITTERMAN said, did GLASSER ever indicate to him that he had any sympathy for the Russians or the Yugoslavs.

Mrs. MARY C. HALL, Administrative Assistant Director, Office of International Finance, advised that during 1944 she was employed as the Second Secretary in the office of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. With respect to the administrative functions of the Monetary Research Division in 1944, she advised that, although GLASSER had never been designated the First Assistant Director, he did occupy such a position. She recalled that GLASSER was in charge of the Monetary Research Division during the major portion of the summer of 1944 when WHITE was preparing for and attending the monetary conference held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire.

During the period that GLASSER was in charge of the Monetary Research Division, Mrs. HALL advised, she did not believe that he had employed any personnel. She expressed the opinion that despite occupying WHITE's position, he would have undoubtedly cleared with WHITE before hiring a professional employee for the Division.

Concerning the appointment of PERLO to the Monetary Research Division in 1945, Mrs. HALL believed that V. FRANK COE, who was then serving as Director, had recommended the appointment of PERLO. She recalled that there had been opposition to this appointment by persons she could not now identify. She could not recall if GLASSER opposed this appointment or if the opposition had resulted from the salary that PERLO was to receive or because PERLO wanted to bring his secretary from the War Production Board with him. Although Mrs. HALL could not recall the nature of the opposition to PERLO, she was definite in her statement that there was opposition in the Treasury Department to the PERLO appointment.

It will be recalled that in an unsigned statement made to this office in 1947, GLASSER advised that he had opposed the appointment of PERLO because he felt that the appointment of PERLO, a statistician, would be at cross purposes with the aims of the Monetary Research Division which was concerned with international affairs only.

Mrs. HALL described GLASSER as a very frank person but one who was lacking in tact and polish especially in his relations with his professional associates. She advised that his professional associates always knew where they stood with GLASSER because he was outspoken and not the least bit hesitant in expressing himself.

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Concerning GLASSER's relations with WHITE, Mrs. HALL advised that it was generally known in the Treasury Department that WHITE had dispatched GLASSER to South America during the early 1940's because of some personal dispute, the nature of which had never been ascertained. Mrs. HALL said that it was suspected that LUDWIG ULLMAN, who at that time was the Administrative Assistant to WHITE, disliked GLASSER and reported unfavorably to WHITE about him. This resulted in WHITE's taking a dislike to GLASSER and subsequently assigning him to South America. Mrs. HALL was not aware of the reasons that ULLMAN disliked GLASSER, nor could she identify anyone who could substantiate this report. After GLASSER returned from South America, Mrs. HALL advised that the professional relationship between GLASSER and WHITE appeared cordial. Mrs. HALL was not aware of any other relationship that existed between WHITE and GLASSER thereafter.

Mrs. HALL advised that after WHITE had been promoted to an Assistant Secretary in the Treasury Department and had left the Monetary Research Division, she learned from Mr. WHITE's First Secretary, Mrs. LINDA SHANAHAN, that V. FRANK COE would replace him in this position.

Mrs. HALL advised that she was not personally acquainted with A. GEORGE SILVERMAN but advised that he was a frequent visitor to the office of HARRY WHITE. She was not aware of any relationship that existed between SILVERMAN and GLASSER but did believe they were acquainted. It was Mrs. HALL's observation that GLASSER was immune to influence. She said it was well known throughout the Department that he was an independent thinker and formed his own opinions. She advised that he was not politic and was not at all hesitant in expressing himself favorably or unfavorably as the case might be when he discussed his associates. She said that she found that GLASSER was the type who would not hesitate to go to his superior and tell him bluntly and frankly in the event he found himself not in agreement with anything which affected the Monetary Research Division. Mrs. HALL believed, however, that GLASSER was not the type who would make an issue in the event he was overruled by his immediate supervisor and take his case to a higher authority. Mrs. HALL said she had no knowledge of any common denominator which existed in the backgrounds of COE and GLASSER. She was not aware of the feeling that these persons had toward each other.

Mrs. MARY HERRON, Secretary, International Monetary Fund and former Secretary to HAROLD GLASSER, advised that she did not begin to work in GLASSER's office until September, 1945. Mrs. HERRON stated that she had not been employed in the Treasury Department from June 30, 1943, to September, 1945, and had no association with GLASSER and others in the Monetary Research Division during that period. She advised that after 1945 she became acquainted

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with VICTOR PERLO at the Treasury Department. It was her opinion that GLASSER was not overly fond of PERLO but she could not furnish any specific or concrete reason for this belief. She had no knowledge that GLASSER had ever opposed the appointment of PERLO to the Department.

Concerning the relationship of GLASSER with WHITE, Mrs. HERRON advised that she had learned from a source she could not recall that GLASSER had been sent to Ecuador by WHITE after a disagreement. She was unable to furnish details concerning this disagreement nor could she identify others who could furnish such information. She noted, however, that when she went to work for GLASSER in the Treasury Department in 1945, the attitude of GLASSER and WHITE toward each other did not appear antagonistic.

She also described GLASSER as an independent thinker and did not believe him to be the type who could be influenced easily. Mrs. HERRON was not aware of any close association or friendship that existed between GLASSER and COE or GLASSER and LAUCHLIN CURRIE. She advised that during the period she was employed as GLASSER's secretary, CURRIE was not a frequent caller in GLASSER's office nor did he have frequent telephone contact with GLASSER. In respect to COE and GLASSER, she advised that COE only worked in the Treasury Department for a few months during the period she was GLASSER's secretary. She advised that the relations between them appeared cordial and they appeared to be very friendly and respectful of each other. Mrs. HERRON stated that in 1946, she had attended the Monetary Conference in Trieste along with GLASSER and HENRY J. BITTERMAN. Throughout the conference, she advised that GLASSER was not at all conciliatory in his attitude or manner toward the Russian delegation, and, as far as she was concerned, he fully protected the interests of the United States at this conference. She advised that she had no reason to suspect or doubt the loyalty or patriotism of GLASSER despite the allegations made by BENTLEY.

PAUL McDONALD, Director of Administrative Services, Treasury Department, advised, after reviewing records, that he had not been able to locate any record nor did he have any personal knowledge that HARRY WHITE, HAROLD GLASSER, or any other person had ever interceded to the Treasury Department in an effort to secure employment for A. GEORGE SILVERMAN. He advised that, although Treasury Department records relating to NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER show that he had made a formal request to the Agriculture Department asking that SILVERMASTER be transferred to the Treasury Department, he pointed out that this was a routine function of his duties at that time, and he added that he was not personally acquainted with SILVERMASTER and did not know who was instrumental in securing the employment for him.

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The personnel file of VICTOR PERLO maintained at the Treasury Department contained an undated handwritten memorandum which mentioned that "Mr. COE wants to hire PERLO". A second notation dated March 6, 1945, from COE and directed to HARRY DEXTER WHITE reported that "PERLO could not get free at the War Production Board. We have agreed to take the matter up again in two or three months if there is an opening here".

PERLO's file also disclosed that in March, 1947, GLASSER had approached S. J. SPINGARN, Assistant General Counsel of the Treasury Department, and informed him that one WARREN of the State Department had asked him to recommend a qualified person to serve as a representative of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees. GLASSER inquired if it would be permissible to recommend PERLO for this position on a personal basis. The file on PERLO indicated that he was told that this would be satisfactory. PERLO's file indicated that he resigned from the Treasury Department on March 27, 1947, to take this position, but a subsequent notation indicated that the post did not materialize.

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INFORMANTS

Referral/Consult

T-1

[Redacted informant details]

b7D

(u)

T-2

[Redacted informant details with a checkmark]

LEADS

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will at the International Monetary Fund interview EDWARD M. BERNSTEIN regarding data concerning the relationship between GLASSER and A. GEORGE SILVERMAN as it existed in 1944.

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent L. O. CALLAHAN, January 2, 1952, New York
Report of Special Agent FRANCIS J. DUANE, November 16, 1951, at Washington, D. C.

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Kisseloff-80348

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 3/12/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/4, 5, 13, 15, 18, 25/52	REPORT MADE BY FRANCIS J. DUANE FJD:DDJ
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was. Page, Pazh (SOWME)			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

Former Treasury Department employee, **EDWARD M. BERNSTEIN**, advised that **GLASSER** acted as Director, Monetary Research Division, Treasury Department, in absence of **HARRY D. WHITE** after July, 1944. **BERNSTEIN** had no knowledge that **SILVERMAN** was ever considered for Treasury Department employment during 1944. **BERNSTEIN** unaware of any ill feeling between **GLASSER** and **SILVERMAN** in 1944.

~~1-22-52 / 1-22-52~~
~~3-27-52~~

~~P - 3-27-52~~
~~60-209 / 100-102 / 100~~
~~3-27-52~~

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

EDWARD M. BERNSTEIN, Research Division, Office of International Monetary Fund, and former Assistant Director, Monetary Research Division, United States Treasury Department, advised that throughout 1944, **HARRY DEXTER WHITE** served actively as the Director of the Monetary Research Division. Mr. **BERNSTEIN** said that **HAROLD GLASSER**, **NORMAN T. NESS** and himself were the Assistant Directors of the Monetary Research Division during 1944. **BERNSTEIN** stated that **GLASSER** was in charge of foreign funds and occupied areas for the Division, and that **NESS** was responsible for Treasury Department operations in Latin America. **BERNSTEIN** stated that he was responsible for the Department's stabilization fund, Federal Reserve Bank and post-war international finances.

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BERNSTEIN said that he acted as the Director of the Monetary Research Division in WHITE's absence. He pointed out, however, that after the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference concluded in July of 1944, GLASSER replaced him in this capacity. BERNSTEIN stated that he had attended the Bretton Woods Conference with WHITE, and while at the conference, came to realize that WHITE's attitude toward him changed noticeably. This, BERNSTEIN said, was caused by WHITE's belief that he, BERNSTEIN, had received too much credit for his participation at this conference and that WHITE resented this.

After the conference, BERNSTEIN stated that he went on leave and WHITE began to place more of the Division's responsibility with GLASSER, and that, gradually, GLASSER replaced him as the First Assistant to WHITE.

With respect to the relationship between himself and WHITE, BERNSTEIN said that after the Quebec Conference, which was attended by both WHITE and Secretary of the Treasury, HENRY J. MORGENTHAU, the feeling between them became more strained. This was caused by WHITE's absolute and complete support for the Morgenthau Plan (Dissolution of German industries) and his own opinion, which was directly opposed to WHITE's views on this plan. As a result of this, BERNSTEIN stated that WHITE, who had assigned him to study the economics involved in the Morgenthau Plan, relieved him of this assignment because of his outspoken criticism of the plan.

BERNSTEIN stated that he had met ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and HARRY D. WHITE when all were attending Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He advised that, at that time, he was not a close associate or acquaintance of either SILVERMAN or WHITE. He pointed out that after leaving Harvard, he had no contact with either SILVERMAN or WHITE until 1940 when he left the University of North Carolina, where he was employed as a Professor, to accept a position with the Treasury Department.

During his employment at the Treasury Department, BERNSTEIN advised that he was not friendly socially with either WHITE or SILVERMAN. He knew, however, that both WHITE and SILVERMAN were very friendly and said that, in the early 1940's, SILVERMAN called at WHITE's office at least once a week, BERNSTEIN assumed that GLASSER would have been well-known to both SILVERMAN and WHITE, inasmuch as he had worked with WHITE, who was frequently visited by SILVERMAN.

BERNSTEIN also pointed out that before GLASSER went to South America in 1940, he had been very close professionally and socially with HARRY WHITE. GLASSER was banished to a Treasury Department post in South America because of some disagreement with WHITE, the nature of which was not known to him. BERNSTEIN added that GLASSER, even after he returned to Washington in 1941 or 1942, never did get along very well with WHITE until after the Bretton Woods Conference in July of 1944 when he, BERNSTEIN, fell into disfavor and was replaced by GLASSER. BERNSTEIN had no knowledge that GLASSER had been unfriendly with SILVERMAN and added that he had never been on unfriendly terms with SILVERMAN. He also pointed out, however, that his relationship with SILVERMAN was professional and limited.

BERNSTEIN explained that GLASSER had not been appointed Director of the Monetary Research Division in January of 1945 after WHITE was designated Assistant Secretary of the Treasury because WHITE felt that such an appointment would result in a breakdown in the relationship of the Assistant Directors of the Monetary Research Division. After WHITE's promotion, BERNSTEIN said that WHITE prepared a list of those he felt qualified to succeed him, which list included the names of GLASSER and V. FRANK COE, and made this available to MORGENTHAU. He stated that MORGENTHAU, upon WHITE's recommendation, selected FRANK COE for the post. BERNSTEIN advised that his name was not included in the list because of the relationship which existed between himself and WHITE at that time. He pointed out, however, that he later learned that WHITE had informed responsible Treasury Department officials that BERNSTEIN did not want this position.

BERNSTEIN advised that he never knew or learned that SILVERMAN was interested in securing employment in the Treasury Department. He recalled that, during 1944, it was generally the policy of all Assistant Directors, who were interested in adding technical personnel to their staffs, to have these prospective employees interviewed by other Assistant Directors. He said he had no recollection that GLASSER, NESS or WHITE had ever approached him about hiring SILVERMAN. He said that if GLASSER had been interested in hiring SILVERMAN, he felt sure that GLASSER would have sought his advice concerning such an appointment. At this time, he also pointed out that his relationship with GLASSER was cordial, even though he did not find GLASSER a very easy person to get along with, primarily because of GLASSER's stubbornness. BERNSTEIN mentioned that he had visited at GLASSER's home occasionally, but was not on close terms with him socially. Concerning GLASSER, BERNSTEIN stated that it was his opinion that he would not have been subject to influence in the selection of personnel for his staff. He said that if GLASSER wanted to hire or reject

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an individual, he would not hesitate to express his own frank feelings directly to WHITE, but would not, if overruled by WHITE, take his case to a higher authority. BERNSTEIN was not aware of any particular person who was capable of influencing GLASSER to a particular course of action, but did state that GLASSER and COE got along well after COE was appointed Director of the Monetary Research Division. BERNSTEIN knew of no common denominator in the backgrounds of COE and GLASSER other than the established fact that they had attended the University of Chicago together.

In 1940, BERNSTEIN stated that he was associated professionally at the Treasury Department with LUDWIG ULLMAN. On one occasion, he related that ULLMAN invited him to dinner at the home of NATHAN G. SILVERMASTER, where he was residing. BERNSTEIN advised that this invitation was extended to him because, at that time, SILVERMASTER was interested in having his stepson, ANATOLE VOLKOV, enrolled at the University of North Carolina. BERNSTEIN stated that, at the request of SILVERMASTER, he did write a letter to the University, and that VOLKOV was accepted. He advised that after this, he had no further contact with SILVERMASTER and was not aware of SILVERMASTER's influence or relationship with WHITE, GLASSER or SILVERMAN.

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WFO 65-5810

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Copies of this report are being furnished Los Angeles, New York and San Francisco in accordance with Bureau instructions.

LEAD

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will report the information furnished by the Bureau as requested in Washington Field Office letter dated January 31, 1952.

b7D

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent FRANCIS J. DUANE
dated January 31, 1952, at Washington, D. C.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 3/12/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/4, 5, 13, 15, 18, 25/52	REPORT MADE BY FRANKS J. DUAL	FJ:MDY
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was. Page, Post (over)			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~SECURITY INFORMATION CONFIDENTIAL~~

Former Treasury Department employee, **EDWARD H. BERNSTEIN**, advised that **GLASSER** acted as Director, Monetary Research Division, Treasury Department, in absence of **HARRY D. WHITE** after July, 1944. **BERNSTEIN** had no knowledge that **GLASSER** was ever considered for Treasury Department employment during 1944. **BERNSTEIN** unaware of any ill feeling between **GLASSER** and **BERNSTEIN** in 1944.

DECLASSIFIED BY 60309/AUC/TAM/PL/AG
ON 3-29-2005

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DATE: 3-29-2005

CLASSIFIED BY 60309/AUC/TAM/PL/AG

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(1) 3-29-2030

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

EDWARD H. BERNSTEIN, Research Division, Office of International Monetary Fund, and former Assistant Director, Monetary Research Division, United States Treasury Department, advised that throughout 1944, **HARRY DENNIS WHITE** served actively as the Director of the Monetary Research Division. Mr. **BERNSTEIN** said that **EDWARD GLASSER**, **KEWAN T. LEE** and himself were the Assistant Directors of the Monetary Research Division during 1944. **BERNSTEIN** stated that **GLASSER** was in charge of foreign funds and occupied areas for the Division, and that **LEE** was responsible for Treasury Department operations in Latin America. **BERNSTEIN** stated that he was responsible for the Department's stabilization fund, Federal Reserve Bank and part-time international finances.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 2 - Bureau (65-6220) 1 - Los Angeles (240) 1 - New York (65-15701) (240) 1 - San Francisco (240) 1 - Washington Field (65-5210) (1 - 65-5210)		ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERE IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE SECRET

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60180)

DATE: May 27, 1952

RPH
WFO
FROM : SAC, WFO (65-5810)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.
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(SOVME)
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~~SECURITY INFORMATION - TOP SECRET~~

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Re WFO letter dated January 31, 1952.

WFO will place the captioned case in a pending inactive status pending receipt of further information. No active investigation is outstanding at present.

DEW:MSB

DECLASSIFIED BY 60309/AUC/TAM/LP/AG
ON 3.29.2005

RECORDED-84

65-60180-13

MAY 28 1952

DATE: 3.29.2005

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ON 3.29.2005

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MAY 1952

Kisseloff-80355

SAC, Washington Field (65-5810)

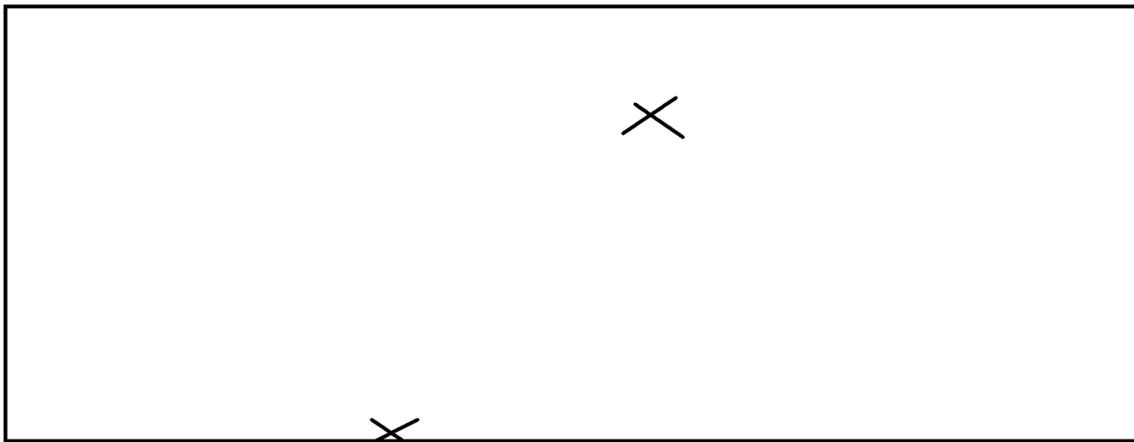
June 5, 1952

Director, FBI (65-60180)

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PERSONAL ATTENTION
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Referral/Consult



- CC - 1 - Los Angeles
- 1 - San Francisco
- 1 - New York (65-15701)
- 1 - Washington Field (65-5935)

EJVL:mem

6-1 to [unclear]
6-19-52

RECORDED - 28
EX - 80

JUN 5 8 17 PM '52
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUN 10 1952
62

14

3.29.2005
60209/AUC/TAC/PL/AG
3.27.2000

COMM-FBI
JUN 6 1952
MAILED 18

~~SECRET~~

SAC, Washington Field (65-5610)

July 16, 1952

RECORDED - 120

Director, FBI (65-60180)-15

EX-25

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.,
Page, Pash
(SOWE)
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: ~~3-30-2005~~
CLASSIFIED BY: ~~60309/AUC/BAH/CP/A6~~
DECLASSIFY ON: ~~25X3.3(1) 3-30-2038~~

Reurlet July 1, 1952, advising that in view of the tentative identification of Harold Glasser as Page, certain leads previously set forth would not be covered UACB.

Referral/Consult



~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HERE IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

Harold Glasser, who has been tentatively identified as Page, was the Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division of the Treasury Department and during the latter half of 1944, acted as the Director of that Division in the absence of Harry Dexter White. However, investigation set forth in the report of Special Agent Francis J. Duane, Washington, D. C., August 24, 1951, reflects that Henrietta E. Klots was the Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury and exerted considerable influence throughout the Treasury Department. It further appears that investigation in Washington and New York during 1946 disclosed that Silvermaster and Henrietta Klots were well acquainted.

The Bureau feels that some consideration should be given to the possibility that Klots may be identical with Page in view of the information indicating that she might well have been described as the virtual master of the Treasury Department. The Bureau also feels that although the identification of Glasser may ultimately prove correct, there may be some possibility that Klots could be Pik inasmuch as all available information concerning Pik is not inconsistent with Pik being some one on the Treasury Department.

*0-1 to WFO 12-22-52
(Adams Station) ATP
see letter 7/8/52
0-1 to WFO 11/5/52
(Adams Station) ATP
see letter 7/8/52
ATP
7-107
23-1052
BJD em*

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

COMM - FBI
JUL 16 1952
MAILED 24

~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-80357

CC - 65-60328

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-60180-15

~~SECRET~~

In view of the foregoing, it is believed advisable that the leads in question should be given attention. In this regard, Josiah E. Dubois, Jr., who was an assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury and who is mentioned in one of the leads, may prove to be a source of information of interest concerning the relationship that might have existed between Klotz and Silverman in August, 1944, as well as information concerning the relationship between Klotz and Silvermaster. There is an extra copy of this letter for your file on Unknown Subject, wa., "Pik."

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

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-80358

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60180)

DATE: July 1, 1952

RMK

FROM : SAC, WFO (65-5810)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-30-2005 BY 60309/AUC/TAM/LP/AG
3-30-2005
60309/AUC/TAM/LP/AG
3-30-2005~~

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.,
PAGE, PAZH
(SOVME)
ESPIONAGE - R

W

Re Bureau letter dated June 19, 1952, requesting advice as to status of captioned case, specifically referring to the leads in WFO report of August 24, 1951.

Report of FRANCIS J. DUANE dated January 31, 1952, reflects interview of PAUL McDONALD. Investigation conducted subsequent to the referenced report includes interviews of numerous persons having information concerning the Treasury Department's operation which tended to support the tentative identification of HAROLD GLASSER with the Unknown Subject and also to develop generally the information mentioned in leads in referenced report.

In view of the above the individual leads set out in WFO report of August 24, 1951, will not be covered UACB.

DEW/mmd

65-60180-15

*7-16-52
WVH*

RECORDED - 103

INDEXED - 103

13
X
EID

85-100-10000-10000
Kisseloff-80359

~~SECRET~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HERE IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

SAC, Washington Field (65-5044)

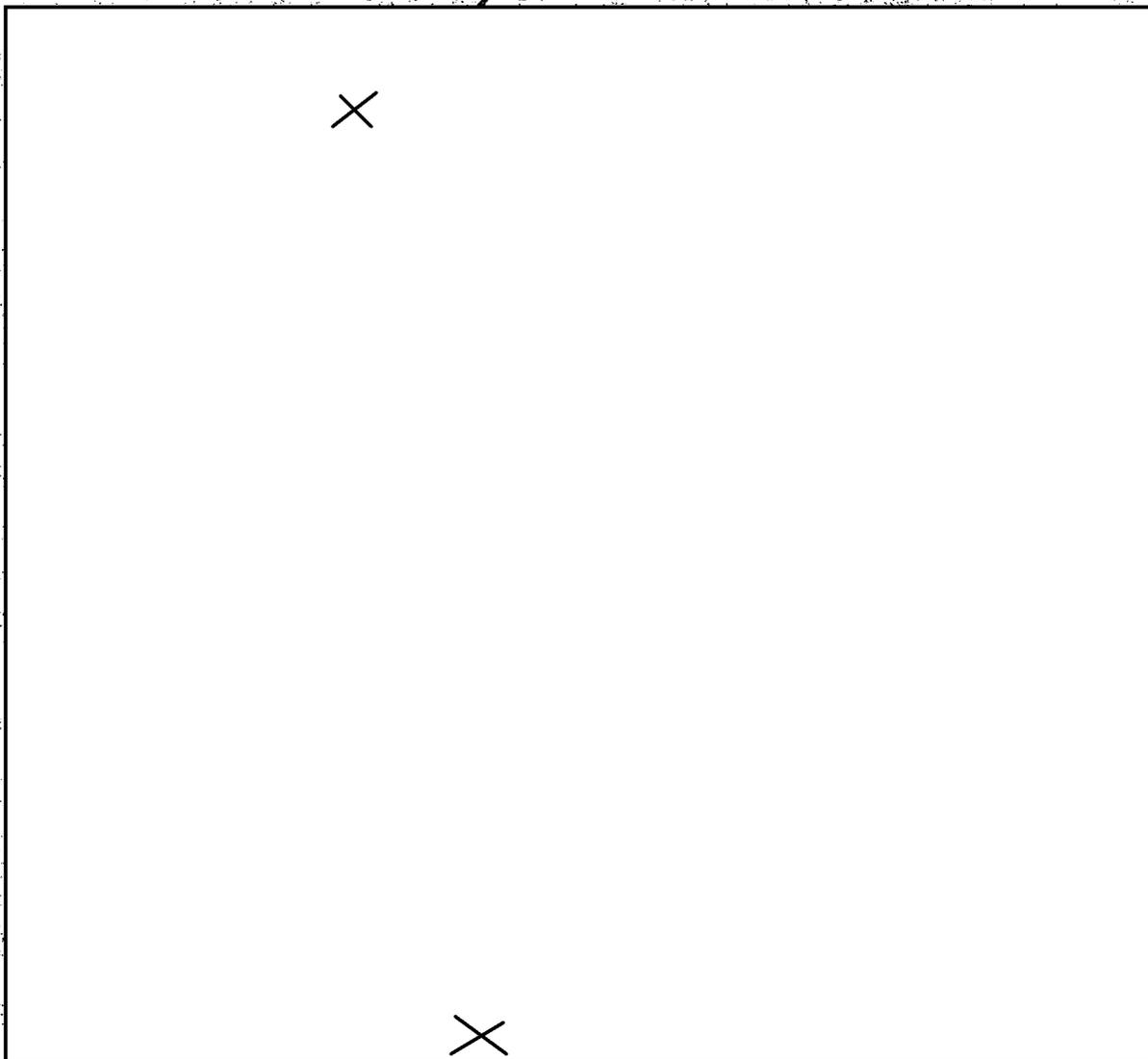
August 7, 1952

Director, FBI (65-58068)

SOVET
ESPIONAGE - R

PERSONAL ATTENTION
STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL
Referral/Consult

Page



DATE: 3-30-2005

CLASSIFIED BY: 60389/ALC/TAM/10/16
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3 (1) 3-30-2010

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Harbo _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Laughlin _____
- Mohr _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

AUG 18 1952

LJVL:mem

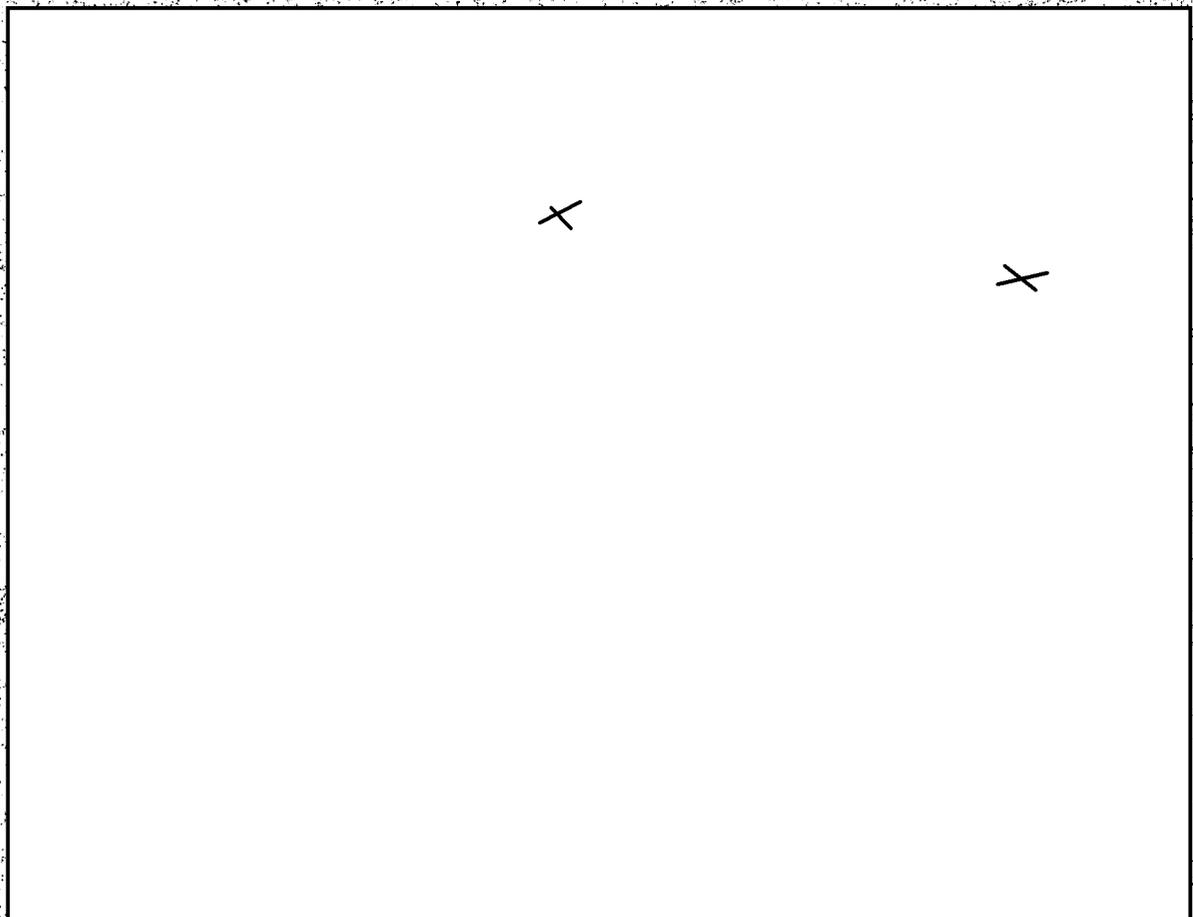
DUPLICATE YELLOW

~~SECRET~~

- CC - 2 - Los Angeles (65-4779)
- CC - Unsub, was., Ptk (65-60328)
- 2 - New York (65-14843)
- CC - Unsub, was., Page (65-60180)
- 2 - San Francisco (65-3939)
- CC - Unsub, was., Teerberg (65-60057)
- Kisseloff-80360

ORIGINAL FILE IN 65-58068-259

Referral/Consult



The New York Office is requested to interview Elizabeth Bentley in detail concerning all information in her possession concerning Henriette Klotz.

WFO is requested to review carefully its files on Harold Glasser, it being recalled that Glasser was one of the Treasury Department representatives at the Quebec Conference in 1944.

The foregoing information should be given consideration in connection with the cases on Unknown Subject Fik, Unknown Subject Page, and Unknown Subject Tserber. Appropriate portions of this information should be reported in these case files. The investigation on Fik should be removed from the pending inactive status and given immediate attention in view of the new information.

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

~~SECRET~~

SAC, Washington Field (65-5610)

September 16, 1952

Director, FBI (65-60160)-16

Referral/Consult

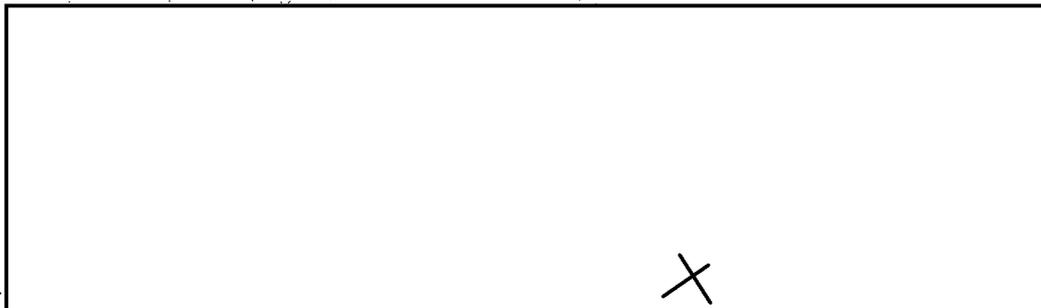
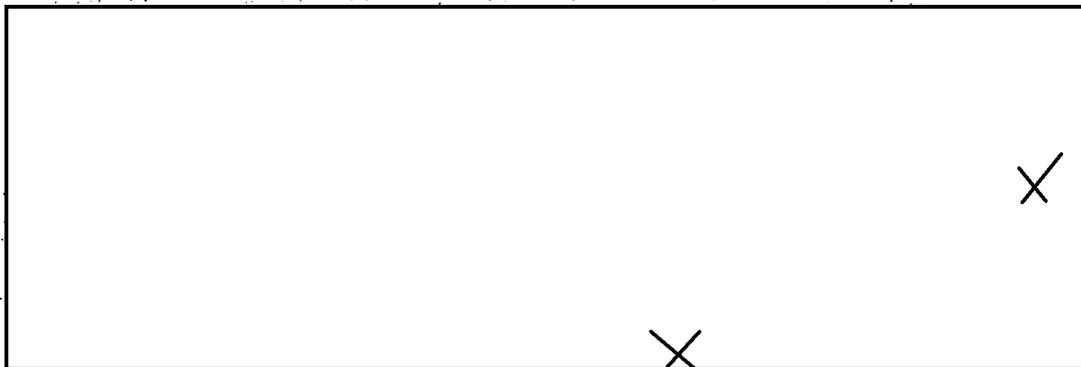
UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.,
Page, Page
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: ~~3-30-2005~~

CLASSIFIED BY ~~60309/DAE/tony/le/af~~

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(1) ~~3-30-2005~~

RECORDED *cl*



At the time in question, Silverman was Chief of the Analysis and Plans Branch, Materiel Command, U.S. Air Force. Investigation has developed that between August 15, and September 15, 1944, a reorganization involving the Materiel Command took place with the result that it was transferred to Wright Field, Ohio, although the Analysis and Plans Branch remained in Washington, D. C.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

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

CC - 8 - New York

68 SEP 26 1952

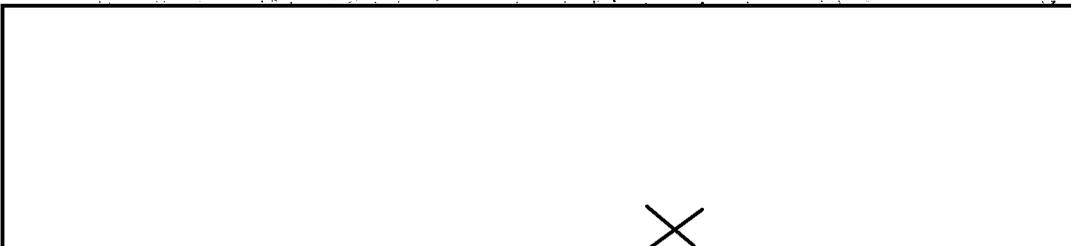
COMM - FBI
SEP 16 1952
MAILED 24

~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-80862

~~SECRET~~

Referral/Consult



The foregoing is being pointed out in connection with the reinterview of Mrs. Schnitz, inasmuch as considerable investigation to date has located no one who was aware of an intention on Silverman's part to change his employment as of August, 1944.

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Harbo _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Laughlin _____
- Wohr _____
- Tele. Rm. _____
- Holloman _____
- Gandy _____

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: August 27, 1952

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58068)

60180

RRAT

FROM : SAC, WFO (65-5810)

X

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.,
Page, Pazh
ESPIONAGE - R

Referral/Consult

~~3-30-2005~~

~~60309/444/195/10/1A4~~

~~3-30-2000~~

Cu

Ca



DID YOU SAY THIS?

Report of SA FRANCIS J. GALLANT dated November 23, 1949, at New York City concerning LAUCHLIN B. CURRIE, Security Matter - C, reflects Mrs. JAMES M. SCHMITZ, 300 West 23rd Street, New York City, was interviewed by New York agents. She was a Secretary to ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN when he was with the Army Air Force.

Bureau is requested to authorize New York to again contact her and determine the following which may assist in determining the identity of PIK, PAGE, and TSEBBER:

1. Whether she has any information on SILVERMAN's planning to leave the Air Force about August or September, 1944, because of the proposed transfer of his Air Force section from Washington, D. C.
2. Any person whose aid was enlisted to get SILVERMAN a position in the Treasury Department.
3. Whether he had any conversations with HAROLD GLASSER, V. FRANK COE, or LAUCHLIN CURRIE concerning this matter.
4. Names of other individuals connected with the Air Force office of SILVERMAN who might have knowledge of his employment plans.
5. Whether SILVERMAN was known to be temporarily angry with GLASSER or any other individual in the pertinent period of 1944.

[Large handwritten X mark]

If interview is authorized New York should make certain the source of information is not divulged.

65-60180-16

RECORDED

DEW/mmd
2-CC-NEW YORK -- REGISTERED MAIL
CC-65-5812
CC-65-5935

INDEXED-14
EX-32

AUG 28 1952

[Handwritten signature]

Kisseloff-80364

[Handwritten notes and scribbles]

~~SECRET~~

SAC, New York

November 19, 1952

Director, FBI

UNSUB, wa. Ptk (SOVME)
ESPIONAGE - R
(Your file # 65-14788)
(Bufile # 65-60328)

UNSUB, wa. Page, Pash (SOVME)
ESPIONAGE - R
(Your file # 65-)
(Bufile # 65-60180)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3-31-2005 BY 60309/BUUCTAN/LP/AG

Reurlet dated October 13, 1952, captioned
SOVME, Espionage - R.

In connection with the consideration being given to the possibility that Henrietta Kots might be identical with Unknown Subjects Ptk or Page, and the fact that Elizabeth Bentley has advised that Ludwig Ullman made a strong attempt to cultivate her in 1941 or 1942, with partial success, it is believed desirable that Bentley be specifically questioned as to whether or not the approach of Ullman to Klotz was known to the Russians. Even though Bentley has advised that it was her definite impression that Klotz was not consciously engaged in espionage, it would appear that if Klotz were being partially used by Ullman to the knowledge of the Russians she might be designated by a code name by the MGB.

- cc - 3 - Los Angeles (65-4779) (SOVME)
- cc - 3 - San Francisco (65-3939) (SOVME)
- cc - 3 - Washington Field (65-5935) (PIK)
(65-5810) (PAGE)

cc - 65-60180 (PAGE)
EJVL:mem:dmd

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

229
DUPLICATE VIEW

~~SECRET~~

65-60180
NOT RECORDED
145 NOV 26 1952

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HERE IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE Kisseloff-80365

53 DEC 3-1952

DATE: 3-31-2005
CLASSIFIED BY: 60309/BUUCTAN/LP/AG
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X33(1) 3-31-2030

65-60328-4

~~SECRET~~

INSTRUCTIONS: This form is to be removed from file by a Filing Unit employee only upon the return of the item.

Subject PAGE		
Type of Mail		Date of Mail
<input type="checkbox"/> Report	_____	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incoming letter	FROM NEW YORK	10/13/52 10/13/52
<input type="checkbox"/> Outgoing letter	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Memorandum	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Airtel	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Teletype	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Enclosure (describe)	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Laboratory Work Sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Security Questionnaire (PSQ)	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Loyalty Form	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe)	_____	_____
Removed for	Removed by	Date of Removal
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. <input type="checkbox"/> Miss <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Room	SFR	PS KOZAK
		5/14/87
Reason for Removal		
<input type="checkbox"/> For copying (If for another agency, list agency and date of request.)		
<input type="checkbox"/> To send to		
<input type="checkbox"/> To attach to		
<input type="checkbox"/> For office use		
<input type="checkbox"/> For change to another file		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) MAIL		
<p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3-30-2005 BY 60309/aucltan/lp/ag</p> <p>DATE: 3-30-2005 CLASSIFIED BY 60309/aucltan/lp/ag DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(1) 3-30-2030</p>		
<p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE</p> <p>Complete File and Serial Number 65-60180-1</p>		

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60180)

DATE: 12/18/52

FROM : SAC, WFO (65-5810)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.
PAGE, -PAZH (SOVME)
ESPIONAGE - R
OO: WFO

gh

This is to advise that reports have been dictated in the cases on UNKNOWN SUBJECTS TSEBBER and PIK. The former is a special report correlating all pertinent information of a security nature with regard to suspect ZELDA MINES, nee TSEBBER, as requested by the Bureau. The latter is the initial report on UNKNOWN SUBJECT PIK based upon the new information set out in Bulet 8/7/52, captioned "SOVME, ESPIONAGE - R."

Investigative attention is now being concentrated on UNKNOWN SUBJECT PAGE, and it is anticipated that a report on instant case will be submitted 1/9/52.

MJS:dp

W

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3-31-2005 BY 60309/kucltan/lp/ag

RECORDED - 57

INDEXED - 57

65-60180-17
DEC 19 1952

DATE: 3-31-2005

BY: 60309/kucltan/lp/ag
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3(1) 3-31-2030

SEA

38
7 2 DEC 31 1952

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
Kisseloff-80367

~~SECRET~~

INSTRUCTIONS: This form is to be removed from file by a Filing Unit employee only upon the return of the item.

Subject

PAGE

Type of Mail

Date of Mail

Report

Incoming letter

Outgoing letter

Memorandum

Airtel

Teletype

Enclosure (describe)

FROM NEW YORK

~~10/13/52~~

10/13/52

Laboratory Work Sheet

Personnel Security Questionnaire (PSQ)

Loyalty Form

Other (describe)

Removed for

Removed by

Date of Removal

- Mr.
- Mrs.
- Miss
- Room

SFR

PS KOZAK

5/14/87

Reason for Removal

For copying (If for another agency, list agency and date of request.)

To send to

To attach to

For office use

For change to another file

Other (Specify)

~~MAIL~~

DATE: 3-30-2005

CLASSIFIED BY 60309/auction/lp/ag

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X3.3(1) 3-30-2030

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3-30-2005 BY 60309/auction/lp/ag

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HERE IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Complete File and Serial Number

65-60180-1

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60328)

DATE: DEC 30 1952

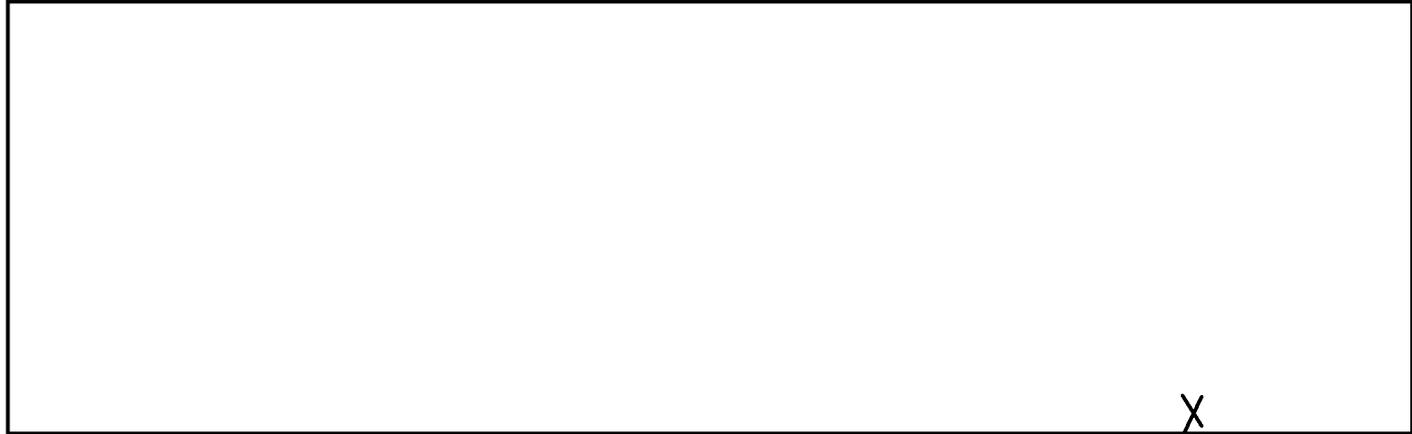
FROM : SAC, WFO (65-5935)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.,
PIK, PEAK (SOVME)
Espionage - R
OO-WFO

PAGE
PAZH



Rebulet dated August 7, 1952, captioned "Sovme, Espionage - R,"
Bureau file 65-58068. Referral/Consult



Minutes of seven of the eight meetings have been examined and reflect that thirty-four American representatives participated in one or more of the meetings.

HARRY DEXTER WHITE was in attendance at all of the meetings; L'UCHLIN CURRIE attended six; FRANK GOE was present and acted as co-secretary at five; and HENRIETTA KLOTZ was indicated to be present at one meeting.

MJS:CCH/LWO
Enclosure

- ① - Bureau (65-60180)
- 1 - Bureau (65-60057)
- 3 - Los Angeles (65-Pik) (65-Page) (65-5004) RM, RRR (Encl.)
- 3 - San Francisco (65-Pik) (65-Page) (65-4047) (RM RRR) (Encl.)
- 3 - New York (65-14788) (65-15701) (65-15705) (RM RRR) (Encl.)
- 1 - WFO (65-5810)
- 1 - WFO (65-5812)

~~3-31-2005~~
~~60309/AUC/TM/UP/AG~~
~~3-31-2030~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-12-2013 BY 60328/UC/STP~~

65-60180-57
NOT RECORDED
146 MAR 2 1953

Enclosure original
50 MAR 4 1953

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL
Kisseloff-80369

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-60328-1

WFO 65-5935

[REDACTED]

Of the three remaining logical suspects, KLOTZ, CURRIE and COE, COE appears to be the most likely candidate inasmuch as he has been identified by ELIZABETH BENTLEY as a member of the Communist Party and the SILVERMASTER espionage apparatus. While CURRIE also furnished information to the Group, in his case it was done orally usually through ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. KLOTZ was not a Communist Party member and, according to BENTLEY, not consciously engaged in subversive or espionage activity.

[REDACTED]

Of the seven basic elements of identification set out in attached report, it appears that COE could meet all requirements except those dependent upon the identities of PAGE and TSEBBER. Although consideration is presently being given to the possibility that HENRIETTA KLOTZ may be identical with either PIK or PAGE, PAGE has previously been tentatively identified as HAROLD GLASSER. These circumstances would appear to strengthen the COE-GLASSER analysis of the PIK and PAGE relationship as originally set out in Washington Field letter dated September 14, 1951, entitled "Unknown Subject, was., Page, PAZH (Sovme) Espionage - R," Bureau file 65-60180.

In the near future, it is anticipated that attention will be given to other suspects for TSEBBER who in January, 1945, were employed in the "Accounts Section" or "Accounting Department" of the Foreign Economic Administration. One candidate previously developed to whom more consideration could be given is EUGENE S. KERBER mentioned in the report of SA DONALD E. WALTER, Washington Field, dated November 9, 1951.

Referral/Consult

[REDACTED]

There is nothing in any of the records examined to date to indicate that either HARRY L. HOPKINS or OSCAR COX had anything to do with bringing the talks to

Kisseloff-80370

WFO 65-5935

a conclusion. However, on the point that they were actually concluded "at the behest of FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, who earlier had been favorably disposed on the question; the following, while speculative, may be the explanation.

The record of the conversation between CHURCHILL and ROOSEVELT at Quebec, Canada, September 14, 1944, which was initialed by both of them reads in part as follows:

"The Prime Minister pointed out that if the United Kingdom was once more to pay its way it was essential that the export trade which had shrunk to a very small fraction should be re-established. Naturally, no articles obtained under Lend-Lease or identical thereto would be exported or sold for profit, but it was essential that the United States should not attach any conditions to supplies delivered to Britain on Lend-Lease which would jeopardize the recovery of her export trade. The President thought this would be proper."

Discussions at the Foreign Economic Administration Executive Policy Committee Meetings in November, 1944, indicate that considerable attention was given to the question of possible cancellation or revision of the EDEN WHITE PAPER of 1941. This is the basic diplomatic document by which the British pledged themselves to certain restrictive export and commercial principles in answer to charges that private British interests were profiting from Lend-Lease. The very harmful effect on American public opinion of any relaxation in such restrictions was a matter of some concern to the FEA Committee and Administrator CROWLEY stated emphatically that any decisions along this line must be made by the President, and "that he would bring to the President's attention the facts in the situation."

It is conceivable that at such time ROOSEVELT may have decided to bring the talks to a conclusion and that some pretext be used insofar as the other members were concerned as to the reason for the discontinuance of the talks in order to conceal the fact that it was his personal decision.

On November 16, 1944, CROWLEY informed the FEA Executive Policy Committee that the decision would have to be made by the President. At the next meeting of the FEA Executive Policy Committee on November 20, 1944, it is clear that the decision had been made although it was not attributed by CROWLEY in his remarks to the President personally. On November 22, 1944, the last meeting of the combined committee of the British and American representatives was held. FRANK COE who was present at the three aforementioned meetings was certainly in a position to analyze the situation and report to the MGB that "actually it was clear that the talks were discontinued at the behest of President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT who earlier had been favorably disposed on this question".

It is emphasized that the above is purely speculative but not inconsistent with the known facts.

Extra copies of this letter have been prepared for the files of Unknown Subjects PAGE and TSEBBER at the Bureau and all offices concerned.

Kisseloff-80371

~~SECRET~~

WFO 65-5810

DEXTER WHITE was also quite well acquainted with KLOTZ and may have obtained information from her. FLORENCE HODEL who was associated with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN at the War Refugee Board in 1945 furnished no pertinent information of value. Investigation to establish relationship of HENRIETTA KLOTZ with NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN as of 8-44 negative to date.

- P -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

MR. JOHN W. PEHLE, Attorney, 1616 K Street, NW, former Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, advised that although he had been connected with the Treasury Department in various capacities since June, 1934, he was in charge of the Procurement Division only from December, 1944 to May, 1945. Consequently he was unable to furnish any information concerning the administrative structure of the Procurement Division as it existed in August, 1944. At the time he took it over the Procurement Division consisted of an Office of Procurement and an Office of Surplus Property. His predecessor in charge of the surplus property program was ERNEST L. OLDRICH, former President of Munsingwear, Incorporated, Minneapolis, Minnesota. PEHLE had no personal knowledge of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and consequently was unable to furnish information regarding their relationships with other persons in the Treasury Department.

MR. ANSEL F. LUXFORD, Attorney, 1616 K Street, NW, former Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, advised that his duties at the Treasury Department did not pertain to procurement matters and that he was not acquainted with the administrative structure of the Procurement Division as it existed in 1944. He did, however, remember NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, advising that he met him for the first time in March, 1945 after HENRY A. WALLACE was appointed Secretary of Commerce and was interested in converting his speech on "Sixty million Jobs" into a book with the assistance of a number of individuals from the Treasury Department including LUXFORD and SILVERMASTER. Consequently he was unable to furnish any information concerning relationships

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO 65-5810

SILVERMASTER might have had with other persons in August, 1944. He had no clear recollection concerning ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and was likewise unable to furnish pertinent information concerning him.

MR. LUXFORD stated that if SILVERMASTER were interested in obtaining employment in the Treasury Department for a friend of his, the person he would most likely approach would be HARRY DEXTER WHITE or one of his assistants in the Monetary Research Division such as HAROLD GLASSER. He said he believed that SILVERMASTER had had some trouble with the Civil Service Commission when first employed in the Procurement Division and he believed that it was with regard to his name being on some list of the Dies Committee. At the time, HARRY DEXTER WHITE went to bat for SILVERMASTER and he was retained. MR. LUXFORD's memory is vague with regard to this but he believes that it is substantially correct.

Another reason for naming WHITE is that WHITE was always a very powerful and influential man in the Treasury Department regardless of what his title was, that is, whether he was Assistant to the Secretary or Assistant Secretary. Another reason for approaching WHITE or "some-one in his shop", meaning the Monetary Research Division, was that he felt the Monetary Research Division was most vulnerable to penetration by the Communists because it was not subject to the CSC or Appropriations Committees. He, MR. LUXFORD, explained this by stating that the Monetary Research Division was operated from a two billion dollar stabilization fund which was a result of gold devaluation in 1935. He stated that the fund was used to stabilize the American dollar in relation to the monetary systems of other countries and that by law the fund and its operations were confidential. Hence, he felt that HARRY DEXTER WHITE had a free hand to hire any one he wanted without regard to outside influence particularly from the CSC.

With regard to the possibility of someone being hired in the Monetary Research Division in WHITE's absence, LUXFORD stated this would be subject to the review of WHITE and no one in his division would have dared to make a decision unacceptable to him.

With regard to the Treasury Department as a whole, LUXFORD advised that the most powerful individual in the Treasury Department, outside of Secretary of the Treasury MORGENTHAU himself, was HENRIETTA KLOTZ, whom he described as MORGENTHAU's personal secretary. He pointed out that KLOTZ's power was not in her authority, of which she had none, but in her influence, not only throughout the Department with Assistants to the Secretary and bureau heads, but with MORGENTHAU personally. In the latter regard he pointed out, for example, that

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WFO 65-5810

whereas he, LUXFORD, an Assistant to the Secretary, might get half an hour to argue out some question of policy with Secretary MORGENTHAU, KLOTZ could have four hours for the same purpose if she were so inclined.

LUXFORD further advised that KLOTZ sat in on at least seventy-five percent of MORGENTHAU's conferences, that MORGENTHAU had the greatest respect for her judgment, trusted her implicitly, and would give careful attention to her advice. He stated that she very definitely would have been able to influence division heads with regard to hiring or rejecting prospective personnel.

LUXFORD stated that he believed SILVERMASTER was probably acquainted with MRS. KLOTZ. He had no actual knowledge that such was the case but surmised that this was so because KLOTZ was very close to HARRY DEXTER WHITE and had great respect for his judgment. He also knew that LUDWIG ULLMAN was very friendly with MRS. KLOTZ.

With regard to persons outside the Treasury Department who might be used to influence persons in the department in favor of a prospective employee, LUXFORD stated that both LAUCHLIN CURRIE and FRANK COE could do this. He said CURRIE could call almost any division head and even Secretary MORGENTHAU himself. He felt that COE would have almost equal influence but would probably not call the Secretary personally. Either COE or CURRIE could have been used to contact KLOTZ for intercession with regard to a prospective employee but LUXFORD could not state to what degree KLOTZ would be influenced by either.

MR. ALOYSIUS J. WALSH, Commissioner of Emergency Procurement Service, General Services Administration, Room 7132, Seventh and D Streets, SW, advised that he was in 1944 and 1945, Deputy Director of the Office of Procurement, Procurement Division, Treasury Department. MR. WALSH explained that from about 1940 to 1944 the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department had three principal functions, namely: 1) regular supplies for the government, 2) non-military aspects of Lend-Lease, and 3) the surplus that naturally generates in any supply program. By 1944 it became apparent that the surplus property aspect of the work would require a separate unit. Accordingly the Procurement Division was enlarged to include an Office of Procurement and an Office of Surplus Property. The officials of the old Procurement Division became the officials of the Office of Procurement. New men were brought in to

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staff the Office of Surplus Property. MR. JOHN W. ~~PEHLE~~, Assistant to the Secretary, was placed in charge of the newly organized Procurement Division. Previously MR. CLIFTON E. ~~MACK~~, Director of the old Procurement Division, and MR. ERNEST L. ~~OLRICH~~, who organized the Office of Surplus Property, were responsible directly to the Secretary of the Treasury.

MR. WALSH recalled that NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER was one of the new men brought in to staff the Office of Surplus Property. WALSH was not closely associated with SILVERMASTER and was unable to advise of SILVERMASTER'S relationship with other people in the division or department. As of August, 1944, to the best of WALSH's recollection ERNEST L. OLRICH would have been the individual responsible for the hiring of personnel in the Office of Surplus Property. He advised that no other individuals would have been concerned with appointments in the Office of Surplus Property at that time. However, in response to a question as to whether HENRIETTA KLOTZ would have been able to influence an appointment one way or another if she had been so inclined, WALSH replied, "She certainly could, MRS. KLOTZ spoke in the name of the Secretary when she spoke."

WALSH did not know ABRAHAM ~~GREGORY~~ ^{GEORGE} SILVERMAN and was not well enough acquainted with MRS. KLOTZ to furnish any information concerning her associations.

MR. CLIFTON E. MACK, Commissioner of the Federal Supply Service, GSA, Room 3143, 18th and F Street, NW, advised that in 1944 he was the Director of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department and later when the Office of Surplus Property came into being he was Director of the Office of Procurement. He reiterated the fact that sometime late in 1944, Assistant to the Secretary JOHN W. PEHLE was placed in charge of the enlarged Procurement Division which included both an Office of Procurement and an Office of Surplus Property. Prior to the time PEHLE came over from the main Treasury Building, (Procurement being located at Seventh and D Streets, SW), ERNEST L. OLRICH was engaged in trying to organize the Office of Surplus Property. This organization went on for several months and their problems and programs were constantly expanding. During this period OLRICH would have been responsible for hiring any top personnel, but inasmuch as he was brand new, he would have had to rely on the suggestions of those he felt were responsible people.

MR. MACK advised that HENRIETTA KLOTZ, although she had no "authority" to hire or fire personnel, could undoubtedly have influenced

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OLRICH and others in similar positions inasmuch as she was in the Secretary's Office. He knew of no connection or association between SILVERMASTER and HERMAN or HENRIETTA KLOTZ.

~~MR. MACK~~

MR. MACK said he remembered seeing SILVERMASTER but was not well acquainted with him. However, he did state that it was his impression that SILVERMASTER was one of a group that came over from the Main Treasury at the time JOHN PEHLE took charge, but he was not at all sure of this. He did not know ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and was unable to furnish information concerning the associates of either SILVERMASTER or SILVERMAN. Likewise, he was not well enough acquainted with HENRIETTA KLOTZ to furnish pertinent information concerning her.

MR. PAUL KING, Administrative Officer, Federal Supply Service, GSA, Room 3143, 18th and F Streets, NW, advised that in 1944 he was Assistant Deputy Director for Administration, Procurement Division, Treasury Department.

With regard to the administrative structure of the Procurement Division as it existed in August, 1944, he furnished information similar to that previously obtained from MR. WALSH and MR. MACK, emphasizing the lack of organization occasioned by the constant change and growth of the surplus property problem at the time. He stated that there was actually no much organization at all until the advent of JOHN PEHLE. During the intervening period ERNEST L. OLRICH was trying to get things started and was responsible directly to the Secretary. He advised that his own duties included the handling of personnel matters for the division and that he normally would be the individual to approach with regard to obtaining a position in the division; however, OLRICH frequently hired top level personnel without consulting or advising him until several weeks later.

MR. KING likewise was under the impression that SILVERMASTER did not come to the Procurement Division until JOHN PEHLE took over. However, he said ALBERT W. FREY was there considerably before SILVERMASTER and that he possibly remembers more accurately the time and the circumstances of SILVERMASTER's coming to the division. He has no recollection of SILVERMASTER's ever approaching him with regard to obtaining employment for any other individual. However, he stated SILVERMASTER could have approached OLRICH directly without his knowledge.

KING had no personal knowledge of any connection or association between HERMAN or HENRIETTA KLOTZ and NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER but pointed out that he understood the KLOTZES were

~~SECRET~~

WFO 65-5810

friendly with HARRY WHITE, who according to ELIZABETH BENTLEY was associated with SILVERMASTER.

With regard to HENRIETTA KLOTZ's ability to affect personnel matters in the division or the department, he pointed out that she was the "right-hand person to MORGENTHAU" and undoubtedly could have exercised some degree of influence. However, he felt that she would have done so on a higher level, that is, that she would have contacted MR. OLRICH personally rather than himself.

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY was interviewed by SA LESTER O. GALLAHER of the New York Office on September 10 and 25, 1952 concerning her knowledge of HENRIETTA KLOTZ. At the outset, she stated it was her definite impression that KLOTZ was not consciously engaged in espionage or subversive activities. She advised she learned from WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN and the SILVERMASTERS that KLOTZ was a somewhat older woman who had had a rather hard time in life and who had a crippled child. BENTLEY also had the impression that she was a conscientious and competent employee of the Treasury Department who occupied a rather strategic position, and, therefore, would have been in a position to be acquainted with numerous items of Treasury Department business.

BENTLEY said that because of her position, ULLMAN made a strong attempt to cultivate her in about 1941 or 1942, and the success of his efforts was accomplished in part because of the fact that he was rather skilled in photography and had taken a number of fairly good photographs of HENRIETTA KLOTZ' child. BENTLEY said that she also believed ULLMAN had sought KLOTZ' acquaintance partially because in her he had a solid respectable friend to whom he could point in case of trouble. Also BENTLEY learned through conversation with ULLMAN and the SILVERMASTERS that through ULLMAN's friendship with KLOTZ, they were able to obtain information from her that they could not have obtained otherwise. This was accomplished through friendly discussions between ULLMAN and KLOTZ as fellow employees of the Treasury Department.

She said she had no knowledge of any instances in which KLOTZ made available documentary material to ULLMAN for any purpose. Specifically, she recalls no instances in which SILVERMASTER turned over to her material or information obtained from KLOTZ regarding Secretary of Treasury MORGENTHAU.

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WFO 65-5810

BENTLEY said that at the time she was contacting the SILVERMASTERS, she did not believe they were well acquainted with HENRIETTA KLOTZ, but rather that the friendship had been made and maintained by ULLMAN. However, HARRY DEXTER WHITE was also quite well acquainted with her and may have obtained some of his information from her.

MISS FLORENCE HODEL, formerly MRS. CHRISTOPHER S. WAGNER, International Monetary Fund, Room 802, 1818 H Street, NW, advised that she was not acquainted with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in 1944. She stated she first met him in approximately January of 1945, under the following circumstances. In 1944 she had been employed as an Assistant to the Executive Director of the War Refugee Board who at that time was JOHN W. PEHLE. The members of the War Refugee Board were the Secretaries of the State, War and Treasury Departments, and although the board occupied office space in the Main Treasury building it was responsible directly to the executive office of the President. The Executive Director PEHLE was also an Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury and she herself was from the staff of the Office of General Counsel, Treasury Department.

About December, 1944 when PEHLE's duties as Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury were enlarged to include the Procurement Division, he was relieved of his responsibilities in connection with the War Refugee Board. Secretary of the Treasury MORGENTHAU then brought in Brigadier General WILLIAM O'DWYER, who was then still in uniform, as PEHLE's successor. Subsequently O'DWYER brought in Colonel JEROME OHRBACH, son of NATHAN OHRBACH, New York department store owner, as a part time assistant. At the same time, sometime between January and March of 1945, he also brought in GEORGE SILVERMAN whom HODEL believed had worked with OHRBACH at the War Department.

SILVERMAN retained his position with the Army Air Force and acted as sort of a special advisor to the War Refugee Board on a part time basis analyzing various problems and making recommendations. Although she did not care for SILVERMAN personally, MISS HODEL stated he never gave her any reason to doubt his loyalty and she never suspected that he was a Communist or active in any manner on behalf of the Soviets. She stated she had no personal knowledge of SILVERMAN's associates outside of his own statements. According to HODEL, SILVERMAN was somewhat of a braggart and claimed to have excellent contacts throughout the government. Among those that SILVERMAN claimed to know very well were HARRY WHITE, FRANK COE, SOL ADLER and LAUCHLIN CURRIE.

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WFO 65-5810

She understood that SILVERMAN was very well acquainted with persons in the Monetary Research Division but she could not recall their names. Likewise she was unable to furnish specific information with regard to the nature of SILVERMAN's relationship with any of the above-named individuals.

MISS HODEL suggested that information concerning SILVERMAN's associates in 1944 might be obtained from JEROME OHRBACH and SOL ROSENBLATT, a New York lawyer, both of whom were associated with SILVERMAN in the Army Air Force. She also suggested interviews with ROBERT PRAETORIUS and OSCAR ALTMAN presently with the International Monetary Fund, both of whom she believed were also associated with SILVERMAN in the Army Air Force during 1944.

- P -

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- 9 -

Kisseloff-80381

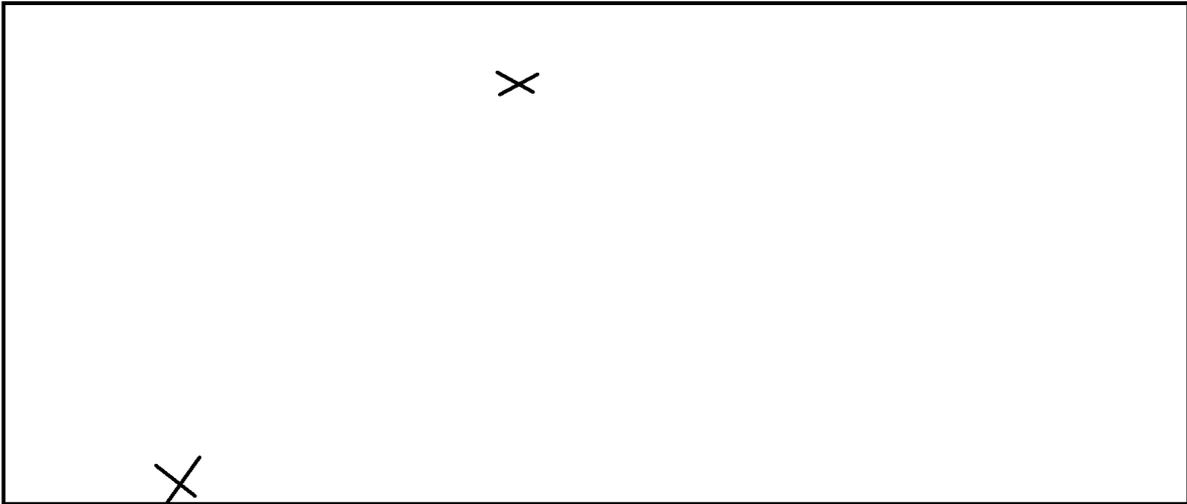
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WFO 65-5810

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Information copies of this report are being furnished to the Los Angeles and San Francisco Offices in accordance with Bureau instructions in SOVME cases.

Referral/Consult



As of August 31, 1944, however, PAGE, who was "virtual master of SILVERMASTER's establishment" was on strained relations with SILVERMAN and would be against accepting him. Despite this SILVERMASTER hoped to influence PAGE through PIK, (also unidentified but investigation to date indicates most likely suspects are FRANK COE, LAUCHLIN CURRIE or HENRIETTA KLOTZ in that order). In October, 1944, PAGE was in contact with SILVERMAN and discussed SILVERMASTER indicating that the "strained relations" may have been of a temporary nature.

LEADS:

THE BOSTON OFFICE:

AT DARTMOUTH UNIVERSITY, HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE:

Will interview Professor ALBERT W. FREY along the lines indicated for the Minneapolis Office. In 1945 FREY was a Deputy Director, Office of Surplus Property, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, and is said to have been SILVERMASTER's supervisor.

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~~SECRET~~

WFO 65-5810

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONTD)

THE MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE:

AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA:

Will interview ERNEST L. OLRICH, 4301 Fremont Avenue, South, former President of Munsingwear, Incorporated, and in 1944 Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, HENRY MORCEN THAU, JR.

Will ascertain the circumstances under which SILVERMASTER came into the Procurement Division. SILVERMASTER's personnel file reflects that SILVERMASTER was detailed from the Federal Security Agency to the Treasury Department at the request of HARRY DEXTER WHITE to act as one of the Technical Secretaries to the United States Delegation at the Bretton Woods Conference effective July 1, 1944. Because of an asthma attack SILVERMASTER returned to the FSA, 7-10-44. On 7-17-44, according to his file he was detailed to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department on a reimburseable loan basis until his formal transfer effective 12-29-44.

Will ascertain if any individuals other than OLRICH were in authority over SILVERMASTER as of 8-44.

If ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN is known to OLRICH, ascertain his relationship with other officials of the Treasury Department including HAROLD GLASSER and HENRIETTA KLOTZ and particularly whether SILVERMAN was known to have had any difficulty with any of them about 8-44.

Will ascertain the relationship if any that existed between SILVERMASTER and the KLOTZES in 8-44.

For your information, HENRIETTA's husband, HERMAN KLOTZ, resigned from the Procurement Division in 8-44. Investigation in Washington, D. C. in 1946 reflected that HENRIETTA KLOTZ was well acquainted with SILVERMASTER and his wife HELEN as of that time. It is suggested that SILVERMASTER's relationship with other individuals in the Treasury Department

WFO 65-5810

be inquired about in order not to exhibit any undue interest in HENRIETTA KLOTZ who was MORGENTHAU's personal assistant while in the government and is presently with him in private business.

THE NEW YORK OFFICE:

AT NEW YORK CITY:

Will interview MRS. JAMES M. SCHMITZ, 300 W. 23rd Street, as authorized by Bulet 9-16-52, and will also ascertain if SILVERMAN was acquainted with MRS. HENRIETTA KLOTZ, and if so, the relationship that existed between them in 8-44.

Will reinterview ELIZABETH BENTLEY along the lines indicated in Bulet 11-19-52 and also ascertain the relationship that existed between KLOTZ and SILVERMAN in 8-44.

Will interview JEROME OHRBACH, Ohrbach Department Store, 14th Street and Broadway, and SOL ROSENBLATT, 630 Fifth Avenue, concerning SILVERMAN's relationship with officials in the Treasury Department including HAROLD GLASSER and HENRIETTA KLOTZ, and ascertain if he was on strained relations with any of them in 8-44. Both of these individuals have previously been interviewed by agents of the New York Office in connection with other matters and found to be cooperative.

Will review the file on ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, in which New York is origin, for the names of persons who were well acquainted with SILVERMAN in 8-44 and could furnish information along the lines indicated above.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.:

Will consider the advisability of interviewing ROBERT PRAETORIUS and OSCAR ALTMAN, International Monetary Fund, 1818 H Street, NW, concerning SILVERMAN's relationship with Treasury Department officials in 8-44 including KLOTZ and GLASSER.

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WFO 65-5810

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONTD)

Will locate and similarly interview individuals who were acquainted with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in 8-44.

Will, on a selective basis, interview individuals who may be able to furnish information concerning HENRIETTA KLOTZ and her relationship, if any, with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER in 8-44.

REFERENCES: Report of SA FRANCIS J. DUANE, WFO, 8-24-51.
Bureau letter 7-16-52.
Bureau letter 8-7-52 captioned "SOVME".
Bureau letter 9-16-52.
New York letter 10-13-52.
Bureau letter to New York 11-19-52.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE JAN 8 1953	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/28-31; 11/21; 12/11, 15-19, 22-24, 29, 30/52	REPORT MADE BY MURRAY J. SHEA RA
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT was. Page, Pazh (SOVME)			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Former officials of Treasury Department, Procurement Division, advise that rapid expansion of surplus property matters in 1944 necessitated the enlargement of the Procurement Division to include both an Office of Procurement and an Office of Surplus Property. Officials of the former Procurement Division staffed the Office of Procurement and new men were brought in to staff the Office of Surplus Property. Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury JOHN W. PEHLE took charge of the new and enlarged Procurement Division in 12-44. As of 8-44 the Office of Surplus Property was in the process of being organized by ERNEST L. OLRICH, former President of Munsingwear, Incorporated, who was responsible directly to the Secretary of the Treasury. With regard to the Treasury Department as a whole, ANSEL LUXFORD, former Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, stated that outside of Secretary MORGEN THAU there was no more powerful individual in the Treasury Department than HENRIETTA KLOTZ. Other officials confirm KLOTZ's ability to effect the acceptance or rejection of prospective personnel. ELIZABETH BENTLEY has advised that KLOTZ was a conscientious and competent employee who was not consciously engaged in espionage or subversive activities. BENTLEY also advised that LUDWIG ULLMAN made a strong effort to cultivate KLOTZ in about 1941 or 1942 and obtained information through conversations that could not have been obtained otherwise. According to BENTLEY and other sources, HARRY

DATE: 3-31-2005
 CLASSIFIED BY: 60308 JAL/STN/jr/AS
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X23 () 3-31-2030

DECLASSIFIED BY: 60308 JAL/STN/jr/AS
 ON: 3-31-2005

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT ② Bureau (65-60180) 2 WFO 2 Boston (65-5810) 2 Minneapolis 2 New York (65-15701) 1 Los Angeles (info) 1 San Francisco (info)		ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE	

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-60180)
FROM : SAC, New York (65-15701)
SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT was.
Page, Pazh (SOVME)
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 1/28/53

16153

Rerep Washington Field, 1/8/53 by SA MURRAY J. SHEA.

In reference to the lead to reinterview Mrs. JAMES M. SCHMITZ, a former secretary to ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, for information which may assist in determining the identities of Pih, Page and Tserber, as set forth in Washington Field letter to the Director, 8/27/52, the following is noted:

The original interview with Mrs. SCHMITZ was set out in a report by SA FRANCIS J. GALLANT at New York, 2/28/50, entitled ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, SM - C. Copies were designated for Washington Field. Mrs. SCHMITZ advised she was employed by the Army Air Force, Washington, D.C. from 12/19/42 until June, 1943 and was secretary to SILVERMAN for approximately four months prior to her resignation. She said she believed her successor was MARJORIE RAASCH.

An interview with Miss RAASCH on 2/16/49 is set forth on Page 92 of a report by SA CAEL N. DE TEMPLE, Washington Field Office, dated 8/3/49, submitted in SILVERMAN's SM-C case. This report has a synopsis beginning "SILVERMAN born 2/2/00 in Poland".

Miss RAASCH advised she succeeded Mrs. SCHMITZ as SILVERMAN's secretary and for about a year and a half was responsible for his dictation and other office administration. She also said she occupied a desk in SILVERMAN's office and overheard his telephone conversations relative to appointments, etc. At the time of this interview Miss RAASCH resided at 37 Girard Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. and was employed as secretary to Col. HAIGHT, Division of Installations, Army Air Force.

It therefore appears that the information desired, as outlined in Washington Field letter 8/27/52 in instant case, could possibly be obtained from Miss RAASCH rather than Mrs. SCHMITZ. It is suggested that Washington Field reinterview Miss RAASCH. UACB, New York will not recontact Mrs. SCHMITZ.

In reference to the lead to reinterview ELIZABETH BENTLEY regarding HENRIETTA KLOTZ, this is to advise BENTLEY told SA LESTER O. CALLAHER on 12/29/52 that she had reported to the Soviets on ULLMAN's efforts to develop KLOTZ as a source of information, but she recalls no instances while she was in contact with the SILVERMASTERS and ULLMAN (to 9/14/44) in which information was given her by ULLMAN and specifically designated as coming from KLOTZ. In other words, BENTLEY said, when, or if, ULLMAN got information from KLOTZ it was shown from coming from ULLMAN rather than from KLOTZ. She pointed out that, of course, she is not aware of what happened subsequent to 9/14/44.

2 - Washington Field (65-5810)

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Letter to Director
NY 65-5810

On 1/16/53 Miss BENTLEY advised SA CALLAHER she had no information regarding the relationship between SILVERMAN and KLOTZ and no knowledge they were associated in any way at any time.

A lead was also set forth in rerep to interview SOL ROSENBLATT, prominent New York attorney, regarding SILVERMAN's relationship with officials of the Treasury Department, including HAROLD GLASSER and HENRIETTA KLOTZ and ascertain if SILVERMAN was on strained relations with any of them in August, 1944.

Mr. ROSENBLATT was interviewed at New York on 1/6/53 regarding his knowledge of SILVERMAN. This interview was made in connection with the investigation of SILVERMAN, now being conducted under the character "Espionage - R, ISA of 1950".

ROSENBLATT advised he first met SILVERMAN during the period of 1942 to 1943 at the residence of JEROME CHREBACH in Washington, D.C., where several friends of CHREBACH's gathered on occasions to play poker. ROSENBLATT stated his first real knowledge of SILVERMAN came in the Spring of 1944 when SILVERMAN, LUDWIG JULEMAN and another man, (a Captain in the Army Air Force whose identity he cannot recall) were assigned to the problem of scheduling shipments and transportation of supplies for the 20th Air Force to which ROSENBLATT was assigned.

ROSENBLATT said he never heard anyone mention a contemplated transfer of SILVERMAN's section in the Air Force from Washington nor mention SILVERMAN even considering leaving the Air Force during the time he was acquainted with SILVERMAN.

ROSENBLATT advised SILVERMAN had, on occasions, made references to acquaintances he had in the Treasury department. He could recall SILVERMAN mentioning HARRY DEXTER WHITE and an attorney named BERNSTEIN. He said SILVERMAN mentioned playing handball or tennis with BERNSTEIN, and ROSENBLATT believes he was speaking of events prior to World War II.

It is noted that EDWARD M. BERNSTEIN, former Assistant Director, Monetary Research Division, Treasury Department, has advised he met SILVERMAN and WHITE when all were attending Harvard University, however, in his interview, set out in instant case in report, SA FRANCIS J. DUANE, 3/12/52 at Washington Field, he said he was not friendly socially during his employment at the Treasury with either WHITE or SILVERMAN.

SOL ROSENBLATT further advised he was in Europe during the period of August and September, 1944 and therefore had no knowledge of SILVERMAN's activities during that period. He advised he had no information which would indicate SILVERMAN was on strained relations with anyone at anytime. On 1/20/53, Mr. ROSENBLATT specifically advised he had never heard of individuals named HAROLD GLASSER or HENRIETTA KLOTZ. The requested interview of JEROME CHREBACH will be conducted by New York.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60180)

DATE: February 3, 1953

FROM : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (65-995)

REGISTERED MAIL

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT; was. Page, Pazh (SOVME)
ESPIONAGE - R

Rerep of SA MURRAY J. SHEA, dated 1-8-53 at Washington Field Office.

On 1-28-53, Miss GLADYS RIVARD, Secretary to ERNEST L. OLRICH, Munsingwear, Incorporated, 718 Glenwood Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., advised that Mr. OLRICH is spending the winter at the Huntington Hotel, San Francisco, Cal. and can be reached there at any time.

San Francisco is requested to cover the lead set out for the Minneapolis Office in referenced report.

GBP:MAT

1cc: Washington Field (65-5810)

2cc: San Francisco

~~3-31-2005~~
~~60309/ANU/TAN/LP/AG~~
~~(1) 3-31-2030~~

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DATE 3-31-2005 BY 60309/ANU/TAN/LP/AG

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SAC, Boston (65-3724)

March 3, 1953

Director, FBI (65-60180)-21

RECORDED - 28

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.,

Page, Park

(SOVIA)

ESPIONAGE - R

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DATE 3-31-2005 BY 60309/AUC/TARY/UP/AG

ReWFOrep January 8, 1953, setting forth a lead to interview Professor Albert W. Frey, Tuck School, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, a former supervisor of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster in the Treasury Department in 1945.

Reference is also made to Boston letter dated February 11, 1953, requesting authority to conduct this interview.

You are authorized to interview Dr. Frey in line with the leads set forth in referenced report.

CC-2-Washington Field (65-5810)

*O-1
Boston
3/15/53
not submitted 4/23/53
ATP*

EJVL:mem

Note: The Registrar, Dartmouth College, and the Business Manager of the Dartmouth Library, both established contacts of Boston Office, characterized Dr. Frey as reliable, discreet person of excellent character and unquestionable loyalty. Interview is to develop, if possible, details re Silvermaster's designation as one of the technical secretaries to the U. S. delegation at the Bretton Woods Conference.

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DATE: 3-31-2005

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DECLASSIFY ON: 25X53(1) 3-31-2030

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Kisseloff-80390

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Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: February 11, 1953

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60180)

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (65-3724)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT
was Page, Pazh (SOVMS)
ESPIONAGE - R

Ser 18

Referenced report of SA MURRAY J. SHEA, dated January 8, 1953 at Washington, D. C.

Bureau permission is requested to interview Professor ALBERT W. FREY, Tuck School, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, who was a Deputy Director, Office of Surplus Property Procurement Division, Treasury Department in 1945 and is said to have been SILVERMASTER's supervisor.

Registrar ROBERT O. CONANT, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, and Professor GORDON L. GLIDDEN, Business Manager of the Dartmouth College Library, both of whom are established contacts of the Boston Office, advise that Professor ALBERT W. FREY, who graduated from Dartmouth College in 1920, has been a member of the faculty at Dartmouth since shortly after his graduation, with the exception of service with the Treasury Department during the war. Both characterize him as a reliable, discreet person of excellent character and absolutely unquestioned loyalty.

BLB:nad (Reg. Mail)

cc: Washington Field Office (65-5810)(Reg. Mail)

3-31-2005

60309/AUC/TBY/LP/AG

3-31-2030

65-60180-21

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~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

*AP 10/10/53
65-91216*

*60309/AUC/TBY/LP/AG
3-31-2005*

Letter to Director
NY 100-95971

JOSEPH JEMING interviewed at his office at the New York Port Authority, 111 Eighth Avenue, New York City on 3/8/49. He joined the AAF on 6/2/43 and was associated with SILVERMAN in the Air Corps.

MC KENZIE W. WHITTEN, interviewed at his office in the Young and Rubican Advertising Agency, 285 Madison Avenue, New York City, in March, 1949. He was an Army Officer in the Statistical Division where SILVERMAN was a section head.

JOSEPH SINFURIA, interviewed 3/10/49 at the Textron Corp., 37th Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City. He was a fellow employee of SILVERMAN in the AAF from 1942 to 1945. As you will recall, he has been described as among SILVERMAN's closest associates.

SIDNEY LESTER KLEPPER, interviewed in June, 1949 at his office at Ohrbach's Department Store, New York City. He has also been described as among SILVERMAN's closest associates and was associated with SILVERMAN in the AAF. It is not clear when KLEPPER left the Washington Headquarters of the Air Force and went overseas.

It is also noted that Bureau authority has been granted for the interview of HELEN HENRIETTA RINGE, former girlfriend of SILVERMAN. This interview will be conducted by Washington Field as set forth New York report, 12/23/52 in SILVERMAN case. Consideration should be given during this interview to the development of information necessary to identify UNSUBS, PAGE, RIK and ALLERON (SOVIE).

A lead in Washington Field report dated 1/8/53 in UNSUB, PAGE case, previously referred to, indicates consideration is being given to interviewing ROBERT L. PRAEPORTIS.

A review of New York files reflects PRAEPORTIS stated during his interview on 2/2/49 that, while employed by the AAF, SILVERMAN did not have a car and usually rode to work in a car pool with PRAEPORTIS, HELMIA SMITH and two other stencos.

Washington Field should consider identifying the members of this car pool and interviewing them for pertinent information, it being entirely possible that SILVERMAN might have discussed with them the proposed or rumored transfer of the Material Section of the Air Force from Washington and his plans if the section to which he was assigned was included in this transfer.

~~SECRET~~

Letter to Director
NY 100-95971

New York will, during the interview with JEROME OHRBACH, develop the association between SILVERMAN and WILLIAM H. GURNEY, Attorney, associate of OHRBACH. GURNEY advised during his interview 2/25/52 that he knew SILVERMAN when he was in the Air Force in Washington in 1944-1945.

Consideration will then be given to the reinterview of GURNEY for information pertinent to the investigation of UNSUB PAGE.

New York will be alert during the continuing investigation and review of files regarding SILVERMAN for the names of individuals who might have information of value to the above matters.

~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-80393

FD-73
 (1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO	DATE WHEN MADE MAR 13 1953	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/2-3,6/53	REPORT MADE BY FRANK P. POLLNER--BL
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was., Page, Pazh (SOVME)			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - TOP SECRET~~

Referral/Consult

ERNEST L. OIRICH advised he was in charge of surplus property, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, from 4/1/44 to 11/44, that NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER was recommended as an Economist for the Surplus Property Division by HARRY DEXTER WHITE and was employed after an adverse report was submitted by Treasury Department agents. OIRICH had no knowledge of acquaintanceship of SILVERMASTER with the KLOTZES and did not know SILVERMAN, ULLMAN, or GLASSER.

- RUC ~~3.31.2005~~
 60309/AUC/TBN/LP/AG
 UNCLASSIFIED ON: 2005 (1) 3.31.2030

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152P
 3-23-53

DETAILS:

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Mr. ERNEST L. OIRICH, 4301 Fremont Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, former president of Munsingwear Incorporated, was interviewed at the Huntington Hotel, San Francisco, on March 2, 1953. He advised he was appointed to the position of Administrative Assistant to Secretary of the Treasury HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., on April 1, 1944, and was placed in charge of the Surplus Property Division of the Procurement Division, which position he held until November, 1944.

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R 47 NOV 28 1960

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - TOP SECRET~~

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: DKB <i>RT</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
<p>② Bureau (for copy of this report) 3 Washington Field (65-5810) (Reg.) 1 New York (65-15701) (Info.) (Reg.) 1 Los Angeles (Info.) (Reg.) 2 San Francisco (65-4442)</p>		<p>5-11-22</p> <p>RECORDED-102 INDEXED-102</p> <p>MAR 17 1953</p>	

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Director, FBI (100-363633)

3/20/53

SAC, New York (100-95971)

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
ISA OF 1950

DATE: 3-31-2005

60309/AUC/TAM/UP/A6

3-31-2030

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.
PAGE, PAZH (SOVME)
ESPIONAGE - R

DECLASSIFIED BY: ()

Re New York letter 3/2/53 in captioned SILVERMAN case which set forth New York's intention to interview JEROME OHRBACH.

On 3/10/53 Mr. OHRBACH's secretary advised he was on the West Coast and would not return to New York for three or four weeks. She said he then planned to sail for Europe on April 7, 1953.

Arrangements were made for the New York office to be notified upon OHRBACH's return to New York and his secretary stated she would notify Mr. OHRBACH and then schedule a tentative appointment with him prior to his leaving the United States.

Reference also made to the report by SA MURRAY J. SHEA, Washington Field Office, 1/8/53 in the captioned UNSUB, was. Page, Pazu (Sovme) case which contains a lead for New York to review the file on ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN for the names of persons who might be able to furnish information which will assist in the identification of various unknown subject including "PAGE".

The following names are suggested for consideration by Washington Field in this regard:

FLORENCE TOMPKINS, employed by SILVERMAN as a maid during the period in question. Resided in 1949 at 1812 18th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.

LESTER P. SCHIENE, Atty., who during his interview, 4/5/49, advised he was in frequent contact with SILVERMAN during SILVERMAN's employment in the War Department. In 1949 had office at Rm 301, 1625 K. St., N.W. Washington, D.C.

Mr. JOSEPH A. PENALLI, who said he met SILVERMAN in 1938 or 1939 and had frequent professional and social contact with him since that time. At time of interview, 4/6/49, he had address Rm. 401, 724 15th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.

Colonel JOHN W. SESSUNS, interviewed 4/26/49 at the Pentagon. Said he worked under General BENNETT MEYERS and had some personal contact with SILVERMAN.

- 1 - Bureau (65-60130)
- 1 - NY 65-15701
- 2 - Washington Field (101-1090; 65-5810)

HCL:RAK

3 MAR 25 1953

MAR 23 1953

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DATE 08/10/01 BY Kisseloff-80395

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60309/AUC/TAM/UP/A6
3-31-2005

ORIGINAL FILED

S.F. 65-4442

Mr. OIRICH advised that as the disposal of surplus property was a new and important problem at that time, his department expanded very rapidly and he found that he was in need of an Economist. He advised he made his desires known to CHARLES BELL, now deceased, who should not be confused with DAN BELL, Undersecretary of Treasury, who was Administrative Assistant to MORGENTHAU, and that CHARLES BELL brought the matter up at a meeting in the Department at which HARRY DEXTER WHITE was present. He stated that WHITE at this meeting immediately recommended NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, whose identity was then unknown to OIRICH, as being a well qualified Economist with an enviable record in Government service whose position in another agency was being terminated. OIRICH advised he did not recall in which Government agency SILVERMASTER was then employed.

OIRICH advised that SILVERMASTER's name was referred to Treasury Agents in the Secret Service for investigation and that agency rendered an adverse report concerning SILVERMASTER. This report, according to OIRICH, was sent to CHARLES BELL who called it to the attention of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. He advised that the decision as to whether or not SILVERMASTER was to be employed was to be made in a conference between CHARLES BELL and HARRY DEXTER WHITE. He stated that it was decided that SILVERMASTER should be hired; however, he personally knew this decision to be distasteful to CHARLES BELL, as well as others in his office. He advised he knew of no outside influence brought into the rendering of the decision and did not know whether or not the matter had come to the attention of Secretary MORGENTHAU or whether MORGENTHAU had anything to do with the actual decision to employ SILVERMASTER.

Mr. OIRICH advised that he was the only individual who actually had authority over SILVERMASTER who was a member of his staff; however, that ALBERT FREY was the supervisor in charge of the office and the staff and would be consulted by SILVERMASTER in most matters; that if SILVERMASTER desired to consult with other members of the staff it would normally be done through FREY. He stated that SILVERMASTER had no authority to make any decisions or to employ any personnel. According to OIRICH, the only recommendation SILVERMASTER could make for employment would be for the lesser positions in the division, which positions were Civil Service positions, and that any such recommendation would have to be cleared through Civil Service.

~~SECRET~~

S.F. 65-4442

OLRICH advised that he did not know of anyone in the Department who could be influenced by SILVERMASTER and did not know what particular relationship might have existed between HARRY DEXTER WHITE and SILVERMASTER.

Mr. OLRICH advised that he did not know whether SILVERMASTER and the KLOTZES were personally acquainted. He stated that HERMAN KLOTZ had been employed in his division; however, he left the Department in the Summer of 1944, and it was his opinion that HERMAN KLOTZ was gone at the time SILVERMASTER commenced his employment. He advised that HENRIETTA KLOTZ was known to most people in the Department as MORGENTHAU's secretary but he had no knowledge that she might have been a close acquaintance or an associate of SILVERMASTER.

According to OLRICH, the names of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, FRANK COE, HAROLD GLASSER, and LUDWIG ULLMAN were unknown to him.

Mr. OLRICH advised that he received no indication that SILVERMASTER or any other member of his staff was engaged in any activity inimical to the best interests of the United States.

-RUC-

-3-

~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-80397

~~SECRET~~

S.F. 65-11112

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Information copies of this report are being furnished to the New York and Los Angeles Offices in accordance with Bureau instructions.

This report is being classified ~~Top Secret~~ as it contains information from [redacted] in the title.

b3

REFERENCE:

Report of SA MURRAY J. SHEA dated 1/8/53 at Washington Field
Minneapolis letter to the Bureau dated 2/3/53.

—

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

FD-73
(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO	DATE WHEN MADE MAR 13 1953	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/2-3,6/53	REPORT MADE BY FRANK P. POLLNER-BL
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was., Page, Pazh (SOVME)			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - TOP SECRET~~

ERNEST L. OIRICH advised he was in charge of surplus property, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, from 4/1/44 to 11/44, that NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER was recommended as an Economist for the Surplus Property Division by HARRY DEXTER WHITE and was employed :

after an adverse report was submitted by Treasury Department agents. OIRICH had no knowledge of acquaintanceship of SILVERMASTER with the ROTZES and did not know SILVERMAN, ULLMAN, or GLASSER.

- RUC 3-31-2005

~~SECRET~~ 2030/AUC/TDR/LP/AG

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X(1) 3-31-2030

DETAILS: AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Mr. ERNEST L. OIRICH, 4301 Fremont Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, former president of Munsingwear Incorporated, was interviewed at the Huntington Hotel, San Francisco, on March 2, 1953. He advised he was appointed to the position of Administrative Assistant to Secretary of the Treasury HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., on April 1, 1944, and was placed in charge of the Surplus Property Division of the Procurement Division, which position he held until November, 1944.

DECLASSIFIED BY 60309/AUC/TDR/LP/AG
ON 3-31-2005

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - TOP SECRET~~

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Director, FBI (65-60328)
(65-60180)

April 15, 1953

SAC, WFO (65-5935)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

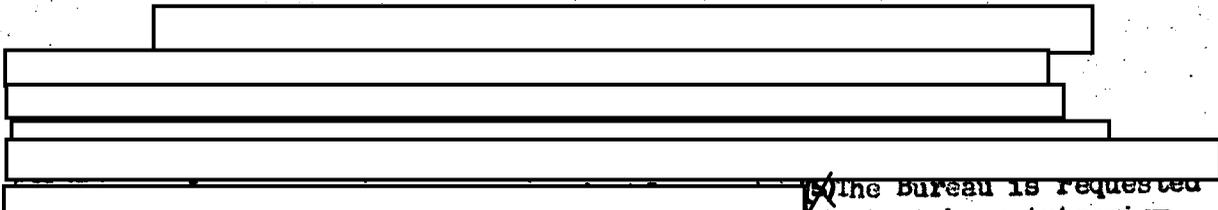
Page 21
UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.
Pik, Peak
(SOVME)
ESPIONAGE - R
(WFO - origin)

DATE: ~~3-31-2005~~
CLASSIFIED BY ~~60309/AUC/TPM/10/16~~
DECLASSIFY ON: ~~25X3.3(1) 5-31-2020~~



It has been suggested by several persons contacted in connection with this investigation that pertinent memoranda concerning policy decisions would be located among the ROOSEVELT papers at Hyde Park. Miss JANE CULLEN at the Treasury Department also stated that the MORGENTHAU diary material, which is in the Hyde Park Library, would contain any memoranda dictated by Secretary MORGENTHAU as a result of his talks with the President. The Bureau is requested to authorize the New York Office to have a search made at the Hyde Park Library for any files or documents pertinent to this investigation.

Referral/Consult



The Bureau is requested to consider authorizing the New York Office to conduct such an interview with EMILIO G. COLLADA, Foreign Exchange Manager, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Rockefeller Center, New York City. In 1944 Mr. COLLADO was Chief of the Division of Financial and Monetary Affairs, Department of State.

The files of the WFO contain no derogatory or disloyal information concerning him, and he was recommended by ANSEL LUXFORD, former Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, as one who could be discreetly and confidentially interviewed concerning personalities in the Treasury Department at that time.

Enclosures - 2

MJS:jaw

- 1 - Los Angeles (Encl.-1)(RM)
- 1 - San Francisco (encl.-1)(RM)
- 3 - New York (65-15788)(Encls.-2)(RM)
(1 - 65-15701)
- 1 - WFO 65-5810

65-60180

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WF 65-5935

The New York Office is requested to furnish the Bureau immediately with any pertinent information in its files concerning COLLADO in order to assist the Bureau in arriving at its determination. It may be added that in reviewing pertinent documents, it was noted that COLLADO attended most of the pertinent meetings and was thoroughly acquainted with the work of the committee and the policies and the decisions involved. It was also noted that on one or more occasions his personal memoranda were sharply critical of HARRY DEXTER WHITE and LAUCHLIN CURRIE.

If this interview is authorized, it is also requested that COLLADO be interviewed concerning HENRIETTA KLOTZ and her relationship, if any, with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, LAUCHLIN CURRIE and FRANK COE and the results reported in the case on unknown subject PAGE. Referral/Consult

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Investigation to date fails to indicate that HARRY L. HOPKINS had any interest whatsoever in these talks with the exception of a meeting held November 27, 1944, for the purpose of approving a press release concerning the talks. OSCAR COX was "a representative" of FEA but not "the representative". LEO CROWLEY, Foreign Economic Administrator, was the principal representative of FEA and was one of the three members of the committee appointed by the President at Quebec to represent the United States in these talks. COX was CROWLEY's Assistant, both in the FEA and on this committee. Further, there has been no indication in the investigation conducted to date that COX had any prominent part in concluding the talks.

In the memorandum prepared by HARRY D. WHITE concerning the meeting held in Admiral LEAHY's office, November 18, 1944, mention is made that "The Committee which had been provided for at Quebec was about to agree on a report to submit to the President" and later that "the meetings on Wednesday (The following Wednesday was November 22, 1944, the date of the last meeting of the Combined Committee.) were to act finally on the draft report."

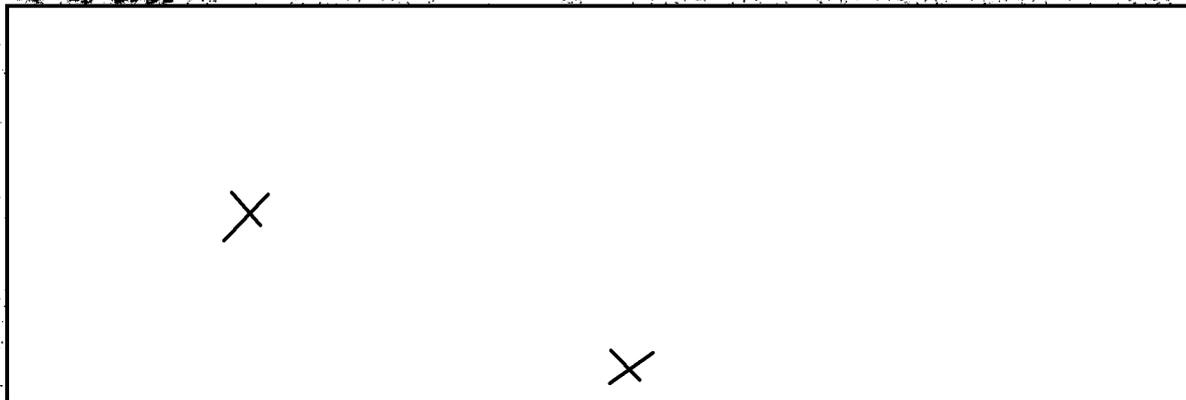
COLLADO's memorandum concerning the meeting on November 21, 1944, at which the President's views were set out, states the President "did not wish a joint report to him by the American and British Committee but rather a private recommendation to him by the American members".

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Referral/Consult

NY 65-5935



For information and indexing purposes, the Bureau is advised that it has determined in reviewing additional documents in this case that the individuals identified only as "APPEL" and "General JAMISON" in the report dated December 30, 1952, were GEORGE P. H. APPEL, Staff Assistant, British Empire Division, General Areas Branch, Bureau of Areas, FEA, and Brigadier General G. C. JAMISON, USA, Headquarters Army Air Forces, respectively.

-3-

~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-80402

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60180)

DATE: April 17, 1953

FROM : SAC, WFO (65-5810)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.,
Page, Pazh
(SOVME)
ESPIONAGE - R
(WFO Origin)

4-1-2005
60309/AUC/TOM/UP/AG
4-1-2030

Re New York letter March 20, 1953, which set forth names of individuals suggested by the New York Office for interviews in connection with this case.

In addition to JOSEPH JEMING, MCKENZIE WHITTEN, SIDNEY LESTER KLEPPER, JEROME ORNBACH, and WILLIAM H. GURNEY, mentioned in referenced letter, New York is also requested to interview BELGA WOLSKI GUDMAN, JACK W. FIELD, and DAVID MARK POLAK. These latter individuals all admitted close association with SILVERMAN at the Air Force. Previous interviews with these individuals will be found at pages 20, 21, and 31, respectively, of the report of SA FRANCIS J. GALLANT, New York, dated February 28, 1950, in the case entitled "ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, Security Matter - C" (NY file 100-95971).

For the information of the New York Office, JOSEPH SENTURIA is now located in Washington, D. C., and efforts are being made to interview him here.

LESTER P. SCHOENE, whose name was also suggested in referenced letter, will not be interviewed WACB for the following reasons: SCHOENE is employed in the office of MURRAY LATIMER, private industrial relations consultant and former Chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board. LATIMER was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation in 1942 which disclosed his association with the American Peace Mobilization and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action (both cited by the Attorney General). In addition, in 1947, Assistant to the Director NICHOLS ascertained that LATIMER was the source of some unfavorable comments in the press concerning the FBI. LATIMER'S association with SILVERMAN has been extremely close over a period of many years. It will be recalled that in December, 1949, SILVERMAN was employed in LATIMER'S office. Recently, information has been obtained that two Security Index subjects, OLIVIA ABELSON and ETHEL WEISSER, are employed in LATIMER'S office.

MJS/mmd
2-CC-NEW YORK (65-15701) -- REGISTERED MAIL

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APR 21 1953

2-756
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Kisseloff-80415

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-1-2005 BY 60309/AUC/TOM/UP/AG

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4-1-2005

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~~SECRET~~

Letter to Director

Re: UNSUB, was., Page Pazh

Under the circumstances, in view of the delicate nature of this investigation, it is not felt that interviews with LESTER SCHOENE, MILTON KRAMER (also employed same office) and MURRAY LATIMER would be productive or advisable. DC.

Likewise, it is not contemplated that JOSEPH A. FENALLI and Colonel JOHN W. SESSUNS will be interviewed inasmuch as previous interviews were generally unproductive and it does not appear that they were sufficiently close to SILVERMAN during the pertinent period to provide the desired information.

A number of other individuals are being considered and it is contemplated that a report will be submitted in the near future.

X
Kisseloff-80416

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

REPORT MADE AT BOSTON	DATE WHEN MADE 4/23/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/22; 3/24; 4/13/53	REPORT MADE BY BURTON L. BRUCE	:MO
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT was. Page, Pazh (SOVME)			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Professor ALBERT FREY, Tuck School, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, advises that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury JOHN L. SULLIVAN, requested him to accept employment in the Treasury Department in February, 1944. FREY was special assistant to SULLIVAN from approximately February, 1944 to May, 1944, when he was appointed Deputy Director, Office of Surplus Property, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, which office he held until approximately the spring of 1945 under ERNEST L. OLRICH. FREY stated that NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER was employed as Director of Research, Office Surplus Property, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, during approximately early Summer of 1944 to Summer of 1945 under FREY'S supervision. It is his recollection that SILVERMASTER was employed through channels and he thinks Personnel Department of unit suggested SILVERMASTER. He did not know SILVERMASTER prior to time SILVERMASTER employed under his supervision. He recalls there was some delay in SILVERMASTER being appointed but states he never knew the reason for this delay. FREY advises that he had frequent business contact with SILVERMASTER from approximately the Summer of 1944 to the Summer of 1945 but never observed anything which would cause him to question SILVERMASTER'S loyalty and he stated he was greatly surprised

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BOSTON 65-3721

to subsequently read in the newspapers that SILVERMASTER was a Communist. He thinks that SILVERMASTER knew HARRY DEXTER WHITE prior *Washington* to being employed by Office Surplus Property, Procurement Division, Treasury Department but does not know if WHITE was individual who secured job for SILVERMASTER. FRIY is unable to furnish any information concerning SILVERMASTER'S relationship with other officials in the department.

- RUC -

DETAILS: Professor ALBERT ~~FREY~~ FREY, Tuck School, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, residence 35 School Street, Hanover, New Hampshire, stated that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury JOHN L. SULLIVAN, a *DC* former classmate and fraternity brother at Dartmouth College, asked him to come to Washington as his special assistant in the Treasury Department in February, 1944. Professor FREY stated that he secured a leave of absence from Dartmouth College and was employed as special assistant to Mr. SULLIVAN from February, 1944 to approximately May, 1944, when he, FREY, was appointed Deputy Director, Office of Surplus Property, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, which position he held until about the Spring of 1945, when the Office of Surplus Property was transferred to the Commerce Department. He stated that ERNEST D. OLRICH was *DC* appointed Director, Office Surplus Property, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, in approximately May, 1944 and he thinks that OLRICH was selected for this job by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, JOHN L. SULLIVAN, who recommended OLRICH to MORGENTHAU.

- 2 -

Kisseloff-80418

BOSTON 65-3724

Mr. FREY stated that ~~NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER~~ ^{DC} was employed as Director of Research by the Office of Surplus Property, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, and that he began his duties during approximately the early Summer of 1944 under FREY'S supervision. He stated that SILVERMASTER'S principle duty was to locate markets for surplus property. It is his recollection that SILVERMASTER was employed through channels and he thinks that the Personnel Department of the unit suggested SILVERMASTER for employment. It is his recollection that SILVERMASTER was unemployed at the time but had previously been employed by some governmental department, had some teaching experience and was an economist.

He stated that he never knew SILVERMASTER prior to the time that SILVERMASTER began his duties as Director of Research under his supervision. He recalls that there was some delay in connection with SILVERMASTER'S appointment but stated he never knew the reason for this delay. Mr. FREY stated that he had frequent business contact with SILVERMASTER as an employee under his supervision for approximately the Summer of 1944 until the Summer of 1945 but had no social contact with him. He stated that he regarded SILVERMASTER as a very competent research man whose services were very satisfactory. He stated he never observed or heard anything which would cause him to question SILVERMASTER'S loyalty in the least and he stated he was greatly surprised to subsequently read in the newspapers that SILVERMASTER was a Communist.

According to Mr. FREY, it is his opinion that HARRY DEXTER WHITE was acquainted with SILVERMASTER prior to SILVERMASTER being employed by the Office of Surplus Property, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, but he does not know if WHITE secured the position for SILVERMASTER.

BOSTON 65-3724

Mr. FREY advised that he did not know ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN or HAROLD GLAUSSER. He stated he did know that HENRIETTA KLOTZ was the personal secretary of HENRY MORGENTHAU, but that he did not know her.

It is Mr. FREY'S ^{DC} recollection that SILVERMASTER associated with men employed under him in the Research Department, whose names he is unable to recall. He is unable to furnish any information concerning SILVERMASTER'S relationships with other officials in the department.

- R U C -

- 4 -

BOSTON 65-3724

ADMINISTRATIVE

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Information copies of this report are being submitted to the New York, Los Angeles, and San Francisco Offices in accordance with Bureau instructions in SOVME Cases.

REFERENCES: Report of Special Agent MURRAY J. SHEA dated January 8, 1953, at Washington, D. C.
Boston letter to Bureau dated February 11, 1953.
Bulet to Boston dated March 3, 1953.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60180)

DATE: May 29, 1953

copy
FROM : SAC, WFO (65-5810)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.
Page and Pagh
(SOVME)
ESPIONAGE - R
(OO - WFO)

~~4-4-2005~~
~~60309/AUC/TAN/UP/AG~~
~~4-4-2030~~

[Redacted]

Referral/Consult

With reference to the possibility that HENRIETTA KLOTZ may be identical with UNKNOWN SUBJECT PAGE, the following is submitted for the Bureau's consideration:

[Redacted]

May be correct analysis

Also the Bureau is aware that cover names were given by the Soviets to high placed persons such as Secretary of the Treasury MORGENTHAU (NABOB). In this connection it is interesting to note that whereas "nabob" may be defined as a man of great wealth, "page" may be described as a personal attendant to a person of high degree. This interpretation is somewhat apropos of MORGENTHAU and KLOTZ and the relationship that existed between them.

7-11

2

- MJS:GJM
- 1 - Los Angeles (RM) (encls - 1)
- 1 - San Francisco (RM) (encls - 1)
- 1 - New York (65-15701) (RM) (encls - 2)

RECORDED - 101

enclosures - 2

Green
65-60180-25

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

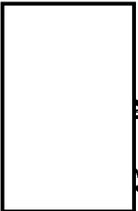
WFO [65-5810] ~~10~~

Although the Washington Field Office files reflect that KLOTZ was socially acquainted with the SILVERMASTERS in 1946, there is nothing in our files of a subversive or disloyal nature concerning her and no indication of contacts with the SILVERMASTERS subsequent to April 29, 1947. Likewise, it will be recalled that ELIZABETH BENTLEY stated that KLOTZ was a conscientious and competent employee who was not consciously engaged in espionage or subversive activities.

In view of the above, the Bureau is requested to consider authorizing interview with HENRIETTA KLOTZ. If cooperative and there is no reason known to this office why she would not be, Mrs. KLOTZ could be of great assistance in establishing the nature of the relationship, if any, with SILVERMAN and bring this investigation to a logical conclusion at the earliest possible time.

Probably will authorize dependent on NY answer

It is suggested that she be interviewed concerning ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN just as any other loyal citizen who was acquainted with him. She could be told that we were informed that she was probably acquainted with SILVERMAN in view of his well-known close friendship with HARRY WHITE and her own social acquaintance with the latter.



b7D

The New York Division is requested to check its indices on HENRIETTA KLOTZ and advise the Bureau whether she has continued her friendship with the SILVERMASTERS in recent years, and any other information which might have a bearing on the Bureau's decision.

answer when NY let comes in

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
2

WFO 65-5810

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. OSCAR ALTMAN, Director, Office of Administration, International Monetary Fund, 1818 H Street, Northwest, advised on April 9, 1953, that he was closely associated with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in the Analysis and Plans Branch of the Army Air Force from approximately 1942 to 1945 and in the French Supply Council from 1945 to the fall of 1946. He had no recollection of any contemplated transfer of SILVERMAN to Wright Field and no recollection of his intention to resign or seek other employment until the war ended in 1945.

As to SILVERMAN's contacts in the Treasury Department, he knew that SILVERMAN was very close to HARRY WHITE, having known him for over twenty years since their college days at Harvard. He also believed that SILVERMAN had a brother, name not recalled, who was employed in the Treasury Department. He said he did not recall the names of any other contacts of SILVERMAN in the Treasury Department. With regard to any difficulties or strained relations SILVERMAN had with persons in the Treasury Department, ALTMAN commented only that he imagined, based on SILVERMAN's temperament and argumentative nature, that he had probably had many arguments with HARRY WHITE which may have produced temporary strains in their relationship. ALTMAN also speculated that SILVERMAN would probably not want to work in the Treasury Department because he regarded himself as the equal to WHITE and their working relationship would have been rather difficult. ALTMAN advised that he himself did not know anyone at the Treasury Department very closely and that is why he was unable to provide much information in this respect. He stated that he believed SILVERMAN was well acquainted with both FRANK COE and LAUCHLIN CURRIE and that CURRIE, SILVERMAN, and HARRY WHITE were all friends years ago at Harvard. It was ALTMAN's impression that while SILVERMAN was well acquainted with both COE and CURRIE, he had a much closer association with COE.

Mr. ROBERT L. PRAETORIUS, Assistant to the Director, Office of Administration, International Monetary Fund, 1818 H Street, Northwest, advised April 9, 1953, that he served as a commissioned officer in the Army Air Force from approximately June 1942 to the fall of 1945. During this period he was associated professionally with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, who was civilian Chief of the Analysis and Plans Branch and

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also had the latter as a rider in his car pool. Other riders varied from time to time and the only one he could remember at the time was ~~HELENA SMITH~~.

PRAETORIUS advised that all the time he was in the Air Force there was always talk about reorganization plans, transfers, and speculation as to who might go where. He specifically recalled that at the time the Materiel Command and the Air Service Command were consolidated into the Air Technical Service Command of which General BENNETT MYERS was made Deputy Commander and transferred to Wright Field, SILVERMAN, whom he described as bombastic and argumentative, made several "blasts" about the transferring of people to Wright Field. On one occasion, the exact circumstances of which he cannot remember, SILVERMAN made a statement that he would not go to Wright Field. As near as he can now remember it and he is not sure of the exact words, SILVERMAN said, "I'd quit before I'd go to Wright Field - to Hell with that!"

PRAETORIUS pointed out that in connection with the transfer of General MYERS to Wright Field there was considerable speculation as to whom he would take with him, and PRAETORIUS himself was concerned about his own future, he, likewise, not desiring to leave Washington.

PRAETORIUS knew little of SILVERMAN's contacts in the Treasury Department except that he apparently knew HARRY WHITE very well and also other persons in WHITE's office whose names were unknown to him. He did not know whether SILVERMAN and HENRIETTA KLOTZ were acquainted but speculated that he must have known her because she was so well known around the Treasury Department.

He knew nothing of any strain in SILVERMAN's relations with his contact in the Treasury Department. He recalled that SILVERMAN had some contact with LAUCHLIN CURRIE but did not know the nature or degree of this relationship.

Mr. FRANK SOUTHARD, United States Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund, 1818 H Street, Northwest, was interviewed on April 13, 1953. Mr. SOUTHARD advised that he also holds the position of Special Assistant

to the Secretary of the Treasury and has an office in the Treasury Department; nowever, he receives no pay from the Treasury Department and is utilized in a consultative capacity. Mr. SOUTHARD stated that he first met ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in February 1935 when both were on the Staff of the Tariff Commission and worked rather closely on the Canadian Trade Agreement for several months at that time. Thereafter, their contacts were only casual. SOUTHARD was employed in the Monetary Research Division of the Treasury Department for three months in 1938 and from January 1941 to June 1942. He advised that he frequently ran into SILVERMAN in HARRY WHITE's office or in his reception room while going and coming. Although he had no actual knowledge that such was a fact, he supposed that SILVERMAN also knew FRANK COE and HAROLD GLASSER in view of their mutual closeness to HARRY WHITE. However, he said he did not know any of these individuals socially away from work. He also pointed out that it was well known that WHITE, SILVERMAN, and LAUCHLIN CURRIE were mutually close friends since their days at Harvard.

SOUTHARD knew HENRIETTA KLOTZ slightly but knew nothing of any relationship between her and GEORGE SILVERMAN.

SOUTHARD advised that JOSEPH SILVERMAN, a brother of GEORGE SILVERMAN, was employed in the Monetary Research Division, and was a "real nut," a psychiatric case. SOUTHARD said he was employed in a minor position such as a Statistical Clerk and was obviously hired by WHITE as a friendly gesture to GEORGE SILVERMAN. In July 1947 SOUTHARD came back into the Treasury Department at the request of Secretary SNYDER and was Director of the Office of International Finance for about a year. When he found that JOSEPH SILVERMAN was still there and inasmuch as he was an incompetent and a nuisance, he decided to get rid of him. At this time he called up GEORGE SILVERMAN and told him he was going to get rid of his brother. This was his last contact with GEORGE SILVERMAN.

Inasmuch as SOUTHARD was out of the country between 1942 and 1946, he was unable to provide information regarding SILVERMAN during the pertinent period.

CHARLES G. GOOR, Chief of the Statistics Section, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Room 425, 1818 H Street, Northwest, advised on April 13, 1953, that

he first met ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in the spring of 1936 while they were both employed at the Railroad Retirement Board. Thereafter they had infrequent professional contacts until June 1943 when GOOR contacted SILVERMAN at the Army Air Force and obtained a position from him in the Analysis and Plans Branch where he continued until the end of the war in 1945. In this position he was a minor employee working directly under OSCAR ALTMAN who was a commissioned officer at the time. GOOR does not recall any speculation concerning a transfer of the Analysis and Plans Branch away from Washington. He does have, however, what he emphasized was a very vague recollection that when General MYERS was transferred there was some speculation that SILVERMAN might go with him, and another very vague recollection that SILVERMAN did not want to go. Due to the extreme vagueness of his memory, GOOR could not elaborate on this any further. GOOR also said he understood SILVERMAN knew someone in the Treasury Department and someone in the White House, but he did not know their names. He said that to the best of his recollection he probably picked up this information from office gossip among people on a lower level in the Analysis and Plans Branch and not from SILVERMAN himself.

FOSTER ADAMS, Director of Research and Statistics, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Pentagon Building, advised on April 14, 1953, that in 1944 he was a Statistical Analyst and assistant to ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in the Analysis and Plans Branch of the Army Air Force. ADAMS recalled nothing specific insofar as any transfer of the Analysis and Plans Branch or GEORGE SILVERMAN personally was concerned. However, he said that it was natural to assume that inasmuch as SILVERMAN was brought in personally by MYERS and was working at least nominally for MYERS, that when MYERS moved, SILVERMAN might be expected to move with him. However, he has no knowledge that any such move for SILVERMAN was contemplated or intended. Likewise, although he never heard SILVERMAN express his sentiment toward a transfer to Wright Field, he felt certain that he knew what SILVERMAN's reaction would be - he would definitely be opposed to accepting such a transfer. ADAMS went on to say that he did know that SILVERMAN had no desire to leave Washington to go to Europe in connection with war refugee

work he engaged in with General WILLIAM O'DWYER, and he felt his reaction toward Dayton, Ohio, would be comparable. He stated that SILVERMAN had his roots in Washington, "all his contacts were here" and he felt sure that SILVERMAN would "look with a jaundiced eye" on going to Dayton for any length of time.

Again, although he had no actual knowledge of SILVERMAN's desire to move to any other agency, ADAMS felt that a move to the Treasury Department would be most natural in view of his close friendship for HARRY WHITE. ADAMS felt certain that SILVERMAN would have contacted WHITE if he desired employment with the Treasury Department. ADAMS stated that he knew of no difficulties SILVERMAN had with anyone in the Treasury Department during the summer of 1944; however, he felt that SILVERMAN was capable of antagonizing almost anyone at any time due to his temperament and argumentative nature, pointing out that SILVERMAN had succeeded in getting General MYERS angry with him on a number of occasions by insisting that he, SILVERMAN, was right when as a matter of fact General MYERS was right.

Insofar as contacts of SILVERMAN are concerned, ADAMS said he never heard of HENRIETTA KLOTZ. He did know that SILVERMAN was friendly with FRANK COE and LAUCHLIN CURRIE in addition to HARRY WHITE. He also believes he heard HAROLD GLASSER's name in connection with SILVERMAN but is not sure of this. With regard to COE and CURRIE, ADAMS said SILVERMAN had known COE for some time and was very friendly with him; however, he got the impression that SILVERMAN believed CURRIE could do more for him in the nature of influence on account of his connection with the White House and, accordingly, ADAMS felt that SILVERMAN sought to cultivate CURRIE more than he did COE.

Mrs. HELENA P. SMITH, Administrative Assistant, Administrative Branch, Executive Office, DCS Materiel, Headquarters, United States Air Force, Pentagon Building, advised on April 14, 1953, that she first met ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in 1942 when he was brought into the Analysis and Plans Branch, Army Air Force, by General FENNETT MYERS. She acted as an Administrative Assistant to SILVERMAN from this time until he left the Air Force in 1945. Insofar as

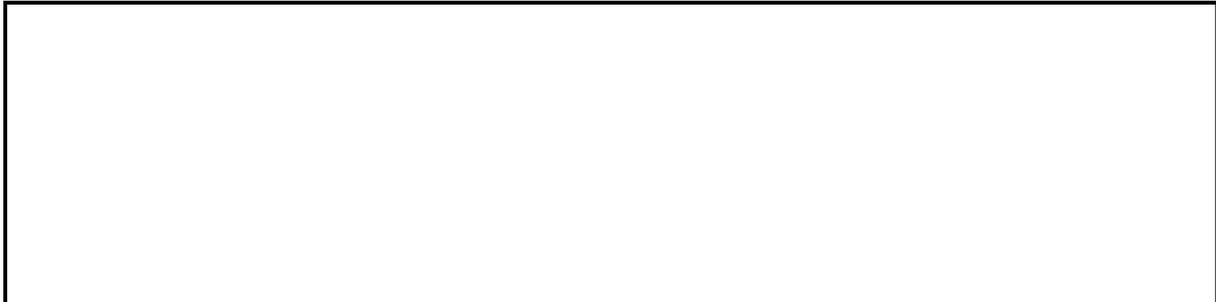
transfers were concerned, Mrs. SMITH advised that there was speculation the entire time she was there that parts of the section might go to Wright Field. However, Mrs. SMITH was unable to recall any such speculation with regard to SILVERMAN personally. She knew nothing of any intention of SILVERMAN to resign and go with another agency. She knew nothing of his contacts in the Treasury Department with the exception of HARRY WHITE. She also recalled that SILVERMAN was in frequent contact with LAUGHLIN CURRIE. Other than CURRIE and WHITE, Mrs. SMITH said she could not remember any of SILVERMAN's outside contacts. She, likewise, professed ignorance of any difficulties he may have had with anyone in the Treasury Department in August 1944. The name of HENRIETTA KLOTZ was totally unfamiliar to her. With regard to other persons who rode to work with PRAETORIUS, SILVERMAN, and herself, Mrs. SMITH was unable to recall the identities of any other individuals inasmuch as other persons only rode for very short periods of time.

At the Division of Installations, United States Air Force, Pentagon Building, it was ascertained that MARJORIE JANE RAASCH, who was SILVERMAN's secretary in August 1944, is presently serving overseas in an assignment of indefinite duration.

HAROLD WOLKIND, 4816 Iowa Avenue, Northwest, upon interview April 16, 1953, advised that he first became acquainted with SILVERMAN about 1943 when he, WOLKIND, was employed in the Labor Department and his work at that time brought him into contact with the Air Force. About the end of 1943 WOLKIND was drafted and assigned to work in the Analysis and Plans Branch of the Army Air Force as an Army Private. From June 11, 1944, to September 30, 1944, WOLKIND was away attending Officers' Candidate School at San Antonio, Texas. Not only was WOLKIND away from Washington during the pertinent period, but he advised he actually had very little contact with SILVERMAN and knew nothing concerning his outside contacts and associates. Consequently he was unable to furnish any information pertinent to this investigation.



Referral/Consult



Mrs. MARY C. HALL, Administrative Assistant to the Director of the Office of International Finance, Treasury Department, Room 5326, was interviewed April 21, 1953. Mrs. HALL advised that in 1938 when the Monetary Research Division was set up, she became the Second Secretary to HARRY DEXTER WHITE and remained in this position several years. She then served in various administrative positions under WHITE and during this latter period she was not in WHITE'S outer office but had a separate office of her own. During this period, which included the year 1944, she also functioned as the Personnel Officer of the Monetary Research Division. She advised that if WHITE had wanted to hire SILVERMAN or anyone else in a position of responsibility, he would have had to "clear with the Secretary's office." When asked specifically who this would be, she replied the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary who at that time was CHARLES BELL, presently deceased. Mrs. HALL knew nothing of any acquaintance-ship between HENRIETTA KLOTZ and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. However, she did state that by virtue of her position in the Secretary's office, Mrs. KLOTZ would have been able to prevent SILVERMAN'S appointment if she had been so inclined. Mrs. HALL advised further that she only knew SILVERMAN from seeing him in Mr. WHITE'S office and she was unaware of his contacts elsewhere in the Treasury Department or in other agencies of the Government.

JOSEPH J. SENTURIA, Labor Economist, 261 Constitution Avenue, Northwest, was interviewed April 22, 1953. He advised that he first became acquainted with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in November 1937 when he took a job at the Railroad Retirement Board. He worked rather closely with SILVERMAN during this time and in 1942 went with him to the Pentagon to work in the Analysis and Plans Branch of the Army Air Force.

In this latter position SENTURIA was at first designated Assistant Chief under SILVERMAN and later promoted to Associate Chief. SENTURIA emphasized that while he was closely associated with SILVERMAN at work, his association was solely of a business and professional nature and he had very little contact with him socially. SENTURIA stated that he was in SILVERMAN's home approximately three times during the latter period of time he knew him and SILVERMAN was in his home once.

SENTURIA advised that there may have been some speculation about transferring the Analysis and Plans Branch to Wright Field or to transferring SILVERMAN there to assist General MYERS; however, he stated he has no specific recollection that such was the case. He has no recollection that SILVERMAN had considered resigning from the Air Force or going to another Federal agency prior to the end of the war in 1945.

As to SILVERMAN's contacts in the Treasury Department, SENTURIA named HARRY WHITE, HAROLD GLASSER, and FRANK COE. SENTURIA said he met HARRY WHITE on one occasion at lunch with SILVERMAN and he feels SILVERMAN and WHITE were well acquainted. SENTURIA also believed he knew HAROLD GLASSER but did not know how long. SENTURIA met FRANK COE at a New Year's Eve party in SILVERMAN's home in the late 1930's or early 1940's and he gained the impression that COE and SILVERMAN were quite well acquainted. He advised that SILVERMAN knew LAUCHLIN CURRIE and apparently had known him for a long time inasmuch as he believed they went to school together at one time. However, he stated CURRIE never visited SILVERMAN at the Pentagon and he could not say how close they were in 1944. SENTURIA further advised that he never heard of HENRIETTA KLOTZ and knew of no one in the Treasury Department with whom SILVERMAN had had any difficulties.

EDWARD M. BERNSTEIN, Director of Research, International Monetary Fund, 1818 H Street, Northwest, was interviewed April 22, 1953. BERNSTEIN advised that he attended Harvard University when HARRY WHITE, ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, and LAUCHLIN CURRIE were there. He explained that he had no personal acquaintanceship with them at that time but knew of them because they were older students and took an active and prominent part in economic discussions and seminars which

he attended. After he came to the Treasury Department in 1940, BERNSTEIN met SILVERMAN through HARRY WHITE. He stated that every few weeks SILVERMAN would drop in on WHITE and afterward, they (WHITE and SILVERMAN) would have lunch together. He particularly recalls SILVERMAN's coming in on Saturdays at a time when the government was on a five and one-half days week. He advised that his own acquaintanceship with SILVERMAN was not close, that he never saw him except when SILVERMAN came to the Treasury Department. He stated that in all the time he was in Washington he never saw SILVERMAN socially or at any parties he attended. He also explained that he did not see much of SILVERMAN during the latter part of 1944. This was because he (BERNSTEIN) and WHITE had certain differences following the Bretton Woods Conference (July 1944) and that thereafter he was not in WHITE's office very much and, consequently, had less occasion to see SILVERMAN.

BERNSTEIN had no knowledge of any intention on the part of SILVERMAN to leave the Air Force and take employment in the Treasury Department or elsewhere. In connection with SILVERMAN's reluctance to leave Washington, he did recall that at the time the Railroad Retirement Board was moved out of Washington, SILVERMAN did not want to go. He recalls this because WHITE was interested in finding him a place in Washington. BERNSTEIN stated SILVERMAN was making the same salary as WHITE at this time (1942), about \$9000.00, and it would have been impossible for WHITE to have obtained such a position for him in the Treasury Department.

BERNSTEIN advised that he knew of no association, whatsoever, between HENRIETTA KLOTZ and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN or NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER. He did feel that KLOTZ, not by virtue of authority, but of her influence as the Secretary's Assistant, could have effected personnel actions in the Department. BERNSTEIN knew that SILVERMAN was also acquainted with HAROLD GLASSER, LUDWIG VULLMAN, FRANK COE, and LAUHLIN CURRIE. However, he was unaware of any quarrel or strain in relations between SILVERMAN and these individuals or any other government officials in 1944. He felt that KLOTZ could possibly be influenced by FRANK COE or LAUHLIN CURRIE. However, he did not know

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whether CURRIE knew KLOTZ personally. He did know that Secretary MORGENTHAU knew and respected CURRIE.

Mrs. FLORENCE E. TOMPKINS, 3550 Warder Street, Northwest, when interviewed April 23, 1953, advised that she was employed as a maid and housekeeper for ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN from about 1935 to 1945. She was unable to recall any information which would be pertinent to this investigation. She did not recognize the name of HENRIETTA KLOTZ and had no idea whether she was acquainted with SILVERMAN. She did recognize a photograph of KLOTZ and was rather positive in her identification. However, she does not remember ever seeing this woman in SILVERMAN's home or in his company. She believes that she saw KLOTZ at a party or parties held in the home of HARRY WHITE. She explained that frequently when a party was held at HARRY WHITE's home, she would help her sister, ETHEL TOMPKINS, (deceased) who was employed by WHITE. TOMPKINS is not positive where she saw HENRIETTA KLOTZ, only that she is sure she did see her and believes it may have been at one of HARRY WHITE's parties. She was unable to associate KLOTZ in any way with GEORGE SILVERMAN. As to SILVERMAN's friendship with LAUCHLIN CURRIE and FRANK COE, TOMPKINS stated that both were very good friends of SILVERMAN but she believes she saw CURRIE at his house a little more than she did COE.

Miss MARGARET K. McHUGH, Secretary to Chief Justice FRED M. VINSON, United States Supreme Court, advised on May 19, 1953, that she was formerly employed in the Treasury Department from approximately 1934 to 1946 and that from approximately 1941 to 1945 she was secretary to HENRIETTA KLOTZ. Miss McHUGH stated that she never heard of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, that as far as she was concerned, there was no relationship or association between him and Mrs. KLOTZ and that the two were not even acquainted with one another. Miss McHUGH also stated that she did recall the names of LUDWIG ULLMAN and NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER because they had both been employees of the Treasury Department. However, she was not aware of any association between them and Mrs. KLOTZ although she feels they may have had some official contacts from time to time but she has no specific recollection of any.

Mrs. LINDA M. SHANAHAN, Administrative Officer, Office of the Secretary, International Monetary Fund, 1818 H Street, Northwest, advised on May 19, 1953, that she was employed in the Treasury Department from approximately 1934

to 1946 and was the Principal Secretary to HARRY DEXTER WHITE. She recalled SILVERMAN well because he was a close friend of HARRY WHITE and a frequent visitor to his office. However, she had no recollection of any intention on the part of SILVERMAN to resign from the Air Force in 1944 and seek employment in the Treasury Department. Likewise, she had no recollection of any association between SILVERMAN and HENRIETTA KLOTZ but believes he may have known her because she was so well known in the Treasury Department. She had no knowledge of any relationship between NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and Mrs. KLOTZ but she did recall that LUDWIG ULLMAN was acquainted with KLOTZ. In this connection she stated she saw ULLMAN and KLOTZ in the same social group in the evenings on several occasions in the Bretton Woods Conference. Mrs. SHANAHAN also advised that she was never aware of any difficulties SILVERMAN had with any official of the Treasury Department.

Mrs. GILDA PURKE, nee DeFRANK, 6903 Colesville Road, University Park, Maryland, upon interview May 20, 1953, advised that she was transferred to the Treasury Department in September 1944 to become Secretary to NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER for whom she had previously worked at the Department of Agriculture. She stated that prior to her arrival in mid September 1944, SILVERMASTER had no secretary at the Treasury Department. With reference to SILVERMASTER's acquaintanceship with HENRIETTA KLOTZ, Mrs. PURKE advised that she recalls that HERMAN KLOTZ came in to see SILVERMASTER during the winter of 1944-45 and the spring of 1945. They always retired to SILVERMASTER's private office and she, consequently, has no idea of the nature of their talks. She also recalls that during April or May of 1945 HENRIETTA KLOTZ made several phone calls to SILVERMASTER. She was later advised confidentially by SILVERMASTER that these calls related to appointments to see Secretary MORGENTHAU inasmuch as he, SILVERMASTER, was under consideration for an appointment as an Assistant to Mr. MORGENTHAU. This appointment did not materialize because the Treasury Department did not give a sufficient appropriation to cover the position.

Mrs. BURKE recalled ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN by name only inasmuch as he frequently contacted SILVERMASTER by telephone. However, he never visited SILVERMASTER's office and she does not believe she has ever seen him. Mrs. PURKE was unable to furnish any information concerning SILVERMAN pertinent to this investigation.

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AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

ELIZABETH BENTLEY, upon interview by Special Agent LESTER O. GALLAHER on December 29, 1952, advised that she had reported to the Soviets on ULLMAN's efforts to develop HENRIETTA KLOTZ as a source of information but she recalls no instances while she was in contact with SILVERMASTER and ULLMAN (up to September 14, 1944) in which information was given her by ULLMAN and specifically designated as coming from KLOTZ. In other words, BENTLEY said when or if ULLMAN got information from KLOTZ, it was shown as coming from ULLMAN rather than from KLOTZ. She pointed out that, of course, she is not aware of what happened subsequent to September 14, 1944. On January 16, 1953, Miss BENTLEY advised Special Agent GALLAHER that she had no information regarding the relationship between SILVERMAN and KLOTZ and no knowledge that they were associated in any way at any time.

Mr. SOL ROSENBLATT, attorney, upon interview at New York on January 6, 1953, advised that he first met SILVERMAN during the period of 1942 to 1943 at the residence of JEROME OHRBACH in Washington, D. C., where several friends of OHRBACH gather on occasion to play poker. ROSENBLATT stated his first real knowledge of SILVERMAN came in the spring of 1944 when SILVERMAN, LUDWIG ULLMAN, and another man (a Captain in the Army Air Force whose identity he cannot recall) were assigned to the problem of scheduling shipments and transportation of supplies for the Twentieth Air Force to which ROSENBLATT was assigned. ROSENBLATT said he never heard anyone mention a contemplated transfer of SILVERMAN's section in the Air Force from Washington, nor mention SILVERMAN's even considering leaving the Air Force during the time that he was acquainted with him. ROSENBLATT further advised that he was in Europe during the period of August to September 1944 and, therefore, had no knowledge of SILVERMAN's activities during that period. He advised he had no information which would indicate SILVERMAN was on strained relations with anyone at any time. On January 20, 1953, Mr. ROSENBLATT specifically advised he had never heard of individuals named HAROLD GLASSER or HENRIETTA KLOTZ.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Information copies of this report are being furnished to Los Angeles and San Francisco in accordance with Bureau instructions in SOVME cases.

LEADS

THE NEW YORK DIVISION

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK:

Will conduct investigation previously requested in WFO letter to the Bureau dated April 17, 1953.

Will report any pertinent results of interview with EMILIO G. COLLADO, if authorized by the Bureau, as requested in WFO letter dated April 15, 1953, under the caption, "UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was. Pik, Peak (SOVME), ESPIONAGE - R."

Will interview HENRIETTA KLOTZ if authorized by the Bureau.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.:

Will follow results of investigation in New York City.

Will consider further investigative steps after receipt of Bureau's decision regarding interview of HENRIETTA KLOTZ.

REFERENCES: Report of Special Agent MURRAY J. SHEA dated January 8, 1953, at Washington, D. C.
New York letter to Bureau dated January 28, 1953.
New York letter to Bureau dated March 23, 1953.
WFO letter to Bureau dated April 17, 1953.

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

REPORT MADE AT <u>WASHINGTON, D. C.</u>	DATE WHEN MADE <u>5/29/53</u>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <u>3/31, 4/2, 3, 8, 9, 13-16, 21-23, 5/15, 19, 20/53</u>	REPORT MADE BY <u>WILFAY J. REHA GJM</u>
TITLE <u>UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was. Page and Page (SOVIA)</u>		CHARACTER OF CASE <u>INFLUENCE - R</u>	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Persons interviewed to date who were acquainted with ANTHONY CARROLL SILVERMAN in August 1944 have no knowledge of any relationship between him and IRINETA KLOTZ. FLORIAN FORAINS, SILVERMAN's maid for many years, recognized photo of IRINETA KLOTZ but thinks she saw her at a party at HARRY WHITE's home. Contact established KLOTZ with SILVERMAN. ROBERT FRANCIS recalls SILVERMAN stated in contemplation of possible transfer to Wright Field that he would quit rather than go to Wright Field. Others expressed opinion SILVERMAN did not want to leave Washington. They possess sense of close personal friendship between SILVERMAN and HARRY WHITE and feel WHITE was natural choice to Secretary appointment for SILVERMAN if he wanted it. Former Personnel Officer, Security Research Division, says WHITE would have had to "clear with the Secretary's Office" to hire IRINETA and that KLOTZ could have prevented his appointment. ELIZABETH SEXTON advised that she had reported to the Soviets on SILVERMAN's efforts to develop KLOTZ as a source of information but recalls no information specifically designated as coming from KLOTZ.

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DATE: 4-4-2005
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APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE:	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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~~SECRET~~

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 65-15701

During the interview of CHARLES LOUIS KADES, D.C., who was Assistant General Counsel of the Treasury, 1940-42, and subsequently an associate of WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, D.C. and SILVERMAN at the Pentagon, advised that an acquaintance named ERNEST FEIDLER (or FIEDLER), who is an Attorney in Washington, D.C., and whose name would appear in the Washington Telephone Directory, had made a study of Marxists and their tactics particularly their infiltration of the U.S. Government. KADES said FEIDLER was an Attorney in the General Opinion Section of the Treasury during the time KADES was employed there and later became associated with the Coast Guard.

KADES said FEIDLER had looked into the activities of the Silvermaster-Perlo groups and told KADES he was convinced the charges against these individuals were true. KADES suggested FEIDLER is a possible source of information in these matters.

The current Washington Telephone Directory reflects a listing for one ERNEST R. FEIDLER, 1411 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia, Telephone Number Jackson 2-9482. DC

No information appears in the NY files identifiable with this individual. This is being furnished for the information of the Bureau and WFO.

2
~~SECRET~~
Kisseloff-80441

SAC, New York (65-15701)

July 7, 1953

RECORDED - 91 Director, FBI (65-60180) 27

URGENT MURKIN, was
PAGE, PAKI
(5774E)
ESPIONAGE - R

~~4-4-2005~~
~~COBORN/AUC/TOM/UP/AG~~
~~4-4-2005~~

Referral/Consult

b7D



cc - 2 - Washington Field (65-5810)

RGJ:lct:wjw

NOTE:

Henrietta Klotz, former secretary to Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, known to be in contact with various members of the Silvermasters network. Elizabeth Bently advised in December, 1952, she knew William Ludwig Ullman made efforts to develop Klotz as a source of information in early 1940's but knows of no instances where Klotz gave information. Bureau Files contain numerous references indicating Klotz to be in contact with Silvermasters. No information available to indicate contacts with Silvermaster since 1947. No evidence indicating espionage or Communist Party activity on the part of Henrietta Klotz available.

Interview recommended.

- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Belmont _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Harbo _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Gearty _____
- Mohr _____
- Winterrowd _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holloman _____
- Sizoo _____
- Miss Gandy _____

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APD

Kisseloff-80442

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-60180)

DATE: 6/10/53

LVA FROM : SAC, New York (65-15701)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was
PAGE and PAZH
(SOVME)
ESPIONAGE - R
(OO: Washington Field)

Re Washington Field Letter, 5/29/53 requesting Bureau consider authorizing interview with HENRIETTA KLOTZ and requesting check New York indices for information indicating whether KLOTZ has continued her friendship with the NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTERS, (last known contact 4/29/47), or other information which might have bearing on Bureau's decision.

New York files contain no information regarding contacts by KLOTZ with SILVERMASTERS not known to Washington Field. New York indices contain no other pertinent information in this matter.

It is noted that the current Manhattan telephone directory reflects listings for Mrs. HENRIETTA S. KLOTZ and HERMAN KLOTZ at 145 Central Park West, telephone Trafalgar 3-6544.

1 - Washington Field (65-5810)

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
DATE 4-4-2005

~~4.4.2005~~
~~60309/AUCTION/LEIAG~~
~~4.4.2000~~

-let to #4
cc - WFO
RBT: CK
7-9-53

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RECORDED-23

INDEXED-22

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Kisseloff:80443

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Henrietta Klotz *1/18/53*

____ Exact Spelling Searchers
____ All References Initial *W 18*
____ Subversive Ref. Date *61*
____ Main File
____ Restricted to Locality of *all in Klotz N/P*

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

65-56402 - 182^{SI};
 - 269^{SI}, 215, 211, 231;
 - 420^{SI} p. 47; 466^{SI};
177, 179; 530; 552;
604; 619; 621;
676^{SI} p. 92; 722; 744;
770; 811 p. 117, 123;
993; 1019^{SI} p. 2, 144, 166;
167, 170; 1210 p. 3, 177;
1230^{SI}, 1359^{SI} p. 2, 153;
1364^{SI} p. 48; 1374;
1387; 1427 p. 116;

Handwritten circled notes:
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[Signature]

Handwritten notes:
all in Klotz
N/P
ATB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-4-2005 BY 60209/AUC/TRK/LP/AG

Initialed
Kisseloff-80444

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Henrietta Klutz

____ Exact Spelling Searchers
____ All References Initial _____
____ Subversive Ref. Date _____
____ Main File
____ Restricted to Locality of _____

FILE NUMBER	SERIALS
_____	_____
65-56402	ST 1447 p. 171; 1443; 1448 p. 139; 1457; 1470X; 1517; 1501; 1537; 1655 p. 192, 194, 1673 p. 195, 196; 1716; 1762; 1862; 1909 p. 194; 1910 p. 2; 1938 p. 2, 163; 1981 p. 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 68; 2183; 2260 p. 1, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104;

Initialed
Kisseloff 80445

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Subj: Henrietta Klatz

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____ Subversive Ref.
____ Main File
____ Restricted to Locality of _____

Searchers
Initial _____
Date _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

2294 p. 2, 110;
2477 p. 168, 226;
5/1688;
2985 p. 86;
3683 encl. p. 767

Initialed
Kisseloff-80446

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Kissel Room 1738

Subj: Henrietta Klutz

Exact Spelling
 All References
 Subversive Ref.
 Mail File

Searchers Initial RR
Date 5-5-53

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FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

5165-56402-1-403

Henrietta Klutz

65-56402-1938 p# 2163

1166 p 177, 179, 1537, 1448

p# 139, 150, 1357, 1019

p# 2, 144, 166, 167, 170, 1230,

1762, 993, 269 p# 215, 211, 231,

722, 2260 p# 1, 100, 101, 102,

103, 104, 744, 1443, 1457,

1470 X, 722, 2294 p# 2, 110,

621, 1447 p# 2, 171, 2353,

1577, 1364 p# 48, 1981 p# 61,

62, 64, 65, 66, 68, 1374,

2688, 1427 p 116, 428, 47,

182, 2985 p# 86, 1359

p# 2, 1530, 3683 encls.

p# 467, 1210 p# 2, 177,

1862, 530, 1910 p# 2, 619,

552, 2183, 1655 p 192, 194,

1673 p 195, 196, 811 p 117, 123,

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Hansen Room 1238

Subj: Hedrietta Klutz

Exact Spelling

Searchers

All References

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Subversive Ref.

Date 6-5-53

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D.C. N.Y. nose

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

- ~~65-56402-1716, 604~~
- ~~676 p 92, 770, 1387, 1909 p 144~~
- ~~2477 p # 168, 226~~
- 65-60328 -4
- 77-32438 -1
- 61-7566 -4410
- 62-67429 -10, 9
- 100-203268 -1199 p # 28
- 100-345686 -4
- 65-60100 -1718
- 65-60328 -5
- 100-329903 -2 p # 20
- 65-70068 -853
- 100-103204 -9
- 64-330-345-542
- 61-7566 -291
- 100-364197 -1
- 65-56402-1-750, 729,
- 587, 836, 556, 504, 1405
- 979, 767, 703, 802, 1163

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Conner Room 1735

Subj: Marlitta Katz

- Exact Spelling
- All References
- Subversive Ref.
- Mail File
- Restricted to Locality of

Searchers
 Initial RCB
 Date 6-5-53

N.Y. D.C. area

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

51 65-56402-1 - 5 625, 352,
51 836, 741, 742, 411, 631, 793,
51 26, 11, 38, 45, 1547 51 1, 149
51 15, 132, 1566, 11,

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - TOP SECRET~~
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

AMV

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 1953	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/5, 8, 13-16, 19-22, 26; 2/18, 19, 24; 3/5, 6, 10, 12, 13; 4/6, 7, 10, 14, 22-24, 27-29; 5/6, 12, 15, 19, 25, 26/53	REPORT MADE BY HERMAN C. LITTLE JOHN
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was. Page, Pazh (COVME)		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Referral/Consult

No Diss. [initials]

SOL A. ROSENBLATT advised he met ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN socially during period 1942-1943 out had only brief and spasmodic association with him during their joint AAF service in 1944-1945. ROSENBLATT was in Europe during August and September, 1944. He had no information regarding a contemplated transfer of SILVERMAN'S section in AAF from Washington or that SILVERMAN ever considering leaving AAF. ROSENBLATT said he had no personal knowledge of SILVERMAN'S activities outside the AAF and never heard of HAROLD GLASSER or HENRIETTA KLOTZ. JEROME K. OHRBACH advised he met SILVERMAN at AAF in 1943 and became well acquainted with him. He named HARRY DEANER WHITE, V. FRANK COE and LAUCHLIN CURRIE as among SILVERMAN'S closest friends. OHRBACH was in Europe during June - September, 1944. He was aware of consolidation of AAF commands in 1944 but did not recall SILVERMAN discussing this transfer or giving any indication he was thinking of leaving the AAF. OHRBACH stated SILVERMAN discussed the alleged influence he had with government officials. Said he believes SILVERMAN claimed he could, by talking with CURRIE, be transferred or cause someone else to be transferred in government service. OHRBACH had no information regarding GLASSER or KLOTZ. CHARLES LOUIS KADES advised he first met WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN at U. S. Treasury in period 1940-1942 and that he met SILVERMAN through ULLMAN during his, KADES' Army service at the Pentagon. He said he knew very little about SILVERMAN or his associations. KADES was in France from July until November, 1944. He had

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NY 65-15701

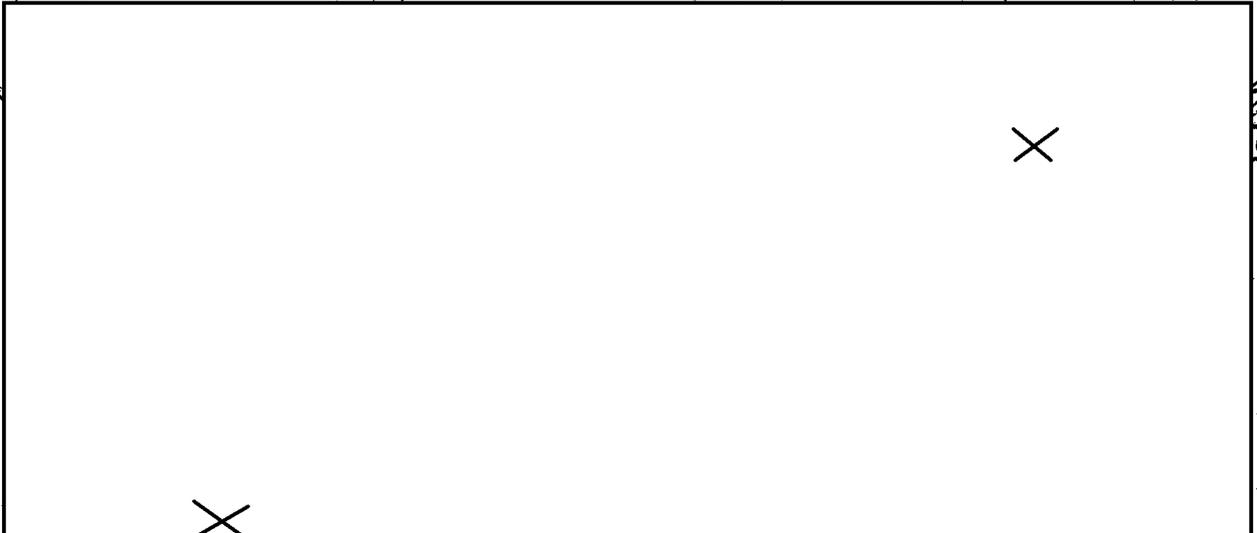
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS (CONT'D):

no knowledge of the consolidation of AAF commands and did not recall hearing that either SILVERMAN or ULLMAN were thinking of leaving the AAF. KADES stated he had known CURRIE, COE, GLASSER, KLOTZ, SOL ADLER and had been a personal friend of WHITE. ELIZABETH BENTLEY stated she recalls no instances in which information given her by ULLMAN was designated as coming from KLOTZ. She had no information regarding possible association between SILVERMAN and KLOTZ.

- P -

Referral/Consult

DETAILS:



SOL A. ROSENBLATT

On January 6, 1953, SOL A. ROSENBLATT, DC EOR, prominent New York Attorney, was interviewed at his office, Room 2070, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City by SA ROBERT F.

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NY 65-15701

ROYAL and reporting agent.

He advised he met ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN a few times socially during the period 1942-1943 at the residence of JEROME OHRBACH in Washington, D. C. where several friends of OHRBACH gathered on occasions to play poker.

ROSENBLATT said he, ROSENBLATT, was at that time an Army Air Force Officer assigned as an assistant to General OLIVER P. ECHOLS; that OHRBACH was also an Army Air Force Officer and SILVERMAN was a civilian employee of the Air Force. ROSENBLATT said that during this period he merely knew who SILVERMAN was and had observed him occasionally when SILVERMAN visited the Pentagon Offices of General ECHOLS and General BENNETT E. MEYERS.

ROSENBLATT stated his first real knowledge of SILVERMAN came in the Spring of 1944 when SILVERMAN, Army Air Force Officer WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN and another Air Force Officer, whose identity he could not recall but later identified as Captain JOSEPH JEMING, were assigned to the problem of scheduling shipments and transportation of supplies for the 20th Air Force to which problem ROSENBLATT was assigned and over which he had supervision. De
UAC

ROSENBLATT explained that he was assigned to the problem of supply schedules for the bases of the 20th Air Force and he had requested the best available men to send to depots in Los Angeles, Oakland and San Francisco, California to set up such schedules. In accordance with his request, Colonel CHARLES DYSON assigned SILVERMAN, ULLMAN and JEMING to this work which they performed in an outstanding manner.

ROSENBLATT continued that he was only associated with SILVERMAN during their joint service in the Army Air Force in 1944-1945. He said, as he recalls, SILVERMAN left the Air Force shortly before ROSENBLATT, who left in September, 1945.

ROSENBLATT further advised that he was in

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Kisseloff-80452

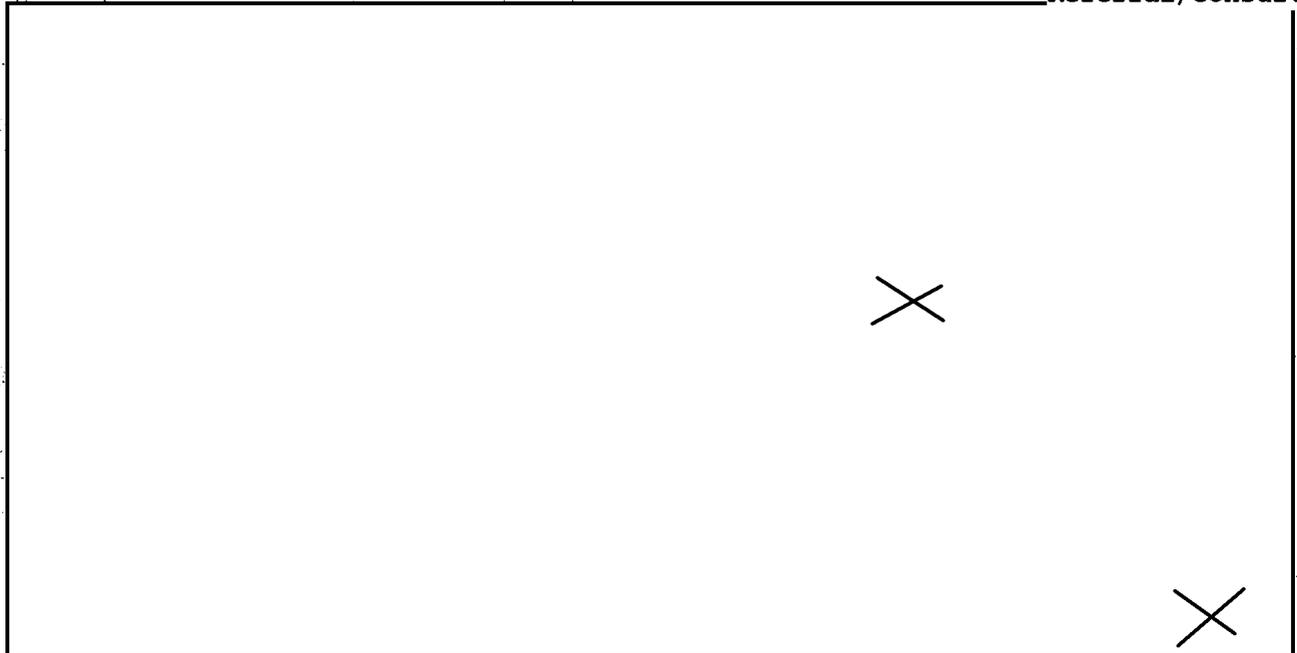
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NY 65-15701

Europe during August and September, 1944 and, therefore, had no knowledge of SILVERMAN'S activities during that period. He stated that he had no information which would indicate that SILVERMAN was on strained relations with anyone at any time.

ROSENBLATT said he never heard anyone mention a contemplated transfer of SILVERMAN'S section in the Air Force from Washington nor mention SILVERMAN even considering leaving the Air Force during the time he was acquainted with SILVERMAN.

Referral/Consult



ROSENBLATT advised that he had traveled constantly while he was in active service with the AAF and, therefore, had only brief and spasmodic association with SILVERMAN. He said he actually had no personal knowledge of SILVERMAN'S activity outside the Air Force; very little knowledge of his associates and absolutely no knowledge or suspicion at any time prior to public testimony by such individuals as ELIZABETH BENTLEY that SILVERMAN had ever been engaged in any activities inimical to the best interests of the United States.

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NY 65-15701

Attorney ROSENBLATT did remember SILVERMAN had on occasions made references to acquaintances he had in the Treasury Department, specifically recalling SILVERMAN mentioning HARRY DEXTER WHITE and an Attorney named BERNSTEIN. He said SILVERMAN mentioned playing handball or tennis with BERNSTEIN and ROSENBLATT believes SILVERMAN was speaking of events prior to World War II.

ROSENBLATT further advised that he also recalled SILVERMAN stated on at least one occasion that he had lunch with LAUCHLIN CURRIE who was Administrative Assistant to the President of the United States.

On January 20, 1953 ROSENBLATT specifically advised reporting agent he had never heard of individuals named HAROLD GLASSER or HENRIETTA KLOTZ. It is noted that these individuals who are former employees of the United States Treasury have been considered as possible suspects for Unknown Subjects PAGE and/or PIK.

It is to be noted that ELIZABETH BENTLEY named WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, LAUCHLIN CURRIE and HAROLD GLASSER, all of whom were mentioned above, as having been members of the Communist Party underground in Washington, D. C. and as having engaged in espionage activities.

BENTLEY also advised that ULLMAN made a strong effort to cultivate HENRIETTA KLOTZ in about 1941 or 1942 and through his friendship with her obtained information the apparatus could not have obtained otherwise, although Miss BENTLEY has advised she was of the impression that KLOTZ was not consciously engaged in these activities.

JEROME K. OHRBACH

On April 6, 1953, JEROME K. OHRBACH, an official of Ohrbach's, a department store having branches in New York, New Jersey and California, was interviewed by reporting agent in New York City.

Mr. OHRBACH advised that he was in the United States Army Air Force from June, 1942 to March, 1945 and for

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NY 65-15701

about one year and a half, or approximately March, 1943 to June, 1944, he was at the Pentagon Headquarters of the Army Air Force as the Executive Officer of Major General BENNETT E. MEYERS, who headed the Material, Maintenance and Distribution Division of the Army Air Force.

In June, 1944 OHRBACH said he was sent overseas with the Allied Control Commission under Brigadier General WILLIAM O. DWYER. During this latter assignment he was under the jurisdiction of the Adjutant General's Office. Mr. OHRBACH said he returned to the United States in September, 1944.

In reference to ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, OHRBACH advised that when he was assigned to the Pentagon in approximately March, 1943 he met SILVERMAN and became close to him mainly in a business type relationship because SILVERMAN was civilian head of a group of Army Air Force officers doing statistical and technical work under General BENNETT E. MEYERS and he, OHRBACH, was as previously stated, General MEYERS' Executive Officer.

OHRBACH said he was aware that General MEYERS' command was consolidated with another command and transferred to Wright Field, Ohio in the latter part of 1944 and that he had some general knowledge that such a transfer was to take place prior to June, 1944 when he, OHRBACH, was sent overseas. He said, however, he did not recall SILVERMAN discussing with him or with anyone else the proposed transfer or making any statements indicating that he, SILVERMAN, was contemplating leaving the Air Force and/or seeking employment with another government agency in Washington.

Mr. OHRBACH stated specifically that he does not recall SILVERMAN ever mentioning that he was considering a transfer to the United States Treasury Department. OHRBACH said SILVERMAN could easily have been planning such a transfer or merely contemplating seeking a higher position in the government as SILVERMAN was always discussing the alleged influence he had with government officials, such as HARRY DEXTER WHITE and LAUHLIN CURRIE and talked about the close personal relationship he enjoyed with these men.

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OHRBACH said he recalled SILVERMAN specifically speaking of his influence with CURRIE and he believes SILVERMAN claimed he could, by talking with CURRIE, be transferred or cause someone else to be transferred in government service.

OHRBACH said he did not know what other Air Force employees might have had knowledge of SILVERMAN'S plans or possible apprehension if SILVERMAN was under the impression his section was to be transferred to Ohio.

In regard to SILVERMAN'S relationship with Treasury Department Officials, OHRBACH stated that, according to SILVERMAN, SILVERMAN was very close to HARRY DEXTER WHITE but that WHITE and CURRIE were both more highly placed in government service than SILVERMAN'S general associates. OHRBACH advised that he always considered LAUCHLIN CURRIE, whom SILVERMAN claimed as a close friend, to be 100% American.

OHRBACH also advised that at one time SILVERMAN showed him a letter written by man named ADLER and that this letter was written in China and told how horrible the National Government of China and its leader Chiang Kai-shek were. OHRBACH stated that to his mind this letter followed what was the Russian propoganda line. He stated that the ADLER who wrote the letter was possibly named SOLOMAN ADLER and he believes the letter was actually written to HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

OHRBACH said SILVERMAN told him that ADLER, who was in China, wrote letters to his "group" giving them private information regarding China. OHRBACH stated that SILVERMAN had showed him this letter during a discussion in order to "prove a point".

It is to be noted that SOLOMON ~~ADLER~~ was named by ELIZABETH BENTLEY as a member of the Soviet Underground Group in Washington, D. C. headed by NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER. Miss BENTLEY said ADLER, who was a representative of the United States Treasury Department in Chungking, China, was sending material to HARRY DEXTER WHITE, who in turn passed it to SILVERMAN, after which the information was presented to the SILVERMASTERS. *China*

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NY 65-15701

OHRBACH advised that he had heard the name HAROLD GLASSER mentioned as a treasury employee but had no information concerning him. He said he had never heard the names of HENRIETTA KLOTZ or her husband, HERMAN KLOTZ, and that he did not know anyone named BERNSTEIN with whom SILVERMAN was associated. DC

In regard to other individuals with whom SILVERMAN associated, OHRBACH advised that he believed that V. FRANK COE, who OHRBACH believed was an official of the Foreign Economic Administration, was an extremely close friend of SILVERMAN. He said that SILVERMAN telephoned COE every day and he believes that SILVERMAN was closer to COE than he was to WHITE or LAUCHLIN CURRIE.

OHRBACH stated that he had never met FRANK COE or his brother CHARLES JOSEPH COE. OHRBACH stated that in his opinion if SILVERMAN was to contact someone to obtain another government position or transfer to such a position from the Army Air Force he would have contacted CURRIE or COE in that order. DC

In regard to V. FRANK COE it should be noted that he also was named by ELIZABETH BENTLEY as having participated in the activities of the Communist Underground Group in Washington, D. C. with which she was active.

OHRBACH stated that he had no information at any time that SILVERMAN was angry with or temporarily not on friendly terms with any of the above-mentioned individuals or anyone else.

OHRBACH further advised that OSCAR ALTMAN was a very important man in SILVERMAN'S office at the Pentagon and was actually SILVERMAN'S closest aid in the AAF. He said that it was possible that ALTMAN was close to SILVERMAN personally but that he did not know this to be true. DC
DA

OHRBACH said that WILLIAM H. GURNEY, a New York Attorney, whom OHRBACH considered as among his closest

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NY 65-15701

personal friends, entered the Army Air Force upon the advice of OHRBACH. He stated that GURNEY had contacts with SILVERMAN in the Air Force but was never close to SILVERMAN personally and to OHRBACH'S knowledge had little if any personal outside contact with SILVERMAN.

CHARLES LOUIS KADES

It is to be noted that ELIZABETH BENTLEY has advised that one Major KADES at the War Department was unwittingly furnishing information to WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN. She explained that ULLMAN had developed an acquaintance with KADES and they would exchange office gossip. She said in this manner ULLMAN was able to acquire considerable information of value which he would pass on to the Russians through the espionage apparatus.

It is also noted that during an interview with WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN at Washington, D. C. on April 15, 1947 ULLMAN advised he first met KADES when he was employed in the Treasury Department; that he knew KADES at the War Department only as a superior officer and had no visits or conversations with him outside the office.

On May 12, 1953 ~~CHARLES LOUIS KADES~~, Attorney, associated with the law firm Hawkins, Delafield and Wood, 67 Wall Street, New York City, was interviewed at his office by reporting agent. He advised he was Assistant General Counsel of the United States Treasury Department under General Counsel EDWARD H. FOLEY from May, 1940 to April 1, 1942 when as a reserve Army officer he was placed on active duty. Japan
HRA

KADES said that in May or June, 1943 he was assigned to the Civil Affairs Division, War Department, General Staff, Pentagon Building under Major General HILLDRING, who was Commanding Officer of that Division. KADES said he was at the pentagon until July 26, 1944 when he was transferred to France; that he returned to the Pentagon from France on November 26, 1944 and was again assigned to the Civil Affairs Division until August 26, 1945 when he was sent to Japan.

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NY 65-15701

KADES related that while at the Pentagon he worked in General HILLDRING'S office which was in a room on the third floor directly under General BENNETT MEYERS' office which was on the fourth floor.

He said he first met ULLMAN while they were both Treasury Department employees but that they were merely business acquaintances. He said he recognized ULLMAN when they subsequently met in General MEYERS' office at the Pentagon.

KADES advised he had lunch on occasions with ULLMAN at the Pentagon and he recalled that the only friend of ULLMAN'S who had accompanied them to lunch was ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN with the possible exception of JEROME OHRBACH.

KADES stated that ULLMAN definitely was the one who initiated the renewal of their acquaintance and said, although he had no suspicion that ULLMAN was not a true loyal American and had no reason to avoid ULLMAN, he had discouraged ULLMAN'S visits to his office. He explained that he had chided ULLMAN about "apparently not being busy" when ULLMAN would linger outside KADES office and wait to see if KADES would step out with him for coffee.

KADES advised that at this time ULLMAN was a Lieutenant and he, KADES, was a Major.

Attorney KADES further advised that he met SILVERMAN through ULLMAN but knew very little about SILVERMAN. He said he did not particularly like SILVERMAN whom he described as being argumentative, cynical and as having a superior attitude.

KADES advised that he had no knowledge of the reorganization of any of the Army Air Force Commands and that he has no recollection of ever hearing either ULLMAN or SILVERMAN mentioning that they were thinking of leaving the Air Force.

He stated that he has no recollection of either ULLMAN or SILVERMAN except during the period that

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NY 65-15701

General MEYERS was at the Pentagon. KADES advised that he had no knowledge of SILVERMAN'S relations with anyone employed by the United States Treasury although he knew that SILVERMAN and HARRY DEXTER WHITE were acquainted. He further advised that he had no knowledge that SILVERMAN had ever been on bad terms with any person.

KADES further advised that he had been a personal friend of HARRY DEXTER WHITE and that this relationship had developed through their joint Treasury Department employment. He stated he knew LAUHLIN CURRIE, whom he first met in 1935 or 1936. KADES said CURRIE was at that time employed by the Federal Reserve Board and he, KADES, was Assistant General Counsel of the Public Works Administration later becoming Assistant Chief Counsel of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

He continued that he met CURRIE in General HILLDRING'S office at the Pentagon when CURRIE came over for conferences. He said that at this time CURRIE was with the Foreign Economic Administration.

KADES also said that he knew V. FRANK COE; that he met COE in the Treasury but had only business contacts with him. He said that he knew SOLOMAN ADLER in the Treasury and met him again when ADLER came to General HILLDRING'S office on one of ADLER'S trips to the United States from China.

In reference to HAROLD GLASSER, KADES said he met GLASSER in the Treasury as an Assistant to HARRY DEXTER WHITE but had purely business associations with GLASSER. He stated that later GLASSER represented the Treasury Department at some of the meetings of the Combined Civil Affairs Committee (CCAC) composed of representatives of the United States and Great Britain.

KADES stated that although the Treasury was not officially a part of this committee that a representative of the Treasury was usually present at the meetings. KADES

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said the committee had trouble with GLASSER who was hard to satisfy and could never agree with their policies and that the committee preferred to deal with FRANK COE.

In regard to any Treasury Department, employees named BERNSTEIN with whom SILVERMAN might have been associated, KADES stated he knew EDWARD M. BERNSTEIN, who was assistant director of the Monetary Research Division but knew him only as a treasury official. He said he had become a close personal friend of BERNARD BERNSTEIN who was an Assistant General Counsel under General Counsel FOLEY when KADES held a similar position.

It is to be noted that BERNARD BERNSTEIN was named by United States Representative DONDERO of Michigan in a speech of July 9, 1947 as one of a group in War Department Personnel in the occupied zone of Germany having Communist sympathies and leanings. De

Confidential Informants T-2 and T-3, both of known reliability, furnished information during the period 1945 and 1946 which indicated that BERNARD BERNSTEIN was a close personal acquaintance of HARRY DEXTER WHITE and was also acquainted with SILVERMAN, COE and IRVING KAPLAN. KAPLAN was also named by ELIZABETH BENTLEY as participating in the activities of the previously mentioned Communist Underground.

KADES further advised that he knew HENRIETTA KLOTZ and her husband, HERMAN KLOTZ, who was an employee of the Procurement Division of the Treasury. KADES said that HENRIETTA KLOTZ, as Treasury Secretary MORGENTHAU'S Personal Secretary, was always present when there were conferences in the Secretary's Office.

KADES advised that his wife met Mrs. KLOTZ when they both resided at the Westchester Apartments on Cathedral Avenue in Washington, D. C. and the KLOTZ' had visited the KADES' apartment on one occasion. KADES said he had no knowledge that HENRIETTA KLOTZ and ULLMAN were acquainted but he knew that KLOTZ was an acquaintance of HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

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In conclusion KADES stated he knew very little about SILVERMAN or the other individuals mentioned by him and had very little to do with any of these persons except HARRY DEXTER WHITE and BERNARD BERNSTEIN.

He said he had no contacts with SILVERMAN and ULLMAN except at lunch at the Pentagon as previously stated.

KADES also stated that he had no suspicions that any of the persons mentioned were engaged in subversive activities. He said that after public disclosure of BENTLEY'S charges he recalled ULLMAN'S efforts to continue their acquaintance. KADES said what a "gold mine" of information he might have been if he had been loose tongued; that General HILDRING'S section had knowledge of high-level conferences by the heads of allied governments such as at Teheran. He advised he was thankful he did not discuss top secret matters with ULLMAN.

HENRIETTA KLOTZ

In reference to HENRIETTA KLOTZ, mentioned above, on December 29, 1952, ELIZABETH TERRILE BENTLEY told SA LESTER O. GALLAGHER that she had reported to the Soviets on ULLMAN'S efforts to develop KLOTZ as a source of information but she recalls no instances while she was in contact with SILVERMASTER and ULLMAN (to 9/14/44) in which information was given her by ULLMAN and specifically designated as coming from KLOTZ. In other words, BENTLEY said, when or if ULLMAN got information from KLOTZ it was shown as coming from ULLMAN rather than from KLOTZ. She pointed out that of course she is not aware of what happened subsequent to September 14, 1944.

On January 16, 1953 Miss BENTLEY advised SA GALLAGHER she had no information regarding the relationship between SILVERMAN and KLOTZ and no knowledge they were associated in any way at any time.

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ADMINISTRATIVE

INFORMANTS

T-1

[Redacted] ~~(S)~~

T-2

WF 441-S*

T-3

WF 448-S*

Referral/Consult

MISCELLANEOUS

[Redacted] X

Information copies were designated for the Los Angeles and San Francisco Divisions in accordance with Bureau instructions.

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York City

Will as suggested by New York letter dated 3/20/53 and/or requested by WFO letter 4/17/53 interview the following individuals for information which might assist in the identification of various unknown subjects including "PAGE". All of these persons were associated with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in the United States Army Air Force:

[Redacted]

JOSEPH JEMING
MC KENZIE WHITTEN
SIDNEY LESTER KLEPPER
WILLIAM H. GURNEY

b7D

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ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

LEADS (CONT'D)

HELENA WOLSKI DUDMAN
JACK W. FIELD
DAVID MARK POLAK

REFERENCES

Report of SA MURRAY J. SHEA,
1/8/53, Washington, D. C.

New York letter 1/29/53.

New York letter 3/20/53.

WFO letter 4/17/53.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-60180)

DATE: June 26, 1953

KPP
or
FROM : SAC, WFO (65-5810)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.,
"Page", "Pagh"
(SOVME)
ESPIONAGE - R

P.C.

Re report of SA MURRAY J. SHEA dated May 29, 1953, and WFO letter to Bureau dated April 17, 1953.

Numerous interviews conducted to date by WFO concerning ABRAHAM GEORGE STEVERMAN and HENRIETTA KLOTZ reflect no information which would eliminate HAROLD WEISSER as the principal suspect for Unknown Subject "Page".

Outstanding leads in this case include a group of interviews by the New York Office as set out in referenced letter. New York is requested to conduct the suggested interviews unless information appears in its files which would militate against this. In addition New York is requested to advise if arrangements have been made for interview of JEROME CHIRBACH as set out in New York letter to the Bureau dated March 20, 1953.

b7D

This was checked



DEW/mmd
2-CC-NEW YORK (65-15701) -- REGISTERED MAIL
1-CC-LOS ANGELES (Info) -- " "
1-CC-SAN FRANCISCO (Info) -- " "

1/ Referral/Consult

~~45-2005~~

~~60309/AUC/TKN/LP/A6~~

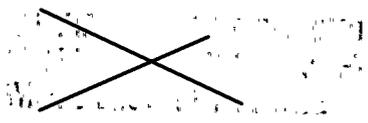
~~45-2030~~

65-60180-29

John J. ...

RECORDED-88
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~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~ ~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

VKD

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE AUG 6 1953	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/27;6/2,10,11, 15-17;7/7,10,21, 27-29/53	REPORT MADE BY HERMAN C. LITTLEJOHN
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was: Page, Pazh (SOVME)		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	

Information herein is and is not to be disseminated outside Bureau.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HELGA WOLSKI DUDMAN, JACK W. FIELD, JOSEPH B. JEMING, SIDNEY LESTER KLEPPER and MC KENZIE WHITTEN, former associates of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in the US AAF, Washington, D.C., interviewed. They have no knowledge of the ^{possible} relationship between SILVERMAN and HAROLD GLASSER or HENRIETTA KLOTZ, and no knowledge that SILVERMAN in 1944, might have been considering resigning his position with the AAF. JOSEPH B. JEMING has vague recollection that after General BENNETT MYERS was transferred to Ohio, SILVERMAN said he was opposed to his branch being transferred and that SILVERMAN said he would rather leave the AAF than go to Ohio.

- P - ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERE IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DETAILS:

The following individuals, all of whom were former associates of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in the United States Army Air Force (AAF), Washington, D.C. were interviewed for any information which might assist in the identification of unknown subject PAGE or unknown subject PIK (SOVME)

HELGA WOLSKI DUDMAN

COPIES DESTROYED

47 NOV 28 1960

On June 16, 1953, Mrs. DUDMAN now employed in the Advertising Department, Macys Department Store.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: LVB OO (15)	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 65-60180-30
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 2 - Bureau (65-60180) (RM) 1 - Los Angeles (Inf.) (RM) 1 - San Francisco (65-1112) (RM) 3 - Washington Field (65-5810) (RM) (1-WFO 65-5935) 3 - New York (65-15701) (1-NY 65-15788)		RECORDED - 28 INDEXED - 28 EX-124

DATE: 4-5-2005
 CLASSIFIED BY: 60322/UC/STP/JE/AG
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X33 (1) 4-5-2030

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New York City, advised she was a civilian employee of the AAF from approximately the latter part of 1944 until June or July, 1945, when she went to Germany with the Finance Division of the Military Government on behalf of the Treasury Department.

Mrs. DUDMAN stated that before her employment with the AAF she was employed in the Foreign Funds Control Division of the Treasury Department under the supervision of EDWARD O'FLAHERTY and also with the War Labor Board. She advised that she obtained her position as statistician in the Analysis and Plans Branch of the AAF (SILVERMAN's section) through OSCAR ~~ALT~~MAN an AAF associate of SILVERMAN with whom Mrs. DUDMAN was acquainted. She stated she believed General BENNETT ~~MYERS~~ was still at the Pentagon at the time she was employed there but she had no recollection of knowing of the consolidation of the Material Command and Air Service Command or of General MYERS' transfer to Wright Field, Ohio. She said she never heard that the Analysis and Plans Branch might be transferred to Ohio. Mrs. DUDMAN said she had no knowledge of SILVERMAN's relations with anyone in the United States Treasury or that he ever had difficulties with anyone during the period she knew him. She advised she had heard of HAROLD GLASSER, and believes she has heard the name HENRIETTA KLOTZ but knows nothing about them. N.C.

It is noted that in approximately December, 1949, Mrs. DUDMAN advised SAS JOHN B. SIMMONS and FRANCIS J. ~~CALLANT~~ that NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER was a long-standing friend of her family in California, ~~this~~ relationship stemming from the time they were neighbors, and that she renewed her association with SILVERMASTER when in Washington, D.C. in 1942 and ~~visited~~ ^{visited} SILVERMASTER's home. She further advised at that time that she knew WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, who resided with SILVERMASTER and was employed with her under SILVERMAN in the AAF. Mrs. DUDMAN also stated that while in Germany with the Finance Division of the Military Government she had become acquainted with HENRY HILL COLLINS and IRVING KAPLAN, who were also

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employed by the Military Government. Mrs. DUDMAN stated that she had seen SILVERMAN, COLLINS and KAPLAN on several occasions since the end of World War II but since the publicity concerning their involvement in Communist Espionage, she has had nothing to do with them. She stated that she was anti-Communist. In reference to individuals mentioned above it is noted that ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, confessed former Soviet Espionage Agent identified SILVERMAN, SILVERMASTER, COLLINS, GLASSER, KAPLAN and ULLMAN as having been engaged in Communist underground espionage activity in Washington during World War II.

In reference to HENRIETTA KLOTZ it is noted that she was secretary to HENRY MORGANTHAU, Jr., while he was Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

confid ap is Henry Morgenthau

Miss BENTLEY has also advised that ULLMAN made a strong effort to cultivate KLOTZ in about 1941 or 1942, and through his friendship with her obtained information the espionage apparatus could not have obtained otherwise. Miss BENTLEY advised, however, she was of the impression that KLOTZ was not consciously engaged in this activity.

JACK W. FIELD

On June 16, 1953, Mr. FIELD who resides at 333 West 56th Street, New York City, and operates a printing business at 530 West 48th Street, New York City, was interviewed at the latter address. He advised that he was a civilian employee of the AAF from approximately December, 1942 to August, 1945. He said that he worked for about a year in the Production and Control Division under Brigadier General MYERS and then was switched to the Office of Colonel CHARLES DYSON, who was Control Officer of the Material Command under General MYERS. He stated that when he went to DYSON's department he was assigned under SILVERMAN in the Analysis and Plans Branch and that he remained there until he left this service.

Mr. FIELD said he recalled the transfer of General MYERS to Wright Field but that he did not recall exactly why this transfer took place or when it took place. Mr.

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FIELD said that he had no information concerning whether or not it was contemplated that SILVERMAN's section might be transferred with MYERS but he said that all personnel who worked with MYERS must have wondered if they would be going with him and probably many would not want to go as they had their homes in Washington, D.C. Mr. FIELD said he had no recollection that SILVERMAN ever mentioned that he might leave the AAF and he had no knowledge that SILVERMAN at any time during his services with the AAF was even thinking of transferring to another position in government service. Mr. FIELD stated that his association with SILVERMAN in Washington, D.C., was mainly a business relationship although he had visited SILVERMAN's apartment once or twice. In regard to treasury officials with whom SILVERMAN was acquainted, FIELD stated that he only recalls SILVERMAN mentioning HARRY DEXTER WHITE and LAUCHLIN CURRIE as former college classmates but he had no personal knowledge of the relationship which existed between SILVERMAN and these individuals.

It is noted that WHITE and CURRIE were also named by Miss ELIZABETH BENTLEY as having engaged in the activities of a Communist underground espionage group in World War II.

FIELD said that he had no information regarding HAROLD GLASSER and he did not know whether SILVERMAN was acquainted with GLASSER or HENRIETTA KLOTZ. FIELD stated that he knew Mrs. KLOTZ was Secretary to Treasury Secretary MORGENTHAU and knew that ULLMAN, who worked at a desk adjoining FIELD in the Pentagon, was acquainted with her. He said he either heard Mr. ULLMAN call Mrs. KLOTZ for luncheon engagements or that ULLMAN told him he was having lunch with her on several occasions.

FIELD continued that in approximately 1946 or 1947 he went to Mrs. KLOTZ, who was then personal secretary to HENRY MORGENTHAU Jr., in New York City, and got a small printing job from her. FIELD stated that through this business contact he got to know Mrs. KLOTZ and later went to a stadium concert with her and her husband, HERMAN KLOTZ, and their daughter. He stated he has had no other contacts

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with her. Mr. FIELD stated that he had no knowledge that SILVERMAN was on strained relations with any of his acquaintances while they were associated in the AAF.

JOSEPH B. JEMING

On June 17, 1953, Mr. JEMING, who is an accounting consultant with offices at 250 East 43rd Street, New York City, advised that ^{he} entered the Army Air Force as a First Lieutenant on June 2, 1942. In about August, 1943, at his own request he was transferred to the Modification Division, AAF, under Assistant Chief of Air Staff General MYERS, who was in charge of Material and Service.

JEMING stated that he remained in this division at Washington, D.C., until May 20, 1945, when he was transferred to the Continental Air Forces, Bolling Field, Washington, D.C. JEMING advised that he was assigned to the Control Division of Material and Service. This division was headed by Colonel CHARLES DYSON. JEMING stated that the Analysis and Plans Branch of this division was headed by SILVERMAN. JEMING pointed out that SILVERMAN's whole group dealt with General MYERS directly in most instances thereby bypassing Colonel DYSON. JEMING recalled the consolidation of Commands and the transfer of General MYERS to "Patterson Field", Ohio, in approximately the latter part of 1944 and said he recalled that he did not know of this move until it became effective. JEMING stated that discussion then took place for several months whether or not SILVERMAN's group and the Analysis and Plans Branch might not be transferred at MYERS' request to Ohio. He said this was purely office gossip and information which he believes he obtained by talking with members of SILVERMAN'S group. JEMING said he recalled no specific conversations but remembers that there were persons who said they did not want to go to Ohio. JEMING said he has the definite impression that SILVERMAN, in discussing such a matter with a group of AAF employees, said he was opposed to his branch being transferred and JEMING has a vague recollection of SILVERMAN stating he would rather leave the AAF than go to Ohio.

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JEMING stated that he had no knowledge that SILVERMAN ever attempted to get another job. He stated that AAF employees who knew SILVERMAN best and were closest to him were: JOSEPH J. SENTURIA and OSCAR ALTMAN.

It is noted that during a recent interview with SOL A. ROSENBLATT, prominent New York attorney, who was an AAF officer during World War II, he advised that in the Spring of 1944 SILVERMAN, ULLMAN and JEMING were assigned to the problem of scheduling shipments and transportation of supplies for the 20th Air Force to which problem ROSENBLATT was assigned and over which he had supervision.

ROSENBLATT stated further that he had requested the best men available to send to depots in Los Angeles, Oakland and San Francisco, California, to set up such schedules. He said that the men mentioned were assigned by Colonel CHARLES DYSON and they performed this work in an outstanding manner.

In connection with the above JEMING advised that he knew SOL A. ROSENBLATT and he recalled having an assignment concerning the 58th group of B-29s, which was part of the 20th Air Force. JEMING stated that there was a special assignment by which General MYERS was sent to Kansas and he wanted SILVERMAN to assign someone to go to Kansas to be a statistician in the field. JEMING said ULLMAN was assigned by SILVERMAN. After this assignment progressed General ECHOLS became interested in it and JEMING was assigned in Washington, D.C., to this problem, his part being to keep General ECHOLS advised of the progress. JEMING said that officers of the various B-29 groups of the 20th Air Force reported directly to JEMING by telephone.

JEMING advised that he believed that this assignment was made shortly before August, 1943, and just before his transfer to the Modification Division. JEMING stated that he was never assigned with SILVERMAN or ULLMAN to a specific job for the 20th Air Force. He recalled that in 1944, SILVERMAN did assign ULLMAN to the

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job of scheduling B-29 engines for training, new airplanes and spares and that this job was later reassigned to JEMING. JEMING said there was no travel involved on this assignment except to Wright Field, Ohio. In connection with such assignments JEMING stated SILVERMAN never personally assumed the work of any particular job and always remained in Washington, D.C.

JEMING stated that he knew of no treasury officials who were associates of SILVERMAN, other than HARRY DEXTER WHITE and LAUCHLIN CURRIE. He said that SILVERMAN conveyed the impression he had influence with high placed officials of the government. JEMING said that he had no information that SILVERMAN ever considered seeking other government employment while in the AAF. JEMING said he knew nothing concerning HAROLD GLASSER or HENRIETTA KLOTZ, and that he had no knowledge that SILVERMAN had any difficulty or strained relations with any of his associates.

JEMING did state that he and SILVERMAN argued regarding SILVERMAN's insinuations that JEMING was trying to work himself into the good graces of General MYERS. He further recalled in connection with ULLMAN, that SILVERMAN did all he could to get ULLMAN an officer's commission and then bring him into SILVERMAN's section of the AAF.

SIDNEY LESTER KLEPPER

On June 15, 1953, KLEPPER, who is employed at Ohrbach's Department Store, Union Square, New York City, advised that he entered the United States Army as a private in November, 1942, and that he was sent to officers candidate school in approximately December, 1942. He stated that in April, 1943, he was assigned to the AAF and shortly thereafter assigned to SILVERMAN's section of the AAF, under General BENNETT MYERS. He said he stayed in this unit until he was sent overseas in June, 1945. Mr. KLEPPER did not recall the reorganization and transfer of Commands during which General MYERS was transferred to Ohio and he did not recall that he ever heard any discussions that SILVERMAN's section might be transferred from Washington, D.C.

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Mr. KLEPPER said that he had no information that SILVERMAN was ever considering resigning from the AAF and/or seeking other government employment. He stated that SILVERMAN frequently discussed HARRY DEXTER WHITE and he knew that SILVERMAN first met ULLMAN at the United States Treasury, but that he did not know the extent of their relationship. He said that he had no knowledge concerning HAROLD GLASSER except what he read in the newspapers and had no knowledge of HENRIETTA KLOTZ other than that she was secretary to HENRY MORGENTHAU. He said he did not know whether or not SILVERMAN or ULLMAN was acquainted with her.

Mr. KLEPPER stated that he was only a business acquaintance of SILVERMAN and he pointed out that in July and August, 1944, he was handling material demobilization plans and dealing with the chief control officers who were over SILVERMAN. He said therefore he had very little contact with SILVERMAN at that time. Mr. KLEPPER continued that he had no knowledge that SILVERMAN had any difficulty at any time with any of his associates or acquaintances.

MC KENZIE "RAY" WHITTEN

On July 27, 1953, Mr. WHITTEN, who is employed at Young and Rubicam Incorporated, 285 Madison Avenue, New York City, advised that he entered the AAF on May 7, 1942, as a lieutenant and was discharged September 21, 1946, as a lieutenant colonel. He said he was assigned to Air Force A-4 Supply and Maintenance under General MYERS for about one month and then worked directly under SILVERMAN until he left the Air Force. He stated that he was head of a statistical group under SILVERMAN.

WHITTEN stated that he recalled the transfer of Air Force Commands during which General MYERS was transferred to Ohio and that he recalls that there were discussions at that time as to what air force functions were going to be transferred or should be transferred but he does not recall anyone, including SILVERMAN, expressing their feelings of not desiring such a transfer. WHITTEN stated that he did not hear that SILVERMAN was ever considering resigning

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from the Air Force but pointed out that he was not at any time close to SILVERMAN. WHITTEN said that the only treasury employees with whom he knew SILVERMAN was acquainted was HARRY DEXTER WHITE and SILVERMAN's brother JOSEPH SILVERMAN who worked for WHITE. WHITTEN stated that he had played poker with SILVERMAN on several occasions at various individuals' apartments including SILVERMAN's apartment and he named the following as some of the individuals participating: WASH. D.C.

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN
JOSEPH SILVERMAN
JACK FIELD
JEROME ORNBACH
SIDNEY KLEPPER
SOL ROSENBLATT
HAROLD WOLKING
JOSEPH JEMING

In connection with JOSEPH SILVERMAN, WHITTEN said that he considered him a peculiar individual and as "nuts". He said that although JOSEPH SILVERMAN was an excellent poker player his mentality was such that he could not carry on an intelligent conversation. Mr. WHITTEN stated he had no knowledge concerning HAROLD GLASSER or HENRIETTA KLOTZ, and he had no information that SILVERMAN was ever on the "outs" with any of his acquaintances. He said that SILVERMAN would get mad over nothing and that he was angry with everyone in his office at one time or another. WHITTEN stated he had no association with SILVERMAN subsequent to SILVERMAN's testimony and refusal to state whether or not he was a Communist or Espionage Agent.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MISCELLANEOUS

This report is classified ~~top secret~~ as it contains data obtained from 

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Information copies were designated for the Los Angeles and San Francisco Divisions in accordance with Bureau instructions.

LEAD

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will as authorized by referenced Bureau letter interview HENRIETTA KLOTZ, who resided at 145 Central Park West, New York City.

REFERENCE: Report of SA HERMAN C. LITTLEJOHN, 6/8/53, NY.
Bulet to NY, 7/7/53.

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FIELD said that he had no information concerning whether or not it was contemplated that SILVERMAN's section might be transferred with MYERS but he said that all personnel who worked with MYERS must have wondered if they would be going with him and probably would not want to go as they had their homes in Washington, D.C. Mr. FIELD said he had no recollection that SILVERMAN ever mentioned that he might leave the AAF and he had no knowledge that SILVERMAN at any time during his services with the AAF was even thinking of transferring to another position in government service. Mr. FIELD stated that his association with SILVERMAN in Washington, D.C., was mainly a business relationship although he had visited SILVERMAN's apartment once or twice. In regard to treasury officials with whom SILVERMAN was acquainted, FIELD stated that he only recalls SILVERMAN mentioning HARRY DEXTER WHITE and LAUCHLIN CURRIE as former college classmates but he had no personal knowledge of the relationship which existed between SILVERMAN and these individuals.

N.Y.

It is noted that WHITE and CURRIE were also named by Miss ELIZABETH BENTLEY as having engaged in the activities of the Communist underground espionage groups in World War II.

FIELD said that he had no information regarding HAROLD GLASSER and he did not know whether SILVERMAN was acquainted with GLASSER or HENRIETTA KLOTZ. FIELD stated that he knew Mrs. KLOTZ was Secretary to Treasury Secretary MORGANTHAU and knew that ULLMAN, who worked at a desk adjoining FIELD in the Pentagon, was acquainted with her. He said he either heard Mr. ULLMAN call Mrs. KLOTZ for a luncheon engagement or that ULLMAN told him he was having lunch with her on several occasions.

FIELD continued that in approximately 1946 or 1947 he went to Mrs. KLOTZ, who was then personal secretary to HENRY MORGANTHAU, Jr., in New York City, and got a small printing job from her. FIELD stated that through this business contact he got to know Mrs. KLOTZ and later went to a stadium concert with her and her husband HERMAN KLOTZ, and her daughter. He stated he has had no other contacts

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with her. Mr. FIELD stated that he had no knowledge that SILVERMAN was on strained relations with any of his acquaintances while they were associated in the AAF.

JOSEPH B. JEMING

On June 17, 1953, Mr. JEMING who is accounting consultant with offices at 250 East 43rd Street, New York City, advised that he entered the Army Air Force as a First Lieutenant on June 2, 1942. In about August, 1943, at his own request was transferred to the Modification Division, AAF, under Assistant Chief of Air Staff General MYERS, who was in charge of Material and Service.

JEMING stated that he remained in this division at Washington, D.C., until May 20, 1945, when he was transferred to the Continental Air Force, Bolling Field, Washington, D.C. JEMING advised that he was assigned to the Control Division of the Material and Service. This division was headed by Colonel CHARLES DYSON. JEMING stated that the Analysis and Plans Branch of this division was headed by SILVERMAN. JEMING pointed out that SILVERMAN's whole group dealt with General MYER directly in most instances thereby bypassing Colonel DYSON. JEMING recalled the consolidation of Command and the transfer of General MYERS to "Patterson Field", Ohio, in approximately the latter part of 1944 and said he recalled that he did not know of this move until it became effective. JEMING stated that discussion then took place for several months whether or not SILVERMAN's group and the Analysis and Plans Branch might not be transferred at MYERS' request to Ohio. He said this was fully office gossip and information which he believes he obtained by talking with members of SILVERMAN'S group. JEMING said he recalled no specific conversations but remembers that there were persons who said they did not want to go to Ohio. JEMING said he has the definite impression that SILVERMAN in discussing such a matter with a group of AAF employees said he was opposed to his branch being transferred and JEMING has a vague recollection of SILVERMAN stating he would rather leave the AAF than go to Ohio.

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NY 65-15701

JEMING stated that he had no knowledge that SILVERMAN ever attempted to get another job. He stated that the people he knew SILVERMAN best and were closest to him were: JOSEPH J. SENTERIA and OSCAR ALTMAN.

WASH. D.C.
It is noted that during a recent interview with SOL A. ROSENBLATT, prominent New York attorney, who was an AAF officer during World War II, advised that in the Spring of 1944 SILVERMAN, ULLMAN and JEMING were assigned to the problem of scheduling shipments and transportation of supplies for the 20th Air Force to which problem ROSENBLATT was assigned and over which he had supervision.

ROSENBLATT stated further that he had requested the best men available to send to depots in Los Angeles, Oakland and San Francisco, California, to set up such schedules. He said that the men mentioned were assigned by Colonel CHARLES DYSON and they performed this work in an outstanding manner.

In connection with the above JEMING advised that he knew SOL A. ROSENBLATT and he recalled having an assignment concerning the 58th group of B-29s, which was part of the 20th Air Force. JEMING stated that there was a special assignment by which General MYER was sent to Kansas and he wanted SILVERMAN to assign someone to go to Kansas to be a statistician in the front. JEMING said ULLMAN was assigned by SILVERMAN. After this assignment progressed General ECHOLS became interested in it and JEMING was assigned in Washington, D.C., to this problem. His part being to keep General ECHOLS advised of the progress. JEMING said that offices of the various B-29 groups of the 20th Air Force reported directly to JEMING by telephone.

JEMING advised that he believed that this assignment was made shortly before August, 1943, and just before his transfer to the Modification Division. JEMING stated that he was never assigned with SILVERMAN or ULLMAN to a specific job for the 20th Air Force. He recalled that in 1944, SILVERMAN did assign ULLMAN to the

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NY 65-15701

job of scheduling B-29 engineers for training for new airplanes, and that this job was later reassigned to JEMING. JEMING said there was no travel involved on this assignment except to Wright Field, Ohio. In connection with such assignments JEMING never professionally assumed the work of any particular job but always remained in Washington, D.C.

JEMING stated that he knew of no treasury officials who were associates of SILVERMAN, other than HARRY DEXTER WHITE and LAUCLIN ~~CURRIE~~. He said that SILVERMAN conveyed the impression he had influence with high placed officials of the government. JEMING said that he had no information that SILVERMAN ever considered seeking other government employment while in the AAF. JEMING said he knew nothing concerning HAROLD GLASSER or HENRIETTA KLOTZ, and that he had no knowledge that SILVERMAN had any difficulty or strained relations with any of his associates.

JEMING did state that he and SILVERMAN argued regarding SILVERMAN's insinuations that JEMING was trying to work himself into the good graces of General MYERS. He further recalled that in connection with ULLMAN, that SILVERMAN did all he could to get ULLMAN an officer's commission and then bring him into the SILVERMAN section of the AAF.

SIDNEY LESTER ~~KLEPPER~~

ON June 15, 1953, KLEPPER who is employed at Ohrbach's Department Store, Union Square, New York City, advised that he entered the United States Army as a private in November, 1942, and that he was sent to officers candidate school in approximately December, 1942. He stated that in April, 1943, he was assigned to the AAF and shortly thereafter assigned to SILVERMAN's section of the AAF, under General BENNETT MYERS. He said he stayed in this unit until he was sent overseas in June, 1945. Mr. KLEPPER did not recall the reorganization and transfer of Commands during which General MYERS was transferred to Ohio and he did not recall that he ever heard any discussions that SILVERMAN's section might be transferred from Washington, D.C.

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Mr. KLEPPER said that he had no information that SILVERMAN was ever considering resigning from the AAF and/or seeking other government employment. He stated that SILVERMAN frequently discussed HARRY DEXTER WHITE and he knew that SILVERMAN first met ULLMAN at the United States Treasury, but that he did not know the extent of their relationship. He said that he had no knowledge concerning HAROLD GLASSER except what he read in the newspapers and had no knowledge of HENRIETTA KLOTZ other than that she was secretary to HENRY MORGANTHEAU. He said he did not know whether or not SILVERMAN or ULLMAN was acquainted with her.

Mr. KLEPPER stated that he was only a business acquaintance of SILVERMAN and he pointed out that in July and August, 1944, he was handling materialized demobilization plans and the chief control offices who were over SILVERMAN. He said therefore he had very little contact with SILVERMAN at that time. Mr. KLEPPER continued that he had no knowledge that SILVERMAN had any difficulty at any time with any of his associates or acquaintances.

MC KENZIE "RAY" WHITTEN

On July 27, 1953, Mr. WHITTEN who is employed at Young and Rubicam, Incorporated, 285 Madison Avenue, New York City, advised that he entered the AAF on April 7, 1942, as a lieutenant and was discharged September 21, 1946, as a lieutenant colonel. He said he was assigned to Air Force A-4 Supply and Maintenance under General MYERS for about one month and then worked directly under SILVERMAN until he left the Air Force. He stated that he was head of a statistical group under SILVERMAN.

WHITTEN stated that he recalled the transfer of Air Force Command during which General MYERS was transferred to Ohio and that he recalls that there were discussions at that time as to what air force groups were going to be transferred or should be transferred but he does not recall anyone including SILVERMAN expressing their feelings of not desiring such a transfer. WHITTEN stated that he did not hear that SILVERMAN was ever considering resigning

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Kisseloff-80480

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

VKD

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE MAY 6 1953	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/27, 6/2, 10, 11, 15, 17, 18, 21, 27-29/53	REPORT MADE BY HERMAN C. STOLLER
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was Page, Page (SOVIET)		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R.	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HELOA WOLSKI BUDMAN, JACK W. FIELD, JOSEPH B. JEMING, RICHIE LASTER KLEPPER and MR. HENRIE WILITZER, former associates of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in the US AAF, Washington, D.C., interviewed. They have no knowledge of the POSSIBLE relationship between SILVERMAN and HARRY D. GLASSER or HENRIETTA KLOTZ, and no knowledge that SILVERMAN in 1944, might have been considering resigning his position with the AAF. JOSEPH B. JEMING has vague recollection that after General BENNETT MYERS was transferred to Ohio, SILVERMAN said he was opposed to his branch being transferred and that SILVERMAN said he would rather leave the AAF than go to Ohio.

DECLASSIFIED BY **60309/AUC/TOR/UP/AG**
ON **4-5-2005**

- P -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HERE IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DETAILS:

The following individuals, all of whom were former associates of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN in the United States Army Air Force (AAF), Washington, D.C. were interviewed for any information which might assist in the identification of unknown subject PAGE or unknown subject ~~XXX~~ (SIVK).

HELOA WOLSKI BUDMAN

On June 16, 1951, Mrs. BUDMAN now employed in the Advertising Department, Macy's Department Store,

DATE: 4-5-2005
 CLASSIFIED BY: 60309/AUC/TOR/UP/AG
 DECLASSIFY ON: 4-5-2005

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		65-60180-30(S)
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		FILE COPY - 5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 - Bureau (65-60180) (RM) 1 - Los Angeles (Info.) (RM) 1 - San Francisco (65-442) (RM) 1 - Washington Field (65-5810) (RM) (L-770 65-5935) 1 - New York (65-15701) (L-77 65-15701) 		

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-60180)

DATE: 8/25/53

FROM : SAC, New York (65-15701)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was:
Page, Pazh (SOVME)
ESPIONAGE - R

Rerep SA HERMAN C. LITTLEJOHN, dated 8/6/53, at New York.

Transmitted herewith are amended pages four through eight for rerep. It is requested that the Bureau and offices receiving copies of this report make the following additional corrections:

- Page 1 Synopsis, line 5 - possible relationship
Paragraph 1, line 6 - PIK (SOVME)
- Page 2 Paragraph 2, line 4 - California, this
Paragraph 2, line 7 - in 1942 and often visited
- Page 3 Paragraph 1, line 2 - MORGENTHAU
- Page 9 HAROLD WOLKIND

Encls. (10)

RM

- 1-Los Angeles (RM) (Encls. 5)
- 1-San Francisco (65-4442) (RM) (Encls. 5)
- 1-Washington Field (65-5810) (RM) (Encls. 15)

~~4-5-2005~~

~~60309/AUC/TOM/UA/AG~~

~~4-5-2000~~

HCL:OXD

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12 AUG 28 1953

65-60180-31

10 ENCL.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIR TEL

NEW YORK 9/17/53

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

BUREAU

UNSUB, WAS: PAGE, PAZH, SOVME, ESP.-R. RE NY TELEPHONE CALL OF ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR RICHARD T. HRADSKY TO MR. HENNRICH AT THE BUREAU ON 9/17/53. MRS. HENRIETTA KLOTZ, CONTACTED THIS DATE, ADVISED SHE CONSIDERED IT UNUSUAL FOR AGENTS OF THE FBI TO CONTACT HER PERSONALLY WITHOUT FIRST MAKING AN APPOINTMENT. IT APPEARED THIS WAS HER ONLY COMPLAINT REGARDING THE CONTACT BY THE AGENTS ON 9/16/53 AND THAT SHE HAD CALLED THE FBI UPON THE SUGGESTION OF FORMER TREASURY SECRETARY, HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR. SHE STATED THAT SHE WOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW AT ANY TIME AT HER OFFICE AT 120 BROADWAY, NYC, BUT WOULD NOT COME TO THE NYO PERSONALLY UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY HER ATTORNEY. THE ENTIRE CONVERSATION WITH MRS. KLOTZ WAS CONDUCTED IN A CORDIAL MANNER AND SHE APPEARED SATISFIED THAT ANY FURTHER CONTACT WITH HER WOULD BE MADE BY PREVIOUS APPOINTMENT.

FD-36
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[Handwritten initials: HEN, 174, etc.]

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DATE: ~~4-5-2005~~
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 DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY: 4-5-2000

3-BUREAU (65-60180)(REGULAR)

1-NY 65-15788

BOARDMAN

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 EX-126

65-60180-32

JTJ:PMG (#6)
 65-15701

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[Handwritten: RESEC]

[Stamp: Mr. Tolson]

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Kisseloff-80483

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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Page 11 ~ Referral/Consult;
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Page 99 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 101 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 102 ~ Referral/Consult;

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GLASSER, HAROLD
7249 Constance Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 1-37-41

COMMUNIST

Communist organizer in IPA for Sec. Ins. 82 West Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Illinois. (Conf. Inf. N, Chicago area 11/12/40; 61-7559-
Sec. 10 Ser 9 p 52). *g. c. m*

Kisseloff-78312

RECORDED & INDEXED

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DATE 9/30/99 BY SP/CLK/ao

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7 DEC 30 1941

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
1 MAR 8 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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MEMPH

April 3, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. L. M. C. SMITH
CHIEF, SPECIAL DEFENSE UNIT

There is transmitted herewith a dossier showing the information presently available in the files of this Bureau with respect to Harold Glasser, whose address is 7219 Constance Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

It is recommended that this individual be considered for custodial detention in the event of a national emergency. The information contained on the attached dossier constitutes the basis for appropriate consideration in this regard.

It should be understood, of course, that additional information may be received from time to time supplementing that already available in the Bureau's files, and as such data are received they will be made available to you so that the dossier in your possession may be supplemented thereby.

It will be greatly appreciated if you will advise this Bureau at your earliest convenience as to the decision reached in this case.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED

101-3599-11
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
2 APR 7 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

E. Hoover

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ APR 4 1941 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

John Edgar Hoover, Director

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Enclosure

7 DEC 30 1941

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Kisseloff-78313

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GLASSER, HAROLD
7249 Constance Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 1-27-41

COMMUNIST

Communist organizer in IPA for Sec. Ins. 82 West Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Illinois. (Conf. Inf. N, Chicago area 11/12/40; 61-7559-
Sec.10 Ser 9 p 52). *g-c-m*

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101-3599-X2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3 APR 25 1941

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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September 5, 1941

RECORDING UNIT - 3599-X3

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MATTHEW P. McGUIRE
THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Washington Field Division of this Bureau has received information from a highly confidential source indicating that the name of Harold Glasser, who is reportedly employed as Assistant Director by the Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department, appears on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

It was reported by a confidential source that one Harold Glasser of 7249 Constance, Chicago, Illinois, was suspected of being a Communist organizer. It is not known whether this particular individual is identical with Harold Glasser employed by the Treasury Department. (61-7559-10-9, p. 52)

Will you kindly advise me at your earliest convenience whether any investigation should be conducted by this Bureau under Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

DECLASSIFIED ON 9-30-99
BY SPICK/ges

CH-13

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ SEP 5 1941 ★
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Foxworth _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Drayton _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Miss Gandy _____

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
August 23, 1941

EAM:KAL
101-496

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Drayton	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

~~PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: HAROLD GLASSER
INTERNAL SECURITY
Hatch Act

Dear Sir:

Attention: Mr. P. E. FOXWORTH

The files of the Washington Field Division reflect that the above-captioned individual is on the mailing lists or membership lists of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action - report of Special Agent T. W. DAWSEY, Washington, D. C., dated January 21, 1941, Page 133.

It is further noted from the files of the Washington Field Division that HAROLD GLASSER is Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department.

The Bureau's advice is solicited as to whether or not an investigation is to be conducted of this individual.

Very truly yours,

S. K. McKee

S. K. MCKEE
Special Agent in Charge

101-3599-X3

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
1 AUG 27 1941	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	

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Memo to Mr. Justice
9/5/41
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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Matthew F. McGuire
Assistant to the Attorney General

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON

September 26, 1941

y gmh

MEMORANDUM FOR HONORABLE J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This refers to your memoranda of September 4 and 5, stating that the names of Mrs. Joseph Fanelli, also known as Mary S. Fanelli and Mr. Harold Glasser, said to be employees of the Treasury Department, appear on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

This information was confidentially transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury and we are now in receipt of a letter dated September 19, a copy of which is enclosed, stating that the services of Mrs. Fanelli were terminated as of the close of business June 29, 1941 and that the case of Mr. Harold Glasser will have immediate attention, and we will be advised further.

Matthew F. McGuire
The Assistant to the Attorney General

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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October 23, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

mf

I am attaching hereto a list of the more prominent personages who appear upon the list of employees of the Federal government alleged to be affiliated with subversive organizations as outlined by Mr. Dies in the material which he submitted to the Attorney General. There are 66 persons on the list which I have selected and it is proposed that after an appropriate investigation of these 66 people, a letter be addressed over your signature to each of these individuals, inviting him to call at the Bureau for the purpose of being interviewed by an Assistant Director (preferably Mr. Ladd). Because of the positions held by these people, it is believed more desirable to have them interviewed by a ranking official of the Bureau than by a subordinate Agent of the Washington Field Office. In addition, I believe that we may obtain more valuable information through this type of interview because of the prestige attached to a Bureau Official's position than would be obtained by a relatively young Special Agent.

I desire to point out that the list submitted by Mr. Dies is obviously not current and it is not improbable that some of the people will be found to be no longer employed in the Federal government, or in positions other than those described in the attached list. Indicative of this type of information is the fact that the name of Gerard D. Reilly appears on the list as a Solicitor in the office of the Solicitor of the Labor Department at \$5,600 per year.

You might desire to contact certain of the persons on the attached list by telephone and indicate that you would have an Assistant Director call upon them for the purpose of interviewing them, and I have marked with an asterisk those names on which you may desire to have this procedure followed.

Appropriate letters will be prepared today sending copies of these lists, in so far as they pertain to the War and Navy Departments, to G-2 and ONI, respectively.

Memoranda are being addressed to the Department today inquiring what action should be taken with reference to those groups which the Department has not yet declared to be subversive. A similar inquiry is being addressed to the Department in connection with employees of the District government.

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Respectfully, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOV 19 1941

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Attachment

ORIGINAL FILE IN 101-958-16

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F. B. I.

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Dec 4 2 16 PM '41
REC'D NAT'L DEF. DIVISION
F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

WWW:EIP
101-3478 -

November 19, 1941

Special Agent in Charge
Washington, D. C.

RE: HAROLD GLASSER
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
DIVISION OF MONETARY RESEARCH
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL SECURITY, HATCH ACT

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Hubert J. O'Malley, dated November 7, 1941, at Chicago, Illinois, concerning the above captioned individual. In accordance with the present Bureau policy you are directed to hold in abeyance the interview of Glasser, and you are instructed to immediately advise me by letter when the investigation of this individual is completed so that appropriate action may be taken as to arranging for an interview with Glasser.

For your information there are attached hereto copies of a letter from the Chicago Field Office dated October 15, 1941, concerning Harold Glasser.

It is imperative that this case be given very close supervision and that the investigation be expedited.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/30/99 BY SPICIK/gac

Enclosure

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

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-78324

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

FILE NO. **101-30**

REPORT MADE AT Chicago, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE 11/19/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/7, 8, 9, 13, 15/41	REPORT MADE BY HUBERT J. O'MALLEY HJO/OP
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

H. S. GLASSER charged with playing cards for money when arrested June 26, 1926. Charge dismissed after trial before judge in Municipal Court, Chicago. Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance evidently listed on bulletin board in Chicago office building by **BORIS GOPSTEIN**, presently official in Soviet Union Government. **GOPSTEIN** departed for Russia in 1935. Organization never listed in Chicago telephone directories. Indices of credit agency, Chicago Field Division, and Chicago PD checked with negative results.

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 DATE 7-22-88 BY SPY/MLK
 11/13/00 08:44:29
 FBI EMPLOYEES UNIT
 DEPT. OF JUSTICE

- RUC -

Reference: Report of Special Agent **HUBERT J. O'MALLEY**, dated 11/7/41 at Chicago, Illinois.

Details: **AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.**

S. DANIEL LEVERETTE, Deputy Clerk, Municipal Court, exhibited file on claims case #668216 concerning arrest of **H. S. GLASSER**, 4628 Central Avenue, on June 26, 1926. The file reflected that **H. S. GLASSER** was charged with unlawfully and willfully playing for money or other valuable things at a certain game with cards in Section 298, Chapter 38 of Cahil Revised Statistics, 1921 Edition.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *A. H. Glason* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2 Washington Field
2 Chicago

101-3599-3

NOV 25 1941

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Kisseloff-78325

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NOV 20 1951

TO DIRECTOR
FROM SAC, NEW YORK
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RE: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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F. B. I.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

[Illegible typed text]

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

On June 28, 1926, the defendant was arraigned before the Honorable SAMUEL H. TRUDE, Justice of the Municipal Court, and plead not guilty. He waived jury trial and was tried by the court. A finding was made by the court that the defendant was not guilty, and he was discharged the same day.

I. M. ACKLEY, McCormick Estates, 30 North LaSalle Street, advised that the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance had been a sub-tenant in rooms 522 and 814 for an unknown period. ACKLEY stated that he had checked the records concerning 82 West Washington Street; and that the only tenants who had occupied 522 and 814 were the accounting firm of Erhlich and Silver; and that this association was a sub-tenant of Erhlich and Silver.

I. J. ERHLICH, 127 North Dearborn Street, was again interviewed by the writer and advised that he had never heard of the association; but that it must have been listed upon the bulletin board at 82 West Washington Street at the request of a sub-tenant of Erhlich and Silver named BORIS GOPSTEIN, who was a sub-tenant in rooms 522 and 814. GOPSTEIN returned to Russia in 1935, ERHLICH stated, and is presently holding a position with the Soviet Government. ERHLICH stated that he does not know definitely whether GOPSTEIN was a member of the Communist Party when he was in America; but that he was very radical. ERHLICH stated that GOPSTEIN was an accountant and had a small practice. He never had meetings at the office and did not appear to be engaged in any other activities other than his accounting practice when he was a sub-tenant.

Confidential Informant #1 advised that his files contain no information concerning the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance. He stated, as he remembered it, that this organization was a legitimate organization which was affiliated in some way with the Russell Sage organization; and that it was taken over by the Communists and made a front organization for them. This informant promised to attempt to obtain further information concerning the association for the writer. He was later contacted by the writer at which time he advised that his efforts to obtain definite information concerning the association were made to no avail.

The writer checked the Chicago telephone directories from 1925 to date and determined that the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance was never listed in the Chicago telephone directory.

Dun & Bradstreet, 300 West Adams Street, and Hill's Reports, Inc., 209 West Jackson Boulevard, had no information on file concerning this association.

The indices of the Chicago Field Division, Confidential Informant #2, and the Industrial Detail of the Chicago Police Department were checked with negative results concerning this association.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

Informants

Confidential Informant #1 is Lt. Commander N. E. HEWITT, Naval Intelligence, 2280 Board of Trade Building, 141 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

Confidential Informant #2 is the Dies Committee, 225 South Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Confidential Informant No. 1:

LEONARD ERICKSON - Assistant Bursar,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois

Confidential Informant No. 2:

VERNE W. FOGEL - Manager, Hooper Holmes, Inc.,
360 N. Michigan Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

FILE NO. **101-30**

REPORT MADE AT Chicago, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE 11/19/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/7,8,9,13,15/41	REPORT MADE BY HUBERT J. O'MALLEY HJO/OP
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

H. S. GLASSER charged with playing cards for money when arrested June 26, 1926. Charge dismissed after trial before judge in Municipal Court, Chicago. Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance evidently listed on bulletin board in Chicago office building by **BORIS GOPSTEIN**, presently official in Soviet Union Government. **GOPSTEIN** departed for Russia in 1935. Organization never listed in Chicago telephone directories. Indices of credit agency, Chicago Field Division, and Chicago PD checked with negative results.

- RUC -

Reference:

Report of Special Agent **HUBERT J. O'MALLEY**, dated 11/7/41 at Chicago, Illinois.

Details:

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

S. DANIEL LEVERETTE, Deputy Clerk, Municipal Court, exhibited file on claims case #668216 concerning arrest of **H. S. GLASSER**, 4628 Central Avenue, on June 26, 1926. The file reflected that **H. S. GLASSER** was charged with unlawfully and willfully playing for money or other valuable things at a certain game with cards in Section 538, Chapter 58 of Cahil Revised Statistics, 1921 Edition.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau 2 Washington Field 2 Chicago		ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1-22-88 BY SP4 JEM/ML 584

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
December 4, 1941

MCC:WLS
101-496

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

attention Mr. D. M. Ladd

RE: HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director,
Division of Monetary Research,
Treasury Department;
INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT.

Dear Sir:

There is being transmitted under separate cover, the report of Special Agent M. C. Clements dated December 3, 1941, regarding the above-captioned individual. The name of Harold Glasser is listed among the persons whom it is the desire of the Bureau to have Mr. D. M. Ladd personally interview.

It will be noted from the report in this case that Mr. Glasser is presently detailed to the government of Ecuador at Quito, Ecuador. In view of this information, the case is being closed in this Office.

Very truly yours,

S. K. McKee
S. K. McKee
Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED

101-3599-4
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
12 DEC 9 1941
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

FILE NO. **101-30**

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE 11/27/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/24-26/41	REPORT MADE BY C. B. WHEELER
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Lease to premises at 7249 Constance Ave. for Oct. 1, 1933, to Sep. 30, 1934, signed by HAROLD GLASSER and FAYE GLASSER. Letters to subject sent by former employer and bursar's office, University of Chicago, to same address during this period. Subject reported to have been officer of Sibley Lumber & Supply Co., Harvey, Ill., of which MORRIS COHEN, subject's father-in-law, is secretary and treasurer.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-82 BY SP4 JEM/ML
SP4 JEM/ML
86429

- RUC -

DETAILS:

This investigation is predicated upon a teletype from the Washington Field Division dated November 23, 1941, requesting information as to whether the subject, HAROLD GLASSER, in this case is identical with the HAROLD GLASSER of 7249 Constance Avenue, as set forth in the report of Special Agent HUBERT J. O'MALLEY, dated November 7, 1941, at Chicago, Illinois.

In the above report of Special Agent O'MALLEY dated November 7, 1941, information is set forth that a HAROLD GLASSER is listed among the members of the Communist Party, furnished to the Chicago Field Division by Confidential Informant N, which list is included in the report of Special Agent A. D. HORN, entitled: "Communist Party Activities, Chicago, Illinois Area (District 8, CP., U.S.A.), Internal Security (R)", dated at Chicago, Illinois, December 4, 1940.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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JAN 31 1942	FIVE

Re-contact was had with confidential informant N, who produced the original records in his possession, which reflected the following information:

"GLASSER, HAROLD
7249 Constance, Chicago, Ill.

"Suspected Communist Organizer in IPA for Soc. Ins.
82 W. Washington, Chicago, Ill."

which is the information contained in the report of Special Agent A. D. HORN mentioned above. Confidential informant N stated that his records did not show the date the information was received by him, nor the source from which it was received. Agent was advised, however, that the information/the files of his office was contained on a card which was used prior to 1939, but stated that at the present time there was no way to ascertain either the source or the date of this information.

At the office of Glatt & Price, realtors, 6826 S. Stony Island Avenue, W. J. HAFER produced the lease to the premises at 7249 Constance Avenue for the period from October 1, 1933, to September 30, 1934, which revealed the signatures of HAROLD GLASSER and FAYE GLASSER. HAFER stated that Glatt & Price was the management company of these premises during this period of time, and that he had represented Glatt & Price in negotiating this lease and had signed this lease as the representative of Glatt & Price. HAFER advised that the subject had moved to this address some time in September prior to the effective date of the lease, and had moved from the premises on the expiration of the lease without any rent due to the management company. HAFER advised that he did not recall either the subject or his wife, and advised that the janitor of the building, as well as the representative of Glatt & Price who had some connection with the premises during that time, were both deceased.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent HUBERT J. O'MALLEY dated November 7, 1941, at Chicago, Illinois, which sets forth information received from O. D. ZIMRING of 11 South LaSalle Street, who confirms the subject's employment by him, and states that while he was employed subject had resided at 7249 Constance Avenue. EVELYN ABRAMS, secretary to O. D. ZIMRING, 11 South

LaSalle Street, advised that when the subject was first employed he had given his address as 5419 Harper, but that on October 27, 1933, a letter had been addressed to him at 7249 Constance Avenue, enclosing a check for his services, and that the records of his employment reflected this change of address.

An examination of the file of the subject in the School of Business at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, made available by MISS WIZER, reflected subject's record as receiving a Ph. B. Degree at the University of Chicago in 1926, and as attending the University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, from April to September, 1929; Harvard University during 1929 and 1930; and reflected his service with the Brookings Institute at Washington D. C. during 1931 and 1932; with the Peoples' Junior College, 3500 West Douglas Blvd., Chicago, 1933-1935; and with the Works Progress Administration, Chicago, 1935-1936. Subject's address was given as 4628 N. Central Avenue, and his last known address as 4956 North Whipple Street. This record also reflected that the subject received two student loans, amounting to \$291.50, while in attendance at the University of Chicago.

Confidential Informant No. 1 advised that, following the granting of the loans to the subject, he had had several communications with the subject with reference to those loans. Informant advised that prior to December, 1931, subject's address was 4624 North Central Parkway, Chicago, and that from December 20, 1931, until October 27, 1932, the subject gave as his address 722 Jackson, Washington, D. C. Informant stated that following this, he had received five letters from the subject in Chicago, giving his address as 7249 Constance Avenue, as follows:

Nov. 8, 1933 - requesting a statement of the indebtedness.
Dec. 8, 1933 - forwarding \$5.00 payment.
Feb. 2, 1934 - forwarding \$10.00 payment and requesting that his scholastic record be released to the Peoples' Junior College, 3500 Douglas Blvd., Chicago.

Apr. 6, 1934 - forwarding \$5.00 payment.
May 14, 1934 - inquiring of the manner of computation of
interest on the loan.

Agent was advised that subsequent to that time letters had been received from 5537 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, on November 6, 1934, and on October 9, 1936, and that from November 25, 1936, until January 27, 1937, letters had been received from 4624 N. Central Park Avenue, Chicago, and from May 21, 1937, until July 20, 1938, from 908 South Ode, Arlington, Virginia.

Informant advised that the last communication in his file was dated November 8, 1940, which was signed, "MRS. HAROLD GIASSER, FAYE GIASSER", which he stated was received from Quito, Ecuador, c/o U. S. Legation, which letter reflected that the subject had been loaned to the Ecuadorean government for one year.

Confidential informant No. 2 advised that his office was in receipt of a report dated in February, 1936, reflecting that the subject was an auditor for the Works Progress Administration in Chicago, and reflecting that he had done some accounting work and was an officer of the Sibley Lumber & Supply Company, 24-30 147th St., Harvey, Illinois, which was a corporation of which MORRIS COHEN was secretary and treasurer. The report reflected that MORRIS COHEN was the father-in-law of the subject.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

FILE NO. **101-30**

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE 11/27/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/24-26/41	REPORT MADE BY C. E. WHEELER
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Lease to premises at 7249 Constance Ave. for Oct. 1, 1933, to Sep. 30, 1934, signed by HAROLD GLASSER and FAYE GLASSER. Letters to subject sent by former employer and bursar's office, University of Chicago, to same address during this period. Subject reported to have been officer of Sibley Lumber & Supply Co., Harvey, Ill., of which MORRIS COHEN, subject's father-in-law, is secretary and treasurer.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-22-82 BY SP4 JRM/ls
88429

- RUC -

DETAILS:

This investigation is predicated upon a teletype from the Washington Field Division dated November 22, 1941, requesting information as to whether the subject, HAROLD GLASSER, in this case is identical with the HAROLD GLASSER of 7249 Constance Avenue, as set forth in the report of Special Agent HUBERT J. O'MALLEY, dated November 7, 1941, at Chicago, Illinois.

In the above report of Special Agent O'MALLEY dated November 7, 1941, information is set forth that a HAROLD GLASSER is listed among the members of the Communist Party, furnished to the Chicago Field Division by confidential informant N, which list is included in the report of Special Agent A. D. HORN, entitled: "Communist Party Activities, Chicago, Illinois Area (District 8, CP., U.S.A.), Internal Security (R)", dated at Chicago, Illinois, December 4, 1940.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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<p>⑤ - Bureau 3 - Washington Field (AISD) 2 - Chicago</p>		

Re-contact was had with confidential informant N, who produced the original records in his possession, which reflected the following information:

"GLASSER, HAROLD
7249 Constance, Chicago, Ill.

"Suspected Communist Organizer in IPA for Soc. Ins.,
82 W. Washington, Chicago, Ill."

which is the information contained in the report of Special Agent A. D. HORN mentioned above. Confidential informant N stated that his records did not show the date the information was received by him, nor the source from which it was received. Agent was advised, however, that the information/the files of his office was contained on a card which was used prior to 1939, but stated that at the present time there was no way to ascertain either the source or the date of this information.

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LaSalle Street, advised that when the subject was first employed he had given his address as 5419 Harper, but that on October 27, 1935, a letter had been addressed to him at 7249 Constance Avenue, enclosing a check for his services, and that the records of his employment reflected this change of address.

An examination of the file of the subject in the School of Business at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, made available by MISS WIZER, reflected subject's record as receiving a Ph. D. Degree at the University of Chicago in 1926, and as attending the University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, from April to September, 1929; Harvard University during 1929 and 1930; and reflected his service with the Brookings Institute at Washington D. C. during 1931 and 1932; with the Peoples' Junior College, 5500 West Douglas Blvd., Chicago, 1933-1935; and with the Works Progress Administration, Chicago, 1935-1936. Subject's address was given as 4628 N. Central Avenue, and his last known address as 4956 North Whipple Street. This record also reflected that the subject received two student loans, amounting to \$291.50, while in attendance at the University of Chicago.

Confidential Informant No. 1 advised that, following the granting of the loans to the subject, he had had several communications with the subject with reference to those loans. Informant advised that prior to December, 1931, subject's address was 4624 North Central Parkway, Chicago, and that from December 20, 1931, until October 27, 1932, the subject gave as his address 722 Jackson, Washington, D. C. Informant stated that following this, he had received five letters from the subject in Chicago, giving his address as 7249 Constance Avenue, as follows:

- Nov. 8, 1935 - requesting a statement of the indebtedness.
- Dec. 8, 1935 - forwarding \$5.00 payment.
- Feb. 2, 1934 - forwarding \$10.00 payment and requesting that his scholastic record be released to the Peoples' Junior College, 5500 Douglas Blvd., Chicago

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May 14, 1934 - inquiring of the manner of computation of
interest on the loan.

Agent was advised that subsequent to that time letters had
been received from 5537 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, on November 6, 1934,
and on October 9, 1936, and that from November 25, 1936, until
January 27, 1937, letters had been received from 4624 N. Central
Park Avenue, Chicago, and from May 21, 1937, until July 20, 1938,
from 903 South Odo, Arlington, Virginia.

Informant advised that the last communication in his file
was dated November 8, 1940, which was signed, "MRS. HAROLD GLASSER,
FAYE GLASSER", which he stated was received from Quito, Ecuador,
c/o U. S. Legation, which letter reflected that the subject had been
loaned to the Ecuadorian government for one year.

Confidential informant No. 2 advised that his office was in
receipt of a report dated in February, 1936, reflecting that the
subject was an auditor for the Works Progress Administration in
Chicago, and reflecting that he had done some accounting work and
was an officer of the Sibley Lumber & Supply Company, 24-30 147th St.,
Harvey, Illinois, which was a corporation of which MORRIS COHEN was
secretary and treasurer. The report reflected that MORRIS COHEN was
the father-in-law of the subject.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

Confidential Informant No. 1:

LEONARD ERICKSON - Assistant Bursar,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois

Confidential Informant No. 2:

VERNE W. FOEHL - Manager, Hooper Holmes, Inc.,
360 N. Michigan Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Chicago, Illinois
October 15, 1941

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Agent Jefferies of the United States Secret Service came to this office and contacted Agent John Q. Harris, requesting information on a Harold Glasser. Mr. Jefferies stated to Agent Harris that the said Glasser was Assistant Director of the Division of Monetary Research, United States Department of the Treasury. He further stated that Glasser was suspected of subversive activities and that the Secret Service was conducting an investigation concerning him.

Agent Harris diplomatically advised Mr. Jefferies that matters of this nature are within the primary jurisdiction of this Bureau and that he should refer the matter to the Bureau, along with whatever information was had by the United States Secret Service. Agent Harris stated that this had been a recent ruling by the United States Attorney General.

The name of Harold Glasser was checked with the indices of the Chicago Field Division, and the following information was found in file #100-125-221, page 52:

Harold Glasser lived at 7249 Constance Avenue, Chicago, Illinois and was a suspected Communist organizer in I.P.A. for Sec. Ins., 82 West Washington, Chicago, Illinois.

RECORDED

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Mr. Jefferies volunteered the information to Agent Harris that Glasser had been a WPA statistician in Chicago from August, 1935 to May, 1936. He stated that the Dies Committee has information concerning him, and he also believed that the States Attorney's office has

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some information concerning the said Glasser. Mr. Jefferies advised that the information had been volunteered in the State's Attorney's office that Glasser had been mixed up in some sort of swindle scheme with several other operators and that the Goldblatt Stores were drawn into this.

Agent Harris advised me that he did not submit any information concerning Harold Glasser to the Secret Service inasmuch as he felt that it would be inadvisable and against Bureau policy to furnish another investigative agency with information on a case not within their own investigative jurisdiction.

Agent Harris suggested to Mr. Jefferies that he direct an inquiry to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D. C., requesting the same information he requested in this office inasmuch as this office did not have any information that would be of value to him concerning the said Glasser.

Very truly yours,

A. H. Johnson

A. H. JOHNSON
Acting Special Agent in Charge

JQH:MLB

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

CHICAGO FILE NO. **101-30**

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE 11/7/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/2-6/41	REPORT MADE BY HUBERT J. O'MALLEY HJO:CH
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

GLASSER reported by Confidential Informant N as suspected Communist Organizer in Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance, Chicago, Illinois. Other Confidential source reports GLASSER member of Washington Committee for Democratic action. IPA for Soc. Ins. is evidently presently non-existent and efforts to obtain information concerning it made with negative results. Employers, associates interviewed and neighborhood investigation made concerning GLASSER with negative results. Investigation to determine GLASSER's activities in IPA for Social Insurance to be conducted. H. S. GLASSER probably identical with subject arrested by Chicago Police Department on charge of practicing law without a license. Discharged June 28, 1926.

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-28-82 BY SP/EM/ML
88429**

- P -

DETAILS:

This investigation is predicated upon a teletype from the Washington Field Division advising that the subject was employed by the WPA as a Statistician from August 15, 1935 to May 1, 1936 and was former Dean in charge of Administration, Peoples College, 3500 Douglas St., Chicago, for two years. This teletype further advised that the subject received PhD Degree at the University of Chicago in 1926 and that his mother, MRS. RACHEL GLASSER, resides at 4956 North Whipple St., Chicago and requested

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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FROM: SAC, CHICAGO
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investigation to determine the Communistic leanings or affiliations of GLASSER while in Chicago.

By teletype dated October 31, 1941, the Washington Field Division advised that ROY C. JACOBSON, WPA official, Washington, D. C. suggested that the following persons be interviewed as he considered them to be reliable and that they would be able to assist in this investigation:

LAWRENCE JACOBSON, Deputy State Administrator, WPA.
MRS. EVELYN S. BYRON, Director, Community Service Program, WPA.
PAUL DOUGLAS, Professor of Economics, University of Chicago.
MARY GILSON, University of Chicago.

This teletype also stated that G. O. HARDY, BROOKINGS Institution, suggested that R. W. STONE, T. O. YNTENNA and FRANK H. KNIGHT, all of the University of Chicago, should all be interviewed.

On October 21, 1941, Special Agent A. L. JEFFERIES, United States Secret Service, Treasury Department, Chicago, Illinois, visited the Chicago Field Division and requested information concerning HAROLD GLASSER, advising that he was being investigated by the Secret Service because he had been reported to them as having been engaged in subversive activities and they believed that he belonged to the Communist Party.

MR. JEFFERIES was informed by Special Agent J. Q. HARRIS of the Chicago Field Division that he should refer this matter to the Bureau as the Federal Bureau of Investigation had sole jurisdiction in a case of this type.

A review of the files of the Chicago Field Division reveals the fact that a HAROLD GLASSER is listed among the members of the Communist Party, furnished to the Chicago Field Division by Confidential Informant N which list is included in the report of Special Agent A. D. HORN entitled COMMUNIST PARTY ACTIVITIES, Chicago, Illinois Area (District #8, CP, USA) - INTERNAL SECURITY (R), dated at Chicago, Illinois December 4, 1940. In this report GLASSER is listed as follows:

ep /
GLASSER, HAROLD
7249 Constance, Chicago, Ill.

Suspected Communist Organizer in IPA for Sec. Ins.
82 W. Washington, Chicago, Ill.

No further information concerning HAROLD GLASSER is contained in the files of the Chicago Field Division.

Confidential Informant #1 exhibited the file concerning the subject which reflected the following information:

GLASSER, HAROLD

Washington Committee for Democratic action.
Member, Committee file.
339 Willard Ave.
W 16977
Friendship Heights, Md. (Monetary Research Treasury Department).

Confidential Informant #1 stated that he had no further information concerning the subject and had conducted no investigation in the Chicago Field concerning him.

Confidential Informant #2 advised that the investigation conducted by a member of his Department had failed to reveal any Communist activities on the part of the subject. He stated that they had been unable to locate any of the subject's relatives in Chicago. He had received information that the subject's mother was residing at 4956 North Whipple St., Chicago, Illinois but investigation had proved this to be false, however, he advised that investigation had shown that the subject had not filed an income tax return in the Chicago area during his residence there although he was making enough money at that time to require him to file a return. He also advised that his investigator had heard that HAROLD GLASSER was "mixed up" with some swindle and that prosecutive action had been taken by the Illinois State's Attorney's office.

RUDOLPH BRABENEC, Principal Clerk, Personnel Section, Works Progress Administration, Merchandist Mart, exhibited the file concerning the subject. It reflected that the subject was employed as a

Statistician in the Administrative Division of the Works Progress Administration, Chicago, Illinois from August 16, 1935 to April 16, 1936. An examination of this file reflected that the subject had during the period of his employment lived at 5537 Kimbark Ave., Chicago, Illinois and that his employment from 1928 to 1935 was as follows:

1928 to 1929 - University of Akron, Akron, Ohio; Instructor in Accounting. Supervisor, Doctor LEIGH.

1931 to 1932 - Brookings Institution, 722 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.; Supervisor, Doctor H. G. MOULTEN.

1932 to 1933 - Labor Bureau of the Middle West, 11 South LaSalle St., Chicago, Illinois; Supervisor, MR. O. D. ZIMRING.

1933 to 1935 - Peoples Junior College, 3500 Douglas Blvd., Chicago, Illinois; Supervisor, Doctor P. L. SEMAN.

A review of this file reflected that the subject received a degree of PhE from the University of Chicago in 1926 after having attended from 1922 to 1926 and that he also attended the University from 1930 to 1931 and from 1926 to 1928. He attended the Harvard University from 1929 to 1930. MR. BRABENEC advised he did not know GLASSER.

HAROLD SUGARMAN, State Statistician, Works Progress Administration, Merchandise Mart, stated that he knew GLASSER quite well and that he was a brilliant and loyal American and absolutely free from any subversive sympathies.

SUGARMAN stated that he had never heard of any rumors to the effect that the subject was ever engaged in subversive activities or ever a member of any subversive organization.

ARTHUR CARSTENS, Assistant Regional Director, Wage and Hour Division, advised that he had attended the University of Chicago with GLASSER for a few years and that he knew him when he was employed by the WPA.

CARSTENS stated that he knew nothing of a derogatory nature concerning GLASSER and he never suspected that GLASSER might have subversive sympathies of any sort. CARSTENS was of the opinion that GLASSER is a very loyal, patriotic American citizen although he said he had been out of touch with him since he last left Chicago.

CARSTENS informed that the Peoples College of which the subject was Dean prior to his employment by the WPA was an Institution organized by the Jewish Peoples Institute and was supported by Jewish Organizations in the Chicago area. CARSTENS stated that he had never heard that the College was "Leftish" or Communistic although he said there were some Communists who had attended there.

CARSTENS stated that the College had a problem similar to the problem encountered by the City College of New York in that many of the students had Communistic sympathies. CARSTENS stated that despite the fact that some of the students of the Peoples College were Communistic as far as he had always heard, the Faculty was free from any sort of subversive tendencies.

PAUL DOUGLAS, Professor, University of Chicago, advised that he remembered GLASSER quite well and had once engaged him to do some statistical work for him while he was in the University. DOUGLAS stated that GLASSER was a student in his classes at the University and that he had never observed any subversive tendencies on the part of the subject.

DOUGLAS stated that GLASSER is a Liberal along with twenty-eight Million loyal Americans.

LAWRENCE JACOBSON, Deputy State Administrator, WPA, Merchandise Mart; MRS. EVELYN S. BYRON, Director, Community Service Program, WPA, Merchandise Mart; Professors MARY GILSON, R. W. STONE, T. O. YNTENNA, FRANK H. KNIGHT, H. GREGG LEWIS, all of the University of Chicago were interviewed by the writer and did not know the subject.

An examination of the records of the subject at the University of Chicago reflected that during the period of his attendance at the University, he listed his address as 4628 N. Central Park Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

PHILIP LAIS, 4628 North Central Park Ave. advised that he was the janitor for that building and that he had been so employed for the

past year and one-half; that he did not know GLASSER and stated that the tenants in this building had all recently moved in in the past year and could not refer the writer to anyone who might know the subject.

JEROME BERGLINER advised that he did not know GLASSER although he delivered mail at 4628 North Central Park Ave. BERGLINER stated he had been delivering mail there for only a short time and could not refer the writer to the mailman who had previously delivered mail to that address.

MISS MARGARET VAN DEMOORTE, 5535 Kimbark Ave., advised that her father was the janitor for the building at 5537 Kimbark Ave. but that she did not know GLASSER since they had only been there for a year. She could not refer the writer to any tenant who might recall GLASSER.

BERTHA MOFFORT, 4956 North Whipple Ave., advised that her husband was the janitor at that address for the past two and one-half years and that during that period no one by the name of RACHEL GLASSER had ever resided there.

In connection with the listing of HAROLD GLASSER in report of Special Agent A. D. HORN mentioned above, an effort was made by the writer to locate the HAROLD GLASSER referred to in such report.

S. ZALESSKI, janitor at 7249 Constance Ave., stated that no one by that name had lived there since June, 1935.

KAZEMER NOWAKOWSKI, South Shore Post Office, advised that that Branch had no record of HAROLD GLASSER residing at 7249 Constance Ave.

TIMOTHY CORKLEY, advised that he had been delivering mail to 7249 Constance Ave. for a number of years and that he did not recall any HAROLD GLASSER receiving mail at that address.

NATHAN KINNALLY, State's Attorney's Office, 169 North LaSalle St. advised that he had searched the indices of that office and that

no record was found concerning HAROLD GLASSER. KINNALLY stated that he had also searched the indices of the complaints received by the State's Attorney's office and had found that no complaint had ever been made concerning HAROLD GLASSER.

Doctor L. SEMAN, Peoples Junior College, 3500 Douglas Blvd., Chicago, Illinois, confirmed the fact that the subject's employment was as Dean of that Organization and stated that if he had ever showed any signs of subversive tendencies, he would have been fired immediately.

Doctor SEMAN stated that he felt so strongly about Communistic influences that if a complaint is received concerning a member of the Faculty of the Peoples College, the member is discharged Ipso Facto whether there is merit to the complaint or not.

O. D. ZIMRING, 11 South LaSalle St., confirmed subject's employment by him and stated that in his opinion the subject was free from subversive sympathies. ZIMRING further advised that the subject lived at 7249 Constance Ave. during the term of this employment.

T. B. LACHEN, Building Manager, 82 West Washington St., advised that the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance was listed in his records as a former tenant of that building. LACHEN stated that this Association did not pay the rent but merely was placed on the Bulletin Board at the request of a tenant who hired space in Room 814 of the building.

LACHEN was not quite sure when the Association was in the building but believed it was sometime from 1935 to 1937 and stated that the tenants at that time were H. S. SILVER and I. J. ERHLICH. LACHEN had no further information concerning SILVER, ERHLICH or the Association and stated that he had inherited the records from a MR. CLARK, a former Agent of the building who is deceased.

A search was made of the Chicago Telephone Directory in regard to Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance with negative results.

I. J. ERHLICH, 127 North Dearborn St., advised the writer that he was a partner in the firm of H. S. SILVER & COMPANY, Accountants,

and that he formerly occupied space at 82 West Washington St. with this Company. ERLICH stated that he had never heard of the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance and that he was sure there was some mistake as he felt sure that MR. SILVER had never been connected with an Association of this kind. He stated that if SILVER was connected with it, he would have been cognizant of the fact.

ERLICH advised the writer that perhaps more complete records concerning the Association would be found at the office of the McCORMICK Estate as they own the building located at 82 West Washington St. The McCORMICK Estate is listed as 30 North LaSalle St. and the Judson F. Stone Company as Agent for its Real Estate holdings.

Hills Reports, Inc., 209 West Jackson Blvd., had no information concerning the credit of the subject.

FRANK HEIMOSKI, Industrial Detail, Chicago Police Department, advised that he had searched the records of that Branch with negative results.

GEORGE RUMATZ, Bureau of Criminal Information and Statistics, informed that a search of the records of that Branch reflected that a H. S. GLASSER of 4628 Central Ave. was arrested by Officer NAUGH on June 26, 1926 and charged with practicing law without a license. At the time of his arrest, GLASSER listed his age as 23, occupation - Collector, and was discharged June 28, 1926 by Judge FUDE. It is noted by the writer in this connection that in the application for employment with the WPA by GLASSER, he stated that he had never been arrested.

JOHN RUSH, Bureau of Identification, Chicago Police Department, advised that he had no information in the files of that Branch concerning the subject.

- PENDING -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION

At Chicago, Illinois, will at the McCORMICK Estate, 30 North LaSalle St., obtain further information concerning the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance and attempt to learn the principles of this Association and interview them concerning the activities of HAROLD GLASSER in this Association.

Will make appropriate inquiries at the Chicago Police Department concerning the arrest of H. S. GLASSER, 4628 Central Ave. on June 26, 1926 on the charge of practicing law without a license.

- PENDING -

Confidential Informant #1 is HARRY PFALTZGRAFF, Dies Committee,
225 South Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

Confidential Informant #2 is HARRY A. SCHAEFTEL, Assistant
to the Special Agent in Charge, United States Secret Service,
New Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

CHICAGO FILE NO. **101-30**

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE 11/7/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/2-6/41	REPORT MADE BY HUBERT J. O'NEALLEY HJO:GH
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TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department	CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - HAYON ACT
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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

GLASSER reported by Confidential Informant H as suspected Communist Organizer in Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance, Chicago, Illinois. Other Confidential source reports GLASSER member of Washington Committee for Democratic action. IPA for Soc. Ins. is evidently presently non-existent and efforts to obtain information concerning it made with negative results. Employers, associates interviewed and neighborhood investigation made concerning GLASSER with negative results. Investigation to determine GLASSER's activities in IPA for Social Insurance to be conducted. H. S. GLASSER probably identical with subject arrested by Chicago Police Department on charge of practicing law without a license. Discharged June 28, 1926.

- P -

DETAILS:

This investigation is predicated upon a teletype from the Washington Field Division advising that the subject was employed by the IPA as a Statistician from August 15, 1935 to May 1, 1936 and was former Dean in charge of Administration, Peoples College, 3500 Douglas St., Chicago, for two years. This teletype further advised that the subject received PhD Degree at the University of Chicago in 1926 and that his mother, MRS. RACHEL GLASSER, resides at 4956 North Whipple St., Chicago and requested

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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<p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⑤ - Bureau 2 - Washington Fld. 2 - Chicago 	<p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1-22-82 BY SP4JEM/ML</p> <p style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">88429</p>
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investigation to determine the Communist leanings or affiliations of GLASSER while in Chicago.

By teletype dated October 31, 1941, the Washington Field Division advised that ROY C. JACOBSON, WPA official, Washington, D. C., suggested that the following persons be interviewed as he considered them to be reliable and that they would be able to assist in this investigation:

LAWRENCE JACOBSON, Deputy State Administrator, WPA.

MRS. IVELYN S. BYRON, Director, Community Service Program, WPA.

PAUL DOUGLAS, Professor of Economics, University of Chicago.

MARY GILSON, University of Chicago.

This teletype also stated that C. C. HARDY, BROOKINGS Institution, suggested that R. W. STONE, T. O. INYERINA and FRANK H. KEIGHT, all of the University of Chicago, should all be interviewed.

On October 21, 1941, Special Agent A. L. JEFFERIES, United States Secret Service, Treasury Department, Chicago, Illinois, visited the Chicago Field Division and requested information concerning HAROLD GLASSER, advising that he was being investigated by the Secret Service because he had been reported to them as having been engaged in subversive activities and they believed that he belonged to the Communist Party.

MR. JEFFERIES was informed by Special Agent J. Q. HARRIS of the Chicago Field Division that he should refer this matter to the Bureau as the Federal Bureau of Investigation had sole jurisdiction in a case of this type.

A review of the files of the Chicago Field Division reveals the fact that a HAROLD GLASSER is listed among the members of the Communist Party, furnished to the Chicago Field Division by Confidential Informant N which list is included in the report of Special Agent A. D. HORN entitled COMMUNIST PARTY ACTIVITIES, Chicago, Illinois Area (District #8, CP, USA) - INTERNAL SECURITY (R), dated at Chicago, Illinois December 4, 1940. In this report GLASSER is listed as follows:

GLASSER, HAROLD
7249 Constance, Chicago, Ill.

Suspected Communist Organizer in IPA for Sec. Ins.
82 W. Washington, Chicago, Ill.

No further information concerning HAROLD GLASSER is contained in the files of the Chicago Field Division.

Confidential Informant #1 exhibited the file concerning the subject which reflected the following information:

GLASSER, HAROLD

Washington Committee for Democratic Action,
Member, Committee File.
339 Willard Ave.
W 16977
Friendship Heights, Ed. (Monetary Research Treasury
Department).

Confidential Informant #1 stated that he had no further information concerning the subject and had conducted no investigation in the Chicago Field concerning him.

Confidential Informant #2 advised that the investigation conducted by a member of his Department had failed to reveal any Communist activities on the part of the subject. He stated that they had been unable to locate any of the subject's relatives in Chicago. He had received information that the subject's mother was residing at 4956 North Whipple St., Chicago, Illinois but investigation had proved this to be false, however, he advised that investigation had shown that the subject had not filed an income tax return in the Chicago area during his residence there although he was making enough money at that time to require him to file a return. He also advised that his investigator had heard that HAROLD GLASSER was "mixed up" with some swindle and that prosecutive action had been taken by the Illinois State's Attorney's office.

RUDOLPH BRADINCO, Principal Clerk, Personnel Section, Works Progress Administration, Merchant Mart, exhibited the file concerning the subject. It reflected that the subject was employed as a

Statistician in the Administrative Division of the Works Progress Administration, Chicago, Illinois from August 16, 1935 to April 16, 1936. An examination of this file reflected that the subject had during the period of his employment lived at 5537 Kimbark Ave., Chicago, Illinois and that his employment from 1928 to 1935 was as follows:

- 1928 to 1929 - University of Akron, Akron, Ohio; Instructor in Accounting. Supervisor, Doctor LEIGH.
- 1931 to 1932 - Brookings Institution, 722 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.; Supervisor, Doctor H. G. MOULTON.
- 1932 to 1933 - Labor Bureau of the Middle West, 11 South LaSalle St., Chicago, Illinois; Supervisor, Mr. O. D. ZIERING.
- 1933 to 1935 - Peoples Junior College, 3500 Douglas Blvd., Chicago, Illinois; Supervisor, Doctor P. L. SEMAN.

A review of this file reflected that the subject received a degree of PhB from the University of Chicago in 1926 after having attended from 1922 to 1926 and that he also attended the University from 1930 to 1931 and from 1926 to 1928. He attended the Harvard University from 1929 to 1930. MR. BRABINCO advised he did not know GLASSER.

HAROLD SUGARMAN, State Statistician, Works Progress Administration, Merchandise Mart, stated that he knew GLASSER quite well and that he was a brilliant and loyal American and absolutely free from any subversive sympathies.

SUGARMAN stated that he had never heard of any rumors to the effect that the subject was ever engaged in subversive activities or ever a member of any subversive organization.

ARTHUR CARSTENS, Assistant Regional Director, Wage and Hour Division, advised that he had attended the University of Chicago with GLASSER for a few years and that he knew him when he was employed by the WPA.

CARSTENS stated that he know nothing of a derogatory nature concerning GLASSER and he never suspected that GLASSER might have subversive sympathies of any sort. CARSTENS was of the opinion that GLASSER is a very loyal, patriotic American citizen although he said he had been out of touch with him since he last left Chicago.

CARSTENS informed that the Peoples College of which the subject was Dean prior to his employment by the WPA was an Institution organized by the Jewish Peoples Institute and was supported by Jewish Organizations in the Chicago area. CARSTENS stated that he had never heard that the College was "Leftish" or Communistic although he said there were some Communists who had attended there.

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LAWRENCE JACOBSON, Deputy State Administrator, WPA, Merchandise Mart, MRS. EVELYN S. HYRON, Director, Community Service Program, WPA, Merchandise Mart, Professors MARY GILSON, H. W. STONE, T. O. INTENNA, FRANK H. KRIGHT, H. GREGG LEWIS, all of the University of Chicago were interviewed by the writer and did not know the subject.

An examination of the records of the subject at the University of Chicago reflected that during the period of his attendance at the University, he listed his address as 4628 N. Central Park Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

PHILIP LAIS, 4628 North Central Park Ave. advised that he was the Janitor for that building and that he had been so employed for the

past year and one-half; that he did not know GLASSER and stated that the tenants in this building had all recently moved in in the past year and could not refer the writer to anyone who might know the subject.

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- PENDING -

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION

At Chicago, Illinois, will at the McCONNICK Estate, 30 North LaSalle St., obtain further information concerning the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance and attempt to learn the principles of this Association and interview them concerning the activities of HAROLD GLASSER in this Association.

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- PENDING -

Confidential Informant #1 is HARRY PEALTZOMANN, Disc Committee,
225 South Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

Confidential Informant #2 is HARRY A. SCHAEFFEL, Assistant
to the Special Agent in Charge, United States Secret Service,
New Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

FILE NO. **101-320**

IMG

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE 11-8-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/3/4, 5/41	REPORT MADE BY P. J. LANDRY
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF MONETARY RESEARCH, TREASURY DEPARTMENT			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY HATCH ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mildred Northrop advised she knew very little about Glasser's private life, and that she knew of no organization to which he belonged. Northrop is under the impression that Glasser is employed by a South American bank at the present time.

- R U C -

Details:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

This investigation is predicated upon a teletype received from the Washington Field Division, dated October 31, 1941, requesting that Mildred Northrop be interviewed for the purpose of securing any information which she might have concerning Harold Glasser, and in particular, his membership in the Washington Committee For Democratic Action.

Miss Mildred Northrop, Professor of Economics, Library Building, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, advised that she knew very little about Glasser's private life. Northrop advised that when she was working for the Division of Monetary Research of the Treasury Department, all of her work came through Harry White, Director of the Division, and that she rarely had any dealings with Glasser. Northrop stated that she left the Division in July, 1938, and that she

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PHILA. FILE #101-320

does not believe that she has seen Glasser more than once or twice since that time.

Northrop stated that she did not know of any organization to which Glasser belonged, and stated in passing that it was her opinion, from her knowledge of Glasser, "that he is not the type of man to belong to subversive groups."

Northrop advised that she was in Washington, D. C. during the early part of October, 1941, and that after a conversation with Harry White, Director of the Division of Monetary Research, she was under the impression that Glasser was working for a South American bank and was not a United States Government employee.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.** FILE NO. **101-320** IMG

REPORT MADE AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE 11-8-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/3,4,5/41	REPORT MADE BY P. J. LANDRY
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TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF MONETARY RESEARCH, TREASURY DEPARTMENT	CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY HATCH ACT
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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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WWW:EIP

~~101-5478~~

101-3599-7

November 19, 1941

MEMORANDUM

Special Agent in Charge
Chicago, Illinois

RE: HAROLD GLASSER
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF MONETARY RESEARCH
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL SECURITY, HATCH ACT

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Hubert J. O'Walley, dated November 7, 1941, at Chicago, Illinois, concerning the above captioned individual.

You are instructed to immediately complete the investigative leads set forth for the Chicago Field Office in the reference report within ten days after receipt of this letter.

In regard to the above mentioned report your attention is specifically directed to Bureau Bulletin No. 35, First Series, 1941, wherein instructions were set forth to the effect that one complete investigative report should be submitted in each case, covering all investigative leads, except in unusual cases. A review of the reference report shows no logical reason why all the investigative leads should not have been covered and a complete investigative report submitted. In the future, if a pending report is submitted to the Bureau with uncovered leads set out as mentioned in the reference report, said report will be returned to your office with instructions to complete the investigation and incorporate all investigative results in one report.

You are instructed to bring this matter to the attention of all Special Agents of your office who are presently working on cases of this character.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 MAILED
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 P. M.
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

FILE NO. 101-17

REPORT MADE AT SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA	DATE WHEN MADE 11-19-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11-1,3-41	REPORT MADE BY S. W. HARDY VN
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department,			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY HATCH ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation reflects HAROLD GLASSER to have been Assistant Director, Tabulation Pool, Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, which was a project handled in connection with the WPA in which he participated at Minneapolis from May 1, 1936 to November 1936. GLASSER handled this assignment under Miss DAY MONROE, Chief Economist, Home Economics Division, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Persons interviewed at Minneapolis state Glaser was in Minnesota approximately six months and that they did not know him intimately and could furnish no evidence that he was a member of a subversive organization at that time and that they had never heard him make statements which would indicate that he advocated the overthrow of the Federal Government.

RECD OF INCLCS
 L. B. T.
 FED EMPLOYEES UNIT
 NOV 25 5 26 PM '41

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 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 1-22-82 BY SP4 JDM/ld
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- - R U C - -

DETAILS:

HAROLD LANGLAND, now connected with the Stanley Iron Works, 3717 Minehaha Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, advised that he was the State Coordinator of Statistical Research Projects under the WPA in Minneapolis, Minnesota in 1936:

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 APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *[Signature]*

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - Washington Field 2 - Saint Paul. <i>[Signature]</i> DEC 30 1941	1cc to state Dept for RRR 12-2-41 NMR.	101-3599-9 NOV 21 1941 FIVE <i>[Signature]</i>	RECORDED
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Ch
 that HAROLD GLASSER from May 1, 1936 to November 21, 1936 was Assistant to the Director, Tabulation Pool, Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, handling a project which was a survey of prices for the Home Economics Division and that this project was handled by Miss DAY MONROE, Chief Economist of the Home Economics Division of the Department of Agriculture at Washington D. C. and that Mr. GLASSER was handling this project for Miss DAY MONROE. He also stated that Mr. GLASSER is now Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. and that in November 1936 Mr. GLASSER left Minnesota to return to Washington, D. C. Mr. LANGLAND stated that although he had numerous contacts with Mr. GLASSER he did not know him intimately and he has no knowledge of evidence that the Subject had any communistic or subversive tendencies or any affiliation with subversive groups. He went on to state that Mr. GLASSER never mentioned having any such connection or affiliation while in his presence.

The following persons were similarly interviewed, they being the only ones who could be found who would recall GLASSER and in each instance negative information was only received. These persons stating that they had no evidence or reason to believe that GLASSER had communistic or subversive tendencies or affiliations during the short time he was in Minneapolis during 1936.

Mr. WILLIAM WEINFELD, Bureau of Home Economics, State Resources Commission, University of Minnesota, with offices in the Post Office Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota; he having been a supervisor of a tabulation unit under Mr. GLASSER in 1936.

Mrs. CORA S. FRIDLEY, 5039 Fremont Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota, who is the State Supervisor of the Communication Service of the WPA with offices at 1885 University Avenue, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

H. A. SWANSON who was in charge of the Minnesota State Payroll Unit, WPA, Saint Paul, Minnesota and who knew Mr. GLASSER.

GEORGE LANGMACK, Assistant to the Director of Consumers Communication Service Project, WPA, 1885 University Avenue, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

100-17

J.L. PATTERSON, now employed as a cost accountant, Foley Brothers Construction Company of the Twin City Ordnance Plant, New Brighton, Minnesota, and who wastime keeper on the project with which with HAROLD GLASSER was connected at Minneapolis in 1936.

HAROLD GLASSER does not appear in the 1935, 1936, or 1937 Minneapolis or Saint Paul Directories. Neither the Saint Paul or Minneapolis Police Department or Credit Bureaus have any record concerning him.

- - - REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN - - -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

FILE NO.

101-17

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
	11-19-41	11-1-41	VI
TITLE			CHARACTER OF CASE
HAROLD CLAYTON, Assistant Director, Division of Military Research, Treasury Department.			INTERNAL SECURITY RAYNE RICE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation reflects HAROLD CLAYTON to have been Assistant Director, Extension Unit, Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, which was a project handled in connection with the FBI in which he participated at Minneapolis from May 1, 1934 to November 1934. CLAYTON handled this assignment under Miss LIL WELSH, Chief Researcher, Food Economic Division, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Several interviews at Minneapolis state CLAYTON was in Minnesota approximately six months and that they did not know him intimately and could furnish no evidence that he was member of a subversive organization at that time and that they had never heard HAROLD CLAYTON which could indicate that he accepted the employment of the Federal Government.

* * * * *

DETAILS:

HAROLD CLAYTON, now connected with the Stanley Iron Works, 5717 Lincoln Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, advised that he was the State Coordinator of Extension Research projects under

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
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COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - Washington Field 2 - Saint Paul.	ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1-22-82 BY SP4 JLR/mlc 84429
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that HAROLD GLASSER from May 1, 1936 to November 31, 1936 was Assistant to the Director, Tabulation Pool, Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, handling a project which was a survey of prices for the Home Economics Division and that this project was handled by Miss DAY MORRIS, Chief Economist of the Home Economics Division of the Department of Agriculture at Washington D. C. and that Mr. GLASSER was handling this project for Miss DAY MORRIS. He also stated that Mr. GLASSER is now Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. and that in November 1936 Mr. GLASSER left Minnesota to return to Washington, D. C. Mr. LANGRISH stated that although he had numerous contacts with Mr. GLASSER he did not know him intimately and he has no knowledge of evidence that the subject had any communist or subversive tendencies or any affiliation with subversive groups. He went on to state that Mr. GLASSER never mentioned having any such connection or affiliation while in his presence.

The following persons were similarly interviewed, they being the only ones who could be found who would recall GLASSER and in each instance negative information was only received. These persons stating that they had no evidence or reason to believe that GLASSER had communist or subversive tendencies or affiliations during the short time he was in Minneapolis during 1936.

Mr. WILLIAM WEINFELD, Bureau of Home Economics, State Resources Commission, University of Minnesota, with offices in the Post Office Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota; he having been a supervisor of a tabulation unit under Mr. GLASSER in 1936.

Mrs. GORA S. FRIDLEY, 5039 Front Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota, she is the State Supervisor of the Communication Service of the WPA with offices at 1885 University Avenue, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

H. A. STANSON was in charge of the Minnesota State Payroll Unit, WPA, Saint Paul, Minnesota and she knew Mr. GLASSER.

GEORGE LAMMAGE, Assistant to the Director of Community Communication Service Project, WPA, 1885 University Avenue, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

107-17

J.L. PATTERSON, now employed as a cost accountant, Foley Bechard Construction Company of the Twin City Ordnance Plant, New Brighton, Minnesota, and who was the keeper on the project with which HAROLD GRASSER was connected at Minneapolis in 1934.

HAROLD GRASSER does not appear in the 1935, 1936, or 1937 Minneapolis or Saint Paul Directories. Neither the Saint Paul or Minneapolis Police Department or Credit Bureau have any record concerning him.

--- REVERSED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN ---

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

FILE NO. **101-496**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 12-3-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10-29-41 & 11-28-41	REPORT MADE BY M. G. CLEMENTS MGC:WLS
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HAROLD GLASSER is employed as Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, U. S. Treasury Department, at \$6500 per annum. He is presently detailed to the government of Ecuador at Quito, Ecuador, as advisor on monetary matters. The Dies Committee lists GLASSER as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. Investigation reflects the names of Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER appear in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action furnished to this office by an informant. Fellow employees and former neighbors in Washington, D. C. term GLASSER as a Liberal, but know of no political interests or affiliations. An informant at the University of Akron, Akron, Ohio states GLASSER exhibited no un-American tendencies, but incurred enmity of military instructors due to his opposition to compulsory military training. An informant in Chicago lists GLASSER as being suspected of being a Communist organizer in that city. GLASSER was arrested and subsequently dismissed in Chicago in 1926 on charges of gaming and practicing law without a license. Fellow employees in Chicago and Minneapolis, as well as associates in Chicago universities, know of no un-American tendencies.

- C -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

SAVONNE CALICOLA

SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED
FEB 2 1942	FEB 2 1942	FEB 2 1942	FEB 2 1942
F. B. I.	F. B. I.	F. B. I.	F. B. I.

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE - FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REFERENCE: Letter from the Washington Field Division to the Bureau, dated August 23, 1941.

DETAILS: At Washington, D. C.

I. PERSONAL HISTORY

U
A. HAROLD GLASSER was born November 14, 1905, Chicago, Illinois. He is an American citizen and maintains his legal residence at Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was graduated with a Ph. B. Degree from the University of Chicago in 1926, and also attended that University from 1926 to 1928, and from 1930 to 1931. Previous to entering the Government Service, Mr. GLASSER was an instructor in accounting at the University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, from 1928 to 1929. In the years 1931 and 1932, he was employed by the Brookings Institution, 722 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. In 1932, he was employed by the Labor Bureau of the Middlewest, Chicago, Illinois. From 1933 to 1935, Mr. GLASSER was an instructor at Peoples Junior College, Chicago, Illinois. He is married to FAYE GLASSER. His last address was 339 Willard Avenue, Friendship Heights, Maryland.

U
B. HAROLD GLASSER first entered the service of the United States Government as a statistician in the Works Progress Administration in Chicago, Illinois, August 15, 1935. From May 1, 1936 to November 21, 1936, he was Director, Tabulation Pool, Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, at Minneapolis, Minnesota. On November 23, 1936, Mr. GLASSER was appointed to the Division of Research and Statistics, United States Treasury Department as Economic Analyst at \$3800 per annum. Effective May 23, 1937, he was promoted to the position of Senior Economic Analyst at \$4600 per annum. On June 1, 1938, Mr. GLASSER was promoted to Principal Economic Analyst, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department at \$5600 per annum. He was made Assistant Director of the Division, November 16, 1938 at \$5600 per annum. He was made Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, at \$6500 per annum on August 1, 1939, which position he now holds. This position is supervisory in nature.

U
There is no indication from interview with fellow employees that Mr. GLASSER has attempted to convert others to subversive doctrines. On July 29, 1940, Mr. GLASSER was detailed to the Government of Ecuador as an expert in financial, economic, fiscal and monetary matters under a joint agreement by the Treasury and State Departments. This detail has been extended to January 29, 1942. Mr. GLASSER'S present address is in care of the United States Legation, Quito, Ecuador.

II. Basis for Investigation

Brown

In a list furnished to this office by the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, of which the Honorable MARTIN DIES of Texas is Chairman, the name of HAROLD GLASSER, 339 Willard Avenue, Friendship Heights, Maryland, is indicated as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

III. Results of Investigation

Indices

A source of information herein designated as T-1 disclosed that the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action include the following:

"Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER
339 Willard Avenue
Friendship Heights, Maryland
Wi-6977

The Book Shop."

The source of information herein designated as T-2, who is an employee of the Treasury Department, stated that no information has reached him which would indicate HAROLD GLASSER is affiliated with any political organizations in Washington, D. C. The informant stated that he considers Mr. GLASSER "one of Mr. HENRY MORGENTHAU'S most trusted assistants."

The source of information herein designated as T-3, who is an employee of the Treasury Department, stated that he has been in a position to observe Mr. GLASSER and to converse with him on occasion. He could not recall Mr. GLASSER'S having ever mentioned any interest in political activities. He stated that he has never had any reason to doubt Mr. GLASSER'S complete loyalty and that he is satisfied with the democratic processes of government.

The source of information herein designated as T-4, who is an employee of the Treasury Department, stated that she has never heard anything to indicate that Mr. GLASSER has affiliated with the Washington Committee for Democratic Action or any other organizations. She stated that she does not believe Mr. GLASSER received mail at the office while he was in Washington, D. C. It was the informant's opinion that Mr. GLASSER is thoroughly patriotic.

A source of information herein designated as T-5, an employee of the Treasury Department, could not recall having heard Mr. GLASSER ever mention any interest in political matters. He stated that he did not know Mr. GLASSER'S attitude toward the present international

situation, but recalled that in the summer of 1938, Mr. GLASSER criticised England for not taking a firm stand against Germany. He stated that GLASSER expressed disgust at the Munich Pact and was opposed to the German occupation of Czechoslovakia.

In the examination of the personnel file of Mr. GLASSER at the Treasury Department, it was noted that the Secret Service had initiated an investigation concerning Mr. GLASSER. The file reflected that Professor W. W. LEIGH, a professor at the University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, had stated that he was responsible for the hiring of Mr. GLASSER at the University of Akron, to fill out the remaining portion of a year. Professor LEIGH was reported to have stated that there was no evidence of un-American tendencies on the part of Mr. GLASSER while there. He stated that Mr. GLASSER incurred the animosity of military instructors at the University because he opposed compulsory military training.

ND
A source of information herein designated as T-6 stated that he was familiar with the circumstances surrounding GLASSER'S position at the University of Akron. He stated that GLASSER was the intellectual type and did not fit in at the university. He advised that there was no indication of Communistic tendencies on the part of Mr. GLASSER. He recalled that Mr. GLASSER opposed military training and for that reason was subject to much criticism from military authorities. The informant could not recall whether Mr. GLASSER was opposed to all military training or merely to compulsory training.

A source of information herein designated as T-7 stated that the files of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., reflect no information indicating Communistic activities of HAROLD GLASSER in this city.

Confidential sources of information herein designated as T-8 and T-9 stated they recall Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER as having been neighbors on Willard Avenue, Friendship Heights, Maryland. Informants stated that they were never intimate with Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER, but that from observation, they judged them to be carrying on normal activities at their home. Informant stated they had never heard any derogatory statements concerning the GLASSER'S.

The source of information herein designated as T-10 stated that Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER were neighbors of his for a time. During this period, informant stated that he did not observe anything concerning the GLASSER'S which would indicate un-American activities.

The informant was not familiar with what the interests of Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER were, but expressed a belief that the majority of their friends were fellow employees of Mr. GLASSER. He stated that informants T-13 and T-14, mentioned subsequently herein, were known to be close associates.

Informants T-11 and T-12, neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER, stated that they had observed nothing unusual in the activities of Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER, but that they were by no means intimate with them and knew nothing of their activities.

Informant T-13 stated that she became acquainted with Mrs. GLASSER when Mrs. GLASSER solicited her to become a member of the League of Women Shoppers in which Mrs. GLASSER was active. She stated that subsequently informant and her husband became close friends and associates of Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER. This informant stated that she could not recall having heard the GLASSER'S mention membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and to the best of her knowledge, attended no meetings of that organization.

Informant T-14, the husband of T-13, stated that he was a frequent associate of Mr. GLASSER during his residence in Washington and considered that he could be termed a "New Deal Economist." Informant stated he could not recall GLASSER'S having mentioned membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action or any particular interest in political activities. Concerning informant T-14, information furnished this office by informant T-1 disclosed that T-14 has been active in the affairs of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, having served in official capacities on several occasions.

Informant T-15, who was associated with Mr. GLASSER in the Brookings Institution, could give no information concerning GLASSER which is pertinent to this investigation.

A source of information herein designated as T-16, a former employee of the Treasury Department, advised that T-16 knew little of Mr. GLASSER'S private life. T-16 rarely had any dealings with Mr. GLASSER and his office, but would judge "that he is not the type of man to belong to subversive groups."

The following persons were interviewed for information concerning the activities of Mr. GLASSER while an employee of the Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture:

Mr. HAROLD LANGLAND
3717 Minnehaha Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Mr. WILLIAM WEINFELD
Bureau of Home Economics
State Resources Commission
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Mrs. CORA S. FRIEDLEY
5039 Fremont Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota

H. A. SWANSON
Employee of Minnesota State Payroll Unit
Works Progress Administration
St. Paul, Minnesota

GEORGE LANGMACK
1885 University Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota

J. L. PATTERSON
Care of Foley Bros. Construction Co.
New Brighton, Minnesota

These persons stated that they were acquainted with Mr. GLASSER while he was an employee of the Bureau of Home Economics, but that inasmuch as he was in Minneapolis a short time only, they did not become intimately acquainted with him. These persons stated they had no reason to believe Mr. GLASSER had Communistic tendencies or affiliations during the time he was in Minneapolis.

Dr. L. SEAMAN, Peoples Junior College, 3500 Douglas Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, advised that GLASSER was employed as Dean of that school at one time. He stated that GLASSER did not exhibit indications of any subversive tendencies and that if a complaint had been received to the contrary, Mr. GLASSER would have been immediately dismissed.

Mr. PAUL DOUGLAS, Professor, University of Chicago, advised he had known GLASSER quite well and had engaged him to do some statistical work while in the university. He stated GLASSER was a student in some of his classes at the university and that he had never observed any subversive tendencies on GLASSER'S part. He stated that GLASSER "is a Liberal, along with 28,000,000 loyal Americans."

The files of the Works Progress Administration, Chicago, Illinois, reflect that HAROLD GLASSER was employed as a Statistician in the Administrative Division from August 16, 1935, to April 16, 1936. Mr. HAROLD SUGARMAN, Works Progress Administration, Chicago, Illinois, stated he knew GLASSER quite well and considered him to be a brilliant and loyal American, absolutely free from any subversive sympathy.

A source of information herein designated T-22, advised he attended the University of Chicago with Mr. GLASSER and knew him later when he was employed by the Works Progress Administration. He stated he knew nothing of a derogatory nature concerning GLASSER and had never had occasion to believe him possessed of subversive sympathies of any sort. He stated that the Peoples Junior College, of which GLASSER was Dean for a time, was an institution organized and supported by Jewish organizations in the Chicago area. He stated he had never heard any indications that the college was "Leftish or Communist", although he stated some Communists attended school there. He stated that despite the fact that some of the students were known Communists, the faculty had always appeared to be free of subversive tendencies.

A confidential source of information herein designated as T-17 furnished information to the Chicago Office of this Bureau to the effect that HAROLD GLASSER, 7249 Constance Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was "a suspected organizer in the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance, 82 W. Washington, Chicago, Illinois.

It was learned from Mr. O. D. ZIMRING, 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, who was the employer of GLASSER at the Labor Bureau of the Middlewest, that GLASSER resided at 7249 Constance Avenue during the term of his employment. This employment of HAROLD GLASSER was confirmed from the records of the Works Progress Administration, which indicate GLASSER was employed by that organization from 1932 to 1933. Mr. ZIMRING stated an opinion that GLASSER was free from any subversive sympathies.

An examination of the records of the Bursar's Office, University of Chicago, reflect five letters in reference to outstanding student loans made to HAROLD GLASSER, in which he has address as 7249 Constance, Chicago, Illinois. Another letter with reference to these loans was received under date of November 8, 1940, from Quito, Ecuador, signed by Mrs. FAYE GLASSER.

It was learned from GLATT and PRICE, Realtors, Chicago, Illinois, that a lease on the property at 7249 Constance Avenue, for the period from October 1, 1933 to September 30, 1934, was signed by HAROLD and FAYE GLASSER.

Mr. HARRY A. SCHAUTZEL, Assistant to the Special Agent in Charge, United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois, stated that an investigation conducted by a member of his department had failed to reveal any Communist activities on the part of GLASSER in Chicago. He stated he had not been able to locate any of GLASSER'S relatives. He advised that he had learned that GLASSER did not file an income tax return in the Chicago area during his residence there, although his income was sufficient at the time to require same. He stated that his investigator had learned that HAROLD GLASSER was "mixed up" with some swindle and that prosecutive action had been taken by the Illinois State Attorney's Office.

Mr. GEORGE RUMATZ, Bureau of Criminal Information and Statistics, Chicago, Illinois, stated that the records in his office indicate that H. S. GLASSER of 4628 Central Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was arrested on June 26, 1926, on a charge of practicing law without a license. He was discharged on June 28, 1926 on this arrest. At the time of the arrest, he listed his occupation as a "collector."

S. DANIEL LEVERETTE, Deputy Clerk, Municipal Court, Chicago, Illinois, advised that the records of his office indicate that H. S. GLASSER, 4628 Central Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was arrested June 26, 1926 on a charge of gaming and was found not guilty on June 28, 1926.

An examination of the records of the University of Chicago reflect that HAROLD GLASSER, while a student there, listed his address as 4628 N. Central Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Investigation by the Chicago Office in the vicinity of 4628 N. Central Avenue, failed to disclose any information concerning GLASSER, inasmuch as he was unknown to the persons interviewed.

Mr. L. M. ACKLEY, McCormick Estates, 30 North LaSalle Streets, advised that the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance was a sub-tenant in rooms 522 and 814 at 82 West Washington Street for an unknown period. He stated that the tenants listed for those rooms was the accounting firm of Erlich and Silver, and that the above association was a sub-tenant of that firm.

A source of information herein designated as T-23 was interviewed and stated that he had never heard of the above-mentioned association but believed it must have been listed on the bulletin board at 82 West Washington Street at the request of a sub-tenant of his by the name of BORIS COPSTEIN. He stated that COPSTEIN was an accountant and had a small practice. T-23 was unaware of any other activities on the part of COPSTEIN.

W
A confidential source of information herein designated as T-21, advised that his files contained no information concerning the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance. He stated that as he recalled, the organization was a legitimate enterprise affiliated in some way with the Russel Sage Foundation, and that it was later taken over by the Communists and made a front organization for them.

In view of the fact that Mr. GLASSER is in South American and unavailable for interview, the case is considered closed.

- C L O S E D -

- CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS -

T-1

A highly confidential source of the Washington Field Office, from whom the indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action were obtained.

T-2

W. Norman Thompson
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary,
United States Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

T-3

William L. Ullman
Employee of the United States Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

T-4

Mrs. Linda M. Shanahan
Employee of the United States Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

T-5

Frank A. Southard, Jr.
Employee of the United States Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

T-6

Professor W. W. Leigh
University of Akron, Akron, Ohio
Office of Price Administration
Washington, D. C.

T-7

Files of the Metropolitan Police Department
Washington, D. C.

- CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (Cont'd) -

T-8 and T-9

Mr. and Mrs. Robert I. Weigel
337 Willard Avenue
Friendship Heights, Maryland

T-10

L. B. Cook
5600 Saratoga
Friendship Heights, Maryland

T-11

K. B. Dahlerup
349 Willard Avenue
Friendship Heights, Maryland

T-12

Mrs. E. C. R. Lasher
333 Willard Avenue
Friendship Heights, Maryland

T-13 and T-14

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Jacobsen
30 Lone Oak Drive
Bethesda, Maryland

T-15

C. O. Hardy
Brookings Institution
722 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

T-16

Mildred Northrop
Professor of Economics
Bryn Mawr College
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania

- CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (Cont'd) -

T-17

Confidential Informant N of the Chicago Office
Chicago, Illinois

T-21

Lieutenant N. E. ~~X~~Hewitt
Navy Intelligence
2280 Board of Trade Building
Chicago, Illinois

T-22

Arthur ~~X~~Carstens
Wage and Hour Division
Works Progress Administration
Chicago, Illinois

T-23

I. J. ~~X~~Erhlich
127 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **Washington, D. C.**

FILE NO. **100-4007**

REPORT MADE AT Cleveland, Ohio	DATE WHEN MADE 1-13-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11-4-41	REPORT MADE BY J. M. MATTER
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research Treasury Department			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HAROLD GLASSER reported by Informant No. 1 to have opposed compulsory military training and to have been involved in arguments at the University of Akron. Informant No. 1 reported to be in Washington for a period November 4 to November 11, 1941.

*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1-22-82 BY SP4 JRM/ld*

- RUC -

Details: **CF429**

This report is predicated upon information contained in a teletype received from the Washington Field Division on October 29, 1941 to the effect that **HAROLD GLASSER**, a former instructor in economics at the University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, had been reported by Informant No. 1 to have opposed compulsory military training and to have been involved in arguments with military personnel at the University of Akron. Informant No. 1 was stated to have been in Akron, Ohio.

AT AKRON, OHIO

DEAN GARDNER reported that Informant No. 1 was in Washington, D. C., for the period of November 4 to November 11, 1941.

The Washington Field Division was

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THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO DIRECTOR, FBI
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RE: [Illegible]

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RE: [Illegible]

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

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JAN 23

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100-4007

advised of this fact on November 4, 1941.

This case is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

100-4007

INFORMANTS

Informant No. 1 - Professor W. W. LEIGH, Akron University, reported to have been in Washington at his business address at the Office of Price Administration or at his residence address, 5522 Wisconsin Avenue, Northwest.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **Washington, D. C.**

FILE NO. **100-1007**

REPORT MADE AT Cleveland, Ohio	DATE WHEN MADE 1-13-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11-4-41	REPORT MADE BY J. H. [REDACTED]
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TITLE HAROLD GLASSER Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research Treasury Department	CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - RACIAL ACT
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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HAROLD GLASSER reported by Informant No. 1 to have opposed compulsory military training and to have been involved in arguments at the University of Akron. Informant No. 1 reported to be in Washington for a period November 4 to November 11, 1941.

- RUC -

Details:

This report is predicated upon information contained in a teletype received from the Washington Field Division on October 29, 1941 to the effect that **HAROLD GLASSER**, a former instructor in economics at the University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, had been reported by Informant No. 1 to have opposed compulsory military training and to have been involved in arguments with military personnel at the University of Akron. Informant No. 1 was stated to have been in Akron, Ohio.

AT AKRON, OHIO

DEAN GARDNER reported that Informant No. 1 was in Washington, D. C. for the period of November 4 to November 11, 1941.

The Washington Field Division was

1-22-42
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Kisseloff-78394

January 26, 1942

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~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Treasury
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Information was received from a highly confidential source to the effect that the name of Harold Glasser, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department, appeared on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. It was further reported by Congressman Martin Dies that Harold Glasser, 339 Willard Avenue, Friendship Heights, Maryland, was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

Inasmuch as this Bureau is authorized under the Congressional directive set forth in Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress to investigate Government Employees who are alleged to be members of subversive organizations or who advocate the overthrow of the United States Government, an investigation was conducted concerning Harold Glasser.

For your information there is attached hereto a copy of the closing report of Special Agent M. C. Clements dated December 3, 1941 at Washington, D. C., concerning Harold Glasser. As Mr. Glasser is presently out of the United States on an assignment, no interview was had with him regarding the allegations set forth in the investigative report.

In view of the Congressional directive as set forth in the above-mentioned Public Law and as this Bureau must make a report to Congress, I shall appreciate your official statement as to whether any action will be taken in this matter, either by way of exoneration, dismissal or any other administrative action.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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

9 FEB 7 1942

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

DECLASSIFIED ON 9-30-99
BY SPICKER

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO. 101-196

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 12-3-41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10-29-41 & 11-28-41	REPORT MADE BY H. C. CLEMENTS
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HAROLD GLASSER is employed as Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, U. S. Treasury Department, at \$6500 per annum. He is presently detailed to the government of Ecuador at Quito, Ecuador, as advisor on monetary matters. The Dies Committee lists GLASSER as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. Investigation reflects the names of Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER appear in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action furnished to this office by an informant. Fellow employees and former neighbors in Washington, D. C. term GLASSER as a liberal, but know of no political interests or affiliations. An informant at the University of Akron, Akron, Ohio states GLASSER exhibited no un-American tendencies, but incurred enmity of military instructors due to his opposition to compulsory military training. An informant in Chicago lists GLASSER as being suspected of being a Communist organizer in that city. GLASSER was arrested and subsequently dismissed in Chicago in 1926 on charges of gaming and practicing law without a license. Fellow employees in Chicago and Minneapolis, as well as associates in Chicago universities, know of no un-American tendencies.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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REFERENCE: Letter from the Washington Field Division to the Bureau, dated August 23, 1941.

DETAILS: At Washington, D. C.

I. PERSONAL HISTORY

A. HAROLD GLASSER was born November 14, 1905, Chicago, Illinois. He is an American citizen and maintains his legal residence at Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was graduated with a Ph. B. Degree from the University of Chicago in 1926, and also attended that University from 1926 to 1928, and from 1930 to 1931. Previous to entering the Government Service, Mr. GLASSER was an instructor in accounting at the University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, from 1928 to 1929. In the years 1931 and 1932, he was employed by the Brookings Institution, 722 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. In 1932, he was employed by the Labor Bureau of the Middlewest, Chicago, Illinois. From 1933 to 1935, Mr. GLASSER was an instructor at Peoples Junior College, Chicago, Illinois. He is married to FAYE GLASSER. His last address was 339 Willard Avenue, Friendship Heights, Maryland.

B. HAROLD GLASSER first entered the service of the United States Government as a statistician in the Works Progress Administration in Chicago, Illinois, August 15, 1935. From May 1, 1936 to November 21, 1936, he was Director, Tabulation Pool, Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, at Minneapolis, Minnesota. On November 23, 1936, Mr. GLASSER was appointed to the Division of Research and Statistics, United States Treasury Department as Economic Analyst at \$3800 per annum. Effective May 23, 1937, he was promoted to the position of Senior Economic Analyst at \$4600 per annum. On June 1, 1938, Mr. GLASSER was promoted to Principal Economic Analyst, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department at \$5600 per annum. He was made Assistant Director of the Division, November 16, 1938 at \$5600 per annum. He was made Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, at \$6500 per annum on August 1, 1939, which position he now holds. This position is supervisory in nature.

There is no indication from interview with fellow employees that Mr. GLASSER has attempted to convert others to subversive doctrines. On July 29, 1940, Mr. GLASSER was detailed to the Government of Ecuador as an expert in financial, economic, fiscal and monetary matters under a joint agreement by the Treasury and State Departments. This detail has been extended to January 29, 1942. Mr. GLASSER'S present address is in care of the United States Legation, Quito, Ecuador.

II. Basis for Investigation

In a list furnished to this office by the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, of which the Honorable MARTIN DIES of Texas is Chairman, the name of HAROLD GLASSER, 339 Willard Avenue, Friendship Heights, Maryland, is indicated as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

III. Results of Investigation

A source of information herein designated as T-1 disclosed that the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action include the following:

"Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER
339 Willard Avenue
Friendship Heights, Maryland
W1-6977

The Book Shop."

The source of information herein designated as T-2, who is an employee of the Treasury Department, stated that no information has reached him which would indicate HAROLD GLASSER is affiliated with any political organizations in Washington, D. C. The informant stated that he considers Mr. GLASSER "one of Mr. HENRY MORGENTHAU'S most trusted assistants."

The source of information herein designated as T-3, who is an employee of the Treasury Department, stated that he has been in a position to observe Mr. GLASSER and to converse with him on occasion. He could not recall Mr. GLASSER'S having ever mentioned any interest in political activities. He stated that he has never had any reason to doubt Mr. GLASSER'S complete loyalty and that he is satisfied with the democratic processes of government.

The source of information herein designated as T-4, who is an employee of the Treasury Department, stated that she has never heard anything to indicate that Mr. GLASSER has affiliated with the Washington Committee for Democratic Action or any other organizations. She stated that she does not believe Mr. GLASSER received mail at the office while he was in Washington, D. C. It was the informant's opinion that Mr. GLASSER is thoroughly patriotic.

A source of information herein designated as T-5, an employee of the Treasury Department, could not recall having heard Mr. GLASSER ever mention any interest in political matters. He stated that he did not know Mr. GLASSER'S attitude toward the present international

situation, but recalled that in the summer of 1938, Mr. GLASSER criticized England for not taking a firm stand against Germany. He stated that GLASSER expressed disgust at the Munich Pact and was opposed to the German occupation of Czechoslovakia.

In the examination of the personnel file of Mr. GLASSER at the Treasury Department, it was noted that the Secret Service had initiated an investigation concerning Mr. GLASSER. The file reflected that Professor W. W. LEIGH, a professor at the University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, had stated that he was responsible for the hiring of Mr. GLASSER at the University of Akron, to fill out the remaining portion of a year. Professor LEIGH was reported to have stated that there was no evidence of un-American tendencies on the part of Mr. GLASSER while there. He stated that Mr. GLASSER incurred the animosity of military instructors at the University because he opposed compulsory military training.

A source of information herein designated as T-6 stated that he was familiar with the circumstances surrounding GLASSER'S position at the University of Akron. He stated that GLASSER was the intellectual type and did not fit in at the university. He advised that there was no indication of Communistic tendencies on the part of Mr. GLASSER. He recalled that Mr. GLASSER opposed military training and for that reason was subject to much criticism from military authorities. The informant could not recall whether Mr. GLASSER was opposed to all military training or merely to compulsory training.

A source of information herein designated as T-7 stated that the files of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., reflect no information indicating Communistic activities of HAROLD GLASSER in this city.

Confidential sources of information herein designated as T-8 and T-9 stated they recall Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER as having been neighbors on Willard Avenue, Friendship Heights, Maryland. Informants stated that they were never intimate with Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER, but that from observation, they judged them to be carrying on normal activities at their home. Informant stated they had never heard any derogatory statements concerning the GLASSER'S.

The source of information herein designated as T-10 stated that Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER were neighbors of his for a time. During this period, informant stated that he did not observe anything concerning the GLASSER'S which would indicate un-American activities.

The informant was not familiar with what the interests of Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER were, but expressed a belief that the majority of their friends were fellow employees of Mr. GLASSER. He stated that informants T-13 and T-14, mentioned subsequently herein, were known to be close associates.

Informants T-11 and T-12, neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER, stated that they had observed nothing unusual in the activities of Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER, but that they were by no means intimate with them and knew nothing of their activities.

Informant T-13 stated that she became acquainted with Mrs. GLASSER when Mrs. GLASSER solicited her to become a member of the League of Women Shoppers in which Mrs. GLASSER was active. She stated that subsequently informant and her husband became close friends and associates of Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER. This informant stated that she could not recall having heard the GLASSER'S mention membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and to the best of her knowledge, attended no meetings of that organization.

Informant T-14, the husband of T-13, stated that he was a frequent associate of Mr. GLASSER during his residence in Washington and considered that he could be termed a "New Deal Economist." Informant stated he could not recall GLASSER'S having mentioned membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action or any particular interest in political activities. Concerning informant T-14, information furnished this office by informant T-1 disclosed that T-14 has been active in the affairs of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, having served in official capacities on several occasions.

Informant T-15, who was associated with Mr. GLASSER in the Brookings Institution, could give no information concerning GLASSER which is pertinent to this investigation.

A source of information herein designated as T-16, a former employee of the Treasury Department, advised that T-16 knew little of Mr. GLASSER'S private life. T-16 rarely had any dealings with Mr. GLASSER and his office, but would judge "that he is not the type of man to belong to subversive groups."

The following persons were interviewed for information concerning the activities of Mr. GLASSER while an employee of the Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture:

Mr. HAROLD LANGLAND
3717 Minnehaha Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Mr. WILLIAM WEINFELD
Bureau of Home Economics
State Resources Commission
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Mrs. CORA S. FRIEDLEY
5039 Fremont Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota

H. A. SWANSON
Employee of Minnesota State Payroll Unit
Works Progress Administration
St. Paul, Minnesota

GEORGE LANGMACK
1885 University Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota

J. L. PATTERSON
Care of Foley Bros. Construction Co.
New Brighton, Minnesota

These persons stated that they were acquainted with Mr. GLASSER while he was an employee of the Bureau of Home Economics, but that inasmuch as he was in Minneapolis a short time only, they did not become intimately acquainted with him. These persons stated they had no reason to believe Mr. GLASSER had Communistic tendencies or affiliations during the time he was in Minneapolis.

Dr. L. SEAMAN, Peoples Junior College, 3500 Douglas Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, advised that GLASSER was employed as Dean of that school at one time. He stated that GLASSER did not exhibit indications of any subversive tendencies and that if a complaint had been received to the contrary, Mr. GLASSER would have been immediately dismissed.

Mr. PAUL DOUGLAS, Professor, University of Chicago, advised he had known GLASSER quite well and had engaged him to do some statistical work while in the university. He stated GLASSER was a student in some of his classes at the university and that he had never observed any subversive tendencies on GLASSER'S part. He stated that GLASSER "is a Liberal, along with 28,000,000 loyal Americans."

The files of the Works Progress Administration, Chicago, Illinois, reflect that HAROLD GLASSER was employed as a Statistician in the Administrative Division from August 16, 1935, to April 16, 1936. Mr. HAROLD SUDARMAN, Works Progress Administration, Chicago, Illinois, stated he knew GLASSER quite well and considered him to be a brilliant and loyal American, absolutely free from any subversive sympathy.

A source of information herein designated T-22, advised he attended the University of Chicago with Mr. GLASSER and knew him later when he was employed by the Works Progress Administration. He stated he knew nothing of a derogatory nature concerning GLASSER and had never had occasion to believe him possessed of subversive sympathies of any sort. He stated that the Peoples Junior College, of which GLASSER was Dean for a time, was an institution organized and supported by Jewish organizations in the Chicago area. He stated he had never heard any indications that the college was "Leftish or Communist", although he stated some Communists attended school there. He stated that despite the fact that some of the students were known Communists, the faculty had always appeared to be free of subversive tendencies.

A confidential source of information herein designated as T-17 furnished information to the Chicago Office of this Bureau to the effect that HAROLD GLASSER, 7249 Constance Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was "a suspected organizer in the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance, 82 W. Washington, Chicago, Illinois.

It was learned from Mr. O. D. ZIMRING, 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, who was the employer of GLASSER at the Labor Bureau of the Midwest, that GLASSER resided at 7249 Constance Avenue during the term of his employment. This employment of HAROLD GLASSER was confirmed from the records of the Works Progress Administration, which indicate GLASSER was employed by that organization from 1932 to 1933. Mr. ZIMRING stated an opinion that GLASSER was free from any subversive sympathies.

An examination of the records of the Bursar's Office, University of Chicago, reflect five letters in reference to outstanding student loans made to HAROLD GLASSER, in which he his address as 7249 Constance, Chicago, Illinois. Another letter with reference to these loans was received under date of November 8, 1940, from Quito, Ecuador, signed by Mrs. FAYE GLASSER.

It was learned from GLATT and PRICE, Realtors, Chicago, Illinois, that a lease on the property at 7249 Constance Avenue, for the period from October 1, 1933 to September 30, 1934, was signed by HAROLD and FAYE GLASSER.

Mr. HARRY A. SCHAUTEZEL, Assistant to the Special Agent in Charge, United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois, stated that an investigation conducted by a member of his department had failed to reveal any Communist activities on the part of GLASSER in Chicago. He stated he had not been able to locate any of GLASSER'S relatives. He advised that he had learned that GLASSER did not file an income tax return in the Chicago area during his residence there, although his income was sufficient at the time to require same. He stated that his investigator had learned that HAROLD GLASSER was "mixed up" with some swindle and that prosecutive action had been taken by the Illinois State Attorney's Office.

Mr. GEORGE RUMATZ, Bureau of Criminal Information and Statistics, Chicago, Illinois, stated that the records in his office indicate that H. S. GLASSER of 4628 Central Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was arrested on June 26, 1926, on a charge of practicing law without a license. He was discharged on June 28, 1926 on this arrest. At the time of the arrest, he listed his occupation as a "collector."

S. DANIEL LEVERETTE, Deputy Clerk, Municipal Court, Chicago, Illinois, advised that the records of his office indicate that H. S. GLASSER, 4628 Central Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was arrested June 26, 1926 on a charge of gaming and was found not guilty on June 28, 1926.

An examination of the records of the University of Chicago reflect that HAROLD GLASSER, while a student there, listed his address as 4628 N. Central Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Investigation by the Chicago Office in the vicinity of 4628 N. Central Avenue, failed to disclose any information concerning GLASSER, inasmuch as he was unknown to the persons interviewed.

Mr. L. M. ACKLEY, McCormick Estates, 30 North LaSalle Streets, advised that the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance was a sub-tenant in rooms 522 and 814 at 82 West Washington Street for an unknown period. He stated that the tenants listed for those rooms was the accounting firm of Ehrlich and Silver, and that the above association was a sub-tenant of that firm.

A source of information herein designated as T-23 was interviewed and stated that he had never heard of the above-mentioned association but believed it must have been listed on the bulletin board at 82 West Washington Street at the request of a sub-tenant of his by the name of BORIS COPSTEIN. He stated that COPSTEIN was an accountant and had a small practice. T-23 was unaware of any other activities on the part of COPSTEIN.

A confidential source of information herein designated as T-21, advised that his files contained no information concerning the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance. He stated that as he recalled, the organization was a legitimate enterprise affiliated in some way with the Russel Sage Foundation, and that it was later taken over by the Communists and made a front organization for them.

In view of the fact that Mr. GLASSER is in South America and unavailable for interview, the case is considered closed.

- C L O S E D -

- CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS -

T-1

A highly confidential source of the Washington Field Office, from whom the indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action were obtained.

T-2

W. Norman Thompson
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary,
United States Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

T-3

William L. Ullman
Employee of the United States Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

T-4

Mrs. Linda M. Shanshan
Employee of the United States Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

T-5

Frank A. Southard, Jr.
Employee of the United States Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

T-6

Professor T. W. Leigh
University of Akron, Akron, Ohio
Office of Price Administration
Washington, D. C.

T-7

Files of the Metropolitan Police Department
Washington, D. C.

- CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (Cont'd) -

T-8 and T-9

Mr. and Mrs. Robert I. Weigel
337 Willard Avenue
Friendship Heights, Maryland

T-10

L. B. Cook
5600 Saratoga
Friendship Heights, Maryland

T-11

K. B. Dahlerup
349 Willard Avenue
Friendship Heights, Maryland

T-12

Mrs. E. C. R. Lasher
333 Willard Avenue
Friendship Heights, Maryland

T-13 and T-14

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Jacobsen
30 Lone Oak Drive
Bethesda, Maryland

T-15

C. O. Hardy
Brookings Institution
722 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

T-16

Mildred Northrop
Professor of Economics
Bryn Mawr College
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania

- CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS (Cont'd) -

T-17

Confidential Informant N of the Chicago Office
Chicago, Illinois

T-21

Lieutenant H. E. Hewitt
Navy Intelligence
2280 Board of Trade Building
Chicago, Illinois

T-22

Arthur Carstone
Wage and Hour Division
Works Progress Administration
Chicago, Illinois

T-23

I. J. Erlich
127 North Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



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

June 4, 1942

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Holloman _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Beahn _____
- Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. Tamm

RE: HAROLD GLASSER
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR,
DIVISION OF MONETARY RESEARCH,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT

For your information, on June 3, 1942, Mr. L. G. Matelis, a Special Agent of the Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Bureau, was referred to me for interview from Mr. Ladd's Office.

Mr. Matelis advised that he was particularly interested in this case as the Internal Revenue Bureau was working on a possible Income Tax violation on the part of Mr. Glasser. As you know, the investigation of the captioned case under Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress is now complete, copies of the reports having been made available to the Treasury Department. That Agency advised, in a letter dated February 19, 1942, that no administrative action was being contemplated.

Mr. Matelis was interested only in developing background information on Mr. Glasser, such as past employment, addresses, etc. Following a review of the Bureau file, I verbally related to him all such information as noted.

In completing instant case, Mr. Glasser was not afforded a personal interview as he was at that time detailed to the Government of Ecuador. From information supplied by Mr. Matelis, it appears that Mr. Glasser has returned to the United States and is now stationed in Washington, D. C.

Respectfully,

Galen N. Willis
Galen N. Willis

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/29/79 BY SPICK/gac

COPY IN FILE

Glasser, while in Ecuador, applied for passport but state Dept. files do not reflect that he has returned to U.S. Pertinent info in file furnished to state b/g/c u s c

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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101-3599-12

March 2, 1942

Special Agent in Charge
Washington, D. C.

RE: HAROLD GLASSER
Assistant Director, Division of Monetary
Research, Treasury Department
INTERNAL SECURITY, HATCH ACT

Dear Sir:

For your information and the completion of your files this is to advise that the above-mentioned government agency has advised the Bureau, after a review of the report submitted by your office, that no administrative action is being taken against the subject of this investigation.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 MAILED PM
 MAR 2 1942
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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 DATE 9/30/89 BY SPICKOFF

9 MAR 5 1942

Spickoff

CLARE BOOTHE LUCE
4TH DISTRICT CONNECTICUT

COMMITTEE
MILITARY AFFAIRS

SECRETARY:
ALBERT F. MORANO

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

June 5, 1945

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Would it be possible for you to give me any information as to the connection had with subversive organizations by Harold Glasser, an employee of the Treasury Department, now on duty with the American Delegation to the United Nations Reparations Commission meeting in Moscow.

I should greatly appreciate any information you may be able to give me, as I desire it for official use.

Sincerely,

Clare Boothe Luce
CLARE BOOTHE LUCE

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

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The Attorney General

June 9, 1945

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

REC'D DEB
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EX-8
100/01-3599-15

By letter of June 5, 1945, Congresswoman Clara Booth Luce requested that information be furnished to her for official use concerning Harold Glasser, employee of the Treasury Department who is now on duty with the American Delegation to the United Nations Reparations Commission meeting in Moscow, Russia. A letter has been directed to Congresswoman Clara Booth Luce advising her that this request has been submitted for your consideration.

You will recall that this Bureau conducted a Hatch Act investigation of Mr. Harold Glasser and copies of reports reflecting the results of this investigation have been transmitted to the Division of Records. I am enclosing herewith for your information a memorandum comprising a summary of the information contained in our files pertaining to this individual.

Enclosure

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/30/99 BY SPICK/goo

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

SENT FROM D. O.
 TIME 11:40 AM
 DATE 6-13-45
 BY [Signature]

50 JUN 23 1945

[Large handwritten signatures and initials]

June 9, 1945

HAROLD GLASSER

Harold Glasser - Summary

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Harold Glasser was born November 24, 1905, at Chicago, Illinois. His legal residence has been reported to be Minneapolis, Minnesota; however, the Congressional Directory for February, 1945, reflects a Washington, D. C., address of 5410 Cathedral Avenue. He is married to Faye Glasser concerning whom we have little available information. He was graduated with a degree of Ph.B. from the University of Chicago in 1926 and also attended that university from 1926 to 1928 and from 1930 to 1931. Prior to entering Government service, he was an accounting instructor at the University of Akron, Akron, Ohio, from 1928 to 1929. In the years 1931 and 1932 he was employed by the Brookings Institute, Washington, D. C. Subsequent to this he was employed in 1932 by the Labor Bureau of the Middle West, Chicago, Illinois. From 1933 to 1935 Mr. Glasser was an instructor at People's Junior College, Chicago, Illinois.

Harold Glasser first entered the service of the United States Government as a statistician in the Work Projects Administration in Chicago, Illinois, on August 15, 1935. From May 1, 1936, to November 21 of the same year, he was Director of the Tabulation Pool, Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, at Minneapolis, Minnesota. On November 23, 1936, he was appointed to the Division of Research and Statistics, United States Treasury Department, as Economic Analyst at a salary of \$3,800 per annum. Effective May 23, 1937, he was promoted to the position of Senior Economic Analyst at \$4,600 per annum. On June 1, 1938, Mr. Glasser was appointed Principal Economic Analyst, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department, at \$5,600 per annum. He was made Assistant Director of the Division of Monetary Research at \$6,500 per annum on August 1, 1939, and as of information received in February, 1945, he was still in this position.

On July 29, 1940, Mr. Glasser was detailed to the Government of Ecuador as an expert in financial, economic, fiscal and monetary matters under a joint agreement by the Treasury and State Departments. He is now said to be serving as a monetary expert for the Treasury Department on the Reparations Commission in Moscow.

WASHINGTON COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

It was alleged in 1941 that the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action included the names of Harold Glasser and his wife. Subsequent information has failed to indicate, however, that either Mr. or Mrs. Glasser were members of or associated with this organization.

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/99 BY SPICIK/900

*cc - cig
5/19/47*

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*INDEXED
105-101-3599-15*

for

The Washington Committee for Democratic Action, now out of existence, was said to be a Communist front group, an affiliate of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. (100-4590-9; 100-3599)

ALLEGED COMMUNIST AFFILIATION

Information has been received to the effect that Harold Glasser of 7249 Constance Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was a suspected Communist organizer in the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance located at 82 West Washington, Chicago, Illinois. Harold Glasser, subject of instant memorandum, is known to have resided at 7249 Constance Avenue during the period of his employment with the Labor Bureau of the Middle West. However, the allegation that he was a Communist organizer in this group has not been substantiated by subsequent information.

Little is known concerning the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance. One source has advised that it was originally affiliated in some way with the Russel Sage Foundation but was later taken over by the Communists and made a front organization of that group.

REPORTED ARRESTS

A representative of a governmental agency reported that Harold Glasser had been "mixed up" with some swindle in the Chicago area and that prosecutive action had been taken against him by the Illinois State Attorney's Office. One H. S. Glasser of 4628 Central Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was arrested June 26, 1926, on a charge of gaming and was found not guilty on June 28, 1926. An arrest is also reported for this individual on June 26, 1926, on a charge of practicing law without a license. He was discharged June 28, 1926, on this arrest. It is noted that Harold Glasser, while a student at the University of Chicago, listed his address as 4628 North Central Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

OPPOSITION TO MILITARY TRAINING

It is said that during the period in which Harold Glasser was employed by the University of Akron he incurred the animosity of military instructors at this university because he was opposed to military training. It has not been ascertained as to what the basis of Glasser's opposition was. However, associates of his at the university had no information reflecting any subversive tendencies on his part.

101-3599

h



RECORDED
INDEXED
101-3599-14

June 9, 1945

EX - 72

Honorable Clare Boothe Luce
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Luce:

I have received your letter of June 5, 1945, wherein you request information concerning Mr. Harold Glasser.

I want you to know that I have referred your request by letter of this date to the Attorney General for his consideration. As you can readily understand, by Departmental ruling information from our files can only be released under authorization of the Attorney General.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECEIVED READING ROOM
F. B. I.
JUN 11 7 21 PM '45

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/30/99 BY SP1219/99

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 18 1945
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[Handwritten signatures and initials]
Kisseloff-78420

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29 JUN 1945

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JUN 13 11 37 AM '45

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F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

JUN 14 11 11 AM '45

RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE:

1:40 p.m., 6-5-45

FROM : J. K. MUMFORD

JKM:lem

SUBJECT:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/30/99 BY SP1C/K/gjs

Strickland

Mr. Blair Taylor, in the office of Representative Clare Boothe Luce, called and stated they would like to get some information on a Mr. Harold Glasser, a monetary expert for the Treasury Department on the Reparations Commission in Moscow. Mr. Taylor wondered if it would be necessary to request this information by letter.

Mr. Taylor was advised it would be necessary for them to forward a letter to the Bureau in this regard, inasmuch as the matter would have to be referred to the Attorney General for approval before we could furnish any information to them.

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

50 JUN 27 1945 156

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IF IB II Five.
EX-24 36 JUN 19 1945

Letter Ackn.
6-9-45
Kisseloff 78422

November 17, 1945

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

gc

In connection with this Bureau's investigation of Soviet espionage activities, it has been reported that Harold Glasser, 5410 Cathedral Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., phone Emerson 9283, is a member of an espionage ring working with the Soviet Secret Intelligence (NKVD).

I recommend authorization of a technical surveillance on Glasser for the purpose of determining the extent of his activities on behalf of the Soviets and for the additional purpose of identifying espionage agents.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF declassification
DATE 9-21-77

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

DECLASSIFIED BY 4842
ON 9-1-77 djk/es

LW:hh

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 2:45 PM
DATE 11-19-45
BY Jmh

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FBI

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

Approved by
[Signature]
22/3

[Signature]

[Signature]

NOV 27 1945

Kisseloff-78423

58201-20795-59

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. J. C. Strickland
FROM : J. D. Donohue
SUBJECT: TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCES,
WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

DATE: Feb. 25, 1946

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Mr. Beaman
- Miss Gandy

Special Agent C. D. Mobley of the Washington Division telephonically advised that the technical surveillances on Harold Glasser and Alice Branca were discontinued at 8:30 P.M. on February 21, 1946.

Special Agent Mobley also advised that the technical surveillance on Edward Fitzgerald was installed at 8:30 P.M. on February 21, 1946. [redacted] and it is being monitored from the [redacted]

JDD:ka

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EX-101
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DATE 6/1/99 BY SP1C/K/100e

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FBI
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Kisseloff-78426

June 7, 1946

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED 101-3599 - 19
Special Agent in Charge

EX-26
Washington, D. C.

RE: SECURITY MATTER

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that a security index card has been prepared at the Bureau, captioned as follows:

GLASSER, HAROLD

NATIVE BORN

COMMUNIST

5410 Cathedral Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (Res.)

Treasury Department
15th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (Bus.)

DECLASSIFIED ON 9-30-99
BY SPICKY/gae

The above caption should be checked immediately for accuracy against the information contained in your files, and the Bureau should be informed of any discrepancies. You will prepare without delay a 5" x 8" white card captioned as above and reflecting your investigative case file number for filing in your Confidential Security Index Card File. In the event the above caption is not correct, the card you prepare should be correctly captioned, and the Bureau should be informed of the correct caption.

The caption of the card prepared and filed in your Office must be kept current at all times and the Bureau immediately advised of any changes made therein in that connection.

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
1946 P.M.
HR:jd

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

[Handwritten initials]

59 JUN 18 1946

Kisseloff-78427



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 100-17493

March 15, 1946

Director, FBI

^D
HAROLD GLASSER

RE: SECURITY MATTER

Dear Sir:

It is recommended that a Security Index card be prepared relative to the individual named below:

Name: HAROLD GLASSER

Aliases:

Residence Address: 5410 Cathedral Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Business Address: Treasury Department
15th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Native Born Alien Naturalized

Communist German Miscellaneous

Fascist (Italian) Japanese

Date of Birth November 14, 1904

Place of Birth Chicago, Illinois

Entered U. S. _____ at _____

Naturalized (date) _____

Naturalized (place and Court) _____

RECORDED

SE 39

101-3599-19

MAR 27 1946

Very truly yours,

Guy Hottel
GUY HOTTEL
SAC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/99 BY SPICK/92

760 91 AS 6-7-46

101-3599

SAC, Washington Field

November 21, 1946

Director, FBI

HAROLD GLASSER
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Washington Field File No. 101-496)

A review of this file has been made at the Bureau and it fails to disclose any recent activity on the part of the subject.

You are hereby instructed to review your files to determine if the subject is presently a member of the Communist Party or affiliated therewith and active in its affairs. If you determine that the subject is active, you should reopen this case and endeavor to secure legally admissible evidence which would prove the subject to be a member of the Communist Party and to have knowledge of the aims and purposes thereof. If you find the subject is no longer active, you should give consideration to the cancellation of the Security Index card.

You should advise the Bureau of the action taken by your Office.

RECORDED

101-3599-20

EX - 22 53

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NOV 26 1946

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/3/99 BY SPICKER

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

NOV 21 1946

19 367

WFB

D. J. [Signature]

Kisseloff-78429

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

SAS:HS
101-496

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: February 28, 1947

W
FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

f
SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER
SECURITY MATTER - C
Bureau file 101-3599

Reference is made to your letter of November 21, 1946 stating that a review of the instant file at the Bureau failed to disclose any recent activity on the part of the subject.

The activities of this man have been reported in the Gregory Case since the latter part of October, 1945. For this reason no reports have been submitted on this man as an individual.

In view of his activities in connection with the Gregory Case it is not felt that his Security Index Card should be cancelled at this time.

The individual file on this man in the Washington Field Division will be placed in a closed status. *Jo*

RECORDED

101-3599-21

RECORDED **F B I**
34 MAR 1 1947

EX-6

[Handwritten signature]

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DATE 9/30/99 BY SP1C/KJ/gao

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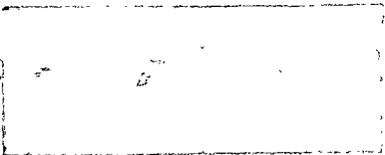
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INTERNAL SECURITY

F. B. I.

DEPT. OF JUSTICE



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : *WJH* GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Bufile 101-3599)

DATE: March 29, 1949

Rebulet to Washington Field, 2/4/49 in instant matter requesting a report in summary form of the information contained in the files of the Washington Field Office not previously reported relative to the extent of GLASSER's activities in connection with the Communist Party and related groups.

Reference is made to New York letter to Washington Field, September 27, 1948, in the matter entitled "GREGORY, Espionage - R (Harold Glasser)" which verified the employment of HAROLD GLASSER in New York City as described in the Washington Field letter to Director, dated April 6, 1948, at the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc., 165 West 46th Street, as acting director of the "Institute on Overseas Studies". No information was developed as to GLASSER's residence in New York City.

Reference is also made to Washington Field letter dated November 19, 1948 and entitled "GREGORY, Espionage - R (Harold Glasser)" to the director which letter set forth GLASSER's residence as 52 Colgate Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York. The New York office was requested to verify the above address and advise this office.

Inquiry made by this office under suitable pretext March 18, 1949, in the neighborhood of 5410 Cathedral Avenue, NW, last known address of HAROLD GLASSER in Washington, D.C. further substantiated information previously furnished New York concerning present employment and residence of GLASSER. New York is requested to expedite investigation suggested in Washington Field Office letter November 19, 1948, and advise WFO in order that appropriate attention may be given to the security index card of HAROLD GLASSER maintained by this office, and investigation requested in reference Bulet.

CNDet:ep
101-496

cc: New York

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EX-95

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INTERNAL SECURITY DIV
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U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

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FJG:CHF
NY 65-14920

*Report of
Joseph M. Kelly
3/30/49*

HAROLD GLASSER

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

HAROLD GLASSER, 52 Colgate Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York, was born on November 23, 1904, at Chicago, Illinois. He attended the University of Chicago and also Harvard University. He was married to FAYE COHEN on July 7, 1932.

GLASSER was first employed by the Government in the Department of Agriculture in Minneapolis, Minnesota. In 1936, GLASSER joined the United States Treasury Department. In 1940, he was Assistant Director of Monetary Research in the Treasury Department, and his superior, at that time, was HARRY DEXTER WHITE. It is to be noted that, during GLASSER'S Government service, he was loaned, in 1940, to advise the government of Ecuador on financial and economic matters. He has also served as a Treasury Department representative on the Civil Affairs Section of General EISENHOWER'S staff. In 1944, he attended conferences on Italian financial matters and has represented the United States Government at the Second Session of the Council of the UNRRA at Montreal, Canada. In 1945, he was a member of the American delegation to the United Nations Reparations Commission in Moscow.

GLASSER is, at present, employed as the Executive Director, Institute of Overseas Studies of the Council of Federated Jewish Welfare Funds at 212 West 50th Street, New York, New York.

It is to be recalled that ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY alleged that HAROLD GLASSER was a member of a Communist underground apparatus engaged in espionage in Washington, D. C., which was headed by VICTOR PERLO. GLASSER is alleged to have furnished information concerning Treasury Department activities and matters pertaining to loans by the United States to foreign countries.

It is also alleged by Miss BENTLEY that HAROLD GLASSER was taken out of this PERLO group, referred to above, by an individual named HISS in the United States Department of State, which individual is believed to be ALGER HISS. Miss BENTLEY has stated that HAROLD GLASSER was a known member of the Communist Party.

Information has been received that HAROLD GLASSER, when residing at 7249 Constance Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was listed as a member of the Communist Party. It is known that this address is a former residence of HAROLD and FAYE GLASSER, from October, 1933 to September, 1934.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/30/99 BY SP1C/K/900

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OCT 25 1949

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NY 65-14920

It is also indicated that HAROLD GLASSER and his wife have been members of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the Spanish Aid Committee, which are believed to be Communist front organizations.

KATHERINE WELLS, the divorced wife of VICTOR PERLO, advised in a letter addressed to the President of the United States, that HAROLD GLASSER was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. Mrs. PERLO identified herself as a former Communist Party member in Washington, D. C.

Investigation concerning the above individual has reflected that GLASSER is an associate of several individuals mentioned by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY as being members of a Communist underground espionage apparatus in Washington, D. C.

It will be noted that HAROLD GLASSER was interviewed on April 30, 1947, by Special Agents Jerome M. Garland and E. Hyatt Mossburg of the Washington Division. At that time, GLASSER made a statement which he later refused to sign. In this statement GLASSER advised that, in 1933 or 1934, he was definitely interested in the theories of the Communist Party and described himself as a definite leftist. He admitted that he was a friend of VICTOR PERLO in Washington, D. C., having met him around 1937 or 1938. He also stated that he was a very close friend of the now deceased HARRY DEXTER WHITE, who was formerly his immediate superior. He also stated that he first met ALGER HISS at an interdepartmental committee meeting on the Phillippine Islands Independence Act in 1938. He stated that he did not know ALGER HISS at all socially and had very little contact with him at any time. He did state, however, that he became well acquainted with DONALD HISS, brother of ALGER HISS, who was in the State Department and handled International Loans and Affairs. He stated that he officially contacted DONALD HISS rather often since he was handling the exact thing that GLASSER handled in the Treasury Department, and he freely exchanged Treasury Department information with him in his official capacity. He advised that actually DONALD HISS furnished him more information concerning the work he was engaged in, then GLASSER furnished him.

GLASSER also stated that he was acquainted with ALLAN ROSENBERG, JOHN ABT, NATHAN WITT, LEE PRESSMAN, CHARLES KRAMER, HARRY MAGDOFF, EDWARD FITZGERALD and WILLIAM TAYLOR, all of whom have been named as individuals engaged in Communist espionage in the Federal Government.

On January 28, 1949, HAROLD GLASSER was interviewed by Special Agents FRANCIS J. GALLANT and WILLIAM V. GRICKIS, at 212 West 50th Street, New York, New York. GLASSER refused to answer any questions concerning his alleged Communist underground activity on the ground of self-incrimination under the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution.

FJG:CHF
NY 65-14920

✓ GLASSER was reinterviewed on February 2, and 3, 1949, and declined to answer any questions, whereupon he was served with a subpoena for his appearance before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York, on February 3, 1949. On that date, GLASSER was not called to testify and was requested to return on Tuesday, February 8, 1949.

It is to be noted that GLASSER is now represented by counsel JOSIAH DU BOIS of Camden, New Jersey, who is a former Assistant General Counsel in the Treasury Department.

GLASSER testified before the Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York in October of 1947.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

HAROLD GLASSER did not testify before the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities, which conducted hearings concerning Communist espionage in the Federal Government. However, GLASSER'S name was mentioned by both ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as being engaged in Communist underground activity in the Federal Government.

February 4, 1949

101-3599

SAC, Washington

RE: HAROLD GLASSER
SECURITY MATTER - C
Washington File 101-496

Dear Sir:

A review of the files at the Bureau in connection with this subject has revealed that a report has not been received from your office concerning the subject since the report of Special Agent J. M. Matter dated 1-13-42 at Cleveland, Ohio.

While it is realized that existing instructions do not require that a report be submitted periodically on Security Index card subjects unless the subject is also a top functionary, it is felt that in view of the tense international situation at the present time, a new report should be submitted setting forth the extent of the subject's present activities in connection with the Communist Party and related groups in order that the Bureau will be in possession of current information concerning each one of those subjects who are considered a threat to the internal security.

In submitting the report, the Bureau desires that you incorporate in summary form the information contained in your files not previously reported. Information of substantive nature only should be set forth and repetitious material should be avoided. Where a description of the subject has not been reported, that, too, should be included in the report and also placed on the reverse side of the Security Index card in accordance with the instructions outlined in SAC Letter No. 57, Series 1948, dated April 10, 1948.

In the event the subject's current address is not the same as that which appears on the Security Index card, you should correct the Security Index card and forward Form FD-119 to the Bureau in order that the Security Index card at the Bureau can be corrected.

In order that the Security Index will contain only the names of those individuals who can be considered to be a threat to the internal security of this country, the Bureau desires that you carefully appraise this case and if it appears that the subject, based on his present position and activities or past position and activities, cannot be considered such as threat, then in addition to submitting the report, you should recommend that the Security Index card be canceled.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
This matter should receive your immediate attention.
MAILED 15
★ FEB 4 1949 P.M.
FEB 10 1949
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
HHL:jmf

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

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

Kisseloff-78437

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/20/89 BY SP-CLK/gao

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
* FEB 7 1952 P.M.
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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F. B. I.
FEB 7 1952

[The body of the document contains several paragraphs of text that are extremely faint and difficult to read. The text appears to be a memorandum or report, possibly related to the FBI's operations at the time. Some legible fragments include words like "subject", "information", and "investigation".]

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RECEIVED
FEB 12 1952
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

100-314
[Additional faint text and markings at the bottom of the page, including what appears to be a file number and some illegible notes.]

10000

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON

WFO FILE NO. 101-496

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE <i>5/18/49</i>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <i>2/15, 21; 3/18, 28; 4/5, 8, 11, 13, 15, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28/49</i>	REPORT MADE BY CARL N. DeTEMPLE JIF
TITLE CHANGED		CHARACTER OF CASE CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY MATTER - C	
HAROLD GLASSER, wa Harold S. Glasser, Harold G. Glasser			

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: GLASSER born Chicago, Illinois. Sources report variance in birth data. Educated University of Chicago and Harvard University. Employed outside of government service by Peoples Junior College, Chicago; University of Akron, Akron, Ohio; Brookings Institution and Labor Bureau of the Midwest, Chicago. Employment U. S. Government as follows: WPA, Chicago, 1935; Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, Minneapolis, Minnesota, May, 1936 to November, 1936; U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., November 23, 1936 to December 31, 1947. Presently employed Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare funds, Inc., New York City. Passport record set forth. Informants advised GLASSER member of Washington Committee for Democratic Action and United American Spanish Aid Committee. ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY identified GLASSER as CP member who furnished her information obtained through his official position at the Treasury Department to be transmitted to a Russian agent. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and CATHERINE WILLY PERLO, divorced wife of VICTOR PERLO, also described GLASSER as CP member. Upon interview, GLASSER admitted association with individuals described by informants as CP members and active in Communist underground espionage activities in Washington, D. C., and New York. Investigation developed association with CHARLES KRAMER, SOLOMON NLSCHINSKY, GEORGE SILVERMAN, SOLOMON ADLER, WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR, DAVID WAHL, HENRY HILL COLLINS and ALLAN ROSENBERG.

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SP8 BTG/ML
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G.I.R.
DECLASSIFIED ON 10-1-99
BY SP8 BTG/ML

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY *SP4 SEM/ML*
REASON FOR EXTENSION *2*
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DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION *1-28-91*
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REFERENCE:

Bureau File No. 101-3599
Bureau letter to Washington Field dated February 4,
1949
Bureau letter to Washington Field dated March 11,
1949

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DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The title of this report is being changed to reflect the additional names of HAROLD S. GLASSER and HAROLD G. GLASSER.

BACKGROUND

The following background information was developed during 1941 in the course of the Hatch Act investigation regarding HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Department of Treasury:

HAROLD GLASSER was born November 14, 1905 at Chicago, Illinois. He was graduated with a PhD Degree from the University of Chicago in 1926 and later attended that University from 1926 to 1928 and from 1930 to 1931. Previous to entering government service, GLASSER was an instructor in accounting at the University of Akron, Ohio from 1928 to 1929. During the years 1931-1932, he was employed by the Brookings Institution, 722 Jackson place, Northwest, Washington, D. C. In 1932 he was employed by the Labor Bureau of the Middle West at Chicago, Illinois and from 1933 to 1935 he was an instructor at Peoples Junior College, Chicago, Illinois.

GLASSER first entered the service of the U. S. Government as a statistician in the Works Progress Administration in Chicago, August 15, 1935. From May 1, 1936 to November 21, 1936 he was the Director of the Tabulation Pool, Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, Minneapolis, Minnesota. On November, 23, 1936, GLASSER was appointed to the Division of Research and Statistics, U. S. Treasury Department as an Economic Analyst at \$3,800 per annum.

The following information was extracted from the files of the U. S. Treasury Department on January 10, 1947 by Special Agent WILLIAM R. CORNELLSON concerning GLASSER's employment there.

On February 16, 1937, GLASSER was promoted to Senior Economic Analyst at \$4,600 per annum in the Division of Research and Statistics. Effective June 1, 1938 he was transferred to the Division of Monetary Research as Principal Economic Analyst at \$5,600 per annum. On November 16, 1938, he was designated as Assistant Director, at \$5,600 per annum and effective August 1, 1939, his salary was increased to \$6,500 per annum. On June 15, 1940, GLASSER's services were made available to the

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State Department for special detail to Ecuador to assist the Ecuadorian Government with its financial and economic problems. On July 26, 1940 he was authorized to proceed to Quito, Ecuador, departing from the District of Columbia on July 29, 1940 and sailing from New York City on August 2, 1940. He arrived in Ecuador on August 11, 1940.

By letter dated May 20, 1941, the State Department requested the Treasury Department to extend GLASSER's loan to the Ecuadorian Government for an additional two years. Subsequently his services were extended to that government until January 29, 1942.

GLASSER's file at the Treasury Department contained a report made by the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department and a report of the FBI reflecting the results of a Hatch Act investigation concerning GLASSER in 1941. This report was received in the Treasury Department by HARRY DEXTER WHITE and S. J. SPINGRAN. No action was recommended by either of these treasury officials and GLASSER was permitted to remain in service with that Department. He was given an excellent efficiency rating on March 12, 1942 by WILLIAM LUDWIG NULLMAN and HARRY DEXTER WHITE. On April 1, 1942 GLASSER was raised in salary to \$6,750 per annum in Grade P-7. On May 15, 1942, GLASSER was replaced in Ecuador by JOSEPH FREIDMAN and he left Ecuador on May 19, 1942. The Ecuadorian Government awarded GLASSER the decoration of "Al Merito" with grade of official. This decoration was retained by the State Department until GLASSER was given consent to accept the medal by Congress.

GLASSER was borrowed by the War Production Board and assigned to the Office of Production, Vice-chairman of the War Production Board, from November 30, 1942 until January 10, 1943. GLASSER was given a classification of 3-B by Local Draft Board No. 3, Montgomery County, Maryland on February 11, 1943 and at that time he was in Algiers, North Africa, serving as adviser on the North African Affairs, Office of Foreign Territories in the American Consulate in Algiers. He was recommended by HENRY MORGENTHAU to be commissioned and made a part of Colonel FOLEY's Staff in Africa on August 30, 1943. On November 11, 1943, LAUCHLIN CURRIE requested the services of GLASSER for FEA.

GLASSER was praised by DEAN ACHESON, Undersecretary of State, for the part he, GLASSER, played as U. S. representative at the United Nations Rehabilitation meeting at Atlantic City, New Jersey in November, 1943.

On December 26, 1943, GLASSER was promoted to Chief Economist (Assistant Director) at P-8, \$8,000 per annum. He was given an excellent efficiency rating for the period April 1, 1943 to March 31, 1944 by HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

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On May 1, 1944, GLASSER was demoted to Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division to P-7, at \$7,500 per annum. This demotion was explained by HARRY DEXTER WHITE by the fact that the Foreign Funds Control appropriation had been placed under the classifications act of July 1, that is, each job had to be set up and approved by the Civil Service Commission and that it would be difficult to justify GLASSER's position as Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division on the Foreign Funds Control appropriation. Rather than become involved with the Civil Service Commission, it seemed advisable to WHITE to transfer GLASSER back to the stabilization rolls.

On July 11, 1944, GLASSER was promoted to \$8,000 per annum and on January 13, 1946, he was given a pay increase to \$9,012.50 per annum as an Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division. He was appointed Director of the Monetary Research Division at a salary of \$10,000 per annum on August 22, 1946.

GLASSER was praised highly by W. L. ~~CLAYTON~~, Acting Secretary of State, for his work performed as a U. S. delegate to the fifth session of the United Nations Rehabilitation Council.

GLASSER's Treasury Department file also reflected the following addresses:

1388 Tuckerman Street, Washington, D. C.
 339 Willard Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland
 4624 North Central Parkway, Chicago, Illinois
 5734 Maryland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
 7249 Constance Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
 4628 North Central Parkway, Chicago, Illinois
 4936 North Whipple Street, Chicago, Illinois
 2011 Third Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota
 908 South Ode Street, Arlington, Virginia

Also reflected in this file was information to the effect that GLASSER entered Harvard University in 1929 as a graduate student in economics and was a candidate for a Master's Degree. He left Harvard in April, 1930.

His wife, FAYE COHEN ~~GLASSER~~, was listed as being born November 26, 1908 in New York City. She attended the University of Illinois at Urbana, receiving an B. A. and an M. A. Degree in 1931 and 1932 respectively.

It was noted that the Internal Revenue Department made an investigation for possible income tax evasion on the part of GLASSER. No violation was found.

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Concerning GLASSER's employment at the U. S. Treasury Department, it was noted that the Washington "Times-Herald", a daily newspaper, for December 31, 1945, in the DANTON WALKER Column, reflected that HAROLD GLASSER would replace GIPALK as U. S. Treasury adviser to General MacArthur in Japan.

A State Department press release on July 26, 1946, announced that the President had approved the list of members of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation conference which was scheduled to convene in Geneva, Switzerland August 5, 1946. The name HAROLD GLASSER appeared as one of the advisers to the Council member WILLIAM L. CLAYTON, Assistant Secretary of State.

In this connection, it may be noted that [T-1, a reliable informant] familiar with the affairs of ALLAN ROSENBERG, close associate of GLASSER, advised on October 25, 1946 that GLASSER returned from Switzerland on October 24, 1946 at 2:00 P. M. (u)

A request for a report on loyalty data dated February 3, 1948, submitted to this Bureau, reflected the following additional information:

In listing dates and places of residence for the past ten years, HAROLD GLASSER listed the following:

- 1937-1938 - 1388 Tuckerman Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.
- 1938 - 1940 - 339 Willard Avenue, Friendship Heights, Maryland
- 1940-1942 - Quito, Ecuador
- 1942-1943 - 622 Bennington Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland
- 1943- 5410 Cathedral Avenue, Northwest.

HAROLD GLASSER's birth date as reflected on this form was November 23, 1905 at Chicago, Illinois. It is noted that this date is in variance with information developed in the course of the Hatch Act investigation regarding GLASSER. Also this date is in variance with information offered by GLASSER during an interview at the Washington Field Office on May 7, 1947 at which time he gave his birth date as November 24, 1905. Complete details concerning the interview of HAROLD GLASSER will be subsequently set forth in instant report.

Inasmuch as it was ascertained that HAROLD GLASSER was no longer affiliated with the government of the United States, no further action was taken with regard to this request on loyalty data.

Concerning GLASSER's present employment, it was noted that the "New York Times", daily newspaper, on January 19, 1948, carried an article to the effect that HAROLD GLASSER had been named acting director of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds Institute on Overseas

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Studies. Subsequent inquiries by this office at the Office of International Finance, U. S. Treasury Department, revealed GLASSER had resigned from his position there on December 31, 1947.

According to their records GLASSER accepted a position with the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Fund at 165 West 46th Street, New York 19, New York.

It was also ascertained by this office that on June 28, 1948, GLASSER's residence address was changed from 5410 Cathedral Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., to 52 Colgate, Great Neck, Long Island, New York.

SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORD

Miss HARKNESS, Chief Clerk, Local Draft Board No. 3, Montgomery County, Bethesda, Maryland, made available to special agents of the Washington Field Office in November, 1945 the selective service record of HAROLD GLASSER which reflected the following information:

HAROLD GLASSER (no middle name) was born November 23, 1904 in Chicago, Illinois. He registered under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 on May 25, 1942 and was assigned Order No. 126-A. At the time he registered, his address was 5008 Yorktown, Green Acres, Maryland. The records further reflected that in the year 1942 he resided at 62 Bennington Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland and since June 20, 1943, resided at 5410 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D. C. These records next reflected that the subject is employed as Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, U. S. Treasury Department. His immediate supervisor was listed as HARRY DEXTER WHITE, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It is pointed out that GLASSER advised that the person who would always know his whereabouts is HARRY DEXTER WHITE. GLASSER further advised that he had attended the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois for eight years and Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts for one year. He was married in Rockville, Maryland on July 7, 1932 and as of June, 1943 has three children. Two of these children, in July, 1942, were listed as ALICE, 5 years and RACHEL, 3 years. His wife was listed as FAYE, 33 years of age, as of July, 1942. He further indicated that he has four brothers and one sister, none of whom reside with him or were dependent upon him for support. GLASSER further stated that since the year 1940 he has resided in Washington, D. C., and Ecuador, South America. Contained in his file were three permits to leave the country. The first permit was issued January 7, 1943 and expired July 7, 1943; the second dated January 26, 1944, expired July 26, 1944 and the third dated December 20, 1944, expired July 20, 1945. Subject advised that he had previously left the U. S. (destination not given) and had entered the country prior to the issuance of the aforementioned permits on May 20, 1942. His classification was listed as 4-A.

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PASSPORT RECORDS

In November, 1945, T-2 made available the passport file of HAROLD GLASSER to Special Agent EDWARD C. KEMPER which reflected the following information:

On July 27, 1940, Passport No. 8250 was issued to GLASSER for travel to Ecuador, at which time he stated that he planned to sail from New York City on August 2, 1940. GLASSER's application reflected the following information:

Born:	Chicago, Illinois, November 23, 1905
Father:	MYER GLASSER, born Russia (deceased)
Permanent residence:	339 Willard Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland
Occupation:	Economist
Height:	5' 8"
Hair:	Dark Brown
Eyes:	Blue
Scar on forehead	

An interoffice memorandum from the Division of American Republics, State Department, was attached to the above application, stating that GLASSER is Assistant Director of Monetary Research, Treasury Department, and that he has been "detailed by the President to assist the Ecuadorian Government as a financial expert."

On March 19, 1941, Replacement Passport No. 9532 was issued to GLASSER at Quito, Ecuador. This application contained the following additional information:

Resided outside U. S.:	Ecuador, August 12, 1940, to date of application, March 19, 1941
Legal Residence:	Minneapolis, Minnesota
Marital Status:	Wife, FAYE GLASSER, born November 25, 1908, at New York City; married July 7, 1932.
Mother:	RACHEL OLSANG, born Russia (deceased)
In event of accident, notify	"MORRIS GLASSER, 110 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois."

On February 1, 1943, diplomatic Passport No. 5989 was issued to GLASSER for travel to Africa, Union of South Africa and Egypt. Attached to the application is authorization of the Local Board for the Selective Service registrant to depart from the United States, dated January 19, 1943, from Local Board No. 3, Chevy Chase, Maryland, giving GLASSER's Order No. as 126A, classification 3-A.

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An interoffice memorandum from the Office of Foreign Territories, State Department, dated January 20, 1943, advised that GLASSER, as well as others, was an officer of the Treasury Department and was being detailed to the State Department and sent to North Africa to join the Civil Affairs Section of General EISENHOWER's staff under Mr. MURPHY.

On September 9, 1943, GLASSER's passport was validated by the U. S. Consul at Algiers, Algeria, for return to the United States via the British Isles.

On February 12, 1944, the office of the Assistant Secretary, State Department, advised the Passport Division that GLASSER's assignment to North Africa, Spain, Portugal and Italy had been approved by the Treasury Department. On February 15, 1944, the State Department advised the U. S. Embassies at Madrid and Lisbon that GLASSER had been appointed by the Treasury Department to study problems of foreign exchange in those countries.

A memorandum in GLASSER's passport file indicates that on December 26, 1944, he was approved by the Treasury Department to represent the Treasury at conferences on Italian financial matters.

On July 25, 1945, Special Passport No. 1106 was issued to GLASSER for travel to the British Isles on Government business. He gave his permanent address as 5410 Cathedral Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., and stated that his father, MYER GLASSER, was born in Latvia and deceased; that his mother, RACHEL, was born in Latvia and deceased; that he planned to sail from New York City on July 29, 1945, on the American Export Line.

Attached to GLASSER's application was a card reading, "HAROLD GLASSER is a member of the delegation of the United States of America to the Third Council Session of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration at London."

A check of the files of the Passport Division, State Department, by Special Agent LOUIS LOEBL disclosed that special passport number 1106 was issued to HAROLD GLASSER on July 25, 1945, for England as a member of the delegation of the United States of America to the Third Council session of the UNRRA at London, England, which was on August 21, 1945, amended to include France for official business. This passport was, on August 24, 1946, further validated for all countries in Europe except military areas, and amended to indicate that the holder thereof was an "adviser to the European Council, member Fifth Session of UNRRA Council." The file further indicated that the special passport number 1106 described above was further validated on October 3, 1946, for the British Isles and central Europe pursuant to a request from the U. S. Treasurer for "Mr. HAROLD GLASSER, director of monetary research who is proceeding to Germany on a special mission for study of the German export and import program."

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On April 27 and 28, 1949, T-3^(u) made available the passport file of HAROLD GLASSER which reflected the following additional information concerning him:

In connection with Passport No. 1106 issued to HAROLD GLASSER on July 25, 1945, a memorandum contained in this file, dated August 21, 1945, requested that this passport and the passport of WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, U. S. Treasury representative, be validated to travel in France on official business. This memo was addressed to the Office in Charge of the Passport Section from WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, U. S. Treasury representative, London. This validation was accomplished August 21, 1945 at the American Consular Service, London, England.

Contained in this file was a letter dated March 19, 1947 to the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., from R. B. SHIPLEY, Chief, Passport Division, which requested the Soviet Embassy Foreign Office to authorize a Soviet visa to be sent to the Soviet representative in Berlin for Mr. HAROLD GLASSER. It was indicated that GLASSER was a member of the U. S. Delegation, Council of Foreign Ministers at Moscow. It further described GLASSER as the bearer of diplomatic passport No. 5989.

Diplomatic passport No. 5989 was revalidated on March 19, 1947 to show him as a member of the U. S. Delegation, Council of Foreign Ministers, Moscow, USSR. On May 21, 1947, this passport was surrendered to the Passport Division of the State Department.

A letter dated March 9, 1948, contained in this file, under the letterhead of Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc., National Office, 165 46th Street, New York 19, New York, from HAROLD L. LURIE, Executive Director, to Mrs. RUTH B. SHIPLEY, Chief, Passport Division, Department of State, Washington, D. C., requesting a passport and permission to travel to western Europe on the part of HAROLD GLASSER, Director of the Institute on Overseas Studies, "an organization which has been established by and is a part of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds."

According to this request, GLASSER expected to visit France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, in addition, if the project so developed, he might request permission to visit in the zones of Germany and Austria, however, if such an occasion did arise, he would make such request under the auspices of the American Joint Distribution Committee. It specified that this application did not include the request for permission to enter the areas under military occupation.

The purpose of the trip to Europe, according to the letter was to study the operations of Jewish philanthropic agencies overseas, including such aspects as "financial arrangements, community organizations,

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local conditions, further needs, etc."

GLASSER was expected to leave the United States as soon as possible in April, remaining abroad six weeks. Transportation was to be arranged, travelling by commercial airline and hotel arrangements were to be made by the organizations in the countries he would be visiting.

Passport No. 173349 was issued to HAROLD GLASSER on March 22, 1948, at which time he listed the following additional information. His father, MEYER GLASSER, deceased, was born in the vicinity of Riga, Russia, in or about 1868. His mother, RACHEL GLASSER, deceased was also listed as being born in the vicinity of Riga, Russia in or about 1870. He listed his mailing address as 5410 Cathedral Avenue, Northwest, Washington 16, D. C.

Also made available to the writer by [T-3] ^(u) from the files of the Passport Division was a dispatch from the American Embassy, dated August 27, 1948 at Quito, Ecuador. This file dispatch reflected that an investigation had been made by that office regarding one A. G. SANDOVAL, Liaison Officer for Latin-American Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. SANDOVAL was identified as ANGEL GILBERTO SANDOVAL who was also known as "SANDY". He was described as a naturalized citizen of the United States who was formerly a native of El Salvador. SANDOVAL was described as about 5' 8", weighing about 155 lbs, slightly stout in build, hair iron grey, cut short, eyes brown and wears rimless glasses. He was considered well dressed. It was indicated that Spanish is his native tongue, however, he speaks English fluently with a definite Spanish accent. It was developed he was employed by the U. S. Government as an officer in the "so-called Eloro Mission", which was a special mission to Ecuador to help in the rehabilitation of a devastated area in southwest Ecuador as a result of the Ecuador-Peruvian conflict of 1941. He was reported to have been in Ecuador for two years, 1942 and 1943. Investigation failed to reflect any subversive activities on the part of SANDOVAL in Ecuador, however, the following association with "local Communists" was reported:

GUILLELMO ~~GLASSO~~, self-professed Communist lawyer, reported to be a close friend of SANDOVAL

ARTURO ~~FRIED~~, American businessman in Quito, reportedly a Communist with Trotsky inclinations and reported as close friend of SANDOVAL

NELA ~~MARTINEZ~~, outstanding woman Communist leader in Ecuador

SANDOVAL was reportedly instrumental in giving her a scholarship to attend a dietician course in the U. S.

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HAROLD GLASSER, American, former U. S. representative in Ecuador from the Treasury Department, presently undergoing questioning by the U. S. House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee, charged with providing intelligence information to the Soviet

SANDOVAL was reported to have been an associate of GLASSER while the two were serving in Ecuador, "This association could very well have been coincidental or natural under the circumstances."

It was noted that on April 26, 1949, SANDOVAL made application to the Passport Division for renewal of Passport No. 45086 issued to him on April 14, 1947. He listed his birth at Minas de Oro, Comayagua, Honduras, Central America and his residence as 518 South Walter, Albuquerque, New Mexico. He declared naturalization at Toas, New Mexico on June 11, 1936.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION

The following is additional information concerning HAROLD GLASSER not previously set forth in instant report developed in the course of the Hatch Act investigation conducted in Washington, D. C., Chicago, Illinois, Minneapolis, Minnesota and Akron, Ohio during October and November, 1941. This investigation was predicated on information furnished by the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, of which the Honorable MARTIN DIES, of Texas, was Chairman, to the effect that the name of HAROLD GLASSER, 339 Willard Avenue, Friendship Heights, Maryland, was listed as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

During this investigation, fellow employees and former neighbors of GLASSER were interviewed and termed him as a liberal but knew of no political interests or affiliations.

[T-4, an informant ^(u) familiar with the circumstances surrounding GLASSER's position at the University of Akron, Ohio, stated that GLASSER exhibited no un-American tendencies but that he incurred the enmity of military instructors due to his opposition to compulsory military training.

GLASSER was arrested and subsequently dismissed in Chicago in 1929 on charges of gaming and practicing law without a license.

Fellow employees in Chicago and Minneapolis, as well as associates at the University of Chicago and the Peoples Junior College, Chicago, Illinois, upon interview knew of no un-American activities on the part of GLASSER.

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T-5 (U) made available information from the records of his organization which listed HAROLD GLASSER, 7249 Constance Avenue, Chicago, as a suspect Communist organizer in the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance, 82 W. Washington, Chicago, Illinois. Upon interview T-5 stated that these records did not show the date nor the source from which the information was received. The informant advised, however, that it was probably received prior to 1939.

T-6 (U), an informant who had access to records and information concerning Communist Party activities in Chicago could furnish no recorded data concerning the above organization but personally recalled that at one time the organization was a legitimate enterprise which was later taken over by the Communists and made a front organization for them.

T-7 (U), an informant with knowledge of the tenants at 82 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois, upon interview advised that he believed that the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance was listed at 82 W. Washington Street by one BORIS COPSTEIN, subtenant of the building whom he described as "radical" and who returned to Russia in 1935 where he is believed to be holding a position with the Soviet Government.

Subsequent inquiry was made by Special Agent C. B. WHEELER, of the Chicago Office, at the office of GLATT and PRICE, Realtors, 6826 South Stony Island Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, at which time W. J. HAFER, of that office, produced the lease to the premises at 7249 Constance Avenue for the period from October 1, 1943 to September 30, 1944, which reflected the signatures of FAYE and HAROLD GLASSER.

GLASSER

According to the records of Stone's Mercantile Agency, made available to special agents of this office in November, 1945, GLASSER came to Washington, D. C., from Chicago, Illinois about the summer of 1932 and first resided at 1731 Eye Street, Northwest. In 1933 he resided in apartment 408 at 1121 New Hampshire Avenue, Northwest and then returned to Chicago, Illinois. He was reported to be in Ecuador, South America in 1942. He later resided at 62 Bennington Drive, Chevy Chase, Maryland, prior to moving to his present address 5410 Cathedral Avenue, Northwest. He was listed as a former student at Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., in the summer of 1932 and later employed as a teacher at Peoples Junior College, Chicago, Illinois. His home in Chicago, Illinois, was 7249 Constance Avenue and since March, 1938 he was employed as an Assistant Director (no division given) U.S. Treasury Department. His dependents were listed as his wife and three children.

According to the records of the Credit Bureau made available at that time, additional addresses were reflected as:

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1938-1940 - 339 Willard Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland
1937-1938 - 1338 Tuckerman Street, Apartment 2-B, (for about
one year

At one time he is believed to have resided at Dixon, Illinois.

On March 28, 1949, the records of the above agency were again examined with regard to GLASSER, however, no additional information has been reported.

ALLEGATIONS OF ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY

In a signed statement executed by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY on November 30, 1945, at New York City, Miss BENTLEY furnished the following information concerning HAROLD GLASSER:

JACOB M. GOLOS, a former Soviet agent who died November 27, 1943, indicated to BENTLEY in November, 1943, that he, through Earl Browder, had established contact with a group in Washington, D. C. Subsequently, in the early part of 1944, Earl Browder indicated to BENTLEY that he would make arrangements for her to meet with this same group and that the meeting would be held in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. BENTLEY thereupon held a meeting with representatives of this group, which was designated as the Perlo group, and at that time learned that HAROLD GLASSER was also a member. It was indicated that HAROLD GLASSER had been out of the United States as a representative of the United States Treasury Department, that he returned in the early part of 1944, and was thereafter stationed in the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. It was further indicated that GLASSER was closely associated with and probably an assistant to HARRY DEXTER WHITE, an official in the Treasury Department.

According to BENTLEY, HAROLD GLASSER subsequently furnished general information concerning the activities of the Treasury Department, particularly concerning proposed loans by the United States to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in the Foreign Economic Administration, which information had been sent to the Treasury Department.

After HAROLD GLASSER's return from Europe, VICTOR PERLO, a member of the group, advised that GLASSER had requested to be allowed to return as a member of that group. BENTLEY was advised by Perlo that GLASSER and one or two others had previously been taken by an American in a Government agency in Washington, D. C., and turned over to a Russian contact. The identity of this American was not known to Perlo, and CHARLES KRAMER was indicated as the person able to provide this information. BENTLEY determined from KRAMER that the person who had originally taken GLASSER away from the Perlo group was an individual named HESS in the United States State Department, which individual is believed to be ALGER HESS.

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BENTLEY advised that HAROLD GLASSER was a known member of the Communist Party.

It may be pointed out that ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY is a former member of the Communist Party who admittedly engaged in acquiring intelligence information for the use of the Soviet Government.

ALLEGATIONS OF JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

On December 31, 1948, in the course of an interview of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS by Mr. RAY WHEARTY, of the Department of Justice, and Special Agent MAURICE A. TAYLOR, in the office of Mr. WHEARTY, CHAMBERS was questioned briefly about HAROLD GLASSER. He stated that he met GLASSER on two or three occasions and that these meetings had been arranged by J. PETERS, who informed him that GLASSER was a Party member and could be trusted. The purpose of these meetings was to make inquiry of GLASSER concerning HARRY DEXTER WHITE who as indicated elsewhere, was considered very valuable however irascible and difficult to handle. CHAMBERS' recollection was that GLASSER affirmed their knowledge of WHITE indicating that WHITE had never been a Communist Party member but had complete sympathy for the Communist Party and its objective and cooperated fully. CHAMBERS stated that GLASSER had not been part of his apparatus and he had no knowledge of his underground activities. He also stated that he was not aware that GLASSER was furnishing ALGER HISS with any information but understood GLASSER was a member of an underground cell. This is somewhat at variance with information furnished by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY to the effect that GLASSER had been stolen from the PERLO group by ALGER HESS.

In this connection, CHAMBERS has described himself as a former member of the Communist Party who was engaged in procuring confidential information to be furnished to the Russian Government.

On June 2, 1947, ALGER HISS denied to Special Agents CHARLES CLEVELAND and EDWARD L. GRAMPP, when interviewed at his office 700 Jackson Place, Northwest, that he ever placed GLASSER in touch with a representative of the Russian Government in order that he, GLASSER, might furnish government information to this unauthorized individual. He stated that he met GLASSER in an official capacity when GLASSER was an official of the U. S. Treasury Department.

INTERVIEW OF HAROLD GLASSER

On April 30 and May 3, 1947, HAROLD GLASSER was interviewed by Special Agents JEROME M. GARLAND and E. HYATT MOSSBURG at the Washington Field Office. Thereupon a statement was prepared and on May 7, 1947 GLASSER appeared at the Washington Field Office and read the following statement. He stated that he would rather call the meetings he attended.

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with ART WITT "social worker meetings" instead of Communist Party meetings. He also stated that he had not said that he was a member of the American League Against War and Fascism but that he may have been a member. He refused to sign the statement unless changes were made in these two instances. The interview was thereafter terminated.

"Washington, D. C.

"I HAROLD GLASSER, make the following statement to Special Agents JEROME M. GARLAND and E. HYATT MOSSBURG of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats, promises or duress has been used to induce me to make this statement. I am making it of my own free will knowing it can be used against me in a Court of Law.

"I deny giving confidential information or any information obtained by me at any time during my employment with the U. S. Government to any unauthorized person or group of persons, who were not entitled to that information through their official Government positions. I also deny having any knowledge of or being a member of any group obtaining or attempting to obtain information from the U. S. Government for the purpose of furnishing that information to any member of the Communist Party or to any unauthorized source. To my knowledge I have never in casual conversation furnished confidential Government information to any unauthorized person.

"In 1933 or 1934 I was living at 7429 Constance Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and at that time I was definitely interested in the theories of The Communist Party and I would describe myself at that time as a definite 'Leftist'. One of my very close friends at that time was one ART WITT, a member of the Communist Party in Chicago, Illinois, who was later killed while fighting for the Loyalist cause in the Spanish Civil War. I attended a number of Communist Party gatherings and meetings, as well as one or two 'Cloak and Dagger' meetings with WITT, where we went into hidden cellars in the best underground method. I recall that WITT asked me to become a member of the Communist Party during this time and that I laughed it off, refused to become a member of the Communist Party at that time, and have never been a member of the Communist Party in my life. I also refused to join the Trade Union Unity League at WITT's request. I do not recall the names of any other persons, whom I could definitely state were members of the Communist Party at that time.

"About this same period in Chicago, Illinois, I was associated with an organization known as the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance. I became associated with this group inasmuch as my wife, FAYE COHEN GLASSER, was a social worker and I believe that this particular organization was formed merely as a method of organizing a huge banquet for MARY VAN KLEECK, an acknowledged leader for social

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work at that time. I acted in the capacity of treasurer for the dinner which was given in VAN KLEECK's honor. I do not know who was the head of the Chicago group of the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance. I have never heard of BORIS GOPSTEIN and I did not know that this organization was in any way connected with the Communist Party.

"During the period 1933 to 1935 when I was an instructor in the People's Junior College in Chicago, Illinois, and a member of the American League Against War and Fascism, I may have contributed funds to this organization but I cannot definitely recall that I did. I also gave money on a number of occasions to the Spanish Loyalist cause through the medium of the United American Spanish Aid Committee. As a matter of fact, I contributed this money all during the Spanish Civil War as I felt very strongly for the Loyalist cause and I believe that the defeat of the Loyalists by the Franco Group was a great tragedy. This tragedy, in my opinion, opened the door to the invasion of Europe by Fascist forces. I also feel that the non-aggression pact entered into by the Soviet Union and Germany was a similar tragedy.

"I have never at any time been active in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. I did receive certain pamphlets which I believe were from that organization, and I may have been on their mailing list.

"I first met VICTOR PERLO in Washington, D. C., around 1937 and 1938, probably at a friend's home, whom I do not recall. PERLO was interested in the domestic affairs of the business world and I consider him an excellent statistician. However, at the time PERLO attempted to secure employment in the Monetary Division of the Treasury Department about a year and a half ago, I opposed his appointment inasmuch as this division is concerned with international affairs only, and I felt that PERLO's appointment would be at cross purposes with the aims of this division. In spite of my protest, however, PERLO was employed. I heard from my superiors at the Treasury Department that PERLO was subsequently investigated by the FBI in connection with the securing of this job at the Treasury Department. PERLO remained in the Treasury until March or April, 1947, a total of about a year and a few months, at which time he was informed by me that he would have to resign inasmuch as the FBI investigation had developed unfavorably on security lines concerning him. I became fairly well acquainted with PERLO in a social way over the period of time that I knew him, but I did not know his first wife at all well. In my opinion, I considered her 'a little cuckoo'. I only met her on one or two occasions and can definitely say that on those occasions she acted in a peculiar manner and dressed rather unusually. I first met VICTOR PERLO's second wife shortly after they were married in 1944 or 1945. However, since

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PERLO's second marriage neither my wife nor I have had very much to do with them socially and most of my contacts with PERLO have been in the form of business meetings and luncheon dates.

"From November 30, 1942, to January 10, 1943, I was on loan from the U. S. Treasury to the War Production Board and during that time I saw a great deal of VICTOR PERLO. I was new on the job and I asked him a great many questions concerning the work I was engaged in. During that same period I also saw HARRY MAGDOFF, and VEET BASSIE. I knew MAGDOFF only casually at the War Production Board through my business contacts with him. I first met VEET BASSIE at the University of Chicago in 1929 and have known him well. I have never furnished VICTOR PERLO with any confidential information which I secured in my official capacity at the Treasury Department or which I may have secured through any other Governmental agency. However, during the time I was on loan to the War Production Board it was necessary of course for me to discuss some of the work I was engaged in at the War Production Board with VICTOR PERLO.

"I recall that in February, 1943, I went to North Africa on business for the Treasury Department and I returned to this country around September, 1943. Shortly after my return I had lunch with VICTOR PERLO at the Madrillon Restaurant, and at that time I discussed with him some of my experiences during my trip, which I knew were not confidential and had in fact appeared in the newspapers in this country. These discussions were only concerned with general non-confidential information and were not carried on with the idea of furnishing information to PERLO.

"I first met HARRY DEXTER WHITE in November, 1936, when I was asked to come to the Treasury Department to be interviewed concerning a position that was open at that time. I later found out that my name had been recommended to WHITE by FRANK COE, a former classmate of mine at the University of Chicago. At the time I was hired on November 23, 1936, the Treasury Department - and particularly HARRY WHITE's section - was engaged in assisting President ROOSEVELT in the inauguration of various economic plans in furtherance of the NEW DEAL. HARRY WHITE and I worked together on nights and weekends at the Treasury Department and at WHITE's residence. We put in considerable overtime working on these plans requested by the President. I was therefore extremely close to HARRY WHITE until sometime around the first part of 1940, at which time for some reason unknown to me, WHITE's friendship for me soured and he actually sent me to South America to be rid of me. I asked WHITE on one or two occasions around 1940 the reason for the breaking up of our friendship but he refused to discuss it with me. I do not know the real reason for the breaking off of our friendship as I have always thought a great deal of Mr. WHITE. How-

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ever, I do recall that about 1938 I met Mr. and Mrs. NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and LUDWIG ULLMAN at HARRY WHITE's residence, and as a result of this meeting my wife and I were invited to the SILVERMASTER residence sometime shortly thereafter. During the dinner I recalled that I mentioned having been previously married. I have considered the possibility that my failure to acquaint the WHITES with this information concerning my previous marriage may have been the reason WHITE broke off our friendship.

"In regard to HARRY WHITE's background I recall that he mentioned on several occasions that he was formerly a salesman. Years ago he was extremely interested in an orphanage in Boston, Massachusetts, where he spent a great deal of his time assisting the children there. He met his wife ANN TERRY, a social worker, at this orphanage and they subsequently moved to New York City from Boston, where they were both engaged in managing an orphanage. I do not recall the reason, but this project came to an abrupt end, and from there the WHITES went to Stanford University, where he began his college education. I recall that WHITE has a life-long friend, SAMUEL MILLER, formerly with the Treasury Department and now in Chicago, Illinois, who was reared in the orphanage in New York which Mr. and Mrs. WHITE managed. I also remember that HARRY WHITE added 'Dexter' to his name sometime when he was living in Boston and that he took this name from the street where he and his wife formerly lived. Since 1940 I have had very little contact with HARRY WHITE, and this has been entirely a business relationship.

"In regard to my relationship with Mr. and Mrs. NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and LUDWIG ULLMANN, I recall meeting them at WHITE's home in 1938 and I probably saw them again at the WHITES prior to 1940, and as mentioned above, my wife and I were guests at the SILVERMASTER home, where LUDWIG ULLMANN was also in attendance, sometime around 1938 or 1939. Inasmuch as it was my belief that SILVERMASTER was the cause of my breaking off with HARRY DEXTER WHITE, I never returned the favor by inviting the SILVERMASTERS to my home. I last saw the SILVERMASTERS during the fall of last year at a party at the home of WILLIAM TAYLOR. I have seen LUDWIG ULLMANN on numerous occasions in a business manner at the Treasury Department and at Treasury Department parties inasmuch as he was employed there up until a few months ago.

"I first met ALGER HISS in an interdepartmental committee meeting on the Philippine Islands Independence Act of 1938. I do not know ALGER HISS at all socially and had very little contact with him at any time. I am, however, much better acquainted with his brother DONALD HISS, who for sometime at the State Department handled Inter-

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national Loans and Affairs, which prompted him to have numerous contacts with me at the Treasury Department. As a matter of fact I have never been socially acquainted with either ALGER or DONALD HISS. I do recall meeting ALGER HISS on a streetcar in 1945, and on another occasion I met him and his wife and child while walking along the Canal. I last saw him at the Wardman Park Hotel in September, 1946.

"I would never have been in a position to furnish ALGER HISS or DONALD HISS any official information with regard to Treasury Department international loans inasmuch as all of the international policy actually emanated from the Department of State itself. As a matter of fact, DONALD HISS through his official capacity would be in a position to obtain first hand knowledge of any information that I might develop through my official capacity in the Treasury Department regarding international loans.

"Regarding my contacts and the dates at the Treasury Department when I became responsible for and actively engaged in confidential Government information concerning loan activities, I would like to set forth the following information.

"In 1938 the U. S. Government had a loan negotiation with China, which was the only important one at that time. From the beginning of 1940 until May, 1942, I was on loan to the Government of Ecuador from the United States and of course was out of the picture as far as any knowledge of vital confidential Treasury Department information was concerned. When I returned to the United States in May, 1942, I went into foreign funds work until around November, 1942. Most of this work was concerned with South America. I then left the Treasury Department on a special assignment to North Africa in February, 1943. I was there until September, 1943. It is about this time that I began to handle very highly confidential Treasury Department information. The first few months in 1944 was a very active period. I went to Italy for about three months at that time and returned in June, 1944. During this period I was particularly concerned with the confidential nature of the work that I was engaged in and was extremely careful in my discussions with individuals not to reveal any information to unauthorized persons before the matter became public. ALGER HISS was never involved in any of the above confidential Treasury Department work, and I was never engaged in any discussion with him concerning this work. On the other hand, DONALD HISS was employed in the State Department and was handling the exact thing that I was handling in the Treasury Department. I believe that I first met DONALD HISS in May, 1942, and then until 1944 I freely exchanged Treasury Department information with him in his official capacity. Actually, DONALD HISS furnished me more information concerning the work he was engaged in than I furnished him. I believe that it was sometime in 1944 that DONALD HISS left the State

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Department and I have had no contacts with him since that time.

"I first met JOHN ABT in Chicago, Illinois, in 1932 through AGNES JACQUES, whom I had met in the fall of 1932. JOHN ABT and JACQUES both came from the Leopold-Loeb Section of Chicago, a wealthy Jewish group. JOHN ABT had been a very close friend of mine from that day on although I have seen him very little since the beginning of World War II. We have been on a social and business basis for a long time. I last saw AGNES JACQUES in November, 1946, when she happened to drop by my home in Washington, D. C. JACQUES formerly taught at the People's School in Chicago, Illinois, where I was also an instructor. I have also a very close social acquaintance with NATHAN WITTE of New York City and LEE PRESSMAN, which dates back to my earlier acquaintanceship in the early thirties with JOHN ABT. I last saw JOHN ABT a year or two ago for a short time in Washington, D. C. I first met CHARLES KRAMER in 1937 or 1938 at a social gathering, which I believe was at the home of JOHN ABT in Washington, D. C. I have never known KRAMER too well but I have seen him around quite a bit as he and HERBERT SCHIMMELL frequently dropped in at the Treasury Department in connection with HENRY MORGANTHAU's plan for the economic partition of Germany. I have seen CHARLES only three or four times on a social basis. The last meeting I recall was on November 25, 1945, when KRAMER called at my home. It was about this time that I had been selected by the Treasury Department to make a trip to Japan. However, it had been decided that I would not make the trip. In this connection, KRAMER called by my home and was extremely interested in whether I was going to the Far East or not. I believe he was interested in this matter for Senator CLAUDE PEPPER. I of course informed him that I did not intend to make the trip and I don't believe KRAMER stayed at my residence for over a half an hour on that day. I recall that CHARLES KRAMER was originally employed by JOHN ABT on the LaFollette Committee in Washington, D. C. and in 1943 while I was on special assignment to North Africa my wife and the family of CHARLES KRAMER got together at some social functions.

"I first met ROGER RUTCHIK in Minneapolis, Minnesota, since he was in that city and I was employed there from May to November, 1936 by the Department of Agriculture. As I recall, RUTCHIK was the leader of the Farm Labor Party in Minneapolis. We became friendly during my six month's stay in Minneapolis at that time. I first met DONALD WHEELER when I was employed in the Treasury Department. I recall that he was not a very good employee and had left the Treasury and went to work for Senator WAGNER. I do not know him very well; I have never had any social contact with him but I do see him occasionally on the streetcar or on the street. I knew his brother GEORGE SHAW WHEELER much better. I met GEORGE WHEELER at the University of Chicago Graduate School.

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"I first met ALLAN ROSENBERG sometime before 1940. I do not recall the circumstances of my meeting and I knew him only casually at that time. When I got back from South America in 1942 I got to know him much better inasmuch as he moved into my neighborhood about that time. About the end of 1944 ROSENBERG became extremely dissatisfied with his position in the Government. He was continually complaining to me that the Government was frustrated and in his opinion the entire thing was run incorrectly. As a result of his feelings and the fact that they embarrassed me to some extent when he would make the complaints, I suggested to him that he get out of the Government, and go into private law practice. He took my suggestion and opened up an office in Washington, D. C. About this time ROSENBERG informed me that he and an individual by the name of SERGE RIPS were interested in forming the Transcontinental Corporation as commission brokers to make purchases and do business with certain Balkan countries, such as Greece and Yugoslavia. They needed financial assistance and because of my friendship with ROSENBERG, I introduced my brother MORRIS to ROSENBERG and MORRIS subsequently invested \$11,000 in the business. The business was a failure and my brother lost the entire sum of money. I believe the business was a failure because ROSENBERG spent more time in handling his law practice than he did attending to the business in order to make it a success. As I stated, I have known ROSENBERG since about 1944 very intimately. Our families are on a very close friendly relationship. I believe I know him extremely well and I do not believe that he is a member of the Communist Party. He is extremely interested in civil liberties and I believe that he represented CARL MARZANI in court not so long ago. I was very sorry to see him get mixed up in anything like this.

"As I stated above, I met HARRY MAGDOFF at the War Production Board when I was on loan from the Treasury. I know him only slightly. I met SOLO LISCHINSKY in Chicago, Illinois, in 1932. LISCHINSKY lived in the same building as FRANK COE in Chicago and he taught at People's Junior College, where I was an instructor. LISCHINSKY is a long time friend of mine and I still regard him as a close friend. I met EDWARD FITZGERALD through my business contacts with the Foreign Economic Administration. I know him only slightly. RICHARD SASULY is also a casual acquaintance of mine. I knew his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. MAX SASULY in Washington, D. C. in the thirties when I was at Brookings Institute. However, I have had very little contact with RICHARD SASULY. I also know CARLY GREEN and met him through ALLAN ROSENBERG at ROSENBERG's residence. He impresses me as being very effeminate. He is an extremely casual acquaintance. I also met MARY JANE and ANGUS KEENEY at the home of ALLAN ROSENBERG. I only know them casually. I believe that Mrs. KEENEY once came to my residence for a short visit when I was giving her a ride from

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the ROSENBERG residence downtown. I believe that MARY JANE KEENEY is a friend of MORDECAI EZEKIAL. Mr. and Mrs. EZEKIAL are also friends of mine and my wife, and in fact I regard them as our very best friends. I feel that MORDECAI EZEKIAL is a liberal.

"I first met WILLIAM TAYLOR at the Treasury Department in 1942 when I returned from South America. I believe that he secured his employment with the Treasury Department while I was out of the country. I have had close social contact with him and he now resides near my residence. I have never met and do not know MAYNARD GERTLER or ARTHUR STEIN. I recall having met Mr. and Mrs. PHILIP DUNAWAY at ROSENBERG's residence on one occasion but they are not friends of mine and I have had no further contact with them. I have had considerable business contact with JUST LUNNING, and when JUST LUNNING was employed at the FEA he had considerable business in my office. I have had lunch with him several times recently and he impresses me as a liberal. I also met Mr. and Mrs. DAVID WAHL through ALLAN ROSENBERG sometime in 1943. Mrs. WAHL at the present time teaches the Sunday School, where my children attend, and our children take music lessons from the same school in Chevy Chase, Maryland; my wife and I have had very little social contact with the WAHLS and we do not consider them close friends. I knew MORRIS FRIEDBERG at the Treasury Department and he worked under me. I believe he is an extremely close friend of HARRY WHITE, who arranged for his being employed by the Treasury Department. I believe that he came from Boston, Massachusetts, and grew up with WHITE. At the Treasury I also knew BELLE MAYER, who is a lawyer there. I have had little social contact with him. I first met FRANK COE in Chicago, Illinois in 1925 when we both attended the University of Chicago. We also were employed together at the Labor Bureau of the Midwest in Chicago.))

"I regard myself as an intellectual and come from an intellectual family. I realize that intellectuals are not too stable and I also realize that I wasted a great deal of time 'playing around' with intellectuals during my life. I feel that I am a liberal. In the past years prior to my coming to the Treasury Department I had many liberal and radical friends. I recall that we engaged in intellectual discussions on numerous topics during that time. However since coming to the Treasury my discussions with intellectual groups have gradually disappeared. I have many radical and liberal friends; however, regardless of these associations I have never engaged in furnishing any information of any kind which came to me in my official capacity to unauthorized persons.

"This is the second time an accusation has been made against me of furnishing confidential Government information to an unauthorized source. At the time of the Quebec Conference in 1944 I was one

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of the Treasury Department representatives. The night before MORGANTHAU left for Canada I remember staying up all night preparing his German Plan for delivery to the conference. As you may recall, during the conference the press obtained details concerning the MORGANTHAU Plan before it was made public. Shortly thereafter, while I was in Montreal, Canada, attending the Second Council Meeting of UNRRA, EMELIO C. CALLAJO of the State Department. During that time, I discussed the German Plan with him. When MORGANTHAU and I had returned to the United States, MORGANTHAU called me to his office and accused me of this leakage to the press. I denied it at that time and of course I deny it now. It is my opinion that through CALLAJO the State Department accused me of talking and being overheard by a newspaperman. I know MORGANTHAU has never forgotten this and I believe that is the reason why I was passed over and FRANK COE was selected as Director of the Division of Monetary Research when HARRY WHITE left the Treasury Department.

/s/ _____

Witnessed: "

During the above interview, background information regarding GLASSER as set forth in instant report was substantiated and confirmed and in addition, he furnished the following background information:

GLASSER stated that the birth records in Chicago, Illinois, reflect his birth as November 24, 1905, under the name "Baby GLASSER", inasmuch as he was not named until several days after his birth. GLASSER stated he has the following brothers and sisters:

CHARLES GLASSER, born Cincinnati, Ohio, who formerly was employed by the Chicago "Herald Tribune" and now resides at 2019 North Nordica Street, Chicago, Illinois

ISIDORE GLASSER, (deceased two years), who prior to World War I played semi-pro baseball under the name of EDWARD GLASSER;

JACOB GLASSER, who is an accountant with the firm of Alteschuler, Melvein, and Glasser, of 110 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois;

SEDNEY GLASSER who owns a grocery store in Chicago, Illinois

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Mrs. ANN BENJAMIN, sister, whose husband is an engineer for the Western Electric Company in Chicago, Illinois.

In regard to the addresses at which GLASSER has lived it is noted that from 1936 to 1937 he resided at 908 South Ode Street, Arlington, Virginia; in June, 1937, he lived at 1338 Tuckermann Street, Apartment 2B, Washington, D. C.; he has lived at 339 Willard Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland; in 1942 he resided at 662 Bennington Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland; and in 1943 he moved to 5410 Cathedral Avenue, N. W. He also advised that when he was attending graduate school in Chicago, Illinois, in 1931 he lived at 5734 Maryland Avenue. He also advised that he resided at 2011 Third Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, when he was employed by the Department of Agriculture in 1936. He lived at Quito, Ecuador, from 1940 to 1942 when on a special assignment from the Treasury Department to the Government of Ecuador. He advised that his wife FAYE previously lived in Dixon, Illinois, where she worked for the Illinois Psychiatric Institute. GLASSER confirmed the fact that his mother and father were born in Russia, stating that his mother was 69 years of age in 1938, that his father was a couple of years older than his mother, that they were both born somewhere near Riga, USSR, and he believes they were both naturalized in Cincinnati, Ohio.

In addition to the children ALICE, RACHEL and LINDA, he advised that he has a son ROBERT (GLASSER) HAMILTON, born in March, 1932. As an item of interest, GLASSER stated that he returned from a trip to Italy in June, 1944, and had previously left the United States in March, 1944. He stated that he was employed in the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. during the months of January and February, 1944.

GLASSER further stated that prior to his present marriage he was married to IRENE TILL GLASSER, whom he married in Albany, New York in January, 1932. GLASSER and IRENE were divorced in New York City in the spring of 1932, after which he married his present wife on July 7, 1932. His former wife is now Mrs. WALTON HAMILTON, whose husband has been employed by the Department of Justice and Yale University.

Upon being questioned concerning what "S", his middle initial stands for, GLASSER stated he has no middle name. The records of the Treasury Department inadvertently carried this initial as a consequence of which he offered no objection. He stated the middle initial merely adds color to his name and he has also been carried on the rolls of the Department as HAROLD G. GLASSER.

The associates of HAROLD GLASSER as previous set forth in instant report may be briefly described as follows:

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According to ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, previously described, LAUCHLIN CURRIE orally furnished information on various matters to GEORGE SILVERMAN who in turn made such information available to her through the medium of NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER. Miss BENTLEY knew CURRIE to have been involved in this Soviet espionage conspiracy in the late 1930s and early 1940s in Washington, D. C., and New York. It may be noted that it was LAUCHLIN CURRIE who requested GLASSER's services for Foreign Economic Administration.

Miss BENTLEY described VICTOR PERLO as a Communist Party member who furnished her with considerable information obtained by him through his official position at the War Production Board. It was also obvious to BENTLEY that PERLO had been engaged in some sort of espionage work for EARL BROWDER, former head of the Communist Party, USA, prior to their original meeting in early 1944.

Miss BENTLEY has advised that HARRY MAGDOFF, whom she knew to be a member of the Communist Party, furnished her information obtained by him through his official position at the War Production Board. According to BENTLEY, he had been engaged in espionage activity for EARL BROWDER prior to 1944.

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY has reported that HARRY DEXTER WHITE supplied information obtained by him in the course of his duties as Assistant Secretary of Treasury. WHITE was considered one of the most valuable assets in this particular circle of Soviet intelligence in view of his position in the U. S. Government and his ability to secure employment for individuals whom the group was anxious to have assigned to the Treasury Department. WHITE was also considered valuable in view of his close relationship with the former Secretary of Treasury, HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.

With regard to FRANK COE, an employee of the Treasury Department, Miss BENTLEY advised that he furnished economic information to NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and HARRY DEXTER WHITE which was ultimately made available to her and her Russian superior. This information was obtained by COE through his official duties at the Treasury Department, however, according to Miss BENTLEY, he occupied a relatively unimportant position in this Communist underground apparatus.

With regard to NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, Miss BENTLEY reported that he occupied a prominent position in a Soviet espionage conspiracy which operated in Washington and New York in the late 1930s and early 1940s; that he furnished her with voluminous information obtained from U. S. Government sources, knowing that such information would be made available to the Soviet Government. Further, Miss BENTLEY, for over a period of time, knew SILVERMASTER to be a dues-paying Communist Party member.

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Concerning WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, Miss BENTLEY advised that she knew him to be a member of the Communist Party and he furnished considerable information to her to be turned over to her Russian contact, which information was obtained by ULLMAN through his official position in the Treasury Department and while an officer in the U. S. Army stationed in the Pentagon Building in Washington, D. C.

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY has advised that WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR was a member of the Communist Party and was placed in the Treasury Department by HARRY DEXTER WHITE. He was sent to China and later to Lisbon, Portugal for Foreign Economic Administration. During the interim of his return to China and his departure to Lisbon, he was with the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C., and supplied written and oral information obtained from the Treasury Department. She has also advised that TAYLOR prepared a report on conditions in China which was later given to the Russians.

With regard to JOHN ABT, Miss BENTLEY has described him as an active participant in Communist Underground apparatus in the early 1940s. He assisted her in the procurement of information to be furnished to the Russian Government. Miss BENTLEY knew ABT to be a member of the Communist Party.

Concerning CHARLES KRAMER, Miss BENTLEY advised that at a meeting in the apartment of JOHN ABT, New York City, arranged by Earl Browder in early 1944, KRAMER indicated that he would be able to pass on information regarding Capitol Hill gossip, which type of information was actually furnished at a later date. It was at this time that KRAMER indicated he was associated with the Senator WILGORE Committee in Washington, D. C. BENTLEY also knew KRAMER as a Communist Party member.

With regard to ALLAN ROSENBERG, Miss BENTLEY stated that he furnished information to be turned over to JACOB M. GOLOS, a Soviet agent. He obtained this information as a result of observing recommendations, plans and proposals made by various Government officials regarding the handling of post-war Germany. During that period he was employed in the Foreign Economic Administration and material of the above description came to him in the course of his duties with that agency. ROSENBERG was also known by BENTLEY as a member of the Communist Party.

Concerning SOLOMON LISCHINSKY, Miss BENTLEY has advised that during the early part of 1944, EARL BROWDER arranged a meeting for her with the group which was known as the PERLO group. It was indicated at this meeting that all the individuals were Government employees and were furnishing information which they had obtained from Government files to BENTLEY for the use of the Soviet Union. Subsequent to this meeting, BENTLEY remembered that a member of this group was SOLOMON LISCHINSKY who was an employee of UNRRA. Although definitely a member of this

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group, BENTLEY never knew LISCHINSKY to furnish any intelligence information.

With regard to VEET BASSIE, it may be noted that a previous investigation conducted by this office concerning V. LOUIS BASSIE, revealed that from September, 1925 to June, 1928 he attended the University of Chicago and from October, 1934 to June, 1935 he was employed as a teacher at People's Junior College in Chicago. It may be pointed out that this information is in line with that offered by GLASSER concerning their first meeting inasmuch as the above dates correspond with the period of GLASSER's affiliations with the same institutions.

Confidential informants of known reliability have advised that BASSIE during 1946 and 1947 was a close associate of a number of the above individuals described by BENTLEY as having been involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington and New York in the late 1930s and early 1940s.

Concerning ALGER HISS, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, previously described, has described ALGER HISS as a former member of the Communist Party and in the late 1930s he furnished restricted and classified information to sources whom he knew to be Soviet principals and was aware that such information would eventually be furnished to the Soviet Government.

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY also knew ALGER HISS to have been involved in a Soviet conspiracy in the late 1930s and early 1940s.

With regard to DONALD HISS, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has advised that he, DONALD HISS, was active in a Communist underground conspiracy in Washington, D. C., in the late 1930s. CHAMBERS knew DONALD HISS to be a member of the Communist Party.

Concerning LEE PRESSMAN, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has described him as a member of an elite Communist cell in the late 1930s and was prompted to enter the employment of the CIO at the insistence of the Communist Party. PRESSMAN's wife has been a teacher at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C.

[T-8] & (u) a reliable informant familiar with the affairs and activities of LEE PRESSMAN, stated that PRESSMAN has been in close and frequent contact with known Communists and persons accused of being active in Soviet espionage.

[Concerning NATHAN WITT, T-9, an informant] & (u) who was for some years extremely active in the affairs of the Communist Party and has a personal knowledge of many national and local Communists and who has for a considerable period furnished generally reliable information concerning Communist matters, advised in February, 1948 that NATHAN WITT was a member of the Communist Party. ✓

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WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has also stated that he knew NATHAN WITT to be an important member of the underground Communist Party in the late 1930s. ✓

Regarding DAVID WAHL, [T-9] (X)(u) has advised that DAVID WAHL was a member of a Communist Party underground movement in Washington, D. C., in the late 1930s and early 1940s. He was reported as a close associate of known Communists and pro-Soviet sympathizers. On one occasion WAHL advised this informant that he had been sent from New York to Washington to direct the activities of this group. ✓

With regard to LUCILLE FINSTERWALD (X)(u) [T-9] described her as a member of the Communist Party.

MISCELLANEOUS

A letter from CATHERINE WILLIS PERLO made available to the Washington Field Office addressed to the President of the United States, dated April 14, 1944 at Fort Worth, Texas, contained a partial list of the Communist underground group in Washington, D. C.

CATHERINE PERLO, when interviewed on September 9, 1944 by Special Agent Agents WIRT R. JONES and SYDNEY M. WOLF at her residence, 2133 South Jennings Street, Fort Worth, Texas, with regard to the above communication, elaborated that HAROLD GLASSER, whom she identified as having been sent to Ecuador by the U. S. Government as an economist in 1939, was a member of the Communist Party. She could not recall any information which might substantiate this allegation.

In approximately June, 1942, [T-10, an informant] (X)(u) familiar with the affairs of the United American Spanish Aid Committee, advised the names of Mr. and Mrs. HAROLD GLASSER, 339 Willard Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland, appeared on a list of local donors to the committee. According to this informant, Mr. and Mrs. GLASSER contributed \$15.00.

With regard to the United American Spanish Aid Committee, the House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated March 29, 1944 cited this organization as a Communist front.

[T-11, an informant] (X)(u) of established reliability who is acquainted with many known and admitted Communists stated that this organization in Washington, D. C., was organized by the Communist Party and completely controlled by it.

[T-9,] (X)(u) previously described, stated that the United American Spanish Aid Committee in Washington, D. C., was organized and controlled by the

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Communist Party and was an important transmission belt of the Communist Party. ✓

✓ (u) T-12, a member of the Communist Party who over a long period of time has furnished reliable information, stated that this organization in Washington, D. C., was completely controlled by the Communist Party, that the organization had no active membership and many of its members had no active association with the organization. ✓

In approximately January, 1941, ✓ (u) T-13, an informant familiar with the affairs of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, advised that the names Mr. HAROLD GLASSER, 339 Willard Avenue, Friendship Heights, Maryland, Assistant Director of Monetary Research and Mrs. HAROLD GLASSER of the same address, appeared on the membership list of that organization. ✓

It may be noted that the Washington Committee for Democratic Action has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order No. 9835.

On June 21, 1948, the Washington Field Office was notified by the release of information, Investigations Division, Civil Service Commission that the investigative files of the Commission contained no information not already in the possession of the FBI.

ASSOCIATES

✓ (u) T-14, an informant familiar with the affairs and activities of HAROLD GLASSER over a period of 1945-1947 who has furnished reliable information, advised that HAROLD and FAYE GLASSER were close social acquaintances and frequent contacts of ERMA and ALLAN ROSENBERG. This situation was further confirmed by Special Agents of the Washington Field Office who observed the GLASSERS and ROSENBERGS in each other's company on numerous occasions over the same period.

✓ (u) T-14 also reported that during this period the GLASSERS were associated with MORDECAI J. EZEKIEL and his wife LUCILLE. According to this informant, Mrs. GLASSER was on especially friendly terms with Mrs. EZEKIEL.

In this connection, it may be noted that ✓ (u) T-15, an informant familiar with the affairs of the League of Women Shoppers, advised in approximately March, 1941 that Mrs. FAYE GLASSER was executive secretary of the local chapter of that organization during 1940 and 1941 and that LUCILLE F. EZEKIEL was president of the local chapter during that period and from 1940 to 1942 was a national member at large.

With regard to the League of Women Shoppers, the House Committee on Un-American Activities, in its report of March 29, 1944,

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cited the League of Women Shoppers as a Communist front.

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[T-12, an informant ~~(S)~~ (U) previously described, stated that the League of Women Shoppers in Washington, D. C., is infiltrated by the Communist Party and that the Southeast Club of the League is dominated by the Communist Party since influential members of the club work hand-in-glove with the Southeast Club of the Communist Party. U

[T-11] ~~(S)~~ (U) has stated that the League of Women Shoppers in Washington, D. C., was not controlled or dominated by the Communist Party but that it was infiltrated to some extent and sometimes cooperated with the Communist Party.

[T-9] ~~(S)~~ (U) who has been described previously has stated that the League of Women Shoppers in Washington, D. C., was infiltrated by the Communist Party.

CHARLES KRAMER, who has been previously described, was observed by Special Agents H. B. MCGAHEY and JAMES B. McMAHON, on November 25, 1945 to enter the residence of HAROLD GLASSER at 8:30 P. M. and remain until 9:00 P. M. The nature or purpose of this visit was unknown to observing agents.

[T-14] ~~(S)~~ (U) previously described, advised on January 11, 1946 that SOLOMON LISCHINSKY is a social contact of HAROLD GLASSER.

[T-14] ~~(S)~~ (U) advised on January 20, 1946 that HAROLD GLASSER had recommended GEORGE SILVERMAN for a position as Head of an Italian Technical Commission in the United States, however, according to the informant, SILVERMAN was tied up with a position with the French and did not want to put a full-time job on the matter.

With regard to GEORGE SILVERMAN, ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY has stated that GEORGE SILVERMAN is a Communist who, while employed as a civilian with the U. S. Air Force, War Department, furnished her through NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, voluminous information concerning materiel data of the U. S. Air Force. This information included considerable data regarding the B-29. SILVERMAN was also known to furnish information related to her by other highly placed government officials.

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, who was also previously described, knew SILVERMAN as a Communist and an individual engaged in aiding Soviet espionage activities in the United States. CHAMBERS knew SILVERMAN to be held in high regard by his Russian superiors.

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[T-14] ~~(u)~~ has advised that Mrs. ANNIE STEIN was in frequent contact with Mrs. GLASSER. According to the informant, these contacts were usually with regard to taking their children to school. The informant has advised that ANNIE STEIN is the wife of ARTHUR STEIN.

With regard to ARTHUR and ANNIE STEIN, T-9 has advised that both ARTHUR and ANNIE STEIN have admitted to the informant that they are members of the Communist Party. Informant believes that ARTHUR STEIN is on a very high level in the Communist Party.

[T-16, an informant] ~~(u)~~ who has furnished considerable reliable information in the past, advised that on January 26, 1945 GLASSER was in contact with NANCY WERTHIMER, at 21 Cornelia Street, New York City. The nature and extent of this contact were unknown to the informant.

Concerning NANCY WERTHIMER, [T-17] ~~(u)~~ in approximately July, 1946 made available to the New York Office documentary evidence of NANCY WERTHIMER's membership in the Sacco Van Zetti Club of the Communist Party of America, Manhattan.

[T-18] ~~(u)~~ in approximately July, 1946, advised the New York Office that NANCY WERTHIMER was active in the affairs of the Sacco Van Zetti Club, Communist Party of America, Manhattan from February 1945 through June 1945.

On August 3, 1946 Special Agents EARL L. FUOSS and AUBREY S. BRENT observed SOL ADLER proceed from his residence, Hotel Washington, at 2:30 P. M., to the residence of HAROLD GLASSER. He was observed in conversation with an individual believed to be Mrs. GLASSER and a young girl on the porch of this residence. ADLER remained there until 6:20 P. M., at which time he was observed returning to his hotel.

Concerning SOL ADLER, ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY has advised that during the latter part of 1942 and through the early part of 1943 mention was made by other individuals involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy of SOL ADLER who was a Treasury Department representative in Chungking, China. On occasions BENTLEY observed official letters written by ADLER in possession of other individuals prominently involved in this conspiracy, who characterized ADLER as an opportunist but further indicated that they would like to place him in some strategic location in the U. S. Government. ADLER was also known by BENTLEY to be a Communist Party member.

[T-19, an informant] ~~(u)~~ familiar with the affairs and activities of WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR for a period in 1946, advised that during May and July of that year TAYLOR attempted to contact HAROLD GLASSER. Further information relative to the nature or purpose of this contact or whether the contact was in fact actually effected, was not known to the informant. A description of

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of WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR appears in instant report under caption of "Interview with HAROLD GLASSER".

On July 25, 1946, Special Agents CHARLES D. CHAPMAN and EARL L. FUOSS observed SOL ADLER and Mr. and Mrs. ALLAN ROSENBERG in attendance at a party at the residence of HAROLD GLASSER.

(T-20, an informant ^(u) familiar with the contacts and affairs of SOLOMON AARON LISCHINSKY for an extended period in 1946, advised that LISCHINSKY made attempts to contact HAROLD GLASSER, the purpose of these contacts not being known to the informant, nor was it known whether in fact such contacts were actually effected.

It may be noted that an examination of the employment application of SOL ADLER, made by Special Agents of this office in January, 1947 at the Civil Service Commission reflected the name of HAROLD GLASSER as a reference for employment.

(T-21, a reliable informant ^(u) familiar with the activities and associates of MARY JANE KEENEY, advised that MARY JANE KEENEY dined at the home of ALLAN ROSENBERG on April 26, 1945. Other guests at the dinner were the MORDECAI EZEKIELS and the HAROLD GLASSERS. According to the informant, the next contact with the GLASSER family by MARY JANE KEENEY was on May 25, 1945 at which time she again attended a gathering at the home of ALLAN ROSENBERG. The nature of this meeting was a party given in honor of JUST LUNNEN. The informant also advised that DAVID and EDITH WAHL and Mrs. and Mrs. HAROLD GLASSER were in attendance. ^{Wald}

(This informant ^(u) also indicated that MARY JANE KEENEY on October 6, 1945 again visited the ROSENBERG residence and requested ALLAN ROSENBERG to inquire of HAROLD GLASSER if she, KEENEY, could obtain a position in the Division of Monetary Research at the Treasury Department, however, later that same evening HAROLD GLASSER dropped in to see the ROSENBERGS and at that time GLASSER informed MARY JANE KEENEY that his division was not employing additional personnel.

(T-9 ^(u)) advised that PHILIP OLIN KEENEY and MARY JANE KEENEY, his wife, were active in a Communist Party underground group in Washington, D. C., in the late 1930s and early 1940s and that they are close associates of known Communists and pro-Soviet sympathizers. U

(T-1 ^(u)) advised on February 2, 1947 that FAYE GLASSER had a dinner party which was attended by SOLOMON and PEARL LISCHINSKY and their parents. U

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T-22, a reliable informant familiar with the affairs and activities of HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., advised on August 18, 1947 that COLLINS attempted to get in touch with HAROLD GLASSER without success. The nature or purpose of this attempted contact was not known to the informant. (u)

With regard to HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., CATHERINE WILLS PERLO, 2133 South Jennings Street, Fort Worth, Texas, the former wife of VICTOR PERLO, in May, 1944 reported that HENRY HILL COLLINS was a member of the underground Communist Party group in Washington, D. C., and that she had seen him at least on one occasion attending a Communist Party meeting in Washington, D. C.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, in May, 1945, advised that HENRY COLLINS was a member of a group of government employees in high salaried positions who are Communist Party members. CHAMBERS stated that the principal meeting place of this group was the apartment of COLLINS, who was treasurer of the group.

(u) T-9 advised in September, 1946 that COLLINS and his wife were rabid members of the Communist Party. (u)

T-23, a reliable informant familiar with the affairs and contacts of DAVID WAHL, advised on May 22, 1947 WAHL contacted GLASSER in an attempt to learn the location of another Treasury Department employee. T-23 has also advised that on June 27, 1947 and again on October 9, 1947, DAVID WAHL made attempts to contact GLASSER without success. The nature or purpose of these contacts was not known to the informant. (u)

DESCRIPTION

Name:	HAROLD GLASSER, was Harold S. Glasser; Harold G. Glasser
Residence:	52 Colgate Road, Great Neck, Long Island, New York
Race:	White
Born:	November 23, 1904 November 14, 1905 November 23, 1905 November 24, 1905 at Chicago, Illinois
Height:	5' 8"
Weight:	160 lbs.
Hair:	Brown

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Complexion:

Dark

Eyes:

Blue (wears glasses)
(color of eyes has also been reported as dark)

Employment:

Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc.;
Acting Director of Institute on Overseas Studies

Relatives:

Wife, FAYE COHEN GLASSER

Children, ALICE GLASSER

RACHEL GLASSER

LINDA GLASSER

ROBERT (GLASSER)

HAMILTON, son

by former marriage

to IRENE TELL GLASSER,

now Mrs. WALTON HAMILTON.

Brothers, CHARLES GLASSER, 2019

North Nordich Street,

Chicago, Illinois;

ISADORE GLASSER,

deceased, who prior

to World War I was also

known as EDWARD GLASSER;

JACOB GLASSER, accountant,

110 South Dearborn Street,

Chicago, Illinois;

SIDNEY GLASSER, grocery

store owner, Chicago

Sister, Mrs. ANN BENJAMIN, whose

husband is an engineer for

the Western Electric Co.,

Chicago, Illinois

1914
1905
↑

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WFO No. 101-496

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LEADS

NEW YORK CITY

AT GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND

Will verify subject's residence at 52 Colgate Road, Great Neck, Long Island as requested by letters dated November 19, 1948 and March 29, 1949.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Upon verification of subject's present residence, will cancel security index card maintained on subject by this office and inform Bureau of new residence.

Copies of pertinent serials will at that time be forwarded to the New York Office designating that office as office of origin.

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ADMINISTRATIVE

A copy of this report is being designated for the Chicago Office for information purposes in view of GLASSER's past residence and activities in that area.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

T-1 -
T-2 -
T-3 -

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T-4 - Professor W. W. LEIGH, University of Arkon, Akron, Ohio, OPA, Washington, D. C. as described in the report of Special Agent M. C. CLEMENTS dated December 3, 1941 at Washington, D. C., entitled HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department, INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT.

T-5 - Chicago confidential informant N as reflected in the report of Special Agent C. B. WHEELER, dated November 27, 1941 at Chicago, entitled HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department, INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT.

T-6 - Lieutenant Commander N. E. HEWITT, Naval Intelligence, 2280 Board of Trade Building, 141 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, as described in the report of HUBERT J. O'MALLEY, dated November 19, 1941 at Chicago, Illinois entitled HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department, INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT.

(u)

T-7 - I. J. ERHLICH, 127 Dearborn Street, Chicago, as described in the report of Special Agent HUBERT J. O'MALLEY, dated November 19, 1941 at Chicago, Illinois, entitled, HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department, INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT.

T-8 - [C-466] (u)

T-9 -

b7D

T-10 - List of local donors to the United American Spanish Aid Committee obtained through the close cooperation of WORTHINGTON B. HOUGHTON, Secretary, E. Quincy Smith Real Estate Company, Washington, D. C., as described in the report of Special Agent NED P. HOLMAN, JR., June 19, 1942 at Washington, D. C., entitled United American Spanish Aid Committee, Washington Committee for Spanish

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Aid, American Rescue Ship, INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

T-11 -



(S)(u)

T-12 -

T-13 - Members list of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action obtained through the close cooperation of [redacted] as reflected in the report of Special Agent T. W. DAWSEY, dated January 21, 1941, at Washington, D. C., entitled Washington Committee for Democratic Action, Internal Security - C.

T-14 - C-432

T-15 - List of past officers of the League of Women Shoppers obtained through a highly confidential source as reflected in the report of Special Agent T. W. DAWSEY, dated March 8, 1941 at Washington, D. C., entitled League of Women Shoppers, Washington, D. C., INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

T-16 - C-28

T-17 - [redacted] as reflected in the report of Special Agent JOHN T. HILSBOS, dated July 17, 1946 at New York entitled GREGORY, ESPIONAGE - R.

T-18 - [redacted] as reflected in the report of Special Agent JOHN T. HILSBOS, dated July 17, 1946 at New York entitled GREGORY, ESPIONAGE - R.

T-19 - Washington Hotel informant as described in the report of Special Agent LAMBERT G. ZANDER, dated August 29, 1946 at Washington, D. C., entitled GREGORY, ESPIONAGE - R.

T-20 - Resident Manager BLAKE, Fairfax Village Apartments, Washington, D. C., who made available the telephone slips on calls made from the apartment of SOLOMON ILSCHINSKY for the period May through September 22, 1946 as described in the report of LAMBERT G. ZANDER, dated January 24, 1947, entitled GREGORY, ESPIONAGE - R.

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(u)

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T-21 - Diary of MARY JANE KEENEY for the years 1940-1945, made available to Special Agent JEROME M. GARLAND by a highly confidential source as set out in the report of Special Agent LAMBER G. ZANDER, dated February 14, 1947 at Washington, D. C., entitled GREGORY, ESPIONAGE - R.

|
X (u)
|

T-22 - C-486

] (X)(u)

T-23 - C-502

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON

WFO FILE NO. 101-496

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE <i>5/18/49</i>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <i>2/15, 21; 3/18, 28; 4/6, 8, 11, 13, 15, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28/49</i>	REPORT MADE BY CARL N. DeTEMPLE JIF
TITLE CHANGED		CHARACTER OF CASE CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY MATTER - C	
HAROLD GLASSER, wa Harold S. Glasser, Harold G. Glasser			

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: GLASSER born Chicago, Illinois. Sources report variance in birth data. Educated University of Chicago and Harvard University. Employed outside of government service by Peoples Junior College, Chicago; University of Akron, Akron, Ohio; Brookings Institution and Labor Bureau of the Midwest, Chicago. Employment U. S. Government as follows: WPA, Chicago, 1935; Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, Minneapolis, Minnesota, May, 1936 to November, 1936; U. S. Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., November 23, 1936 to December 31, 1947. Presently employed Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare funds, Inc., New York City. Passport record set forth. Informants advised GLASSER member of Washington Committee for Democratic Action and United American Spanish Aid Committee. ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY identified GLASSER as CP member who furnished her information obtained through his official position at the Treasury Department to be transmitted to a Russian agent. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and CATHERINE WILLS PERLO, divorced wife of VICTOR PERLO, also described GLASSER as CP member. Upon interview, GLASSER admitted association with individuals described by informants as CP members and active in Communist underground espionage activities in Washington, D. C., and New York. Investigation developed association with CHARLES KRAMER, SOLOMON LISCHINSKY, GEORGE SILVERMAN, SOLOMON ADLER, WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR, DAVID WAHL, HENRY HILL COLLINS and ALLAN ROSENBERG.

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY *SP8/R/mls*
 REASON FOR EXTENSION *23*
 FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION *1-28-91*
88421

#246,845 - P -
 Classified by *SP8 BTG/da*
 Declassify on: OADR *2/4/88*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 OTHERWISE.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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WFO No. 101-496

REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 101-3599
Bureau letter to Washington Field dated February 4,
1949
Bureau letter to Washington Field dated March 11,
1949

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DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The title of this report is being changed to reflect the additional names of HAROLD S. GLASSER and HAROLD G. GLASSER.

BACKGROUND

The following background information was developed during 1941 in the course of the Hatch Act investigation regarding HAROLD GLASSER, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Department of Treasury:

HAROLD GLASSER was born November 14, 1905 at Chicago, Illinois. He was graduated with a PhD Dgree from the University of Chicago in 1926 and later attended that University from 1926 to 1928 and from 1930 to 1931. Previous to entering government service, GLASSER was an instructor in accounting at the University of Akron, Ohio from 1928 to 1929. During the years 1931-1932, he was employed by the Brookings Institution, 722 Jackson place, Northwest, Washington, D. C. In 1932 he was employed by the Labor Bureau of the Middle West at Chicago, Illinois and from 1933 to 1935 he was an instructor at Peoples Junior College, Chicago, Illinois.

GLASSER first entered the service of the U. S. Government as a statistician in the Works Progress Administration in Chicago, August 15, 1935. From May 1, 1936 to November 21, 1936 he was the Director of the Tabulation Pool, Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, Minneapolis, Mimesota. On November, 23, 1936, GLASSER was appointed to the Division of Research and Statistics, U. S. Treasury Department as an Economic Analyst at \$3,800 per annum.

The following information was extracted from the files of the U. S. Treasury Department on January 10, 1947 by Special Agent WILLIAM R. CORNELLSON concerning GLASSER's employment there.

On February 16, 1937, GLASSER was promoted to Senior Economic Analyst at \$4,600 per annum in the Division of Research and Statistics. Effective June 1, 1938 he was transferred to the Division of Monetary Research as Principal Economic Analyst at \$5,600 per annum. On November 16, 1938, he was designated as Assistant Director, at \$5,600 per annum and effective August 1, 1939, his salary was increased to \$6,500 per annum. On June 15, 1940, GLASSER's services were made available to the

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State Department for special detail to Ecuador, to assist the Ecuadorian Government with its financial and economic problems. On July 26, 1940 he was authorized to proceed to Quito, Ecuador, departing from the District of Columbia on July 29, 1940 and sailing from New York City on August 2, 1940. He arrived in Ecuador on August 11, 1940.

By letter dated May 20, 1941, the State Department requested the Treasury Department to extend GLASSER's loan to the Ecuadorian Government for an additional two years. Subsequently his services were extended to that government until January 29, 1942.

GLASSER's file at the Treasury Department contained a report made by the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department and a report of the FBI reflecting the results of a Hatch Act investigation concerning GLASSER in 1941. This report was received in the Treasury Department by HARRY DEXTER WHITE and S. J. SPINGRAN. No action was recommended by either of these treasury officials and GLASSER was permitted to remain in service with that Department. He was given an excellent efficiency rating on March 12, 1942 by WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN and HARRY DEXTER WHITE. On April 1, 1942 GLASSER was raised in salary to \$6,750 per annum in Grade P-7. On May 15, 1942, GLASSER was replaced in Ecuador by JOSEPH FREIDMAN and he left Ecuador on May 19, 1942. The Ecuadorian Government awarded GLASSER the decoration of "Al Merito" with grade of official. This decoration was retained by the State Department until GLASSER was given consent to accept the medal by Congress.

GLASSER was borrowed by the War Production Board and assigned to the Office of Production, Vice-chairman of the War Production Board, from November 30, 1942 until January 10, 1943. GLASSER was given a classification of 3-B by Local Draft Board No. 3, Montgomery County, Maryland on February 11, 1943 and at that time he was in Algiers, North Africa, serving as adviser on the North African Affairs, Office of Foreign Territories in the American Consulate in Algiers. He was recommended by HENRY MORGENTHAU to be commissioned and made a part of Colonel FOLEY's Staff in Africa on August 30, 1943. On November 11, 1943, LAUCLIN CURRIE requested the services of GLASSER for FEA.

GLASSER was praised by DEAN ACHESON, Undersecretary of State, for the part he, GLASSER, played as U. S. representative at the United Nations Rehabilitation meeting at Atlantic City, New Jersey in November, 1943.

On December 26, 1943, GLASSER was promoted to Chief Economist (Assistant Director) at P-8, \$8,000 per annum. He was given an excellent efficiency rating for the period April 1, 1943 to March 31, 1944 by HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

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On May 1, 1944, GLASSER was demoted to Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division to P-7, at \$7,500 per annum. This demotion was explained by HARRY DEXTER WHITE by the fact that the Foreign Funds Control appropriation had been placed under the classifications act of July 1, that is, each job had to be set up and approved by the Civil Service Commission and that it would be difficult to justify GLASSER's position as Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division on the Foreign Funds Control appropriation. Rather than become involved with the Civil Service Commission, it seemed advisable to WHITE to transfer GLASSER back to the stabilization rolls.

On July 11, 1944, GLASSER was promoted to \$8,000 per annum and on January 13, 1946, he was given a pay increase to \$9,012.50 per annum as an Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division. He was appointed Director of the Monetary Research Division at a salary of \$10,000 per annum on August 22, 1946.

GLASSER was praised highly by W. L. CLAYTON, Acting Secretary of State, for his work performed as a U. S. delegate to the fifth session of the United Nations Rehabilitation Council.

GLASSER's Treasury Department file also reflected the following addresses:

1388 Tuckerman Street, Washington, D. C.
339 Willard Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland
4624 North Central Parkway, Chicago, Illinois
5734 Maryland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
7249 Constance Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
4628 North Central Parkway, Chicago, Illinois
4936 North Whipple Street, Chicago, Illinois
2011 Third Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota
908 South Ode Street, Arlington, Virginia

Also reflected in this file was information to the effect that GLASSER entered Harvard University in 1929 as a graduate student in economics and was a candidate for a Master's Degree. He left Harvard in April, 1930.

His wife, FAYE COHEN GLASSER, was listed as being born November 26, 1908 in New York City. She attended the University of Illinois at Urbana, receiving an B. A. and an M. A. Degree in 1931 and 1932 respectively.

It was noted that the Internal Revenue Department made an investigation for possible income tax evasion on the part of GLASSER. No violation was found.

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Concerning GLASSER's employment at the U. S. Treasury Department, it was noted that the Washington "Times-Herald", a daily newspaper, for December 31, 1945, in the DANTON WALKER Column, reflected that HAROLD GLASSER would replace GIP ALK as U. S. Treasury adviser to General MacArthur in Japan.

A State Department press release on July 26, 1946, announced that the President had approved the list of members of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation conference which was scheduled to convene in Geneva, Switzerland August 5, 1946. The name HAROLD GLASSER appeared as one of the advisers to the Council member WILLIAM L. CLAYTON, Assistant Secretary of State.

In this connection, it may be noted that T-1, a reliable informant familiar with the affairs of ALLAN ROSENBERG, close associate of GLASSER, advised on October 25, 1946 that GLASSER returned from Switzerland on October 24, 1946 at 2:00 P. M. (u)

A request for a report on loyalty data dated February 3, 1948, submitted to this Bureau, reflected the following additional information:

In listing dates and places of residence for the past ten years, HAROLD GLASSER listed the following:

- 1937-1938 - 1388 Tuckerman Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.
- 1938 - 1940 - 339 Willard Avenue, Friendship Heights, Maryland
- 1940-1942 - Quito, Ecuador
- 1942-1943 - 622 Bennington Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland
- 1943- 5410 Cathedral Avenue, Northwest.

HAROLD GLASSER's birth date as reflected on this form was November 23, 1905 at Chicago, Illinois. It is noted that this date is in variance with information developed in the course of the Hatch Act investigation regarding GLASSER. Also this date is in variance with information offered by GLASSER during an interview at the Washington Field Office on May 7, 1947 at which time he gave his birth date as November 24, 1905. Complete details concerning the interview of HAROLD GLASSER will be subsequently set forth in instant report.

Inasmuch as it was ascertained that HAROLD GLASSER was no longer affiliated with the government of the United States, no further action was taken with regard to this request on loyalty data.

Concerning GLASSER's present employment, it was noted that the "New York Times", daily newspaper, on January 19, 1948, carried an article to the effect that HAROLD GLASSER had been named acting director of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds Institute on Overseas

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Studies. Subsequent inquiries by this office at the Office of International Finance, U. S. Treasury Department, revealed GLASSER had resigned from his position there on December 31, 1947.

According to their records GLASSER accepted a position with the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Fund at 165 West 46th Street, New York 19, New York.

It was also ascertained by this office that on June 28, 1948, GLASSER's residence address was changed from 5410 Cathedral Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., to 52 Colgate, Great Neck, Long Island, New York.

SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORD

Miss HARKNESS, Chief Clerk, Local Draft Board No. 3, Montgomery County, Bethesda, Maryland, made available to special agents of the Washington Field Office in November, 1945 the selective service record of HAROLD GLASSER which reflected the following information:

HAROLD GLASSER (no middle name) was born November 23, 1904 in Chicago, Illinois. He registered under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 on May 25, 1942 and was assigned Order No. 126-A. At the time he registered, his address was 5008 Yorktown, Green Acres, Maryland. The records further reflected that in the year 1942 he resided at 62 Bennington Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland and since June 20, 1943, resided at 5410 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D. C. These records next reflected that the subject is employed as Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, U. S. Treasury Department. His immediate supervisor was listed as HARRY DEXTER WHITE, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It is pointed out that GLASSER advised that the person who would always know his whereabouts is HARRY DEXTER WHITE. GLASSER further advised that he had attended the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois for eight years and Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts for one year. He was married in Rockville, Maryland on July 7, 1932 and as of June, 1943 has three children. Two of these children, in July, 1942, were listed as ALICE, 5 years and RACHEL, 3 years. His wife was listed as FAYE, 33 years of age, as of July, 1942. He further indicated that he has four brothers and one sister, none of whom reside with him or were dependent upon him for support. GLASSER further stated that since the year 1940 he has resided in Washington, D. C., and Ecuador, South America. Contained in his file were three permits to leave the country. The first permit was issued January 7, 1943 and expired July 7, 1943; the second dated January 26, 1944, expired July 26, 1944 and the third dated December 20, 1944, expired July 20, 1945. Subject advised that he had previously left the U. S. (destination not given) and had entered the country prior to the issuance of the aforementioned permits on May 20, 1942. His classification was listed as 4-A.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~PASSPORT RECORDS

[In November, 1945, T-2] ²⁻¹¹ made available the passport file of HAROLD GLASSER to Special Agent EDWARD C. KEMPER which reflected the following information:

On July 27, 1940, Passport No. 8250 was issued to GLASSER for travel to Ecuador, at which time he stated that he planned to sail from New York City on August 2, 1940. GLASSER's application reflected the following information:

Born:	Chicago, Illinois, November 23, 1905
Father:	MYER GLASSER, born Russia (deceased)
Permanent residence:	339 Willard Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland
Occupation:	Economist
Height:	5' 8"
Hair:	Dark Brown
Eyes:	Blue
Scar on forehead	

An interoffice memorandum from the Division of American Republics, State Department, was attached to the above application, stating that GLASSER is Assistant Director of Monetary Research, Treasury Department, and that he has been "detailed by the President to assist the Ecuadorian Government as a financial expert."

On March 19, 1941, Replacement Passport No. 9532 was issued to GLASSER at Quito, Ecuador. This application contained the following additional information:

Resided outside U. S.:	Ecuador, August 12, 1940, to date of application, March 19, 1941
Legal Residence:	Minneapolis, Minnesota
Marital Status:	Wife, FAYE GLASSER, born November 25, 1908, at New York City; married July 7, 1932.
Mother:	RACHEL OLSANG, born Russia (deceased)
In event of accident, notify	"MORRIS GLASSER, 110 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois."

On February 1, 1943, diplomatic Passport No. 5989 was issued to GLASSER for travel to Africa, Union of South Africa and Egypt. Attached to the application is authorization of the Local Board for the Selective Service registrant to depart from the United States, dated January 19, 1943, from Local Board No. 3, Chevy Chase, Maryland, giving GLASSER's Order No. as 126A, classification 3-A.

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An interoffice memorandum from the Office of Foreign Territories, State Department, dated January 20, 1943, advised that GLASSER, as well as others, was an officer of the Treasury Department and was being detailed to the State Department and sent to North Africa to join the Civil Affairs Section of General EISENHOWER's staff under Mr. MURPHY.

On September 9, 1943, GLASSER's passport was validated by the U. S. Consul at Algiers, Algeria, for return to the United States via the British Isles.

On February 12, 1944, the office of the Assistant Secretary, State Department, advised the Passport Division that GLASSER's assignment to North Africa, Spain, Portugal and Italy had been approved by the Treasury Department. On February 15, 1944, the State Department advised the U. S. Embassies at Madrid and Lisbon that GLASSER had been appointed by the Treasury Department to study problems of foreign exchange in those countries.

A memorandum in GLASSER's passport file indicates that on December 26, 1944, he was approved by the Treasury Department to represent the Treasury at conferences on Italian financial matters.

On July 25, 1945, Special Passport No. 1106 was issued to GLASSER for travel to the British Isles on Government business. He gave his permanent address as 5410 Cathedral Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., and stated that his father, MYER GLASSER, was born in Latvia and deceased; that his mother, RACHEL, was born in Latvia and deceased; that he planned to sail from New York City on July 29, 1945, on the American Export Line.

Attached to GLASSER's application was a card reading, "HAROLD GLASSER is a member of the delegation of the United States of America to the Third Council Session of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration at London."

A check of the files of the Passport Division, State Department, by Special Agent LOUIS LOEBL disclosed that special passport number 1106 was issued to HAROLD GLASSER on July 25, 1945, for England as a member of the delegation of the United States of America to the Third Council session of the UNRRA at London, England, which was on August 21, 1945, amended to include France for official business. This passport was, on August 24, 1946, further validated for all countries in Europe except military areas, and amended to indicate that the holder thereof was an "adviser to the European Council, member Fifth Session of UNRRA Council." The file further indicated that the special passport number 1106 described above was further validated on October 3, 1946, for the British Isles and central Europe pursuant to a request from the U. S. Treasurer for "Mr. HAROLD GLASSER, director of monetary research who is proceeding to Germany on a special mission for study of the German export and import program."

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[On April 27 and 28, 1949, T-3] ⁽²⁴⁾ made available the passport file of HAROLD GLASSER which reflected the following additional information concerning him:

In connection with Passport No. 1106 issued to HAROLD GLASSER on July 25, 1945, a memorandum contained in this file, dated August 21, 1945, requested that this passport and the passport of WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, U. S. Treasury representative, be validated to travel in France on official business. This memo was addressed to the Office in Charge of the Passport Section from WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, U. S. Treasury representative, London. This validation was accomplished August 21, 1945 at the American Consular Service, London, England.

Contained in this file was a letter dated March 19, 1947 to the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., from R. B. SHIPLEY, Chief, Passport Division, which requested the Soviet Embassy Foreign Office to authorize a Soviet visa to be sent to the Soviet representative in Berlin for Mr. HAROLD GLASSER. It was indicated that GLASSER was a member of the U. S. Delegation, Council of Foreign Ministers at Moscow. It further described GLASSER as the bearer of diplomatic passport No. 5989.

Diplomatic passport No. 5989 was revalidated on March 19, 1947 to show him as a member of the U. S. Delegation, Council of Foreign Ministers, Moscow, USSR. On May 21, 1947, this passport was surrendered to the Passport Division of the State Department.

A letter dated March 9, 1948, contained in this file, under the letterhead of Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc., National Office, 165 46th Street, New York 19, New York, from HAROLD L. LURIE, Executive Director, to Mrs. RUTH B. SHIPLEY, Chief, Passport Division, Department of State, Washington, D. C., requesting a passport and permission to travel to western Europe on the part of HAROLD GLASSER, Director of the Institute on Overseas Studies, "an organization which has been established by and is a part of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds."

According to this request, GLASSER expected to visit France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, in addition, if the project so developed, he might request permission to visit in the zones of Germany and Austria, however, if such an occasion did arise, he would make such request under the auspices of the American Joint Distribution Committee. It specified that this application did not include the request for permission to enter the areas under military occupation.

The purpose of the trip to Europe, according to the letter was to study the operations of Jewish philanthropic agencies overseas, including such aspects as "financial arrangements, community organizations,

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local conditions, further needs, etc."

GLASSER was expected to leave the United States as soon as possible in April, remaining abroad six weeks. Transportation was to be arranged, travelling by commercial airline and hotel arrangements were to be made by the organizations in the countries he would be visiting.

Passport No. 173349 was issued to HAROLD GLASSER on March 22, 1948, at which time he listed the following additional information. His father, MEYER GLASSER, deceased, was born in the vicinity of Riga, Russia, in or about 1868. His mother, RACHEL GLASSER, deceased was also listed as being born in the vicinity of Riga, Russia in or about 1870. He listed his mailing address as 5410 Cathedral Avenue, Northwest, Washington 16, D. C.

Also made available to the writer by ^(u) T-3 from the files of the Passport Division was a dispatch from the American Embassy, dated August 27, 1948 at Quito, Ecuador. This file dispatch reflected that an investigation had been made by that office regarding one A. G. SANDOVAL, Liaison Officer for Latin-American Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. SANDOVAL was identified as ANGEL GILBERTO SANDOVAL who was also known as "SANDY". He was described as a naturalized citizen of the United States who was formerly a native of El Salvador. SANDOVAL was described as about 5' 8", weighing about 155 lbs, slightly stout in build, hair iron grey, cut short, eyes brown and wears rimless glasses. He was considered well dressed. It was indicated that Spanish is his native tongue, however, he speaks English fluently with a definite Spanish accent. It was developed he was employed by the U. S. Government as an officer in the "so-called Eloro Mission", which was a special mission to Ecuador to help in the rehabilitation of a devastated area in southwest Ecuador as a result of the Ecuador-Peruvian conflict of 1941. He was reported to have been in Ecuador for two years, 1942 and 1943. Investigation failed to reflect any subversive activities on the part of SANDOVAL in Ecuador, however, the following association with "local Communists" was reported:

GUILLEMO LASSO, self-professed Communist lawyer, reported to be a close friend of SANDOVAL

ARTURO FRIED, American businessman in Quito, reportedly a Communist with Trotsky inclinations and reported as close friend of SANDOVAL

NELA MARTINEZ, outstanding woman Communist leader in Ecuador

SANDOVAL was reportedly instrumental in giving her a scholarship to attend a dietician course in the U. S.

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HAROLD GLASSER, American, former U. S. representative in Ecuador from the Treasury Department, presently undergoing questioning by the U. S. House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee, charged with providing intelligence information to the Soviet

SANDOVAL was reported to have been an associate of GLASSER while the two were serving in Ecuador, "This association could very well have been coincidental or natural under the circumstances."

It was noted that on April 26, 1949, SANDOVAL made application to the Passport Division for renewal of Passport No. 45086 issued to him on April 14, 1947. He listed his birth at Minas de Oro, Comayagua, Honduras, Central America and his residence as 518 South Walter, Albuquerque, New Mexico. He declared naturalization at Toas, New Mexico on June 11, 1936.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION

The following is additional information concerning HAROLD GLASSER not previously set forth in instant report developed in the course of the Hatch Act investigation conducted in Washington, D. C., Chicago, Illinois, Minneapolis, Minnesota and Akron, Ohio during October and November, 1941. This investigation was predicated on information furnished by the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, of which the Honorable MARTIN DIES, of Texas, was Chairman, to the effect that the name of HAROLD GLASSER, 339 Willard Avenue, Friendship Heights, Maryland, was listed as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

During this investigation, fellow employees and former neighbors of GLASSER were interviewed and termed him as a liberal but knew of no political interests or affiliations.

T-4, an informant ^(XU) familiar with the circumstances surrounding GLASSER's position at the University of Akron, Ohio, stated that GLASSER exhibited no un-American tendencies but that he incurred the enmity of military instructors due to his opposition to compulsory military training.

GLASSER was arrested and subsequently dismissed in Chicago in 1929 on charges of gaming and practicing law without a license.

Fellow employees in Chicago and Minneapolis, as well as associates at the University of Chicago and the Peoples Junior College, Chicago, Illinois, upon interview knew of no un-American activities on the part of GLASSER.

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[T-5] ^(u) made available information from the records of his organization which listed HAROLD GLASSER, 7249 Constance Avenue, Chicago, as a suspect Communist organizer in the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance, 82 W. Washington, Chicago, Illinois. Upon interview T-5 stated that these records did not show the date nor the source from which the information was received. The informant advised, however, that it was probably received prior to 1939.

[T-6, an informant] ^(u) who had access to records and information concerning Communist Party activities in Chicago could furnish no recorded data concerning the above organization but personally recalled that at one time the organization was a legitimate enterprise which was later taken over by the Communists and made a front organization for them.

[T-7, an informant] ^(u) with knowledge of the tenants at 82 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois, upon interview advised that he believed that the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance was listed at 82 W. Washington Street by one BORIS COPSTEIN, subtenant of the building whom he described as "radical" and who returned to Russia in 1935 where he is believed to be holding a position with the Soviet Government.

Subsequent inquiry was made by Special Agent C. B. WHEELER, of the Chicago Office, at the office of GLATT and PRICE, Realtors, 6826 South Stony Island Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, at which time W. J. HAFER, of that office, produced the lease to the premises at 7249 Constance Avenue for the period from October 1, 1943 to September 30, 1944, which reflected the signatures of FAYE and HAROLD GLASSER.

According to the records of Stone's Mercantile Agency, made available to special agents of this office in November, 1945, GLASSER came to Washington, D. C., from Chicago, Illinois about the summer of 1932 and first resided at 1731 Eye Street, Northwest. In 1933 he resided in apartment 408 at 1121 New Hampshire Avenue, Northwest and then returned to Chicago, Illinois. He was reported to be in Ecuador, South America in 1942. He later resided at 62 Bennington Drive, Chevy Chase, Maryland, prior to moving to his present address 5410 Cathedral Avenue, Northwest. He was listed as a former student at Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., in the summer of 1932 and later employed as a teacher at Peoples Junior College, Chicago, Illinois. His home in Chicago, Illinois, was 7249 Constance Avenue and since March, 1938 he was employed as an Assistant Director (no division given) U.S. Treasury Department. His dependents were listed as his wife and three children.

According to the records of the Credit Bureau made available at that time, additional addresses were reflected as:

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1938-1940 - 339 Willard Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland
1937-1938 - 1338 Tuckerman Street, Apartment 2-B, (for about
one year

At one time he is believed to have resided at Dixon, Illinois.

On March 28, 1949, the records of the above agency were again examined with regard to GLASSER, however, no additional information has been reported.

ALLEGATIONS OF ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY

In a signed statement executed by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY on November 30, 1945, at New York City, Miss BENTLEY furnished the following information concerning HAROLD GLASSER:

JACOB M. GOLOS, a former Soviet agent who died November 27, 1943, indicated to BENTLEY in November, 1943, that he, through Earl Browder, had established contact with a group in Washington, D. C. Subsequently, in the early part of 1944, Earl Browder indicated to BENTLEY that he would make arrangements for her to meet with this same group and that the meeting would be held in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. BENTLEY thereupon held a meeting with representatives of this group, which was designated as the Perlo group, and at that time learned that HAROLD GLASSER was also a member. It was indicated that HAROLD GLASSER had been out of the United States as a representative of the United States Treasury Department, that he returned in the early part of 1944, and was thereafter stationed in the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. It was further indicated that GLASSER was closely associated with and probably an assistant to HARRY DEXTER WHITE, an official in the Treasury Department.

According to BENTLEY, HAROLD GLASSER subsequently furnished general information concerning the activities of the Treasury Department, particularly concerning proposed loans by the United States to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in the Foreign Economic Administration, which information had been sent to the Treasury Department.

After HAROLD GLASSER's return from Europe, VICTOR PERLO, a member of the group, advised that GLASSER had requested to be allowed to return as a member of that group. BENTLEY was advised by Perlo that GLASSER and one or two others had previously been taken by an American in a Government agency in Washington, D. C., and turned over to a Russian contact. The identity of this American was not known to Perlo, and CHARLES KRAMER was indicated as the person able to provide this information. BENTLEY determined from KRAMER that the person who had originally taken GLASSER away from the Perlo group was an individual named HISS in the United States State Department, which individual is believed to be ALGER HISS.

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BENTLEY advised that HAROLD GLASSER was a known member of the Communist Party.

It may be pointed out that ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY is a former member of the Communist Party who admittedly engaged in acquiring intelligence information for the use of the Soviet Government.

ALLEGATIONS OF JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

On December 31, 1948, in the course of an interview of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS by Mr. RAY WHEARTY, of the Department of Justice, and Special Agent MAURICE A. TAYLOR, in the office of Mr. WHEARTY, CHAMBERS was questioned briefly about HAROLD GLASSER. He stated that he met GLASSER on two or three occasions and that these meetings had been arranged by J. PETERS, who informed him that GLASSER was a Party member and could be trusted. The purpose of these meetings was to make inquiry of GLASSER concerning HARRY DEXTER WHITE who as indicated elsewhere, was considered very valuable however irascible and difficult to handle. CHAMBERS' recollection was that GLASSER affirmed their knowledge of WHITE indicating that WHITE had never been a Communist Party member but had complete sympathy for the Communist Party and its objective and cooperated fully. CHAMBERS stated that GLASSER had not been part of his apparatus and he had no knowledge of his underground activities. He also stated that he was not aware that GLASSER was furnishing ALGER HISS with any information but understood GLASSER was a member of an underground cell. This is somewhat at variance with information furnished by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY to the effect that GLASSER had been stolen from the PERLO group by ALGER HISS.

In this connection, CHAMBERS has described himself as a former member of the Communist Party who was engaged in procuring confidential information to be furnished to the Russian Government.

On June 2, 1947, ALGER HISS denied to Special Agents CHARLES CLEVELAND and EDWARD L. GRAMPP, when interviewed at his office 700 Jackson Place, Northwest, that he ever placed GLASSER in touch with a representative of the Russian Government in order that he, GLASSER, might furnish government information to this unaurhotized individual. He stated that he met GLASSER in an official capacity when GLASSER was an official of the U. S. Treasury Department.

INTERVIEW OF HAROLD GLASSER

On April 30 and May 3, 1947, HAROLD GLASSER was interviewed by Special Agents JEROME M. GARLAND and E. HYATT MOSSBURG at the Washington Field Office. Thereupon a statement was prepared and on May 7, 1947 GLASSER appeared at the Washington Field Office and read the following statement. He stated that he would rather call the meetings he attended.

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with ART WITT "social worker meetings" instead of Communist Party meetings. He also stated that he had not said that he was a member of the American League Against War and Fascism but that he may have been a member. He refused to sign the statement unless changes were made in these two instances. The interview was thereafter terminated.

Washington, D. C.

"I HAROLD GLASSER, make the following statement to Special Agents JEROME M. GARLAND and E. HYATT MOSSEBURG of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats, promises or duress has been used to induce me to make this statement. I am making it of my own free will knowing it can be used against me in a Court of Law.

"I deny giving confidential information or any information obtained by me at any time during my employment with the U. S. Government to any unauthorized person or group of persons, who were not entitled to that information through their official Government positions. I also deny having any knowledge of or being a member of any group obtaining or attempting to obtain information from the U. S. Government for the purpose of furnishing that information to any member of the Communist Party or to any unauthorized source. To my knowledge I have never in casual conversation furnished confidential Government information to any unauthorized person.

"In 1933 or 1934 I was living at 7429 Constance Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and at that time I was definitely interested in the theories of The Communist Party and I would describe myself at that time as a definite 'Leftist'. One of my very close friends at that time was one ART WITT, a member of the Communist Party in Chicago, Illinois, who was later killed while fighting for the Loyalist cause in the Spanish Civil War. I attended a number of Communist Party gatherings and meetings, as well as one or two 'Cloak and Dagger' meetings with WITT, where we went into hidden cellars in the best underground method. I recall that WITT asked me to become a member of the Communist Party during this time and that I laughed it off, refused to become a member of the Communist Party at that time, and have never been a member of the Communist Party in my life. I also refused to join the Trade Union Unity League at WITT's request. I do not recall the names of any other persons, whom I could definitely state were members of the Communist Party at that time.

"About this same period in Chicago, Illinois, I was associated with an organization known as the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance. I became associated with this group inasmuch as my wife, FAYE COHEN GLASSER, was a social worker and I believe that this particular organization was formed merely as a method of organizing a huge banquet for MARY VAN KLEECK, an acknowledged leader for social

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