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Date: Jan 5, 1942

Harry Dexter White

File 101-4053

see I

FILE DESCRIPTION

HEADQUARTERS FILE

SUBJECT

Shirley Dexter White

FILE NUMBER

101-4453

SECTION

1

59 pages released

Enc 1

b7c [redacted] 101-1318

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.
January 5, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

*Section 8 W.F.O.
2-4-42*
b7c

RE: HARRY DEXTER WHITE
Assistant to the Secretary,
Director of Monetary Research,
Department of the Treasury
INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT

Dear Sir: Attention: Mr. D. M. LADD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-18-85 BY [signature]

The name of HARRY DEXTER WHITE was listed by the Dies Committee in the list of government employees furnished the Attorney General, which employees were alleged to be connected with alleged subversive activities. He was listed as an Underclerk of the Department of the Treasury, as receiving a salary of \$1380 per annum, and as residing at 8610 Fairfax Road, N. W., Bethesda, Maryland.

Investigation of this case disclosed that there is no address known as 8610 Fairfax Road, N. W., Bethesda, Maryland. However, one HARRY DEXTER WHITE has resided at 6810 Fairfax Road, N. W., Bethesda, Maryland, for more than three years. Investigation also determined that WHITE is employed as Assistant to the Secretary in charge of Monetary Research, at the Treasury Department and that he presently receives a salary of \$9000 per annum.

It was ascertained from Mr. ALBERT J. FAULSTICH, Assistant Personnel Director, Department of the Treasury, that the Treasury Department has another person employed by the name of HARRY D. WHITE, who is an Underclerk in the Marine Division of the Bureau of Customs and who receives a salary of \$1380 per annum. However, this person has been employed since 1919 by the Department at New York City, New York.

The discrepancy in salary, local address and position of employment is being called to the Bureau's attention as a

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 JAN 6 1942
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100-45404
7 66-6200 am 1/10/

Director
Re: HARRY DEXTER WHITE
January 5, 1942

b7c
[REDACTED]
101-1318

probable mistaken identity in the information furnished by the Dies Committee to the Attorney General.

Further investigation indicated that ANNE TERRY WHITE, the wife of HARRY DEXTER WHITE, is a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, according to the files of the Washington Field Office, and it is also noted that she was an active participant in the activities of the United American Spanish Relief Committee.
[REDACTED]

b7d
An investigation under authority of Public Law #135, 77th Congress, regarding HARRY DEXTER WHITE, has been completed by this office. However, in view of the high position held by Mr. WHITE, no interview is being arranged with him pending advice from the Bureau, designating the person to conduct the interview, and a report will be submitted subsequent to the interview of Mr. WHITE.

Very truly yours,

S K McKee

S. K. MCKEE
Special Agent in Charge

February 4, 1942

RECORDED

101-4053-1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-14-85 BY [signature]

Special Agent in Charge
Washington, D. C.

Re: HARRY DEXTER WHITE,
Assistant to the Secretary,
Director of Monetary Research,
Department of the Treasury.
INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated January 5,
1942, in the above-captioned case, your file 101-1318,
advising that all substantive investigation had been
completed and requesting advice as to the interview with
Mr. White under oath.

You are instructed to have this person interviewed
by either Special Agent [redacted] or Special Agent [redacted]
of your office. Arrangements should be perfected
with Mr. White in order that this interview may be conducted
as promptly as possible.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ FEB 5 1942 ★
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

F B-7 774 1942

[redacted] b7c
[signature]

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.
January 28, 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. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Holloman _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

b7c
Call: 10 am
Transcribed: 2:45 pm

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

Re: HARRY DEXTER WHITE,
Treasury Department.
INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT.

b7c
Special Agent [redacted] of the Washington Field Office, called by telephone to submit the following information concerning the above-captioned subject.

He stated the investigation of Mr. White was predicated on the fact that his name appears on the Dies list as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and that he is shown thereon as an under-clerk employed by the Treasury Department at a salary of \$1380.00 per annum.

b7c
[redacted] explained, however, that in conducting the substantive investigation, it was ascertained that Mr. White is presently employed as Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury at an annual salary of \$9,000.00. [redacted] informed that no attempt was being made to interview this person in view of his present position.

b7c
In accordance with instructions received from Mr. Tamm, the field office was advised to have the interview conducted by Special Agent [redacted] or Special Agent [redacted].

Respectfully,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-11-85 BY [signature]

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101-4053-2
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 FEB 6 1942
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
b7c [redacted] FIVE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

March 30, 1942

- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Holloman _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Miss Gandy _____

b7c

101-4053

h

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. Tamm

Re: HARRY DEXTER WHITE,
Assistant to the Secretary of
the Treasury,
Department of the Treasury.
INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-17-85 BY [signature]

The following information is being submitted concerning the investigation made in the above-captioned case and particularly concerning the personal interview had with Mr. White on March 30, 1942.

The inquiry regarding Mr. White was instituted under the provisions of Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress, as his name appears on the recent Dies list as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. The Dies list referred to Mr. White as an employee of the Department of the Treasury in the capacity of Under-Clerk at a salary of \$1380 per annum.

As this individual's name appears on the Dies list, the Washington Field Office, on its own initiative, instituted an investigation, which is in accord with the policy of handling matters of this type. A preliminary inquiry, however, disclosed that Mr. White is employed as Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury and that he is the Director of Monetary Research in the Department of the Treasury, earning a salary of \$9,000 per annum.

Upon the determination of this fact, the Washington Field Office requested advice as to the arrangements to be made for Mr. White's personal interview. That office was informed that this interview might be made by one of the four Special Agents who have been designated for the handling of special interviews in connection with this project, namely, Special Agents [redacted], both of the Washington Field Division, [redacted] or [redacted] of the Bureau.

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101-4053-3
WASHINGTON FIELD INVESTIGATION
APR 1 1942

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R568 MAR 16 1961 Pursuant to arrangements made telephonically with Mr. White, Special Agent [redacted] of the Federal Employee Section, interviewed him in his office in the Treasury Building on March 30, 1942. [redacted] a stenographer from the Washington Field Office, was present to record the interview.

b7c

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Mr. White, on noting from the preliminary statement given to him prior to the questioning that the inquiry concerned him and his

APR 3 1942
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Memorandum for Mr. E. A. Tamm

- 2 -

alleged membership in subversive organizations, stated he was aware that the investigation was predicated on accusations made by Congressman Martin Dies. He indicated his source of information was the Secretary of the Treasury who, some months ago, advised him of this fact. Mr. White, in response to questioning, denied membership with the Washington Committee for Democratic Action or of ever having attended meetings sponsored by this organization or that he had given any personal services or financial support in the interests of it.

Mr. White became quite incensed during the interview with the accusations made by Dies, not only as it concerned him, but other responsible Government officials. He labeled Dies' practices as damnable, underhanded and cheap as the charges were made publicly which, in many instances, left the person accused in a defenseless position. He advised that to counteract the unfavorable publicity would result in a name-calling contest which would ultimately serve no worthwhile purpose.

Mr. White spoke of having noted Vice President Wallace's comments in today's Washington newspapers and stated this action was the first affirmative step that had been taken by any Government official in putting Dies in his place. Mr. White admitted, on his own initiative, that his wife had, for some time, been engaged in charitable enterprises; that she had aligned herself with the League of Women Shoppers and had given monetary support to the Spanish Loyalist cause, all of which was done with his own knowledge and approval. He advised that though he had no immediate knowledge of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, he would probably have joined it had someone requested him to do so, as there was nothing to indicate that it was of an undesirable character.

With further reference to Congressman Dies, Mr. White termed him as a cheap politician who labeled organizations of a subversive character without any evidentiary proof to substantiate the allegation. He stated he would not be at all surprised to learn that Dies was in some way tied up with Nazi Germany; certainly that he was doing more to disrupt the morale and cause dissension among the Government people than foreign agents possibly presently engaged in the United States. He stated it was surprising to him to note that all of the organizations referred to by Dies were of a "leftish" nature and that none were of a Fascist character.

With reference to the organizations which have heretofore been publicized by Dies, Mr. White indicated all of them were along liberal lines which were the essence of the New Deal administration under President Roosevelt. Mr. White described himself as a "New Dealer" and as being thoroughly in sympathy with the liberal policies of our present form of Government. He frankly admitted that in view of his present position he

Memorandum for Mr. E. A. Tamm

- 3 -

had little opportunity to engage in activities of the type referred to above.

During the interview, Mr. White stated he was appreciative of having this opportunity to express himself freely concerning his opinion of Martin Dies, as heretofore he felt his position prohibited such action which would have resulted in distasteful publicity.

b7c Noting Mr. White's attitude, [redacted] was prompt to again call his attention to the fact that these investigations were made by the FBI solely on the basis of the Congressional mandate which left the Bureau no alternative other than to make the necessary inquiries. Mr. White stated he appreciated this and had no quarrel with the FBI and the duties it had to fulfil in abiding by this legislation.

The interview was congenial in all respects and obviously Mr. White's hostile attitude was prompted solely by his ardent dislike for the tactics employed by Congressman Dies.

b7c After the notes of the interview have been transcribed and typed, [redacted] will afford Mr. White an opportunity to read and make such corrections as he might see fit; however, I thought you might be interested in knowing of the above comments made by him to cover the possibility that he or the Secretary of the Treasury may communicate with the Bureau with respect to the conduct of investigations under this Public Law.

Respectfully,


D. M. Ladd

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO. 101-1318

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 4/8/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7, 10, 17, 41 3/30/42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] <i>bt</i>
TITLE HARRY DEXTER WHITE, Assistant to the Secretary and Director of Monetary Research, Department of the Treasury.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HARRY DEXTER WHITE, 6810 Fairfax Road, Bethesda, Maryland, has been employed by the Federal Government since June 20, 1934, and is presently employed as Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, and Director of Monetary Research. The name of HARRY DEXTER WHITE appears in the list of names of Federal Government employees furnished the Attorney General by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Honorable MARTIN DIES, Chairman, which employees were reported to be engaged in un-American activities, with the additional information that WHITE is a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. Investigation ails to disclose that WHITE is a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, or that he is a member of any organization which advocates the overthrow of the American Federal Government. Upon interview under oath, Mr. WHITE denied membership or activity in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, or membership in any organization he considered to be dominated by the Communist Party or any foreign government.

*Dept returned to file 11-15-53
For VC & devalued
white brief on
do direct dissemination
Nov 4 1953
[Signature]*

*see report
RHB:mbs
11-12-53*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-11-95 BY [Signature]

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

I. PERSONAL HISTORY

A. HARRY DEXTER WHITE, 6810 Fairfax Road, N. W., Edgemoor, Bethesda, Maryland, was born in Boston, Massachusetts on October 29, 1892. His

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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MAR 16 1961		RECORDED & INDEXED [Signature]

COPY FILE

wife's name is ANNE TERRY WHITE, and he has two daughters of high school age. He has resided at the above address for about three years. He was enlisted in the United States Army from April, 1917, to February, 1919. His legal residence is Wisconsin. His wife is an authoress, having written several books for children. He received his master's degree from Stanford University, and his doctor of philosophy degree from Harvard University. He was Instructor of Economics at Harvard University for six years and was professor of Economics at Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin for two years, prior to entering Government service.

B. He was appointed Economic Analyst in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, D. C., on June 20, 1934. He resigned this position on October 4, 1934 and accepted a position as Chief Economic Expert with the Tariff Commission from October 5, 1934 to October 31, 1934. On November 1, 1934, he was appointed Principal Economic Analyst in the Division of Research and Statistics, Department of the Treasury. He was appointed Assistant Director in the Division of Research and Statistics on October 1, 1936. He was appointed Director of Monetary Research on March 25, 1938, and on August 5, 1941, was appointed to the position of Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of the Division of Monetary Research. He receives a salary of \$9,000 per annum.

HARRY DEXTER WHITE is at present, the alternate of the Secretary of the Treasury on the recently created Economic Defense Board, of which the Vice-President of the United States, is chairman. He is also a Trustee of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, D. C., and a member of the Governmental Committee for Reciprocity Information, which committee is active in connection with reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries.

II. BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

The name of HARRY DEXTER WHITE, 8610 Fairfax Road, N. W., Bethesda, Maryland, appears in the list of names of Federal Government employees furnished the Attorney General by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Honorable MARTIN DIES, Chairman, which employees were reported to be engaged in un-American activities, with the additional information that WHITE is a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

III. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Honorable MARTIN DIES, Chairman, was contacted and

requested to furnish all information in its possession regarding the alleged un-American activities of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. The Committee furnished a photostatic copy of a typewritten list of names with the heading, "Washington Committee for Democratic Action, which contained the following information:

WHITE, HARRY DEXTER
8610 Fairfax Road
Bethesda, Maryland

Treasury Department
Under Clerk
Salary \$1380

Member, Washington Committee for Democratic Action

The Committee was again contacted on March 9, 1942, and no further evidence of any kind was available to substantiate the proposed membership of Mr. WHITE in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

It is noted that HARRY DEXTER WHITE resides at 6810 Fairfax Road, N. W., Bethesda, Maryland, rather than 8610 Fairfax Road, N. W., Bethesda, Maryland, and it is noted that there is no address of 8610 Fairfax Road, N. W., Bethesda, Maryland.

It was ascertained from Confidential Informant, hereinafter designated as [REDACTED] that the name of HARRY DEXTER WHITE, does not in fact appear on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, however, it is noted that it was ascertained from [REDACTED] that the name of Mrs. ANNE TERRY WHITE, his wife, does appear on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b2
b7D

It was ascertained from a confidential source of information, hereinafter designated as [REDACTED] who has extensive files on the un-American activities [REDACTED] that the name of HARRY DEXTER WHITE does not appear in the files of the informant.

Additional neighborhood investigation was conducted in the vicinity of 6810 Fairfax Road, N. W., and no information of value to this

Investigation was obtained.

IV. INTERVIEW WITH EMPLOYEE

HARRY DEXTER WHITE was interviewed under oath on March 30, 1942 and furnished a statement in response to questions by Special Agent [REDACTED]. After the stenographic notes of the interview were transcribed, Mr. WHITE read a typewritten copy of the interview. After making certain changes in this statement, which he initialed, he signed the statement in the presence of Special Agent [REDACTED]. The original copy of this statement is being retained in the files of the Washington Field Division, together with the stenographic notes of same, as an exhibit. A copy of the interview furnished by Mr. WHITE is as follows:

Washington, D. C.

March 30, 1943

Statement of HARRY DEXTER WHITE made in the presence of Special Agent [redacted] and stenographer [redacted] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

b7c Questions by Agent [redacted]

Q. Mr. WHITE, I have called on you today in order that I might ask you a few questions concerning an investigation being made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I might explain that this is in no way a hearing, but simply an opportunity for you to answer questions and make any statement you might wish to make.

A. What investigation? On one of my employees?

Q. So, this concerns you personally.

A. Oh, I see, go right ahead.

Q. As you are undoubtedly aware, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been empowered by the 77th Congress of the United States under Public Law 135 to investigate the employees of the Federal Government who are alleged to be members of subversive organizations, or who advocate the overthrow of this form of government. Under the provisions of the Law we are required to report our findings to Congress. You may decline to answer any questions you wish. I might say that upon the conclusion of the investigation, a copy of the report of the investigation together with your statement will be furnished to the agency by whom you are employed. I might mention also that after the notes have been transcribed and typed, you will be given a chance to read the transcript for such changes you might wish to make. In order that your statement may have particular credence, you will be placed under oath, if you have no objection.

A. I have no objection.

Q. Will you raise your right hand, please. Do you solemnly swear that the statements you are about to make will be made without mental reservation and will be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

A. I do.

Q. Will you state your full name?

A. HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

Q. Where are you employed?

A. Treasury Department.

Q. In what capacity?

A. Assistant Secretary.

Q. How long have you been employed here?

A. I have been here about eight years.

Q. What is your present home address?

A. 6810 Fairfax Road, Bethesda, Maryland.

Q. Mr. WHITE, are you now or have you ever been a Member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action?

A. Never heard of it. The first I heard of it was when the Secretary spoke to me about it six months ago. This loose talk imputing the good name of persons around town with the kind of material which is provided for grounds for investigation is perfectly inexcusable and it is rather ridiculous to expose a person like myself to anything of this character. It is something that could be contended by only the stupid.

Q. You understand the position of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that we were empowered to make these inquiries and it is nothing that we hold against you or are charging you with.

A. I appreciate the position of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and know that these investigations originate from one of the DIES reports. I think that man is a menace. No discrimination, no attempt for evidence or proof. Anything to get publicity. Just as my name might have been on his list, probably some hundred others, entirely innocent of any wrongdoing, appear on this list also. I know that there are other men, naturally, who have been exposed to the same thing. It is unfortunate that we do not have any recourse. But go on. Never heard of the organization until the Secretary mentioned it and even if it had been brought to my attention and I had been asked to join, I would not have hesitated to belong to it from the title as I think it is my privilege

to belong to what organizations I wish. And if someone here had asked me to belong to an organization with a title like that I would certainly have been willing to listen. I do not mean to imply that I was in any way doing that which I did not have a right to do or that I approve of this organization, but it is entirely possible that it could have happened.

Q. Have you attended any meetings or given any financial aid to this organization?

A. No, I have not.

Q. Have you ever resided at 8610 Fairfax Road NW, Bethesda, Maryland.

A. No, I have not. While I have been in Maryland, I have resided at my home.

Q. Are you a member of any organization which you have reason to believe may be dominated by the Communist Party or has its policies dictated by a foreign government?

A. No, I do not belong to any organization. The one organization which I hesitate to mention because if I mention it in this connection it may imply that I feel it has radical tendencies, which it has not, but I notice that it is included on some of the lists and that is The League of Women Shoppers. My wife did belong to that group and may still as far as I know. She did ask me if she should continue in it when it appeared on the list and I told her yes. Speaking for my wife, I do know that she contributed to the Spanish relief during the period when this group was active here. I know that she used to contribute to the League of Women Shoppers and may still as far as I know.

I notice I am on the mailing list of a magazine -- I have not seen it recently -- a magazine called "Spain", which is a magazine supporting the government causes as against the revolutionist cause. It is a Fascist magazine. Somebody put my name on this mailing list and I am not in sympathy with it. Somebody, about six months ago, put my name on the mailing list of a Socialist magazine called "The Call", I think. Either some good friend or some good enemy or just a publicity stunt. Most of the literature comes to the Treasury Department library but this came to my home address and I could be accused of being a Fascist from this.

I am thoroughly in sympathy with investigations, particularly in work such as we do here under the arrangements we have here and also I think by the Civil Service, but where investigations such as this one arise in connection with such a thing, I think that it is an inexcusable practice in a democracy.

Q. In conclusion, Mr. WHITE, is there anything you would like to say in addition to the foregoing?

A. No, I don't think so, but you can look up my record here at the Treasury Department. I am proud of my record, my attitude and my work. If DIES was one-tenth as patriotic as I am, it would be a much better country. I think his work and the work of the committee is worthless. I do know a couple of men on his committee. ~~HOW~~

Q. Is there anything further, Mr. WHITE?

A. No, that is all.

~~W. D. WHITE~~

b7c

Special Agent
F.B.I., U.S. Dept. of Justice.

- C L O S E D -

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

b2
b7D



April 21, 1942

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED

101-1053-1

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Treasury
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY *S. M. [unclear]*
ON 12-11-85

My dear Mr. Secretary:

As you are aware, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been specifically instructed by Congress to investigate any Government Employee who is the subject of a complaint coming within the purview of Public Law No. 135, 77th Congress, and to make a complete report of its findings to Congress.

In compliance with this directive an investigation has been conducted with regard to the individual whose name is set out below and who is an employee of your department and I am transmitting herewith a copy of the following investigative report which reflects the results of this inquiry:

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated April 8, 1942, at Washington, D. C., concerning Harry Dexter White who is employed by the Department of the Treasury as Assistant to the Secretary and Director of Monetary Research.

Inasmuch as our final report to Congress must be complete in every respect I would appreciate receiving your official comment as to the ultimate disposition of this case either by exoneration, dismissal or other administrative action.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Holloman _____
- Mr. McGuire _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
★ APR 21 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Enclosure

144
APR 20 1942

[Handwritten initials]

HARRY DEXTER WHITE, Assistant to the
Secretary and Director of Monetary
Research, Department of the Treasury.

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] dated April 8, 1942,
at Washington, D. C.

b7c

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

I. PERSONAL HISTORY

A. HARRY DEXTER WHITE, 6810 Fairfax Road, N. W., Edgemoor, Bethesda,
Maryland, was born in Boston, Massachusetts on October 29, 1892. His

*Exact copy of first page
of report as sent to Treasury
4-21-42
relain in file.
W.D.W.*

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

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For your information: _____

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101-4059-5 and 6

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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May 7, 1942

b7c
RECORDED 101-6053

Special Agent in Charge
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 11/18 BY [signature]

RE: HARRY DEXTER WHITE,
Assistant to the Secretary of
the Treasury,
Department of the Treasury.
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. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Holloman _____
- Mr. McGuire _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 1
★ MAY 7 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[Handwritten signature: Eam D...]
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MAY 22 1942

cc MR. Tamm
Mr. Ladd

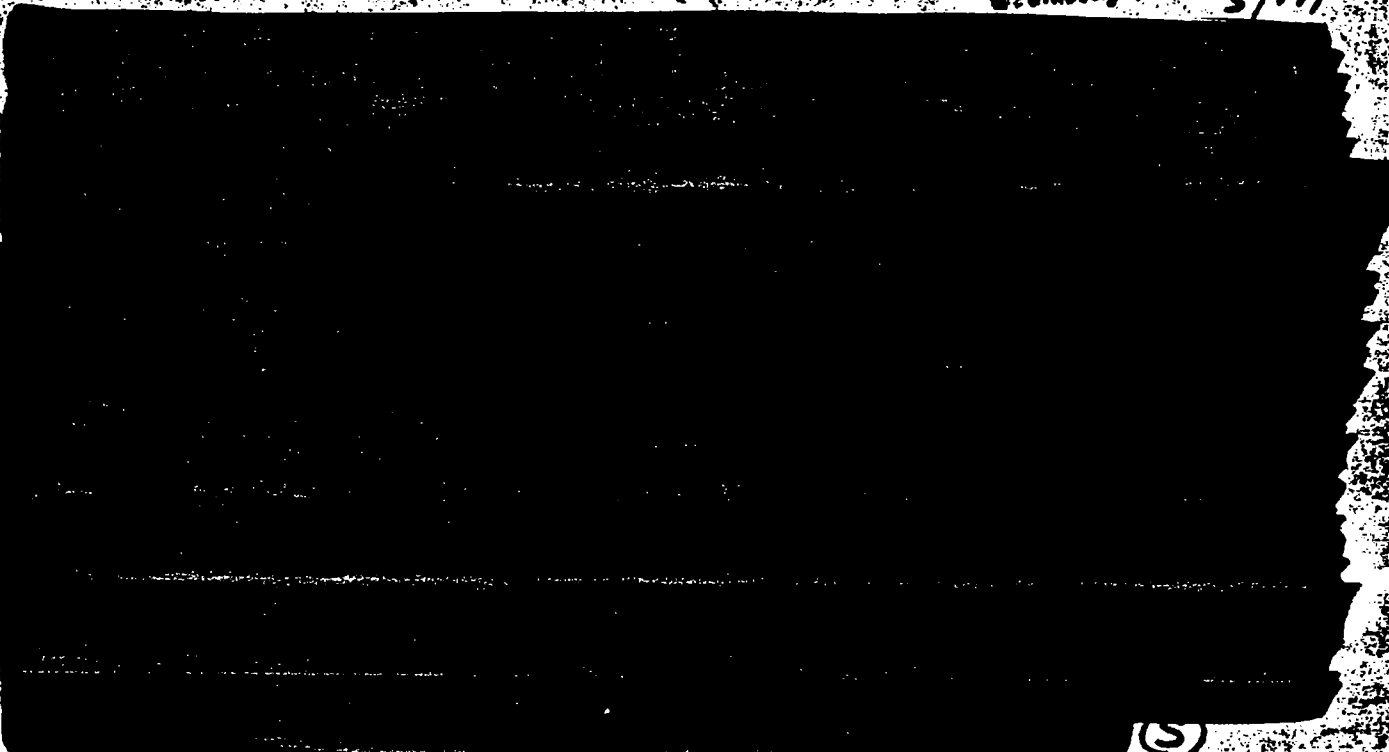
TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE JANUARY 30, 1946

FROM: D. M LADD

SUBJECT U. S. DELEGATES- INTERNATIONAL
MONETARY FUND- BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENT

*1/27 maintained 12-12-85
Classified in 15 E.O. 11652
Declassify on: OACB 5/19/83*



You will recall that Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was involved in the investigation of the case entitled N. GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was, et al IS-R, which case was instituted based upon information furnished by Elizabeth Bentley, an official of the U. S. Service and Shipping, Inc., New York City. You will recall that Miss Bentley advised that espionage groups with which she worked were interested primarily in employees of the U. S. Government in Washington, D.C. and she furnished the name of White as one of the individuals in these groups. This information was set forth in the memorandum entitled SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE UNITED STATES, a copy of which was furnished the White House.



- 1. Yes, prepare material for GREGORY SILVERMASTER & Vaughan at once.
- 2. Also furnish same to Lyons and request he get it to Sec. Byrnes.

H.

101-4053-7

F R I

APR 1 1946 A.

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

58 APR 5 1946

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COPY PDH 4/1/46

FEBRUARY 4, 1946

The Attorney General

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

HARRY DEXTER WHITE

101-4053-8, RECORDED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

There is enclosed herewith a detailed memorandum concerning Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Department.

As you are aware, the name of Harry Dexter White has been sent to Congress by the President for confirmation of his appointment as one of the two United States delegates on the International Monetary Fund under the Bretton Woods agreement. As will be observed, information has come to the attention of this Bureau charging White as being a valuable adjunct to an underground Soviet espionage organization operating in Washington, D. C. Material was made available through intermediaries to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, his wife, Helen Witte Silvermaster, and William Ludwig Ullmann. Both Silvermaster and Ullmann are employees of the United States Treasury Department, reportedly directly under the supervision of White.

The information and documents originating in the Treasury Department were either passed on in substance or photographed by Ullmann in a well-equipped laboratory in the basement of the Silvermaster Home. Following this step, the material was taken to New York City by courier and made available to Jacob M. Golos, until the time of his death on November 27, 1943. Golos, a known Soviet agent, delivered this material to an individual tentatively identified as Gaik Ovakimian. Ovakimian you will recall was arrested some years ago as an unregistered agent of the Soviet Government and subsequently, by special arrangements with the Department of State, was permitted to return to the USSR.

After the departure of Gaik Ovakimian, Golos delivered his material to an individual who has been tentatively identified as Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein. Subsequent to the death of Golos, the courier handling material received from the Silvermasters and Ullmann delivered it through an unidentified individual to Anatole Borisovich Gromov, who until December 7, 1945, was assigned as First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C., when he successor to Vassili Zubilin, reported head of the NKVD in North America, who returned to Moscow in the late summer of 1944. This whole network has been under intensive investigation since November, 1945, and it is the results of these efforts that I am now able to make available to you.

I also feel that it is incumbent upon me at this time to bring to your attention an additional factor which has originated with sources available to this Bureau in Canada. It is reported that the British and Canadian delegates on the International Monetary Fund may possibly nominate and support

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TIME 12:17
Date 2/6/46

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ON 3/7/86

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Declassify on: OADR
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SP7 msp/ste 12/11/85

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58 APR 5 1946

White for the post of President of the International Bank, or as Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund. The conclusion is expressed that assuming this backing is forthcoming and the United States' acquiescence, if concurrence, resulting, White's nomination to this highly important post would be assured. It is further commented by my Canadian source that if White is placed in either of these positions, he would have the power to influence to a great degree deliberations on all international financial arrangements. X4

This source, which is apparently aware of at least some of the charges incorporated in the attached memorandum against White, commented that the loyalty of White must be assured, particularly in view of the fact that the USSR has not ratified the Bretton Woods agreement. Fear was expressed that facts might come to light in the future throwing some sinister accusations at White and thereby jeopardize the successful operation of these important international financial institutions. X4

I thought you would be particularly interested in the above comments, which originated with sources high-placed in the Canadian Government, on the subject at hand. X4

In view of the obvious interest of the White House in this situation, I have taken the liberty to similarly inform Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, of the information with respect to White.

Attachment

~~SECRET~~

THE DIRECTOR

D. N. LADD

HARRY DEYTER WHITE

February 1, 1946

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PREDICATION

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BACKGROUND

RECORDED & INDEXED

101-4053-8

As you are aware, the original substantive information concerning White first came to the attention of the Bureau on November 7, 1945, when Elizabeth Terrill Bentley called at the New York Office and made sweeping revelations concerning the operation of an underground Soviet espionage organization within the United States Government. Among those named were White, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, his wife and William Ludwig Ullmann. Both Silvermaster and Ullmann were employed in the Treasury Department under the supervision of White. White reportedly used his influence to place people in key positions, which is partly verified by the presence of Silvermaster and Ullmann under his wing.

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

ajb

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Material from White's unit of the Treasury Department was taken to the Silvermaster residence and there photographed or the substance extracted for delivery to Bentley, who as a Soviet courier delivered it to Jacob N. Golos, New York City. Although Golos died on November 27, 1943, she continued this activity as a courier until the Fall of 1944, when she was released from her duties as such. During the latter period of her courier activities, she passed this material through an unidentified individual to a Russian who has been identified as Anatole ~~Pericovich~~ ~~Grenev~~. Grenev was the First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. until December 7, 1945, when he returned to Russia. An intensive investigation has been made of all the individuals mentioned by Miss Bentley, White and those with whom he was stated to be directly affiliated in these sinister activities.

CONSIDERATIONS



Obviously the persons entitled to this information are the President and the Secretary of State.

On the basis of these considerations, the following action is recommended:

ACTION

1. There is attached for your approval a letter to Brigadier General Harry Hawkins Vaughan, Military Aide to the President, enclosing a detailed memorandum setting forth the original charges against White and Miss Bentley, his background and the results of the investigation to date, along with details on his contacts and collaborators. (u)

2. If you approve, a copy of the memorandum enclosed to the President is being made available by a cover letter on a personal liaison basis to Mr. Frederic (u)

B. Lyon, Division of Controls, Department of State with the suggestion that it be brought to the immediate attention of Mr. James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State.

x(4)



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Attachments

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

American Embassy
1 Grosvenor Square
London, W. 1

September 2, 1948

~~SECRET~~

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL AIR POUCH~~

Director, FBI
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: POLISH NEWS ITEMS

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Very truly yours,

J. A. Cimperman
Legal Attache

65-348
Enclosure

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Report of b7c

HARRY DEXTER WHITE (DECEASED)

PERSONAL HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

HARRY DEXTER WHITE was born October 29, 1892, at Boston, Massachusetts, and died August 16, 1948, at Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire. His wife, ANN TERRY WHITE, and two daughters reside at 334 West 86th Street, New York City. WHITE'S parents were JOSEPH (JACOB) and SARAH WHITE, both born in Poland (Russia).

WHITE graduated in June, 1909, from Everett High School, Everett, Massachusetts. He attended Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Massachusetts, from September 14, 1911, to February, 1912. He received a B.A. degree in 1924 and an M.A. degree in 1925 from Stanford University. In 1935 he received his Ph.D. degree from Harvard University.

Following is the employment record of HARRY DEXTER WHITE:

WHITE joined the United States Army April 12, 1917, and was discharged in February, 1919, with the rank of first lieutenant. He was a member of the American Expeditionary Force. He operated, after his discharge from the Army, an orphan asylum for two years. He was also a professor of economics at Harvard University for six years. From 1932 to 1934 he was professor of economics at Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin. During 1934 he went to England to study economic and monetary questions for the Treasury Department under the direction of JACOB VINER, a former professor at Chicago University. On June 20, 1934, he was appointed Economic Analyst, Treasury Department. From October 5, 1934, to October 31, 1934 he was on loan as Chief Economic Expert on the Tariff Commission. On July 1, 1935, he was appointed Principal Economic Analyst, Treasury Department, at a salary of \$5,600 per annum. He was appointed Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, on October 1, 1936, at a salary of \$6,500 per annum. On May 25, 1938, he was appointed Director of Monetary Research at \$8,000 per annum, which was increased on March 1, 1940 to \$9,000 per annum. On August 5, 1941, WHITE was promoted to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. In December of 1941 he was given full responsibility in matters bearing on foreign relations within the Treasury Department. He resigned his position on May 1, 1946, to accept a position as Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund, from which position he voluntarily retired April 7, 1947. Upon his resignation he was establishing himself in private business as a consultant on economic and financial matters. In this connection, in

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DATE 12/10/85 BY SP7 msc/pte

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November, 1947 he made formal registration with the Department of Justice under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as an economic and financial consultant to the Bank of Mexico handling problems of monetary credit. His salary was stated as \$18,000 per annum. It will be noted that in the course of WHITE'S position as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury he represented the Treasury Department on the following committees:

- The Interdepartmental Lend Lease Commission
- Canadian-American Joint Economic Commission
- Executive Committee on Commercial Policy
- Executive Committee on Board of Trustees of the Export Import Bank
- The Interdepartmental Committee on Inter-American Affairs
- The National Resources Committee
- The Price Administration Committee
- The Committee on Foreign Commerce Regulations
- The Departmental Committee on Post War Economic Problems
- The Committee on Trade Agreements
- The National Munitions Control Board
- The Acheson Committee on International Relief
- The Board of Economic Warfare
- The Executive Committee on Economic Foreign Policy
- The OSS Advisory Committee
- The United States Commerce Corporation
- The Interdepartmental Committee on Planning for Coordinating the Economic Activities of the United States Civilian Agencies in Liberated Areas

In addition WHITE has acted as chief technical expert for the United States at the Bretton Wood Conference, and also managed the Treasury Department's \$2,000,000,000 stabilization fund.

ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY has stated that although she has never met HARRY WHITE, a great deal of material obtained by her from GREGORY SILVERMASTER, subject of a Bureau espionage investigation, and turned over by her to JACOB GOLOS, was supplied originally by HARRY WHITE. This information consisted of documents presumably obtained by him in the course of his duties in the Treasury Department. BENTLEY recalled definitely having seen documents at the SILVERMASTER residence delivered there by individuals who were receiving material from WHITE. BENTLEY stated that it was apparent to her from conversations heard in the SILVERMASTER home that one of the most valuable assets to the SILVERMASTER underground group was WHITE'S ability to place in the Treasury Department those

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individuals whom the group was anxious to have assigned there. In this category were WILLIAM ULLMAN, WILLIAM TAYLOR, and SONIA GOLD.

In connection with the investigation of HARRY DEXTER WHITE, it was ascertained that the following persons were employed in the Treasury Department under WHITE, and are alleged to have been engaged in Communist underground activities in Washington, D. C.: WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, VICTOR FERLO, FRANK COE, HAROLD GLASSER, SONIA GOLD, and SAUL ADLER. It was also determined that WHITE was acquainted with the following individuals also alleged to have been engaged in Communist underground activities: CHARLES KRIMER, A. GEORGE SILVERMAN, IRVING KAPLAN, GREGORY SILVERMASTER and wife, HELEN SILVERMASTER, HARRY MAGDOFF, and Colonel CHARLES CADES. This investigation also reflected that WHITE was in contact and associated with numerous individuals who are alleged Communists or Communist sympathizers. In this group is to be noted LEE PRESSEMAN, who at that time was general counsel of the CIO, and who was in frequent contact with HARRY DEXTER WHITE. WHITE and PRESSEMAN, during their employment in Washington, often drove one another to work each morning. It is also indicated that WHITE and PRESSEMAN exchanged information, some of which was of interest to PRESSEMAN in his union activities and concerned the activities of the Government in handling various labor matters.

Re Soviet - Communist Sympathies

In a letter to the Bureau in 1944 the divorced wife of VICTOR FERLO, Mrs. KATHERINE WILLS FERLO, identified members of an underground Communist group in Washington, D. C.; among the twenty-five persons so named was HARRY WHITE. Mrs. FERLO stated that she had been in the Communist movement for a number of years, and broke with the Communist Party in 1943.

During the investigation of the case entitled, "PHILIP JACOB JAFFE, was., ETAL; ESPIONAGE - C", JAFFE referred to HARRY WHITE as "pretty radical". On May 29, 1945, ANDREW ROTH, also a subject in this investigation, made reference to DAVID KARR as obtaining a lot of information on Far Eastern matters because of his Treasury connections, and mentioned that KARR contacted HARRY WHITE once a week. It is to be noted here that DAVID KARR is known to have been a frequent contact of HARRY WHITE in the Treasury Department, and that KARR is an employee of newspaperman DREW PEARSON and a former employee of the "Daily Worker".

Refer to the Dept. of State



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Dept. of State



In 1942 WHITE was the subject of an Internal Security Hatch Act investigation based upon charges of the Un-American Activities Committee that he was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. It was ascertained that WHITE'S name did not appear in the active indices of the WCDA, but the name of his wife, ANNE TERRY WHITE, did so appear. WHITE was interviewed in connection with this investigation, at which time he denied membership in the Communist Party and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action or any organization whose policies were dominated by the Communist Party or any foreign government. In connection with his official position in the Treasury Department, WHITE has contacted numerous Russian Government officials in Washington on alleged financial matters.

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In connection with the above investigation of HARRY DEXTER WHITE concerning the allegations made by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, WHITE was interviewed by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted] on August 15th, 1947. In the course of this interview, WHITE admitted close personal friendship with the SILVERMASTERS, WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, and GEORGE SILVERMAN. He also stated that he was acquainted with VICTOR PERLO, CHARLES KRAMER, IRVING KAPLAN, HARRY MAGDOFF, and FRANK COE, and stated that his acquaintance with these individuals was solely on a social basis. WHITE denied any knowledge of espionage activities on the part of the SILVERMASTERS or any other individuals in Washington, D. C. He denied membership in the Communist Party, or acquaintanceship with any individuals who were members of the Communist Party.

HARRY DEXTER WHITE testified before the Special Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, on March 24 and 25, 1948.

On August 13, 1948, HARRY DEXTER WHITE appeared before the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities and testified before the Committee at his own request, and categorically denied the accusations made by Miss ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. No charge of Communist Party affiliation was made against HARRY DEXTER WHITE and he denied any such affiliation. However, he did admit acquaintance with various members of the espionage group, named by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. The testimony of HARRY DEXTER WHITE will be found in the official record of the Committee hearings, pages 377 to 906.

November 17, 1949

L. WHITSON

F. L. JONES

GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

There are attached hereto photographs and negatives of the following individuals which should be filed in the individual files of each of them. These photographs were taken from the September and October, 1948 issues of the "National Republic" magazine.

- Mrs. Gilda Burke
- Duncan Lee
- Nathan G. Silvermaster
- Nathan Witt
- Abraham George Silverman
- Donald Hiss
- Ludwig Ullman
- Laughlin Currie
- Robert Miller
- Frank Cox
- Lee Pressman
- Victor Perlo
- John Abt
- Harry Dexter White 101-4053
- Duncan Lee
- Mary Watkins Price

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Harry Dexter White - Photograph

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ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

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D. M. LASH

February 2, 1950

H. B. Fletcher

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. et al.
PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to the attached article captioned "U. S. Scanned Mail of Harry D. White Seeking Spy Data" by Walter Trohan, which appeared on page five of the Five Star edition of the Washington "Times Herald," Wednesday, February 1, 1950. This article states:

"The White mail was opened and photographed in 1941 after Chambers named him and White as his source of government secrets when Chambers was a Soviet spy. White's name was on a list kept in the desk of the receiving room foreman of the postoffice."

The article further states:

"It could not be determined whether White's wires were tapped....."

The Bureau files reveal that a Hatch Act investigation of Harry Dexter White was conducted from November 6, 1941, to March 30, 1942, by the Washington Field Office and the results thereof reported on April 8, 1942. A review of this investigation reveals that no mail cover was utilized. (101-4053-4)

The Bureau conducted no further investigation of White until we received information concerning him from Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in November, 1945. At that time, he was residing at 6810 Fairfax Road, Bethesda, Maryland. (65-56402-1473)

White moved to the Westchester Apartments in Washington, D. C. on approximately June 27, 1946. Thereafter, the Washington Field Office began to receive information

(65-56402-1908 and 2985)

A technical surveillance existed on White's residence telephone from November 28, 1945 to May 16, 1947.

Attachment

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62 FEB 21 1950
INITIALS OF ORIGINAL

Office Memorandum ~~SECRET~~ UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC GUY HOTTEL, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

DATE: May 10, 1950

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: ~~SECRET~~ (S)
ESPIONAGE - R

There is enclosed the report of Special Agent dated May 10, 1950, at Washington, D. C.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

It may be significant that SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN accompanied the President on his trip to Pearl Harbor in the summer of 1944, from which ROOSEVELT returned to Washington on August 17, 1944. ROSENMAN, however, according to newspaper reports as set out in the report, had returned at earlier date.

Of further possible interest is the fact that Secretary of the Treasury HENRY MORGENTHAU returned to Washington from France on August 18, 1944.

The history of the pertinent period has been gone into rather extensively and numerous names of individuals holding top positions in the Executive Branch of the Government as far back as 1940 are included in the report for possible later assistance in eliminating other individuals.

[REDACTED] (S)

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cc: New York (Encl.)
Encl.

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MAY 11 1950
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53 JUN 27 1950

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[signature]

HARRY DEXTER WHITE

FOI/PA # 246 815
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12356

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(1-10-49)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE. FILE NO. 65-5428

~~TOP SECRET~~

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C. MAY 10 1950	DATE WHEN MADE 10 1950	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3-20-24, 27-31; 4-4, 14, 17-50	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (S)			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE

Former Secretary of State CORDELL HULL, in his book "Memoirs of CORDELL HULL," wrote that it was HENRY WALLACE's own idea that the latter go to China in 1944, and that he, (HULL), opposed the trip. WALLACE reportedly left the United States on May 20, 1944, with JOHN CARTER VINCENT, JOHN HAZARD and OWEN LATTIMORE. He arrived in Chungking on July 20, 1944. WALLACE is reported to have arrived back in the U. S. on July 8, 1944, on the west coast and was to report to the President on July 11, 1944. HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., in August, 1944, was actively engaged in the Administration's Policy for the Treatment of Germany, and at that time, was also interested in the Dumbarton Oaks Conference on the subject of establishing an International Security Organization. MORGENTHAU is reported to have returned to the United States from London on August 18, 1944. President ROOSEVELT returned to Washington from a thirty-five day Pacific tour on August 17, 1944. When the Presidential Party left Washington on July 21, 1944, it included, along with his official staff, SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN, Special Counsel, and ELMER DAVIS, Director of OWI. Both ROSENMAN and DAVIS, however, returned to Washington prior to the President's

FOIPA # 246, PUS
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12333
DATE 12-12-88 INITIALS PBT

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2/2/85

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *Samuel I. Rosenman* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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 - 3 - Washington Field Office

MAY 11 1950

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~~TOP SECRET~~

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.HENRY WALLACE'S TRIP TO CHINA

The "Washington Post" daily newspaper dated April 12, 1944, reflects that on the previous day, WALLACE formally announced through his secretary, MISS MARY HUSS, that he planned going on an official mission to China and to visit Russia. The article further stated that the President had decided that WALLACE should go to China to use his offices in promoting unity among warring Chinese factions.

The "Washington Post" newspaper dated May 21, 1944, reflects that WALLACE left for China and the Soviet Union the previous day and that he was accompanied by JOHN HAZARD, Chief Liaison Officer, Foreign Economic Administration, Division on Soviet Supply, JOHN CARTER VINCENT, Chief of the State Department's Division of Chinese Affairs, and OWEN LATTIMORE, Deputy Director of the Office of War Information, Overseas Branch.

An item in the "Washington Post" dated June 21, 1944, reflects that WALLACE arrived in Chungking by way of Russia on July 20, 1944.

The "Washington Post" dated July 9, 1944, reflects that WALLACE had arrived in the United States on July 8, 1944. In an item in the "Post" dated July 10, 1944, it is reflected that during his trip WALLACE visited Western Canada, Alaska, Siberian Russia and China. This article further reflected that WALLACE left Seattle shortly after his speech, and that WALLACE had stated that he expected to report to the President on July 11, 1944.

In former Secretary of State HULL's book entitled "Memoirs of CORDELL HULL," he states that he never, at any time, favored excursions into foreign affairs by WALLACE especially through trips abroad such as he made to Latin America in 1933 and China in 1944. In this book, HULL states that WALLACE went to China in 1944 to convert the Chinese Communist organizations in the North and the Kuomintang Party in Chungking to the point of view that they would have to settle their differences and unite behind a common front if China was to assume a position of influence along side the three big western powers. HULL further stated in his book that WALLACE's trip to China was his own idea and that when he became aware of it, he sent JOSEPH W. BALLANTINE, one of the Department's Far Eastern Experts to try to dissuade him from it. HULL explains, however, that when BALLANTINE saw WALLACE, the latter had already gotten to the President and secured his permission for the trip.

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at Currie /
Lattimore
4/28-41

C. H. Beck

WFO 65-5428

ADMINISTRATIVE

~~TOP SECRET~~

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.

In the book entitled "On Active Service in Peace and War" written by former Secretary of War HENRY L. STIMSON and GEORGE BUNDY, STIMSON wrote that he returned from Normandy in July, 1944, to find the administration vigorously engaged in the construction of a policy for the treatment of Germany and, at the same time, in anticipation of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, the outlines of a Post War Organization were being sketched in the State Department. In this book it is written that the Cabinet Committee concerning German Problems consisted of Secretaries HULL, MORGENTHAU and STIMSON plus the Secretary of Navy if a Navy matter was involved. It is further stated in this book that HARRY HOPKINS was later added to this group by the President. It is also noted that the first meeting of the Cabinet Committee was called on September 5, 1944, and that the night before this Committee Meeting, STIMSON and McCLOY dined with MORGENTHAU and his assistant, HARRY WHITE.

In HULL's memoirs on page 1673, he wrote that on July 17, 1944, he publicly announced that the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, on the subject of establishing an International Security Organization, would begin in Washington in August of that year. This book also reflects that the President and HULL agreed that Under Secretary STETTINIUS should head the American delegation. STETTINIUS was to be assisted by ISAIAH BOWMAN, BENJAMIN V. COHEN, JAMES C. DUNN, HARRY P. FLETCHER, JOSEPH C. GREW, GREEN H. HACHWORTH, STANLEY K. HORNBECK, BRECKINRIDGE LONG, LES PASVOLSKY, EDWIN C. WILSON, Lieutenant General STANLEY D. EMBICH, Major General GEORGE V. STRONG, Major General MUR S. FAIRCHILD, Admiral ARTHUR J. HEPBURN, Vice Admiral RUSSELL WILSON and Rear Admiral HAROLD C. TRAIN. The book further states that the delegates were aided by a staff of experts who had been working on every phase of Post War Planning in the State Department under PASVOLSKY's direction. These included ALGER HISS, HARLEY NOTTER, BENJAMIN GERIG, and DURWARD SANDIFER. HULL, in his book, states that this staff functioned as the International Secretariat at the conference serving not only the American delegation but the British, Russian and Chinese delegations as well. On page 1676 of his book, HULL wrote that Secretary of the Treasury MORGENTHAU insisted that the Treasury should have an observer at the conference. HULL further wrote that he took this up with the President who sent word to MORGENTHAU that this would not be possible.

Hiss-Sandifer

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WFO 65-5428

ADMINISTRATIVE

August 17, 18, 1944

The "Washington Post" newspaper dated August 18, 1944, on page 1 contains an item reporting that the President had returned the previous day from his Pacific tour, a thirty-five day trip that took him to Pearl Harbor and to Adak in the Aleutian Islands which trip had begun the night of July 13, 1944. According to this source, after leaving Washington, the President spent one day at Hyde Park and then took his special train to Chicago where he conferred briefly with Democratic National Chairman ROBERT E. HANNIGAN, going from there to San Diego where he made his Fourth Term Acceptance Speech on July 20, 1944, prior to sailing for Pearl Harbor.

The July 21, 1944, "Washington Post" reflects that the Presidential Party had left Washington a week previously and included the top White House Military Aids, Admiral WILLIAM D. LEAHY, Chief of Staff to the President; Major General EDWIN M. WATSON, Military Aid; Rear Admiral WILSON BROWN, Naval Aid; and ROSS T. McINTIRE, physician. The paper reported that also aboard was SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN and ELMER DAVIS, Director of the Office of War Information.

The "Washington Post" dated August 11, 1944, contains an Associated Press item dated Honolulu (July 29 delayed) which states that President ROOSEVELT met with MacARTHUR and NIMITZ. In this article it was reported that the President was accompanied by Admiral LEAHY, Major General WATSON, Rear Admiral McINTIRE and SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN, special counsel and close advisor.

In DREW PEARSON's column appearing in the "Washington Post" newspaper dated August 21, 1944, he wrote that it had been reported that SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN was with the President on the entire South Pacific trip, but that the fact is that he and ELMER DAVIS left the President at Pearl Harbor. DAVIS was reported to have flown to Saipan and ROSENMAN to the White House.

It has also been noted that in the book "Reilly of the White House" written by MICHAEL F. REILLY, former head of the White House Secret Service Detail, it is reflected on page 193 that REILLY, in August, 1948, called STEVE EARLY in Washington from Seattle regarding tentative plans being made by ROOSEVELT to speak at a ball park in Seattle, Washington, on August 12, 1944. REILLY, in his book, states that EARLY called back the following day and advised that he, HOPKINS, ROSENMAN and every member of the Democratic National Committee were against the President making such an appearance.

Of further interest is the fact that the "Washington Post" newspaper dated August 18, 1944, reflects on page one an item which states that Treasury Secretary MORGENTHAU had returned to his office following a trip to London and the Normandy battle front.

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WFO 65-5428

ADMINISTRATIVE

SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN

The 1942 edition of "Current Biography" on page 715 in addition to setting out a biography of ROSENMAN states that according to "News Week" ROSENMAN was credited with having a hand in the release of EARL BROWDER.

In an article written by JOSEF ISRAELS appearing in the December 5, 1942 issue of the "Saturday Evening Post" entitled "Saga of Sammy the Rose" on page 18, it is stated that along with HARRY HOPKINS and CORDELL HULL, SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN constituted the small group closest to the President. This article further stated that while HOPKINS was probably the President's best friend, ROSENMAN's counsel weighed more. The article then went into the background of ROSENMAN reporting that he had lived in New York since 1904, his father, SOL ROSENMAN, a clothing manufacturer, having moved there when the former was eight years old.

SAMUEL ROSENMAN attended Townsend Harris High School; studied one year at City College; completing his education at Columbia where he graduated with an AB Degree summa cum laude in 1915. He also attended Columbia Law School, was on the staff of the "Columbia Law Review" and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa Honorary Fraternity. According to ISRAELS' article, ROSENMAN was admitted to the New York Bar in 1920 and was associated in law practice with SUSAN BRANDEIS. In the early 1920's, ROSENMAN was elected New York State Assemblyman from the Eleventh District, and he went to Albany in 1922. In 1926, at the request of Governor AL SMITH, he accepted the post of Bill Drafting Commissioner and accompanied SMITH on his Presidential Campaign in 1928 helping him with his platform and speeches.

ISRAELS states in this article that ROSENMAN assisted FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT in his New York gubernatorial campaign in 1928 and when ROOSEVELT was elected, ROSENMAN was appointed ROOSEVELT's personal counsel. ISRAELS states that by 1932 ROSENMAN was already ROOSEVELT's closest advisor, and that he assembled the original "Brain Trust" drawing mostly on men who had helped him with campaign research and preparation of speech background. In August, 1941, when ROOSEVELT left for the Atlantic Meeting with WINSTON CHURCHILL, ROSENMAN reportedly began a series of critical reorganization jobs. ISRAELS' article reflects that ROSENMAN called on KNUDSEN, HENDERSON, STETTINIUS, NELSON, WAYNE COY and forty or fifty others, and that by the time ROOSEVELT returned from his Atlantic Meeting, the order creating the Supply Priorities Allocation Board, peace time forerunner of the War Production Board, was on his desk.

According to ISRAELS, ROSENMAN was responsible for DONALD NELSON's placement and ELMER DAVIS in the information set-up. After SPAB, ROSENMAN reportedly sat in judicially as the President's representative on squables between the Alien Property Custodian and HENRY MORGENTHAU; Federal Power Commission's struggle with DONALD NELSON for control of war time electrical energy; the persuasion of THURMAN ARNOLD to agree with the War Department's request not to bring Anti-Trust Action against war producing companies; the

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ADMINISTRATIVE

creation of the Manpower Board; the consolidation of all Federal Housing Agencies under a single head and others,

ISRAELS states in his article that in 1942, ROSENMAN shared a small hotel apartment with ROBERT SHERWOOD, the playwright, who was in charge of the Foreign Broadcasting Activities of OWI. SHERWOOD reportedly first met ROSENMAN in 1940 when HOPKINS asked SHERWOOD to work on the campaign and told him to meet with ROSENMAN in the latter's apartment in New York for a conference. This article further states that ROSENMAN's closest friend and fellow law student was MILTON KUPFER, and that the latter and DOROTHY RUEBEN (who later became ROSENMAN's wife) assisted him in running for New York State Assemblyman.

This article also reports that ROSENMAN was formerly personally and professionally intimate for many years with JAMES J. HINES when the latter headed the Monongahela Democratic Club, and that they, for a time, lived in the same Central Park West apartment. The article also noted that after his first New York Supreme Court appointment, ROSENMAN practiced law for a few months with the firm of ROSENMAN, WEIL, GOTSHAL and MANGES.

The 1942-1943 volume of "Who's Who in America" reflects that Judge SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN was born February 13, 1896, in San Antonio, Texas, the son of SOL and ETHEL (PALER) ROSENMAN; that he received an AB from Columbia in 1915 and an LL.B in 1919; that he married DOROTHY RUEBEN September 15, 1924, and that they have two children, JAMES SOL (age 22) and ROBERT (age 18). "Who's Who" further reflects that ROSENMAN was admitted to the New York Bar in 1920; that he was a member of the New York State Legislature from 1922 to 1926; and that he was Bill Drafting Commissioner from 1926 to 1928. This source reflects that he was appointed Justice to the New York Supreme Court in 1932, reappointed in 1933, and later elected for a fourteen year term. This book lists him as President of the Jewish Relations Education Commission of New York, member of the New York State Bar Association, Trustee of the Federation of New York Jewish Philanthropic Societies, Executive Commissioner of the American-Jewish Commission. He is listed as a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Sigma Rho, Phi Epsilon Pi fraternities and as a member of the Masonic Order.

The book "Who's Who in American Jewry," volume III, 1938-1939, sets out, in addition to the above reported facts, that ROSENMAN served in World War I as a First Lieutenant in the United States Army.

The September 27, 1943, issue of both "Time" (page 18) and "News Week" (page 46) magazines reported that ROSENMAN, at that time, resigned his job as a New York Supreme Court Justice to become Special Counsel to the President with an office in the Executive Wing of the White House. These articles pointed out that for the ten preceding years ROSENMAN had been ROOSEVELT's chief aid in drafting legislation, executive orders and speeches, and that, in his job as Special Counsel, he was to review court martial cases

Hopkins / Sherwood / Rosenman

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ADMINISTRATIVE

referred to the President; decide on draft department for Federal employees; and continue to touch up the President's speeches.

An item in the February 4, 1946, issue of "News Week" magazine on page 25 under the title "Sammy the Last Rose," reported that ROSENMAN had been awarded a medal for merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to the President of the United States and his country.

In the June 11, 1945, issue of "News Week" on page 35, it is reported that twice after ROOSEVELT was elected to a Fourth Term, ROSENMAN, his Special Counsel, asked permission to resign. The article pointed out that he had surveyed European supply needs and had been in London ironing out differences over war crimes prosecutions, and that after submitting his report on the supply problem and acquainting Supreme Court Justice ROBERT H. JACKSON, the United States Prosecutor, with the war crimes situation, he wrote a letter to President TRUMAN saying that he was resigning. President TRUMAN, however, asked him to stay on for at least a year.

"New Yorker" magazine dated March 23, 1946, on page 22, reflects that ROSENMAN had resigned the previous month as Special Counsel to the President and had moved his office to the newly reconstructed law firm of ROSENMAN, GOLDMARK, COLIN and KAYE at 165 Broadway, New York City.

The 78th Congress, Second Session, and 79th Congress, First Session, January, 1944, and February, 1945, respectively, Congressional Directories, list ROSENMAN as residing at the Wardman Park Hotel in Washington, D. C.

HARRY DEXTER WHITE

The 1944 volume of "Current Biography" from pages 730 to 735, reflects the following information concerning HARRY DEXTER WHITE:

He was born October 29, 1892 at Boston, Massachusetts; served overseas as a Lieutenant in the Infantry in World War I; obtained a BA Degree in 1924 and a year later a MA Degree at Stanford University. In 1935, he received a Ph.D from Harvard having six years earlier been an instructor in economics at that University, and from there going to Lawrence College in Appleton, Wisconsin, as a professor.

In June, 1934, Professor JACOB VINER of the University of Chicago, brought Doctor WHITE to the Treasury to make a special study. While there, he became Director of Monetary Research, a title created for him. In 1935, he was dispatched to England to study Economic and Monetary Questions, the first of his official posts as Treasury Spokesman there and in other countries.

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ADMINISTRATIVE

WHITE took over the managing of the Treasury's Two Billion Dollar Stabilization Fund in 1941, and he represented the Treasury at the Committee Meetings of the Economic Defense Board. He also sat on the Board of Trustees of the Export, Import Bank of Washington and was a member of the Committee for Reciprocity Information.

He became known as the man behind Secretary MORGENTHAU's Post War Monetary proposals. For nearly two years WHITE investigated conditions, discussed and revised details with other Government Departments and conferred with technical experts from foreign countries. His report was made public on April 6, 1943.

On May 26, 1944, American diplomatic representatives delivered invitations from the President for the expected United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference to some forty countries and the French Committee of National Liberation, to begin July 1, 1944.

A final compromise agreement on all features in connection with this conference was reached between forty-four countries on July 15, 1944.

President ROOSEVELT had asked Secretary of State CORDELL HULL, Secretary of War STIMSON and Secretary of the Treasury MORGENTHAU to work out a policy for the treatment of Germany after the war. WHITE drew up the so called "MORGENTHAU Plan," an idea which was conveyed to the public in September, 1944. Highly controversial in nature, it called for the prevention of German rearmament by changing that country from an Industrial Economy to an Agrarian one. The other members of the Policy Committee apparently favored less rigorous settlement such as the restriction of certain kinds of industry (aviation and aluminum for instance) that are particularly easily converted to war uses. The two main proposals soon became known as the "Hard Peace" and the "Soft Peace" respectively, although, it was pointed out that the so called "Soft Peace" was hardly so in fact.

The above source reflected that WHITE, at that time (1944), resided with his wife, ANNE TERRY WHITE, a writer of children's books, and their two children in Bethesda, Maryland.

The 78th Congress, Second Session, January, 1944, and the 79th Congress, First Session, February, 1945, Congressional Directories, list HARRY D. WHITE as residing at 6810 Fairfax Road, Bethesda, Maryland.

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ADMINISTRATIVE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In the "New York Times" magazine dated March 29, 1942, on page 9, there is reflected an article entitled "Men Around the President" written by FRANK L. KLUGKHORN in which he states that ROOSEVELT's former secretary, LOUIS McHENRY HOWE (deceased) was replaced as FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT's best friend by HARRY HOPKINS. The article further stated that after the war began, ROOSEVELT had called back into almost constant service, Judge ROSENMAN. The article went on to state that FELIX FRANKFURTER, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, was frequently at the White House. ROBERT SHERWOOD and ARCHIBALD MacLEISH, JAMES BYRNES and Vice President WALLACE were all listed as being the group constituting the President's inner circle having replaced men such as RAYMOND MOLEY, REXFORD GUY TUGWELL, ADOLF A. BERLE, WILLIAM C. BULLITT and JOSEPH P. KENNEDY.

The article went on to state that: "Another group of three whose company MR. ROOSEVELT dearly loves and with whom he deals constantly on day to day matters consist of aggressive, able, STEPHEN EARLY, his secretary; drawling, humorous but competent Major General EDWIN M. WATSON, his military aid and buffer against callers, and Admiral ROSS T. McINTIRE, his calm and soothing physician. In some ways, but not on deep policy matters except for public relations on which MR. EARLY is an authority, these men are closer to the President today than any except MR. HOPKINS."

At another point in this article, it is reported that: "On military and naval matters, the Executive discusses policy with Secretary STIMSON and KNOX. He still respects Secretary HULL's sage political knowledge. SUMNER WELLES, Under Secretary of State, however, is leaned on more and more heavily by the President who likes the quickness with which MR. WELLES makes decisions and has a high opinion of the Under Secretary's technical knowledge of world affairs. President ROOSEVELT frequently sees WILLIAM J. DONOVAN, his Coordinator of Information on matters dealing with incoming intelligence from or between Latin American fields. DONALD NELSON, Czar of the Production Program, has constant contact SIDNEY HILLMAN of the CIO, formerly Co-Director of OPM and now Labor Expert of the War Production Board, has been the Executive's chief labor advisor since the war started."

"News Week" magazine dated July 24, 1944, on page 46, contains a short article entitled "Men Around ROOSEVELT" and lists them as JAMES F. BYRNES, ROBERT E. HANNIGAN, HAROLD L. ICKES, LEO T. CROWLEY, SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN and Post Master General FRANK C. WALKER.

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- PENDING -

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LEAD SHEET

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE
AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will report further information on the following individuals who accompanied HENRY WALLACE to China in 1944:

JOHN CARTER VINCENT
JOHN HAZARD
OWEN LATTIMORE

Will, through sources of information at the Treasury Department, determine whether or not Secretary of Treasury MORGENTHAU was accompanied by anyone on his visit to England in 1944.

Will review the article in "News Week" magazine dated June 22, 1942, page 34, concerning ROSENMAN's interest in the release of EARL BROWDER.

b1 Will review the NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER files in an effort to eliminate suspects  (S)

REFERENCE: Bureau Letter dated February 21, 1950

~~TOP SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~TOP SECRET~~

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman

FBI WASH FIELD

DIRECTOR

12/12/85
Classified by *SP/MS/PLC* 4:30p

Declassify on: OADR

U R G E N T

ESPIONAGE DASH R.

Guessing

[REDACTED]

FOI/PA # 246,845
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12356
DATE 12/12/85 INITIALS <i>PLC</i>

65-5428

RECORDED - 62

INDEXED - 62

4053-15
E.O. 12958
JUL 11 1950

53 JUL 17 1950

~~TOP SECRET~~

Mr. Lamphere

b7c

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[REDACTED]

IN FORTY ONE WHITE RESIDED IN HOUSE WHICH HE OWNED LOCATED AT SIX ONE ONE ZERO IN FAIRFAX, BETHESDA, MARYLAND. THIS RESIDENCE WAS PROBABLY UNSUITABLE FOR MEETINGS WITH ESPIONAGE CONTACT BECAUSE OF LARGE WINDOWS ALONG SIDE OF LIVING ROOM, MAKING OBSERVATION EASY FROM CLOSELY ADJACENT HOUSES.

INVESTIGATION OF WHITE INDICATED HE WAS ACQUAINTED WITH CHARLES KRAMER, A GEORGE SILVERMAN, IRVING KAPLAN, THE SILVERMASTERS, HENRY MAGDOFF, COLONEL CHARLES RADES, V. LEWIS BASSIE AND EDWARD FITZGERALD, ALL SUBJECTS IN GREGORY CASE.

ELIZABETH TERRELL BENTLEY ADVISED THAT DURING FORTY TWO AND FORTY THREE SHE BECAME AWARE THROUGH REMARKS MADE BY SILVERMASTER, HIS WIFE AND ULLMAN THAT WHITE SUPPLIED THEM WITH DOCUMENTARY INFORMATION PRESUMABLY OBTAINED BY HIM

IN COURSE OF HIS DUTIES WITH TREASURY DEPARTMENT. SHE ADVISED THAT ONE OF WHITE'S MOST VALUABLE ASSETS SO FAR AS THIS ESPIONAGE GROUP WAS CONCERNED WAS HIS ABILITY TO PLACE IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT INDIVIDUALS WHOM THE GROUP WAS ANXIOUS TO HAVE ASSIGNED THERE AND SO PLACED WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, LUDWIG ULLMAN, VICTOR

PERLO, FRANK COE, HAROLD GLASSER, SONYA GOLD AND SOLANDLER. SHE ALSO RECALLED WHITE REGARDED AS A VALUABLE ADJUNCT BECAUSE OF HIS CLOSE RELATIONSHIP WITH FORMER SECRETARY OF TREASURY MORGENTHAU. SHE ALSO RECALLED THAT AFTER GOLOS'

~~TOP SECRET~~

PAGE THREE

DEATH THERE WAS DISCUSSION BETWEEN SILVERMASTER AND UNSUB BILL AS TO THE
ADVISABILITY OF INTRODUCING WHITE DIRECTLY TO THE RUSSIAN CONTACT.

[REDACTED]

HOTEL

g. h. u.

CO. NEW YORK (BY MAIL)

JAN 14 11 51 AM '20

RECEIVED
FEB 25 1920
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

Office Memorandum ~~TOP SECRET~~ UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DATE: July 24, 1950

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : *g/h* GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE
SUBJECT: ~~TOP SECRET~~ *(TS)*
ESPIONAGE - R *(S)*

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

b1 [REDACTED] *(S)*

b1 [REDACTED] *(S)*

b1 [REDACTED] *(S)*

The FBI Laboratory determined these four sheets of paper to contain the handwriting of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. The Treasury Department later advised that parts of this material were highly confidential; that the material originated in official Treasury Department sources; and that the information came to the Treasury Department mainly from the Department of State.

b1 [REDACTED] *(TS)*

65-5428

cc: New York

12/12/85
Classified by *g/h*
Declassify on: OADR

RECORDED - 143

101-4053-16
~~101-4053-16~~
JUL 25 1950

COPIES DESTROYED
R 569 MAR 16 1961

FOI/PA # 246,845
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12352
DATE 12/12/85 INITIALS <i>pac</i>

51 AUG 7 1950

~~TOP SECRET~~

date corrected per serial 4 1/150-R

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.

Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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

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

For your information: _____

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101-4053-16 page 2

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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~~TOP SECRET~~

DIRECTOR, FBI

[REDACTED]

b1

(S)

b2 As to WHITE'S friends, [REDACTED] who is known to the Bureau, advised that WHITE, in 1945 and 1946, associated with CHARLES CRAMER, HARRY MAGDOFF, WILLIAM LUDWIG DELMAN, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, and WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR, all of whom were alleged by BENTLEY to have been engaged in Soviet espionage activity and from each of whom she received money in payment of their dues as members of the Communist Party. (S) 22

[REDACTED]

b1

With regard to point six, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, in his statement, advised concerning meetings with WHITE subsequent to early 1937, and advised that these meetings were held generally in a place that WHITE would designate. He stated that WHITE refused to meet him at any place that he, CHAMBERS, would suggest. CHAMBERS said that usually WHITE would meet him in front of the Ordway Theatre on Connecticut Avenue in the vicinity of WHITE'S home. He said that he would get into WHITE'S car and they would drive around, during which time WHITE furnished information orally.

[REDACTED]

b1

(S)

[REDACTED]

As a matter of background, it is desired to point out that in 1949 JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed in New York at which time he advised that he joined the Communist Party in 1944 and began doing work for the Daily Worker, later becoming its editor. In 1932 CHAMBERS joined the underground group of the Communist Party through MAX BEDACHT in which group he remained active until April 1938. After dealing with BEDACHT for a short time, CHAMBERS was introduced to one J. PETERS whom he later identified as ALEXANDER STEVENS who had his Soviet espionage apparatus in the United States.

~~TOP SECRET~~

*Rel. Dept.
of Security*

TOP SECRET

(TS) DIRECTOR, FBI

b1
In 1934 and 1935 STEVENS gave CHAMBERS instructions to act as a carrier for an underground Communist group operating in the government in Washington, D. C. which group had been organized by HAROLD WARE. In addition to learning the setup in personnel of the Ware Group, CHAMBERS was to branch out and attempt to organize a new group in the so-called "old line" government agencies, most of WARE'S group being in the "New Deal" agencies.

In furtherance of the above plan, HAROLD WARE introduced CHAMBERS to ROBERT COE, who, WARE explained, was very close to HARRY DEXTER WHITE of the Treasury Department. Both STEVENS and WARE described WHITE to CHAMBERS as a strong sympathizer of the Communist Party because of the latter's friendship with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. At that time WARE told CHAMBERS that WHITE could produce some interesting and valuable material, and that ROBERT COE would be the one who would be able to obtain the information from WHITE. CHAMBERS stated that only on one occasion COE actually obtained some documents from WHITE and turned them over to him. He said that on this occasion COE was an hour late for their meeting, and that he, becoming very angry, never contacted COE again.

In the fall of 1936 STEVENS introduced CHAMBERS to a man named PETER, later identified as BORIS BYKOV, the head of Soviet Military Intelligence in the United States at that time; and as a result of his discussion with BYKOV concerning the possible value of individuals employed by the government who were operating with the Soviets, BYKOV instructed him to arrange for some fairly expensive rugs to be delivered to five of these individuals, one of whom was WHITE.

CHAMBERS stated that he did not actually meet WHITE until 1936, and that WHITE provided him with no further documents from the Treasury Department until 1937. He stated that in that year he personally introduced BYKOV to WHITE, and that after meeting BYKOV, WHITE turned over from time to time handwritten memoranda concerning political information he secured in connection with his work in the Treasury Department.

CHAMBERS advised that after he broke with the Communist Party in April 1938 he saw WHITE only once again. He said that in the fall of 1938 or spring of 1939 he contacted WHITE in Washington, D. C. at which time he told WHITE that he had broken with the Party and threatened to turn WHITE in if he also did not make the same break. CHAMBERS said that he had threatened WHITE to the point that he was sure the latter would give up his activities on behalf of the Party.

TOP SECRET

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(TE) DIRECTOR, FBI
[REDACTED] (S)

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It is also desired to point out that in the statement made by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY dated November 30, 1945 which she made to SAS [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] in New York, she advised that she joined the Communist Party in March 1935; and after having held several positions in the Party such as Financial Secretary, Educational Director, Organizer, and other miscellaneous jobs, she was in October 1938 introduced to JACOB GOLOS, Secretary of World Tourists, Inc., who later admitted to her that he was connected with the NKVD as distinguished from the Red Army Intelligence.

In March 1940, GOLOS, along with World Tourists, Inc., pleaded guilty to an indictment charging failure to register as Agents of the Soviet Government. GOLOS received a fine of \$500 and a jail sentence of four months to one year which was later changed to probation.

BENTLEY, in her statement, advised that she became engaged in Russian espionage with GOLOS, and that in the latter part of 1941 she was placed in contact with NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, who, she stated, was the leader of a group of individuals employed in the government actively engaged in obtaining information from the records, files and personnel of various government agencies which information was turned over to the Russian espionage network. BENTLEY became a carrier between GOLOS and the SILVERMASTER Group, and material was thereafter delivered to her by SILVERMASTER in the form of written reports, documents, developed and undeveloped exposed film, and verbally by dictation to her for transmittal to GOLOS.

The persons named by BENTLEY in the SILVERMASTER Group, in addition to him and his wife, were WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, SCHLOMER ADLER, NORMAN CHANDLER BURSNER, VIRGINIA VIRGINIUS FRANK COE, LAUGHLIN BERNARD CURRIE, BELA GOLD, SONIA STEINMAN GOLD, IRVING KAPLAN, WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR, ANATOLE BORIS VOLKOV, and HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

Miss BENTLEY stated that after GOLOS'S death on November 27, 1943, there was a discussion between SILVERMASTER and Miss BENTLEY'S contact as to the advisability of introducing LAUGHLIN CURRIE and HARRY DEXTER WHITE directly to the Russian contact. She stated that SILVERMASTER had mentioned this matter to her, and indicated that he was not in favor of it. She stated that as far as she knew, such meetings were never arranged.

In view of CHAMBER'S statement that in 1938 after threatening WHITE with disclosure if he didn't break with the Communist Party, he was of the

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6 (S) DIRECTOR, FBI
[REDACTED] (S)

opinion that WHITE would discontinue his activities. It is interesting to note that Miss BENTLEY stated that she had never met nor seen WHITE, but said that according to SILVERMASTER a few years prior to 1941, WHITE was giving information to the Russians for a brother-in-law of SILVERMAN who used to come to Newark to pick it up. She also stated that the Russians used to give WHITE presents, including a Persian rug. In addition, she stated that WHITE'S connection with the Soviet espionage system had somehow been broken prior to 1941 and was not taken up again until later. She also stated that she thought that WHITE was aware of the fact that the information he was furnishing found its way to the Soviet Union.

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Office Memorandum ~~SECRET~~ UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field
SUBJECT: ~~SECRET~~

DATE: August 1, 1950

ESPIONAGE - R

FOI/PA # 246,845
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12352
DATE 12/12/85 INITIALS

12/12/85
Classified by ~~SECRET~~
Declassify on: OADR

ReWFOlet dated July 24, 1950, in captioned matter.

It is desired to call to your attention that in the fourth paragraph on page one of this letter, the name SILVERMASTER, in line three, should be SILVERMAN; in the last paragraph on page three, the date on which JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS claimed to have joined the Communist Party is 1924; in the fourth paragraph on page five, the name is VIRGINIUS FRANKS; in the last paragraph on page six, there should appear a comma after the word activities, in the first line, and the word "it" should continue in the same sentence; in the fourth paragraph, page two, line four, the word "extremely" is misspelled; and in the first paragraph, page four, line two, and in the third paragraph, page five, line seven, the word "courier" is misspelled. *md*

The above corrections have been made in the Washington Field Office copy of referenced letter.

limited

66 AUG 11 1950 RECORDED - 129

INDEXED - 129

101-4053-17
5-59174-2
AUG 2 1950

b7c

65-5428
cc - New York

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum ~~TOP SECRET~~ UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI.
FROM : *act* GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

DATE: September 7, 1950

SUBJECT: ~~_____~~ (S)

ESPIONAGE - R

G.I.R.-1

This is to advise that information appearing in Washington Field Office letter dated July 24, 1950, and Washington Field Office report dated May 10, 1950, pages 7 and 8, in above-captioned matter was furnished to the San Francisco and Los Angeles Offices by Washington Field Office letter dated August 22, 1950.

cc - New York

65-5428

12/13/85
Classified by *SP7 mpe/ste*
Declassify on: OADR

FOI/PA # <i>246,845</i>
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
N.O. # <i>12356</i>
DATE <i>2/14/85</i> INITIALS <i>pk</i>

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101-4053-18
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

September 29, 1950

SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

DIRECTOR, FBI

bl
~~_____~~
~~_____~~
ESPIONAGE - R
(Washington Field File 65-5428)

FOL/PA #	246,145
APPEAL #	
CIVIL ACT. #	
E.O. #	12352
DATE	10/1/50
INITIALS	[Signature]

5-1

bl
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As you know, Pressman has been deeply implicated in underground Communist Party activities by Whittaker Chambers, and has recently admitted publicly that he was recruited into a Communist Party cell in Washington, D. C. by the late Harold Ware. It is also of interest to note that Pressman is a practicing lawyer.

bl
~~_____~~

cc: Los Angeles
New York
San Francisco

101-4053-1
165-5777-6
OCT 5 1950

RECORDED - 22

65-59144
Classified by [Signature]
Declassify on: OADR

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

OCT 2 1950
COMM - FBI

~~TOP SECRET~~

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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

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

For your information: _____

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

101-4053- Not Recorded following serial 19

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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~~TOP SECRET~~

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO.

Washington Field Office

October

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Re:

Classified by *[handwritten]*
Declassify on: OADR

Espionage - R
(Bufile 65-59114)

FOI/PA # 246,845
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12358
DATE 12/10/85 INITIALS *[handwritten]*

Dear Sir:

b1
[REDACTED]

b7c
This office was designated as office of origin. The case was assigned to Special Agent [REDACTED] and instructions were given to this Agent to conduct an intensive investigation in an effort to identify the unknown subject. Because the initial information was so meager, a number of individuals had to be considered as being possibly identical with the subject of the investigation. I am personally aware of the fact that Special Agent [REDACTED] undertook most extensive and detailed research in the files of this office as well as in documentary material available in the Library of Congress and in the Archives of the United States in an effort to develop information which would correspond to the very meager information [REDACTED] *(S)*

b1
On June 14, 1950, a teletype was directed to the Bureau in which it was pointed out that it was believed that Harry Dexter White, who was well known to the Bureau as a result of the investigation conducted in the Gregory Case. [REDACTED]

b1
By letter dated October 16, 1950 the Bureau [REDACTED] *(TS)*

RECORDED - 61

OCT 31 1950

~~TOP SECRET~~

22 1950

[Handwritten signatures and initials]
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~~TOP SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

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It is my opinion that Agent [REDACTED] demonstrated exemplary investigative tenacity in tracing down the meager information available in this case, and that his analysis of the facts assisted materially in bringing this case to a logical conclusion. It is my recommendation that a letter of commendation be directed to Agent [REDACTED]

Very truly yours,

Guy Hottel

GUY HOTTEL
Special Agent in Charge

OH:VC

~~TOP SECRET~~