

FILE CONTAINS COPY OF FILE NO. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

REF	DOCUMENT	DOCUMENT	ABST. ORIG.	US COPY	SERIAL NUMBER	ANALYSIS	THREAT
1	12-28-68	AC	REST/7	201-0055000			IMMANIC ADDITIONAL HEADQUARTERS, TRACES
2	12-28-68	AC	REST/7	201-0055000			MIRREIL HYDROVION WEEKLY/ARLV
3	12-28-68	AC	REST/7	201-0055000			RYBAT REEL AUG 71 IMMANIC

ABSTRACTS LISTED

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- REF. CODES:
- A - RECORD COPY FILED
 - B - DUPLICATE COPY FILED
 - C - EXTRACT FILED
 - D - CROSS REFERENCED
- DOCUMENT ABSTRACT TYPES:
- AU - ABSTRACTED ONLY
 - AC - ABSTRACTED AND CROSS REFERENCED
 - IN - ABSTRACTED, INDEXED, AND POSSIBLY CROSS REFERENCED

NOTES: *No 3x5 abstracts*
 IF THE FILE WAS OPEN PRIOR TO 1962, ADDITIONAL ABSTRACTS MAY BE AVAILABLE FROM THE MANUAL ABSTRACT COLLECTION. CALL EXT 5427. MACHINE ABSTRACTS ARE NOT KEPT FOR NON-RECORD COPY REFERENCES. CABLE SUBJECTS ARE RECORDED SINCE JULY 1970.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L
When Filled In

(1)

SECRET

24 January 1975
(date)

Review of 201 File on U.S. Citizen

In accordance with the DDO's notice of 9 December 1974, I have reviewed the 201 file on WASSERMAN (surname) (201 number indicated below), and have determined that it can most accurately be categorized as indicated below:

- should be closed.
- witting collaborator. OI Code A1.
- potential witting collaborator; date opened _____ OI Code A2.
- former witting collaborator (relationship terminated). OI Code A3.
- potential witting collaborator never contacted (security reasons, derogatory information). OI Code A4.
- counterintelligence case (i.e., involving a foreign intelligence or security service). OI Code A5.
- all others. OI Code A6.

Close
D. Fitzgerald
E/1/S

Signed (name) _____ (title) _____ (component)
E/1/S

This assignment of category has been entered into STAR.

Signed _____ 197_____
(initials) (date)

This document is a permanent part of this file.

SECRET

Concise
of file

201-740834

When Filled In
C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

E2 IMPDET
CL BY 054979

SECRET
(When Filled In)

EXTRACT AND CROSS REFERENCE

DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION				
DOC. SYMBOL & NO.	DATE OF DOC.	FILE CLASSIFICATION OF RECORD COPY		
DOC. SUBJECT				
SOURCE INFORMATION				
SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION		
TEXT OF EXTRACT (Also cite doc. distribution, Dissem. No., etc. - if applicable)				
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; width: fit-content; margin: auto;"><p>WASSERMAN, JACK 201-240834 SEX M DOB ?</p><p>CIT ? OCC ? ASSOCIATE OF T-MANIC.</p><p style="text-align: right;">201-055006 NKAA-04856 23 AUG 71</p><p style="text-align: right;">R 7109210658</p></div>				
Indicate The Subject, Project Or 201 File No. In Which This Form Is To Be Filed.				
SUBJECT OF 201 (Last, First, Middle)				
201- 240834				

FBI DOCUMENT

DATE: 20 May 1970

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

SUBJECT: MIKHAIL IVANOVICH MERZLYAKOV

BORIS ALEKSANDROVICH FEDOROV

FBI FILE #: None Given

DISPATCH

SECRET

PROCESSING ACTION

Chief of Station, Athens

MARKED FOR INDEXING
 INDEXING REQUIRED
ONLY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL SHOULD INDEX
REFERENCES

Chief, NE

TRIPATIC
Additional Headquarters Traces

A continuing review of Subject's Headquarters 201 file has given us the names of one or two old contacts who may be of possible interest. Additionally, the names of several new contacts have recently come up. Headquarters and LNERGO traces are forwarded under separate cover for your information and files only.

Edward Q. COCKEL

Helep B. BRODGERS

Attachment: U/S/C

Distribution:
2 - COS, Athens

CS-101 FILED IN 201-55006

201-240834

CROSS REFERENCE TO	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER NEAW-495	DATE 19 August 1968
	CLASSIFICATION SECRET	HQS FILE NUMBER 201-55006
1 - 201-55006 ✓ 1 - NEGTL/G 1 - NEGTL/G/CI Cross file to: 201-232863 201-836761 201-835826 201-833459 201-240834 ✓	ORIGINATING OFFICE NEGTL/G/CI	
	COORDINATING OFFICE SYMBOL DATE OFFICER'S NAME	
	SB/O/NE	(in draft)
	CI/OPS/NE	(in draft)
	CI/SIG	(in draft)
CLASSIFYING OFFICE SYMBOL DATE OFFICER'S SIGNATURE		
AC/NEGTL/G		

CONTINUATION OF
DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION
SECRET

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER
S/C Attach to: NKAH-495

1. According to SGAA-3342B (29 Aug. 58) no one in Kathimerini had ever heard of DIMITRAKOPOULOS before 1948. He reportedly was introduced to Kostas ZAFIROPOULOS (of Kathimerini) by Leon MAKKAS. According to EKAW-7039 (15 Dec 1966), THURIFORM/20 stated that dating way back to the 1950's DIMITRAKOPOULOS was considered an American agent and that he had good access to Greek military information via Leon MAKKAS who at that time was "Chief of Staff of the Greek Navy" and through whose offices he had managed to get good access to the Greek Pentagon. The following are pertinent headquarters traces on MAKKAS and ZAFIROPOULOS:

A. MAKKAS, Leon (201-232863)

Born 1892, in Athens, Greece, the son of Dimitrios; studied law at the Universities of Athens and Paris; 1914-22 - Journalist in Paris; 1922-28 - Director of the Press Bureau of the Greek Embassy in Paris; entered politics in the August 1928 elections under the Liberal Party banner and elected Deputy for Athens; Under-Secretary of the Navy (Plastiras cabinet) 15 April-18 Aug 1950, and in 1952 a member of the Greek delegation to the UN General Assembly, fifth session, New York. He remained in Greek politics up until at least 1965.

A report from the 8th Service Command, ASF, Dallas, Texas, dated 17 Apr 45, contained the information that when the Germans left Cephallonia, the ELAS forces took over police, customs, and all administrative duties of the island. The Greek Government of Athens sent a commission headed by Iou MAKKAS to Cephallonia and Corfu to set up an administration, which he did but "did not seem to interfere or have any difficulty with the ELAS forces." The MAKKAS mentioned may or may not be identical with Leon MAKKAS.

MAKKAS throughout his career has espoused the idea of improving Greek-Soviet and Greek-Bloc (particularly Bulgarian and Yugoslav) relations. Eleftheria carried an article on 22 June 1956, in which MAKKAS strongly urged, among other things, the betterment of relations with the Soviet Union and referred ironically to the Government's "servile attitude" towards the Western allies in this connection.

In mid-May 1957 (SGA-5371, 28 May 57), a Provisional Committee Against Thermo-nuclear Tests and Atomic Warfare was formed in Athens under Leon MAKKAS as president. Two former EDA officials, Iraklis PAPACHRISTOU and his wife Eurydice SPYROMILIOU (the latter with a record of pro-Communist activities up to the end of 1955), played prominent roles in this organization; at least five of the sixty personalities who signed the initial appeal of the MAKKAS organization were Communists or pro-Communists; at least 15 other persons who signed the appeal had a record of activity in one or more of the Greek Communist front organizations. MAKKAS has been a member of numerous organizations such as the WPC Congress, Stockholm, 16-23 July 1958; the Sponsoring Committee, Congress for Disarmament and International Cooperation, Stockholm, July 1958 (in which organization he was closely associated with Stamatios MERKOURIS); the Governing Council of the Greek Peace Committee, January 1959, and others.

MAKKAS went to Bucharest in September 1959 at the invitation of "RFR National Committee for the Defense of

the Poor." He attended the third East-West Round Table Conference at London in February 1960, which was left-wing and Communist in tone.

In January 1958, MARKAS proposed to Rumanian Ambassador Ion DRINCEANU that a Balkan conference of personalities representing organizations along Afro-Asian Conference prototype be formed. MARKAS suggested Belgrade as a conference site but DRINCEANU disagreed on the site location and suggested Bucharest. MARKAS visited Belgrade to discuss the above situation with Micha PAVITCHEVITCH.

AIME 0469, 21 Jan 58, reported that a usually reliable source close to GOG circles stated that "it was evident that Leon MARKAS had gone completely over to the Commie side and was now participating in the publication of the Commie front magazine Public Opinion" and that Theodore VOKAS, the former director, was a long-time Communist. Public Opinion had run a poll on the missile site question, "coming up with the absurd conclusion that 70 per cent of the Greeks were opposed to the missiles."

CS 3/344,265, 14 Feb 58, Subject, "Leftist Plans for Future Action in Greece," reported that EDA Deputy Ilias ILIOU met with former Minister of Commerce Leon MARKAS on 30 December (1957) and discussed the leftist plans for future action in Greece; MARKAS agreed fully that EDA should follow in the future a policy of co-existence with other parties; independence in foreign policy; resistance to NATO atomic and missile bases for Greece; democratic and social justice, etc. MARKAS also promised full cooperation in any new popular front.

In December 1963, MARKAS reportedly was appointed Greek Ambassador to Belgrade. After his appointment was mentioned in the press, THORPUM reported that MARKAS had called the Soviets about his appointment. TIPLANK told Chief of Station, Athens [] that he thought the calls were very suspicious and had asked Minister of Foreign Affairs Sofoklis VENIZELOS not to appoint MARKAS to Belgrade. VENIZELOS reportedly told TIPLANK that although "MARKAS was a stupid and ridiculous man, he was hardly a Soviet spy." VENIZELOS reportedly wished to improve relations between Greece and Yugoslavia with the appointment of MARKAS. (Headquarters files do not reflect that MARKAS' appointment ever became effective.)

In June 1965, it was reported (PARI 8814, 25 June 65) that "left leaning" MARKAS had replaced Spiro PECCASCOSMETATOS (Counselor of the Greek Embassy, Paris, for Press Affairs for more than twenty years). MARKAS reportedly protested his predecessor's failure to establish contact with the Communist paper L'Humanite.

In March 1965, it was reported that MARKAS, Greek Permanent Representative to the Council of Europe, had been sent on a mission in Paris according to George PAPANDEOU's instructions ostensibly to represent Greece in the Council of Europe but to actually obtain information regarding KARAMANLIS' movements, plans, views, etc. These reports reportedly had been received regularly by PAPANDEOU through secret and non-diplomatic channels.

since KARAMANLIS' departure from Greece in late 1963.

It should be noted that MARRAS has been a close personal friend of George PAPANDREOU since before the occupation years of Greece.

D. ZAFEIROPOULOS, Konstantine (201-836761)

Born 1908, Kalavryta, Achala, Greece
Son of George and Maria
Journalist

PGA-4728, (1 Mar 50) which discusses the "Reorganization of Soviet Intelligence Network in Greece" states that information on Greece has from the Soviet point of view in general been accurate because many journalists have actively collaborated with the Soviet service. Before the outlawing of the KKE, a list of trusted journalists were selected for information purposes by the Soviets--once more on the orders of Leonid VELICHANSKY (former TASS representative in Athens). The name of Constantine ZAFEIROPOULOS was included in the list of journalists in whom the Soviets were particularly interested.

SGA-2390, (2 Aug 54) which contained information concerning lists of journalists allegedly prepared for the Soviet Intelligence Service lists ZAFEIROPOULOS' name in a section designated "Communist and KAM Journalists in Athens" and described him as follows: "He is our man but is not organized. He is a journalist for Kathimerini and is useful to us in that post. He is a creation (sic - protege?) of Costas VIDALIS. Years ago he sympathized with Trotskyism. He is a valuable prospect but an opportunist. Nevertheless, he is exceptionally useful to us."

ZAFEIROPOULOS has been a journalist and Director of Political Affairs for Kathimerini since the early 1930's, as well as a writer for Radio Athens for several years in the 1950's. According to EKA-2444, (21 Aug 62), ZAFEIROPOULOS was editor of Kathimerini.

2. In a WOBONE report concerning DIMITRAKOPOULOS' contacts in the United States during his June-July 1953 visit, it is noted DIMITRAKOPOULOS was in telephonic contact with Dimitrios LAMBROS (then Counselor of the Greek Embassy) at his Washington, D.C. (Chevy Chase, Md.) home address.

LAMBROS, Dimitrios (201-835826)

Born 7 March 1903, Alexandria, Egypt
Son of Nicholas

Former private secretary to Prime Minister Eleftherios VENIZELOS; member of Greek Foreign Ministry since 1926/1949-1952 Deputy delegate, UN General Assembly, fifth session, New York. According to an INGOLD biographic summary dated 24 September 1949, LAMBROS is reported by some Greeks to be an actual or potential fellow traveler. The writer of the report, however, states that it is difficult to assess the validity of this charge although it had been made by persons who were not normally given to making extremist partisan judgments. He states further that the basis for this charge may be LAMBROS' personal

friendship with several persons of known leftist economic views.

According to EKAA-4996 (Attachment C), Rado TROST, Yugoslav Commercial Attache in 1959-60, was in frequent contact with Dimitrios LAKKROS, described as "Commercial Representative." This document also stated that TROST was cultivating several Greek KFA types. (According to EKA-788, 23 Oct 59, and EKAA-4996 /Att. C/ DIMITRAKOPOULOS and TROST had frequent contacts).

3. According to EKAA-14891 (1 Oct 66), Senator Vance HARTKE, accompanied by his close friends, Mr. and Mrs. Elliot JANEWAY, visited Greece in September 1966, and were wined and dined by DIMITRAKOPOULOS and introduced to many high-level Greek and other foreign government officials as his "old and dear friends."

The Congressional Record, dated 22 March 1968, contains two items concerning interviews by DIMITRAKOPOULOS with HARTKE and JANEWAY, respectively. (A copy is attached for your information.)

JANEWAY, Elliot (201-233459)

The following background summary, dated August 1952, was furnished by LNERGO:

Elliot JANEWAY was born in New York State on January 1, 1913. His father, Meyer JACOLSTEIN, was born in Russia but the nationality of his mother is unknown. On November 9, 1931, while attending Cornell University, JANEWAY married Carol RINDGROOS, an American citizen. After graduating from Cornell in 1932, JANEWAY and his wife traveled to England for the purpose of pursuing their studies at the London School of Economics.

According to a reliable foreign source, JANEWAY and his wife left the United Kingdom on August 30, 1933, and traveled to the Soviet Union. This trip was reportedly influenced by Sergei DINAMOV of the Russian Union of Revolutionary Writers. Prior to making this trip, JANEWAY indicated that he was not a member of the Communist Party but intended to become one upon his return to the United States. During the period of time JANEWAY was in the Soviet Union, little is known of his activities, according to the reliable foreign source, other than the fact that he was employed as a typist and reporter for the Moscow "Daily News." While in the Soviet Union, JANEWAY and his wife separated. She obtained a position as Moscow correspondent for the Hearst newspapers and he returned to the United Kingdom for the avowed purpose of continuing his studies at the London School of Economics, November 24, 1933. JANEWAY did not resume his studies in London, however, but left for Austria in January 1934 where he remained for two weeks. He allegedly returned to the United Kingdom accompanied by Berta HOLLERING, an Austrian Communist.

According to the reliable foreign source, JANEWAY joined the Communist Party of Great Britain in November 1933 and was a member of the Southeastern Sub-District. He is alleged to have earned a bad reputation with British Communists and on February 21, 1934, the London "Daily Worker" announced the expulsion from the Communist Party of J. JANEWAY on the grounds of political unreliability. This individual is believed by the reliable foreign source

to be identical with Eliot JANEWAY. JANEWAY left the United Kingdom for the United States on February 23, 1934, and upon reaching this country reportedly informed the American Communist Party that he had been disciplined by the Communist Party of Great Britain.

Eliot JANEWAY was at one time associated with the International Statistical Bureau, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and with Pendleton, Dudley and Associates, 270 Broadway, New York City. He has at various times contributed articles to the following publications: "The Nation," "Asia" magazine, the "New York Times" Sunday Magazine Section, "Fortune" magazine, "Life" magazine, "Deutsches Volkswacht," and the Federated Press. In 1941 he was Associate Editor of Time, Incorporated. As of April 1952, JANEWAY was identified as a consulting economist and business trends consultant for "Newsweek" magazine.

A news item appearing in the June 10, 1938, issue of the "New York Times" indicated that Eliot JANEWAY was a cospeaker with Dr. Harry W. Laidler, State Chairman of the Socialist Party of the State of New York, in the opening session of the annual conference of the League for Industrial Democracy. This conference was held at the Unity House, the Summer camp of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union at Forest Park, Pennsylvania, on June 9, 1938.

(NOTE: Headquarters files contain the following information concerning an individual who is possibly identical with Berta HOLLERING, mentioned in above LNERGO summary:

A reliable source knowledgeable of Comintern activities in Europe during the 1930's advised that one Barbara TARNAY, believed to be an alias used by one Bertha BURGESS, was known to Comintern officials in England and Austria as Barbara ARCHER, Bertha TARNAY and Bertha HOLLERING. TARNAY was recommended by Comintern officials in London in 1934-1935 for courier duties. She had previously worked for the Comintern in Austria, using the names Bertha TARNAY and Bertha HOLLERING. Source is not knowledgeable of TARNAY's present connections or activities:

An ENGOLD visa check dated 31 December 1964, contained the following biographic information on Berta T. BURGESS:

Born 28 July 1891, Vienna, Austria; marital status-separated; citizenship-British; address-41 Fellows Road, London NW 3; employment-retired.)

An LNERGO report (dated 11 Oct 54) contains the information that the Yugoslav Delegation in New York City was the recipient of correspondence dated 20 July 1954 from Eliot JANEWAY, 270 Park Avenue, New York City. Another LNERGO report contains a reference to one Margaret JANEWAY who made out a check, dated 11 December 1953, to Svetotok Kostu MANDUKIC aka Koscara MANDUKIC (201-3060), who was known to be in frequent contact with Yugoslav Government officials in New York City. (See summary on Jack VASSERIAN below for further mention of MANDUKIC.) Headquarters traces on Margaret JANEWAY were negative and LNERGO

had no additional information which might tie in Margaret JANUWAY with Elliot and Carol JANEWAY.

In another LNERGO report (dated 24 Nov 54) concerning Louis FISCHER, aka FISLER (201-2286), who, according to LNERGO, has been considered by many to have been a Soviet agent for many years, Carol JANEWAY's name appears in a section entitled "Activities and Associates (of FISCHER) after the German-Soviet Pact, August 1939," as follows:

An LNERGO source of unknown reliability furnished information in 1942 which indicated that FISCHER was in contact with Carol JANEWAY, 124 East 19th Street, New York City, in December 1941.

Another LNERGO source of unknown reliability advised on 7 October 1952 that Carol JANEWAY held membership in the Communist Political Association in 1954, and was a member of the Sacco-Venzetti Club.

The above informant stated that Carol JANEWAY attended schools in Soviet Russia during the 1930's when she visited that country (although source did not believe the schools were directly connected with the Communist Party), and that she had Communist literature in her apartment.

According to the above LNERGO report, FISCHER recalled having met Carol JANEWAY and her mother in Russia during the 1930's. He said she was an amateur painter or artist.

4. WASSERMAN, Jack (201-240834)

902 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.

Lawyer for Robert BRINBERG Company (DIMITRAKOPOULOS' alleged current employer), who represented DIMITRAKOPOULOS in filing his 6th Preference Petition to I&NS.

LNERGO reports describe WASSERMAN as a controversial type, known as a successful, capable attorney, who has been legal counsel for many I&NS cases and internal security cases (which pertain mainly to persons connected with subversive groups, Soviet cover organizations and persons with Soviet affiliations.)

An LNERGO report dated 20 August 1954, indicates that WASSERMAN had made out a check in the amount of \$125.00 to one Svetovar MANDUKIC (201-3060). MANDUKIC, of Yugoslav extraction, was negotiating with the Yugoslav Government regarding the construction of a rayon mill in Yugoslavia, and was in frequent contact with Rade TROST, Commercial Attache at the Yugoslav Consulate in New York City in 1954.

Svetovar MANDUKIC and his wife Kossara MANDUKIC (nee MILJKOVIC) have been variously reported, primarily by sources in Turkey as collaborators of the Germans during World War II, agents of OZNA (the Yugoslav Intelligence and Security Service) and the successor intelligence organization UDB, and possible Soviet agents or informants. MANDUKIC's file, however, indicates that the information may have originated from two Yugoslav sources which were considered unreliable and prejudiced. An LNERGO report, however, dated 29 July 1950, stated that Kossara MANDUKIC was reportedly in contact with an alleged Yugoslav intelligence agent in New York City, and described her as a person of loose morals. Another LNERGO source stated that she would be the type of individual who would carry out an intelligence assignment for a Yugoslav

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S/C Attach to: NKAR-495

Government official if requested to undertake such an assignment.

Attachment:
Congressional Record, 22 March 1968 h/v

aid to American officers downed in Greece during the Florenti (Komnita) oil field riot. The Library has confirmed that no American officers were downed in Greece or even near Greece during or after the Florenti incident. Additionally, all captured German documents were checked and a check was made with pertinent U.S. services who would be responsible for records of that nature, and there is no record of Subject's participation in any way in any resistance activity in Greece. (It has been noted that Subject would have been around 11 years of age at that time if the date of birth (1928) which he now claims is correct, rather than 1916, 1918, 1919, which he has variously used on official travel documents and his marriage license application (1952) from circa 1950-1960.)

B. The following are traces concerning several individuals mentioned in IGAA-3593 (6 Feb 51) who were involved in one way or another in the ceremony held at the Cecil Hotel, Mississin, in May 1950, at which Subject reportedly was awarded the "Highest Decoration of the Military Cross of the Apostolic Evangelist Mark," for his activity in the Greek resistance movement during and after the German occupation.

1) CHRISTOFOROS II, (201-334549) Greek Orthodox Patriarch of Alexandria (from at least the early 1940's until late 1950's).

There are numerous old reports (mainly originating with State Department) which describe CHRISTOFOROS as having been noted for his pro-Communist and pro-Soviet tendencies. The theme throughout many of these reports is his closeness to the Moscow-dominated Russian church in Alexandria (Patriarch Alexis), his numerous trips to Moscow, his frequent contact with Soviets in Alexandria, his alleged aid to Greek Communists in Egypt, and the fact that he surrounded himself with (Greek) Communists, such as Emmanuel (Manoly) GNEFTOS who is described as CHRISTOFOROS' "confidential agent." After complaints made to CHRISTOFOROS by the British Consul General in Alexandria (1948/49) about the employment of GNEFTOS, CHRISTOFOROS promised that GNEFTOS would be dismissed; it was later proved that GNEFTOS remained in the employ of the Patriarch. CHRISTOFOROS reportedly was an active supporter of ENOSIS.

CHRISTOFOROS reportedly arrived in Athens on 24 February 1950 from Alexandria to confer with the Archbishop of Athens on ecclesiastical matters. While there, he was also given honors by military units. (It may have been on this visit that plans were made for him to officiate at the ceremony for DIMITRAXOPOULOS.) CHRISTOFOROS returned to Alexandria on 11 March 1950.

2) GNEFTOS, Emmanuel (Manoly)

Reportedly (DOI March 1950), an alleged Communist who is confidential agent for CHRISTOFOROS, Greek Orthodox Patriarch of Alexandria, and head of the latter's Labor Employment Office, was sent to Athens (January 1950) to discuss ENOSIS with General ZERVOS, extreme rightist leader. The British Consul General in Alexandria (1948/49) described GNEFTOS as "a bouncer who provides Communists and spies as laborers in our Military

Time." He stated further that during the war GRIFFIN had com-
promised a superior British officer who was forced to commit
suicide while GRIFFIN succeeded to avoid the responsibility
and that GRIFFIN had been mixed up in many large and important
affairs."

3) PAFAGEORGIU, Ioannis G. (201-117328)

In the same report (EGAA-1295), there is mention
of another special ceremony which took place at the
"University" at which CHRISTOFOROS also officiated.
Among those being awarded for heroic deeds was
Ioannis G. PAFAGEORGIU, director of Thyrazon,
whose paper was carried the description of the
mentioned ceremony.

PAFAGEORGIU reportedly is a close friend
of Leon MARRAS (see below) reportedly a close friend
of DIMITRAKOPULOS. (See summary on MARRAS below.)
According to EGAA-11004 (16 July 1955), PAFAGEORGIU
exploited his friendship with MARRAS to secure help
from the Ministry of Commerce on data and information
connected with a specific assignment.

According to SGP-3128 (17 Aug 55) PAFAGEORGIU,
owner and director of Athens afternoon daily Athinaiki,
stated that it was not his intention to have Athinaiki
take a strong anti-Communist stand. He stated also
that his political beliefs were those of a Social
Democrat at heart and that attacking Communists at
home and abroad was not in accord with his disposition.
PAFAGEORGIU employed several left-leaning pro-
Communist journalists on the Athinaiki staff: Ilias
BREDIMAS, copy-editor; John De La MOTTE, roving
political and diplomatic reporter in Athens; and
Spyridon THEGLOROU, Kathimerini and Athinaiki corres-
pondent in Paris (see summaries below).

According to EKA-1175 (22 June 66), Boris L.
TRET'YAKOV (201-194357), Second Secretary of the
Soviet Embassy, Athens (circa 1956) had a wide circle
of Greeks with whom he maintained contact in the
normal course of his diplomatic social life. Among
those singled out for intensive cultivation was
Ioannis PAFAGEORGIU.

EKAA-64571 (Jan 61) reported that the THICKFISH
unilateral tap of the phone of Ilias BREDIMAS had
been discontinued and, in place of it, a tap was
made on the phone of Athinaiki publisher Ioannis
PAFAGEORGIU. (The reason for the phone tap coverage
of either individual was not given.)

One IAN PAFAGEORGIU, publisher of ICS Magazine
Alexandras Avenue 209, Athens (per EKAA-9638, 20 Apr 64)
reportedly was in frequent contact with TRANAL/23
(201-727976). (It cannot be determined if this indi-
vidual is identical with Ioannis PAFAGEORGIU, publisher
of Athinaiki.)

EKAA-12911 (17 Aug 65) reported the involvement
in the (forged document) Gorgopotamos incident of
PAFAGEORGIU, DIMITRAKOPULOS, Andreas PAPAANDREOU,
and John VELLIDES, among others.

ATHENS 1314 (1 Feb 67) reported that PAFAGEORGIU

was suspected of planting a story in Zurich which was highly flattering to Andreas PAPANDREOU and which portrayed PAPANDREOU as the face of the new generation of reformers in Greek politics, former anti-Fascist, later adviser to President Kennedy; now strong opponent to influence of American secret service in Greece.

4). BREDIMAS, Elias (201-226895)

Son of Anthony and Vasiliki, born 1903, in Thouria, Kalymai

Journalist and Lawyer

According to SGA-2341, 12 July 1954 (Subject: Communist and Leftist Journalists), Subject was Under Minister of the Press under the Metaxas regime; during the occupation was an EAM admirer and supporter; after the Varkiza Agreement, was political reporter for Eleftheri Ellada for some time and wrote various articles in the Socialist newspaper Eleftheros. On 2 June 1947, he was sent to Prague with three other nationalist journalists to represent Greece at the congress of journalists. In 1950 he was a candidate for Parliament of the Liberal Party and in 1951-1952 of EKK (National Progressive Union of the Center). The newspaper Elliniki Inera of 14 August 1952 published a memorandum signed by Subject regarding the release of Emmanuel GLEZOS from prison, which was sent to the Prime Minister, the Minister of Justice, and the President of the Review Court. The newspaper Allagi on 25 September 1952 published a letter from Subject to the PEOPLE (Panhellenic Union of Families of Political Exiles) about sending parcels to prisoners. Avgi on 18 December 1952 published a letter from the PEOPLE to Subject in answer to the letter he sent about parcels for prisoners thanking him for it. Avgi on 7 December 1952 published greetings from the Provisional Committee for Peace Followers in Greece to the Peace Congress in Vienna, signed by Subject.

In June 1955, BREDIMAS spoke at the Peace Congress in Helsinki, Finland; 1957 - visited satellite countries and wrote lengthy series of pro-Communist articles which appeared in Athinaiki; appeared many times as defense witness for Communists on trial; frequent caller at the Soviet Embassy; elected to Parliament in May 1958 elections on the EDA slate; reportedly loyal to EDA.

ATHF 6865 (23 Jan 57) reported that action was being taken by the Greek Government to deprive BREDIMAS of parliamentary immunity and to try him for contacts with TRIANTAFYLLOU of the EES. BREDIMAS confessed to the contacts but claimed he was not aware of the identity of TRIANTAFYLLOU.

EKA-137 (20 May 59) and EKA-515 (13 Aug 59) reported Subject as a member of the Athens Committee of the fellow-travelling Democratic Union (DE) Party. Subject reportedly knows Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Athens, Ivan MAYCOV (circa 1959), and Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Grigoryevich SERGEYEV; is a prominent fellow-traveler who has had direct

connections with clandestine Greek Communist apparatus and is generally considered to be a hard core crypto-Communist.

5) DE LA MOTTE, John (201-6802B)

French citizen, born 1921 in Marseilles, France; 1943 - married a Greek woman (name unknown).

According to SGAA-16519 (13 July 55) (Source: GALATEA), DE LA MOTTE is a leftist French journalist and former representative (1954) in Athens of France-Soir and a contributor to Efimeris Kyryx, Eleftheria, and Athinaiki; reportedly an agent of the French Intelligence Service while French Secretary at the France Embassy in Athens (circa 1947-50) but was dismissed in 1950 following the discovery that he was fabricating information and carrying out pro-Communist missions and because of his Communist convictions. It was alleged that DE LA MOTTE began working for the Soviets about 1950, and was still an active agent of the Soviets in 1955. He was reportedly hired as an agent of the Soviet Intelligence Service and was in close contact with TASS representatives in Athens, Leonid VELICHANSKY (201-63927) (in Athens in late 1940's and early 1950's) and Nikolai GUSEV (201-20808) (in Athens circa 1950-1952) and with notorious Greek Communists abroad. Additional reports allege that he was an agent of the Yugoslav I.S., and in contact with Spyridon THEODOROU (201-58345) Kathimerini and Athinaiki correspondent in Paris and a man with a long Communist record who was a liaison contact of the KKE from 1947 to 1949. THEODOROU was condemned to death in absentia by a Greek court in 1952 for participation in a KKE espionage network. THEODOROU was in close contact with the Yugoslav Embassy in Paris.

DE LA MOTTE reportedly is a close friend of Basil MATHIOPOULOS (201-304904), Greek journalist now residing in Bonn, Germany, and was responsible for bringing MATHIOPOULOS in contact with TASS representatives VELICHANSKY and GUSEV in Vienna. The report states that it appears that MATHIOPOULOS had contact with the KKE upon his departure from Greece because in Germany he easily came in contact with party yafkee--he is active in West Germany with the Politburo of Prague."

DE LA MOTTE was a close associate of Roger MILLIEX (201-224149) (currently French Cultural Attache in Nicosia) when both were assigned to the French Embassy in Athens in the late 1940's, where both were reportedly contacts of VELICHANSKY. Roger and his wife Tatiana GRITSI-MILLIEX reportedly are both Communists with many high-level contacts in the KKE. Tatiana reportedly was a Soviet agent before her marriage to Roger and served as a recruiter of Communist fighters during the Greek Civil War. (As has been noted in previous correspondence, Tatiana has been reported to have an as yet undetermined family relationship with VELICHANSKY.)

During the fall of 1954 (SGAA-16519, 13 Jul 55), it was noted that a vehicle belonging to Nikolai ZHUKOV (reportedly a senior Soviet I.S. officer in

Athens) was seen on a number of occasions during the 1950's in the vicinity of the LA MOTTE residence.

In 1951, 1952, LA MOTTE was encountered in Belgrade by Donald LAFAGEORGIU of Atlanta and hired as ATHINAKI's roving political and diplomatic reporter.

G) BARTON, Donald M.

Information Officer, USIE (USIS), Athens, 1951-1952

In the Thyssavros article mentioned above (Page 253), BARTON was described as Director of the American Information Service. There are several references in DIMITRAKOPOULOS' 201 file to his having made allusions to a clandestine relationship with the United States Government with BARTON as his Athens contact.

PGAA-5120, 24 Sept 1961, reported that DIMITRAKOPOULOS had told an informant of the Office of Coordination in Athens that he "belongs to the American Embassy Secret Service which is directed by Donald M. BARTON." Also during meetings in Washington, D.C., in mid-1951, between a WODISH representative and DIMITRAKOPOULOS (during which the latter offered his services to WODISH) (see Director 420299, 10 Oct 67), DIMITRAKOPOULOS stated that BARTON was his local (Athens) contact for communications. The WODISH report described BARTON as an "Information Officer with USIE."

It should be noted that BARTON was assigned to Athens during the same period that both Konstantinos ROUSSEN (201-251520) and Celia MAS (201-22534) (who later married DIMITRAKOPOULOS) were employees of USIE (USIS) and both the latter were believed to have been used by DIMITRAKOPOULOS as sources of information. It is possible that DIMITRAKOPOULOS exploited his relationship with BARTON in a similar fashion.

The following biographical information on BARTON was provided by USIS:

BARTON was born 18 August 1915, in Toronto, Canada; during World War II, he worked with OSS (British and French); circa 1944-7 worked for ICA and ECA (now AID); late 1940's, Attache Information Officer (FNS-4), Tehran and Istanbul; 1950-52, USIS, Athens; position terminated 27 February 1953 and BARTON went on LWOP; June 1962-freelance writer residing at Shadyshide Avenue, Port Washington, New York. A reference of BARTON's in 1962 was one Henry VOLKENING (no Headquarters traces), a literary agent of questionable loyalty. A Civil Service investigation on Subject in 1948, and updated in 1954, revealed that it was rumored that BARTON was drinking heavily.

C. According to SGAA-33428 (29 Aug 58) no one in Kothimerini had ever heard of DIMITRAKOPOULOS before 1948. He reportedly was introduced to Kostas ZAFKIROPOLLOS (of Kothimerini) by Leon BARKAS. According to EKAB-7039 (15 Dec 1966), THINFORM/20 stated that dating way back to the 1950's DIMITRAKOPOULOS was considered an American agent and that he had good access to Greek military

Information via Leon MAKKAS who at that time was Chief of Staff of the Greek Navy and through whose offices he was supposed to get good access to the Greek Pentagon. The following are pertinent Headquarters traces on MAKKAS and ZAFIROPOULOS:

1) MAKKAS, Leon (201-232863)

Born 1892, in Athens, Greece, the son of Dimitrios; studied law at the Universities of Athens and Paris; 1914-22-Journalist in Paris; 1922-28-Director of the Press Bureau of the Greek Embassy in Paris; entered politics in the August 1926 elections under the Liberal Party banner and elected Deputy for Athens; Under-Secretary of the Navy (Elaftiras cabinet) 15 April-18 Aug 1936, and in 1937 a member of the Greek Delegation to the UN General Assembly, 11th session, New York. He remained in Greek politics up until at least 1965.

A report from the 6th Service Command, ASF, Dallas, Texas, dated 17 Apr 45, contained the information that when the Germans left Cephalonia, the ELAS forces took over police, customs, and all administrative offices of the Island. The Greek Government of Athens sent a commission headed by IAN MAKAS to Cephalonia and Corfu to set up an administration, which he did but "did not seem to interfere or have any difficulty with the ELAS forces." The MAKAS mentioned may or may not be identical with Leon MAKKAS.

MAKKAS throughout his career has espoused the idea of improving Greek-Soviet and Greek-Bloc (particularly Bulgarian and Yugoslav) relations. Eleftheria carried an article on 22 June 1956, in which MAKKAS strongly urged, among other things, the betterment of relations with the Soviet Union and referred ironically to the Government's "servile attitude" towards the Western allies in this connection.

In mid-May 1957 (SCA-5371, 28 May 57), a Provisional Committee against Thermo-nuclear Tests and Atomic Warfare was formed in Athens under Leon MAKKAS as president. Two former EEA officials, Iraklis PAPACHRISTOU and his wife Eurydic SPYROHILICU (the latter with a record of pro-Communist activities up to the end of 1955), played prominent roles in this organization; at least five of the sixty personalities who signed the initial appeal of the MAKKAS organization were Communists or pro-Communists; at least 15 other persons who signed the appeal had a record of activity in one or more of the Greek Communist front organizations. MAKKAS has been a member of numerous organizations such as the WPC Congress, Stockholm, 16-23 July 1958; the Sponsoring Committee, Congress for Disarmament and International Cooperation, Stockholm, July 1958 (in which organization he was closely associated with Stamatis MENKOURIS); the Governing Council of the Greek Peace Committee, January 1959, and others.

MAKKAS went to Bucharest in September 1959 at the invitation of the RPR National Committee for the

Defense of the U.S. He attended the third East-West Round Table Conference at London in February 1959, which was anti-Communist in tone.

In January 1958, MAKKAS prepared to question Ambassador Leon DRINCLASH that a Balkan conference of personalities representing organizations along Afro-Asian Conference prototype be formed. MAKKAS suggested Belgrade as a conference site but DRINCLASH disagreed on the site location and suggested Bucharest. MAKKAS visited Belgrade to discuss the above situation with Nicha PAVITCHEVICH.

ATHE 0409, 21 Jan 58, reported that a usually reliable source close to GOC circles stated that "It was evident that Leon MAKKAS had gone completely over to the Communist side and was now participating in the publication of the Communist front magazine 'Public Opinion' and that Theodore VOKAS, the former director, was a long-time Communist. Public Opinion had run a poll on the missile site question, coming up with the absurd conclusion that 70 per cent of the Greeks were opposed to the missiles."

CS 3/344,269, 14 Feb 58, Subject, "Leftist Plans for Future Action in Greece," reported that EDA Deputy Elias HICU met with former Minister of Commerce Leon MAKKAS on 30 December (1957) and discussed the leftist plans for future action in Greece; MAKKAS agreed fully that EDA should follow in the future a policy of co-existence with other parties; independence in foreign policy; resistance to NATO atomic and missile bases for Greece; democratic and social justice, etc. MAKKAS also promised full cooperation in any new popular front.

In December 1963, MAKKAS reportedly was appointed Greek Ambassador to Belgrade. After his appointment was mentioned in the press, THODIUM reported that MAKKAS had called the Soviets about his appointment. THIFLANE told Chief of Station, Athens [redacted] that he thought the calls were very suspicious and had asked Minister of Foreign Affairs Spiroklis VENIZELOS not to appoint MAKKAS to Belgrade. VENIZELOS reportedly told THIFLANE that although "MAKKAS was a stupid and ridiculous man, he was hardly a Soviet spy." VENIZELOS reportedly wished to improve relations between Greece and Yugoslavia with the appointment of MAKKAS. (Headquarters files do not reflect that MAKKAS' appointment ever became effective.)

In June 1965, it was reported (PARI 8814, 25 June 65) that "left leaning" MAKKAS had replaced Spiro THOCAS/COGNETATOS (Counselor of the Greek Embassy, Paris, for Press Affairs for more than twenty years). MAKKAS reportedly protested his predecessor's failure to establish contact with the Communist paper L'Humanite.

In March 1965, it was reported that MAKKAS, Greek Permanent Representative to the Council of Europe, had been sent on a mission in Paris according to George PAPANDEGU's instructions ostensibly to represent Greece in the Council of Europe but to actually obtain information regarding KARAMANLIS' movements, plans, views, etc. These reports reportedly had been

received regularly by PAPANDREOU through secret and non-diplomatic channels since KARAHANLIS' departure from Greece in late 1963.

PAPANDREOU had been a close personal friend of George PAPANDREOU since before the occupation years of Greece.

(It is interesting to note that MARRAS was Under Secretary of the Navy (Karamanlis Government) during the time that DIMITRAKOPOULOS received at least one of his medical deferments from the Navy and it is possible that MARRAS may have been influential in obtaining it. MARRAS was also assigned to the U.S. in New York in 1952 when DIMITRAKOPOULOS came to the U.S. and married Celia WAS. It is interesting also to note that in June 1952 DIMITRAKOPOULOS was granted a permit by the Greek Government to leave for the U.S. "for reasons of health" /his official records in Greece then showing his date of birth as 1928/, and later in the same month he appeared in New York City, and filed a marriage license application showing his date of birth as 1918. It appears that it was at this point in 1952 that he first started using an earlier birthdate. It should also be noted that it appears that both MARRAS and Dimitrios LAMPROS /see summary on LAMPROS below/ were assigned to the UN General Assembly in New York during the same period. LAMPROS was also a contact of DIMITRAKOPOULOS.)

2) ZAFEIROPOULOS, Konstantine (201-836761)

Born 1908, Kalavryta, Achaja, Greece
Son of George and Maria
Journalist

FOA-4728, (1 Mar 50) which discusses the "Reorganization of Soviet Intelligence Network in Greece" states that information on Greece has from the Soviet point of view in general been accurate because many journalists have actively collaborated with the Soviet service. Before the outlawing of the KIL, a list of trusted journalists were selected for information purposes by the Soviets--once more on the orders of Leonid VELICHANSKY (former TASS representative in Athens). The name of Constantine ZAFEIROPOULOS was included in the list of journalists in whom the Soviets were particularly interested.

SGA-2390, (2 Aug 54) which contained information concerning lists of journalists allegedly prepared for the Soviet Intelligence Service lists ZAFEIROPOULOS' name in a section designated "Communist and EAM Journalists in Athens" and described him as follows: "He is our man but is not organized. He is a journalist for Kathimerini and is useful to us in that post. He is a creation (sic - protege?) of Costas VIDALIS. Years ago he sympathized with Trotskyism. He is a valuable prospect but an opportunist. Nevertheless, he is exceptionally useful to us."

ZAFEIROPOULOS has been a journalist and Director of Political Affairs for Kathimerini since the early 1930's, as well as a writer for Radio Athens for several years in the 1950's. According to EKA-2444, (21 Aug 62), ZAFEIROPOULOS was editor of Eleni VLACHOU's Kathimerini.

3) VLACHOU, Eleni (201-366212)

Owner and Publisher of Kathimerini from 1955 (when she inherited it from her father, George VLACHOU) until April 1967, when she closed down the newspaper after the military coup.

Among Mrs. VLACHOU's Kathimerini staff were Konstantine ZAFEIROPOULOS, Evangelos ANDROULIDAKIS (see summaries); Konstantine ROUSSEN (201-251580) with whom she reportedly had a very close association (see NKAG-33, 20 Oct 67 for summary of ROUSSEN/DIMITRAKOPOULOS relationship--it has been noted that ROUSSEN was alleged to have passed USIS information to DIMITRAKOPOULOS during ROUSSEN's USIS employment.); and, of course, DIMITRAKOPOULOS.

According to ZAFEIROPOULOS (SGAA-33528, 29 Aug 58) no one in Kathimerini had ever heard of DIMITRAKOPOULOS before 1948 when he was introduced to ZAFEIROPOULOS by Leon MAKKAS. DIMITRAKOPOULOS apparently refused a salary and worked for several years for Kathimerini under this arrangement until he finally agreed to accept the sum of 2300 Drs per month. His salary was never increased. He remained at Kathimerini until his dismissal after the publication of an article in late November 1957 which, in the opinion of many informed observers, touched off the anti-missile campaign which ran throughout the Winter and Spring of 1957/58.

The following items from Eleni VLACHOU's file are worthy of note:

In November 1953, Mrs. VLACHOU was one of 11 prominent Greeks, from conservatives to Communists, who visited the Soviet Union on invitation of the Soviet Embassy in Athens. While there she made a broadcast over Radio Moscow which was apparently distorted to sound very pro-Russian. The interview was harshly criticized by several Athens daily newspapers.

Two days before the departure of the group from Russia, Mrs. VLACHOU sent a cable to Kathimerini denying categorically the published version of the radio interview. A series of articles in Kathimerini by VLACHOU, giving her observations of the trip, is characterized in SGAA-7946 (19 Jan 54) as "a masterpiece of observation and critical insight into the Soviet system and methods. By far, the series were the most penetratingly critical of all those written by the returning delegation."

ERAA-10662 (15 September 1964), reported that Eleni VLACHOU, Christos LAMBRAKIS, and the Athens News Agency (according to Soviet Embassy First Secretary Vitaliy Grigoryevich NOVIKOV /201-1992407) allegedly were interested in collaborating in setting up an official TASS office in Athens.

State Department Telegram A 579 (22 Jan 65) concerns a conversation between an Embassy officer and VLACHOU during which Mrs. VLACHOU frankly admitted that opposition to ERE, including her own paper, had

exaggerated both the danger of Communism in Greece and the Center Union government's alleged weakness in meeting this problem.

Mrs. VLACHOU is currently residing in London from where she attacks the Greek junta and the attitude of the U.S. toward the Greek military Government, with comments such as "It is impossible to believe that they had not definite information that the Americans would at least tolerate them." and "the coup succeeded because of NATO training and NATO tanks. What we have in Greece now is a NATO dictatorship."

D. According to THORATE/1 (Attach. to EKAA-8878, 24 Oct 63), DIMITRAKOPOULOS first came to Source's attention right after the occupation when he met DIMITRAKOPOULOS in Constitution Square with "Underminister of Press (fnu) *ALEXANDRAKIS." Source said that DIMITRAKOPOULOS would work for anyone and that the British were then using him to plant propaganda articles.

Headquarters files contain no record of an ALEXANDRAKIS in that position, and WGEURU states that they have no record of anyone by that name occupying the position of Underminister of Press during that period. However, EKAA-4996 (Attach. C, page 3) (See summary on Kade TROST below) mentions one fnu ALEKSANDRAKIS, Ministry of Trade (circa 1960) who is probably identical with Nikitas *ALEKSANDRAKIS, Greek Minister of Commerce 1957-58, and reportedly a contact of TROST, who was Yugoslav Counselor for Economic Affairs (and known Yugoslav I.S.) in Athens 1957-60. We are unable to determine, however, if the latter ALEKSANDRAKIS is identical with the former Underminister of Press.

E. In June 1964 (EKAA-10012, 12 June 64), THSALT reaffirmed that DIMITRAKOPOULOS cannot write and has little apparent income from his journalistic sources. Source said that he thought DIMITRAKOPOULOS has a secret partnership with Evangelos ANDROULIDAKIS and that DIMITRAKOPOULOS and ANDROULIDAKIS had teamed up to sell economic information of value to businessmen as well as to help businessmen get access to key positions. The following are pertinent Headquarters traces on ANDROULIDAKIS:

1) ANDROULIDAKIS, Evangelos (201-185637)

Born 1907, Crete
Journalist (associated in past with Rizospastis, Proia, Eleftheris, Kathimerini, Vima, Naitemboriki.

PGA-3929, 21 July 1949, reported that ANDROULIDAKIS, a Communist journalist, was one of the principal informants of the Soviet agent, VELICHANSKY (TASS correspondent, Athens) and worked closely with Nikolaos GIANNARAS, translator of radio news for Aeropollis. GIANNARAS was reportedly an important member of the Communist Party and a dangerous conspirator. ANDROULIDAKIS reportedly was an unquestioning and tested agent of the press KOB of the KKE who worked in the field of anti-American intelligence. The journalist members of this KOB were reported to be protected for no good reason by powerful personages such as LAMBRAKIS and the entourage of Sofocles VENIZELOS, and the Soviet intelligence network in large depends upon them.

They have never been bothered by the police although there are important dossiers of evidence against them.

FGA-4720, 1 March 1950, carried ANDROULIDAKIS' name on a list of journalists alleged to have actively collaborated with the Soviet service. Prior to outlawing of the KKE, a list of trusted journalists were selected for information by the Soviets, once more on orders of VELLICHANSKY.

SGA-3601, Dec 1955 (Names and telephone numbers of persons mentioned by KKE official Konstantinos TRIANTAFYLIDIS) included the name of Evangelos ANDROULIDAKIS in a list of subscribers in 1951 to Antalon, unofficial publication of the KKE front organization EPAN, with the statement that the pro-Communist record of most of the persons listed is well known.

SGAA-12708, 19 Nov 1964, mentions ANDROULIDAKIS in connection with the Greek periodical Public Opinion (which was the monthly bulletin of the Greek Institute of Public Opinion) and described him along with Theodore VOKOS as two former Communists who are listed in the periodical as comprising its directorship. It stated that Evangelos ANDROULIDAKIS is the cousin of George ANDROULIDAKIS, editor-in-chief of Eleftheria and also a former Communist. (It should be noted that Leon MARKAS, according to ATHE 0469, 21 Jan 58, was associated with Public Opinion which was described as a Communist-front publication.)

For SGA-2341, 12 July 1954 (List of Communist and Leftist Journalists), describes George ANDROULINAKIS or ANDROULIDAKIS as having been a Communist for many years and very active before the war, for which reason he was repeatedly arrested by General Security. While working as a reporter for Rizospastis in November 1928, he was sent by the KKE to various provinces of Greece in order to organize area committees for the election of representatives to the Fourth KKE Congress. He was declassified in 1941 after signing a statement of repentance. After the liberation and a short time after the December 1944 Revolution he worked for Rizospastis and then for Machi.

THODIUM reported numerous contacts between George ANDROULIDAKIS (1959-61) and the Yugoslav Embassy, Greece (both with Veselin MARTINOVIC /201-2354397, Counselor at the Yugoslav Embassy and known Yugoslav I.S., and Dusan VUKICEVIC /201-3347827).

THUNION/40 provided on 26 October 1964 (PKAA-14020, 6 Apr 66) a list of Communist journalists employed by nationalist newspapers, which included the name of George ANDROULIDAKIS.

P. Yugoslav Contacts of DIMITRAKOPOULOS

1) TROST, Rade (201-60121)

Counselor for Economic Affairs and known Yugoslav Intelligence Officer (UDRA), Yugoslav Embassy, Athens, from 1957 to circa 1960.

EKA-788 (23 Oct 59) and EAAA-4996 (Attachment C) (dated 23 March 61) both report contacts between DIMITRAKOPOULOS and TROST. The latter dispatch also reports contact between Dimitrios LAMBROS, Greek PTA (Commercial Representative) and TROST. It should be noted that LAMBROS was a contact of DIMITRAKOPOULOS in Washington, D.C., in June 1962-- (See Summary on LAMBROS below)

EKA-788 contains the information that DIMITRAKOPOULOS is widely considered by the Greek Security officials to be the main leak channel for the Yugoslavs (via TROST) in planting unattributable news and propaganda in the Greek press.

EAAA-4996 (Source: THEODIM) describes various conversations between DIMITRAKOPOULOS and TROST. One, in particular, is worth noting: On 6/7 January 1960, DIMITRAKOPOULOS told TROST he was taking a trip to Paris "on business for about 10 days and will see General NORSTADT and the other people." He added, "I always try to see the best people." DIMITRAKOPOULOS also told TROST that he would like to have a long conversation with the Yugoslav Ambassador and TROST before he departed on his trip because he was going to write an article in Macedonia about Greek-Yugoslav affairs and wished to give the details to TROST and the Ambassador. (It should be noted that in the spring of 1960, DIMITRAKOPOULOS published several articles concerning Greek-NATO negotiations. In March 1960, claiming Paris NATO officials as his source, he published an article concerning the establishment of a missile training base in Crete. In May 1960, he published two articles in Ethnos, one concerning NATO defense plans for Greece in which he used the exact language of a Top Secret Greek Defense document, and a second one concerning an Italian document from NATO files which depicted Greek Epirus as Albanian and which resulted in strained Italian-Greek relations.)

2) RIBARIC, Boris, Colonel (201-743591)

Yugoslav Military Attache, Athens circa 1965.

EAAA-13464, 5 January 1965, mentions DIMITRAKOPOULOS as being an "interloper" at a reception given by RIBARIC, and comments, "It is quite interesting that DIMITRAKOPOULOS was present (at the reception) since Headquarters will recall previous reporting which linked him intimately to RIBARIC." (NOTE: a thorough search of both DIMITRAKOPOULOS' and RIBARIC's 201 files failed to uncover any further mention of a DIMITRAKOPOULOS/RIBARIC relationship.)

G. Miscellaneous Contacts of DIMITRAKOPOULOS.

1) LAMBROS, Dimitrios (201-835826)

Born 7 March 1903, Alexandria, Egypt
Son of Nicholas

Former private secretary to Prime Minister Eleftherios VENIZELOS; member of Greek Foreign Ministry since 1926; 1949-1952 Deputy delegate, UN General Assembly, fifth session, New York. According

to an LRGOL biographic summary dated 24 September 1949, LAMBROS is reported by some Greeks to be an actual or potential foreign traveler. The writer of the report, however, states that it is difficult to assess the validity of this charge although it had been made by persons who were not normally given to making extremely partisan judgments. He states further that the basis for this charge may be LAMBROS' personal friendship with several persons of known leftist economic views.

In a WODONE report concerning DIMITRAKOPOULOS' contacts in the United States during his June-July 1952 visit, it is noted DIMITRAKOPOULOS was in telephonic contact with LAMBROS (then Counselor of the Greek Embassy) at his Washington, D.C. (Chevy Chase, Md.) home address.

According to EKAA-4896 (Attachment C), Page TROST in 1959-60 was in frequent contact with Dimitrios LAMBROS, described as "Commercial Representative." This document also stated that TROST was cultivating several Greek WPA types.

2) According to EKAA-14821 (1 Oct 66), Senator Vance HARTKE, accompanied by his close friends, Mr. and Mrs. Eliot JANEWAY, visited Greece in September 1966, and were wined and dined by DIMITRAKOPOULOS and introduced to many high-level Greek and other foreign government officials as his "old and dear friends."

The Congressional Record, dated 22 March 1968, contains two items concerning interviews by DIMITRAKOPOULOS with HARTKE and JANEWAY, respectively. (A copy is attached for your information.)

The following are Headquarters and LNERGO traces on the JANEWAYS:

The following background summary, dated August 1952, was furnished by LNERGO:

Eliot JANEWAY was born in New York State on January 1, 1913. His father, Meyer JACOLSTEIN, was born in Russia but the nationality of his mother is unknown. On November 9, 1931, while attending Cornell University, JANEWAY married Carol RINDSFOOS, an American citizen. After graduating from Cornell in 1932, JANEWAY and his wife traveled to England for the purpose of pursuing their studies at the London School of Economics.

According to a reliable foreign source, JANEWAY and his wife left the United Kingdom on August 30, 1933, and traveled to the Soviet Union. This trip was reportedly influenced by Sergel DINAMOV of the Russian Union of Revolutionary Writers. Prior to making this trip, JANEWAY indicated that he was not a member of the Communist Party but intended to become one upon his return to the United States. During the period of time JANEWAY was in the Soviet Union, little is known of his activities, according to the reliable foreign source, other than the fact that he was employed as a typist and reporter for the Moscow "Daily News." While in the Soviet Union, JANEWAY and his wife separated. She obtained a position as Moscow correspondent for the Hearst newspapers and he returned to the United Kingdom

for the avowed purpose of continuing his studies at the London School of Economics, November 24, 1933. JANEWAY did not resume his studies in London, however, but left for Austria in January 1934 where he remained for two weeks. He allegedly returned to the United Kingdom accompanied by Berta HOLLERING, an Austrian Communist.

According to the reliable foreign source, JANEWAY joined the Communist Party of Great Britain in November 1933 and was a member of the Southeastern Sub-District. He is alleged to have earned a bad reputation with British Communists and on February 21, 1934, the London "Daily Worker" announced the expulsion from the Communist Party of J. JANEWAY on the grounds of political unreliability. This individual is believed by the reliable foreign source to be identical with First JANEWAY. JANEWAY left the United Kingdom for the United States on February 22, 1934, and upon reaching this country reportedly informed the American Communist Party that he had been disciplined by the Communist Party of Great Britain.

Eliot JANEWAY was at one time associated with the International Statistical Bureau, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and with Fendleton, Dudley and Associates, 270 Broadway, New York City. He has at various times contributed articles to the following publications: "The Nation," "Asia" magazine, the "New York Times" Sunday Magazine Section, "Fortune" magazine, "Life" magazine, "Deutsches Volkzecho," and the Federated Press. In 1941 he was Associate Editor of Time, Incorporated. As of April 1952, JANEWAY was identified as a consulting economist and business trends consultant for "Newsweek" magazine.

A news item appearing in the June 10, 1938, issue of the "New York Times" indicated that Eliot JANEWAY was a cospeaker with Dr. Harry W. Laidler, State Chairman of the Socialist Party of the State of New York, in the opening session of the annual conference of the League for Industrial Democracy. This conference was held at the Unity House, the Summer camp of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union at Forest Park, Pennsylvania, on June 9, 1938.

(NOTE: Headquarters files contain the following information concerning an individual who is possible identical with Berta HOLLERING, mentioned in above LNERGO summary:

A reliable source knowledgeable of Comintern activities in Europe during the 1930's advised that one Barbara TARNAY, believed to be an alias used by one Bertha BURGESS, was known to Comintern officials in England and Austria as Barbara ARCHER. Bertha TARNAY and Bertha HOLLERING. TARNAY was recommended by Comintern officials in London in 1934-1935 for courier duties. She had previously worked for the Comintern in Austria, using the names Bertha TARNAY and Bertha HOLLERING. Source is not knowledgeable of TARNAY's present connections or activities.

An LNCOLD visa check dated 31 December 1964, contained the following biographic information on

Parts I. BURGESS:

Born 28 July 1891, Vienna, Austria; marital status separated; citizenship-British; address-41 Fellows Road, London NW 3; employment-retired.)

An LNERGO report (dated 11 Oct 54) contains the information that the Yugoslav Delegation in New York City was the recipient of correspondence dated 20 July 1954 from Eliot JANEWAY, 270 Park Avenue, New York City. Another LNERGO report contains a reference to one Margaret JANEWAY who made out a check, dated 11 December 1953, to Svetozak Kosta MANDUKIC aka Kossara MANDUKIC (201-3060), who was known to be in frequent contact with Yugoslav Government officials in New York City. (See summary on Jack WASSERMAN below for further mention of MANDUKIC.) Headquarters traces on Margaret JANEWAY were negative and LNERGO had no additional information which might tie in Margaret JANEWAY with Eliot and Carol JANEWAY.

In another LNERGO report (dated 24 Nov 54) concerning Louis FISCHER, aka FISHER (201-3286), who, according to LNERGO, has been considered by many to have been a Soviet agent for many years, Carol JANEWAY's name appears in a section entitled "Activities and Associates (of FISCHER) after the German-Soviet Pact, August 1939," as follows:

An LNERGO source of unknown reliability furnished information in 1942 which indicated that FISCHER was in contact with Carol JANEWAY, 124 East 19th Street, New York City, in December 1941.

Another LNERGO source of unknown reliability advised on 7 October 1952 that Carol JANEWAY held membership in the Communist Political Association in 1954, and was a member of the Sacco-Vanzetti Club.

The above informant stated that Carol JANEWAY attended schools in Soviet Russia during the 1930's when she visited that country (although source did not believe the schools were directly connected with the Communist Party), and that she had Communist literature in her apartment.

According to the above LNERGO report, FISCHER recalled having met Carol JANEWAY and her mother in Russia during the 1930's. He said she was an amateur painter or artist.

3) WASSERMAN, Jock (201-240834)

902 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

Lawyer for Robert BRIDBERG Company (DIMITRAKOPOULOS' alleged current employer), who represented DIMITRAKOPOULOS in filing his 6th Preference Petition to I&NS.

LNERGO reports describe WASSERMAN as a controversial type, known as a successful, capable attorney, who has been legal counsel for many I&NS cases and internal security cases (which pertain mainly to persons connected with subversive groups, Soviet

cover organizations and persons with Soviet affiliations.)

An LNERGO report dated 20 August 1954, indicates that WASSERMAN had made out a check in the amount of \$125.00 to one Svetovar MANDUKIC (201-3666). MANDUKIC, of Yugoslav extraction, was negotiating with the Yugoslav Government regarding the construction of a rayon mill in Yugoslavia, and was in frequent contact with Rade TROST, Commercial Attache at the Yugoslav Consulate in New York City in 1954. (NOTE: TROST was in Athens 1957-59, and had frequent contacts with DIMITRAKOPOULOS. See summary on TROST.)

Svetovar MANDUKIC and his wife Kossara MANDUKIC (nee MILEKOVIC) have been variously reported primarily by sources in Turkey as collaborators of the Germans during World War II, agents of OZMA (the Yugoslav Intelligence and Security Service) and the successor intelligence organization UDB, and possible Soviets agents or informants. MANDUKIC's file however indicates that the information may have originated from two Yugoslav sources which were considered unreliable and prejudiced. An LNERGO report, however, dated 29 July 1950, stated that Kossara MANDUKIC was reportedly in contact with an alleged Yugoslav intelligence agent in New York City, and described her as a person of loose morals. Another LNERGO source stated that she would be the type of individual who would carry out an intelligence assignment for a Yugoslav Government official if requested to undertake such an assignment.)

3. Given the background of some of the personalities involved, it is possible that the matter plan was laid in 1950-52 to establish the image of DIMITRAKOPOULOS as a pro-American (pro-western) patriotic journalist of great depth. Unfortunately, we can only surmise the true reasons behind the plan. We do know, however, that it was around this period that DIMITRAKOPOULOS suddenly became an entity and a thorn in the side of Greece/U.S./NATO in matters of mutual interest. It was also at this time that DIMITRAKOPOULOS apparently falsified his age to deliberately create the image of a mature educated individual well versed in the political strategies of international affairs. How successful he was at attaining this goal we have living proof. How he accomplished this with little or no formal education is still a mystery. We do not believe he could have managed this without help. But who his mentors were (are) is still unknown to us. Considering the type of individuals who were closest to him during the formative years of his "image making," any one of several could have conspired with him for this purpose. Leon MARRAS, for example, could have played a very large role. We should not discount Eleni VLACHOU's role, either, as one of his early employers. PAPAGEORGIOU is certainly suspect since it was his newspaper which first published the story of the heroic Eltas, and it does not appear that he checked his facts very carefully, and so on down the line.

4. DIMITRAKOPOULOS is still in the U.S., and continues to wheel and deal with prominent personages. For example, in June, he appeared at the Indianapolis 500 Auto Race and was introduced on the radio by Senator HARTKE of Indiana, as "that important Greek correspondent from Greece, DIMITRAKOPOULOS." He also conspired through HARTKE to see Luke RATTIER at State Department. Attached for your information is a copy of a Memorandum for the Record concerning

CONTINUATION OF
DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION
SECRET

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER

that visit to State.

5. We shall keep you informed of future developments. We are also looking forward to any additional information you may be able to develop on his background.

Edward Q. COCHYL

Helen B. BROGLIENE

Distribution:

Cross-file to:
201-240534 ✓
201-220570
201-758963

Cross-ref to:
201-30409
201-63927
201-020818
201-058245
201-224140
201-194850
201-251520
201-022584

201-240534

14-00000

FBI DOCUMENT
DATE: 10 January 1968
CLASSIFICATION: SECRET
SUBJECT: ILIAS P. DIMITROKOPULOS,
aka Elias Panayotis Demetracopoulos
FILE #: None Given

FBI DOCUMENT
DATE: 5 February 1968
CLASSIFICATION: SECRET
SUBJECT: ILIAS P. DIMITROKOPULOS
FILE #: NONE GIVEN

FBI DOCUMENT (Excerpt)
DATE: 27 March 1968
SUBJECT: Jack WASSERMAN
CLASSIFICATION: SECRET
FILE #: None Given

FBI DOCUMENT
DATE: 31 December 1953
CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL
SUBJECT: VALENTIN IVANOVICH SCHORIN,
was. Valentin Szoryn, Valentin
Schoryn, Shorin, Sorin
FILE #: 105-3416 (New York)
100-382432 (Bureau)

FBI DOCUMENT
DATE: 4 August 1954
CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL
SUBJECT: SVETOZAR KONTA MANDUKIC,
aka; KOS ANA MANTUKIC, aka
FILE #: 100-93695 (New York)
105-58344 (Bureau)

FBI DOCUMENT
DATE: May 1957
CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL
SUBJECT: MARGARET JEANNE NEMCOVA, aka
FILE #: 105-2931 (Philadelphia)
105-21511 (New York)
100-380524 (Bureau)

FBI DOCUMENT
DATE: 3 January 1954
CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL
SUBJECT: VALENTIN IVANOVICH SCHORIN,
was.
FILE #: 105-3418 (New York)
100-382432 (Bureau)

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA AIR

DISPATCH NO.

CONTROL U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

WFFW-6572 (801-4704)

TO

DATE

8 October 1951

FROM

Chief of Station, Paris

SUBJECT GENERAL SPECIFIC

Chief, FDN

Gabrielle WEISS, Nees STRAUSS

REFERENCES: WFFA-2116, 19 September 1951 WFFW-5393, 23 May 1951

1. Evidently our dispatch on Alexander ROTH (WFFW-5393) had not come to the attention of Bernard C. Seymour when WFFA-2116 was prepared. In that dispatch we stated that ALBERT ROTH, subject's brother-in-law, is believed to be working for the French.

2. According to WFF-4672 the Paris branch of the PUARO Company was dissolved early in July 1949. We would appreciate having you inform us if the company is still functioning in Paris under that name, or if it was actually dissolved or reformed.

3. ROTH's connection with the British should not be mentioned outside your office; however, the Embassy should be advised if PUARO was dissolved in July 1949. It should also be pointed out to the Embassy that as far as we know the reports that PUARO was being used as a cover for Soviet espionage activities could not be established through reliable sources.

4. Headquarters' files contain no record of anyone identifiable with subject's attorney, JACK MASSIGLIAN, of Washington, D. C.

[Redacted]

by

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

W/B [Redacted]

[Redacted]

CONTROL U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

INDEX

FORM NO. 51-29

3 COPY

201-6764-1

FBI DOCUMENT
DATE: 5 December 1951
CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL
SUBJECT: CLARA ALBINSKY
was. Clara Zimmerman, Jackie Albinsky
FILE #: 105-1181 (San Francisco)
100-382500 (Bureau)

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA AIR

DISPATCH NO. WPPA-9416

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, FOW DATE: 19 September 1951

FROM : Chief, Paris Station

SUBJECT: GENERAL: FUKARO Company
SPECIFIC: Gabrielle WEISS, nee STRAUSS

Reference: WPP-4509, 3 June 1949 PIRA-6253, 11 July 1950
WPP-4592, 18 July 1949; PDAs-0579, 27 July 1950

1. The above subject, born January 8th 1910 at Matyfalva, Hungary, is presently applying for a U.S. immigration visa at Montreal. According to the records of the Prefecture of Police she is the sister-in-law of Peter ROTH, one of the co-owners of the FUKARO Company in Paris who reportedly emigrated to Canada in 1949. She is also reported to be the owner of 248 of the original one thousand shares of the FUKARO Company. According to the same source the FUKARO Company had been reported by GUNNING as being a cover for Soviet espionage activities in France. Subject is qualified as suspect by reason of her connection with the FUKARO Company.

2. Subject was refused a visa at Montreal on July 3rd 1950 on the basis of the above information furnished by this office to the Visa Section in Paris on 19 April 1950. The basis for refusal was "entry prejudicial to the public interest". Subject's case has now been reactivated following receipt in Montreal of a memorandum from the Department of State enclosing testimonials from residents in the United States, including one Jack MASSERMAN, an attorney in Washington, D.C., supporting subject's visa application.

3. Subject has now requested that her case be reviewed, stating that although she was aware of her brother-in-law's business dealings, she disapproved of them and quarreled with him because of his affiliations. She further stated that she was never a shareholder in any of his enterprises. It is a matter of record, however, that her application for an exit visa for Canada in April 1949 was supported by a letter from the FUKARO Company stating that she was proceeding to Canada on business for the firm. While in Paris she lived at 71 rue des Bolles Feuilles, the address of the FUKARO Company in Paris and reportedly a building owned by ROTH.

4. The above is forwarded for your information and files. Attached is a photograph of subject.

FOW -2 (with att's)
Rome -1
Reg -2
File -1

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SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

22 Jan 54
DFB-26781 One Henrik Hannerfrid, a Swede with offices at 52 Wall St., N.Y.C., was represented at least in immigration matters by Jack Wasserman, an attorney with offices in the Warner building, Washington, D.C. (Hannerfrid came to the attention of the FBI with his efforts to obtain a visa in 1942.)

DFB-22233¹⁰⁰⁴ Investigation of residents of Bechalutz Farm, Hightstown, N.J. as "Marxists and Pro-Soviet." (apparently a Zionist organization) During the month of September, 1952, the following mail was directed to the farm:

9/10 TO: Ruth Benoway FROM: J. Wasserman
1229 Findlay Ave.
New York 56, N.Y. X

DFB-14959 Investigation of Clara (or "Jackie") Albinsky for violation of the Immigration Act of May 26, 1924. Subj had applied for extension of stay in the U.S. and had been denied. Her I-93 file indicates that the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, San Francisco, also known as HIAS, formerly handled this matter, but at present Jack Wasserman, a Washington, D.C. attorney had recently taken her case.

WFOA-6572^{5 Oct 51} Subj: Gabrielle Weiss, nee Strauss.
Remarks: Nos files contain no record of anyone identifiable with subject's attorney, Jack Wasserman, of Washington, D.C.

WFOA-9216^{11 Oct 51} Subj: Gabrielle Weiss, nee Strauss. Subj was applying for U.S. visa at Montreal, and was refused an "entry prejudicial to the public interest." Subj's case has been reactivated following receipt in Montreal from the Dept. of State enclosing testimonials from residents in the U.S. including one Jack Wasserman, an attorney in Washington, D.C.

DFB-13447^{11/51} Subj: Valentin Ivanovich Schorin (no indication of why Subj is under investigation)

"Relative to Jack Wasserman of 19 East Ninth Street, New York City, who was previously reported as a friend whom the subject intended to join upon his arrival in the United States, the records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York as checked on February 6, 1954 by [redacted] reflect the following report of June 25, 1946:

"Jack Wasserman and wife, Sally Greene, presently reside at 19 East Ninth Street, New York City. They formerly resided at 426 East 66th Street, New York City. Jack Wasserman is in his 30's and operates along with his wife as a partner, the Wasserman Greene Company, 110 West 40th Street, New York City, Manufacturers Representatives.

"The records of the Motor Vehicle Bureau, New York City, were checked on February 9, 1954 by [redacted] relative to Wasserman with negative results.

DFB-32031^{11 Oct 53} Subj: Schorin. Schorin apparently was in DP camp, Fischbeck, Harburg, Germany. Upon arrival in U.S. intended to join Jack Wasserman, 19 East Ninth St. Wasserman on mailing list of Workers Party and officer of American Committee for European Workers Relief. Wasserman sponsored Schorin in entering the U.S. on 29 July 1949. The Independent Socialist League, formerly known as the Workers Party, has been cited as subversive and "represents but a change in name and is devoted to the same aims and purposes of its predecessor." This is an organization which seeks to "alter the form of government of the US by unconstitutional means." (Attorney Gen. J. Howard McGrath, letter to the Loyalty Review Board, released Sep 29, 1949).

201-240834

PARTIAL 201 CONSOLIDATION REPORT

DOSSIER NUMBER 201-241834	DATE OF PREPARATION
-------------------------------------	---------------------

BASIC DATA ON SUBJECT

SUBJECT'S NAME (Enter name as it should appear on each 201 card, include titles and telecodes, if applicable)

Jack WASSERMAN

SPELLING VARIATIONS	ALIASES AND AKAS
---------------------	------------------

DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH
---------------	----------------

OCCUPATION atty	PRESENT CITIZENSHIP
---------------------------	---------------------

OTHER IDENTIFYING DATA

The 1958 Washington Metropolitan telephone directory lists Jack WASSERMAN as attorney, with offices in the Warner Bldg. phone SErling 3-8905 residence 4405 Sedgewick NW Wash. D.C. home phone. W0dly 6-5292

INFORMATION ON STATUS OF CASE

NATURE OF CS INTEREST IN CASE

Subject has appeared as an attorney for several persons connected with subversive groups, Soviet cover organizations and has sponsored immigration of persons with Soviet ~~connections~~ affiliations.

OTHER DESKS AND ANY STATIONS HAVING AN INTEREST IN CASE

SR/2

DETAILS OF HANDLING GIVEN THIS CASE BY PREPARING OFFICER (Check appropriate box)	YES	NO
1. A NEW 201 NUMBER WAS ISSUED AT THE REQUEST OF THE PREPARING OFFICER		
2. SPELLING VARIATIONS LISTED ABOVE WERE CHECKED THROUGH RI/MAIN INDEX		
3. AKAS AND ALIASES LISTED ABOVE WERE CHECKED THROUGH RI/MAIN INDEX		
4. FNU REFERENCES WERE ASKED FOR AND WERE RECEIVED		

INFORMATION FOR 201 ROOM
(Check appropriate boxes and supply additional details)

	YES	NO
1. THIS SUBJECT HAS A CRYPTONYM ASSIGNED TO HIM		
2. THIS FILE SHOULD BE CHARGED PERMANENTLY TO REQUESTING OFFICER		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. THIS FILE SHOULD BE CHARGED PERMANENTLY TO OTHER HOLDER AS INDICATED		
4. THIS FILE SHOULD BE RETAINED BY THE 201 ROOM AS AN OPEN FILE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
5. THIS FILE SHOULD BE RETAINED BY RI AND ACCESS RESTRICTED AS INDICATED		

PREPARING OFFICER		
NAME (Type or print)	OFFICE	
	WS/5	
SIGNATURE	ROOM NO.	BUILDING
	1512	I

FBI DOCUMENT
DATE: 3 January 1954
CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL
SUBJECT: VALENTIN IVANOVICH SCHORIN,
was.
FILE #: 105-3416 (New York)
100-382432 (Bureau)

FBI DOCUMENT
DATE: 31 December 1953
CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL
SUBJECT: VALENTIN IVANOVICH SCHORIN,
was: Valentin Szoryn, Valentin
Schoryn, Shorin, Sorin
FBI FILE #: 105-3416 (New York)
100-382432 (Bureau)

FBI DOCUMENT

DATE: 30 December 1952

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: HAN LEE MAO, aka. Mao
Han Lee, Han Li Mao, Yu-Tze, "Henry",
MAO Han-li (M), MO Hon-lai (C)

FILE #: 105-264 (San Diego)
105-19164 (Bureau)

14-00000

FBI DOCUMENT
DATE: 14 JANUARY 1952
CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL
SUBJECT: CLARA ALBINSKY was:
Clara Zimmerman, Jackie Albinsky
FILE #: 105-1181 (San Francisco)
100-382500 (Bureau)

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA AIR

DISPATCH NO. _____

CONTROL
U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

WFO-6572
(201-6704)

TO

DATE

8 October 1961

FROM

Chief of Station, Paris

SUBJECT

GENERAL
SPECIFIC

Chief, FOM

Gabrielle STRASS, nee STRAUSS

REFERENCES: WFO-2210, 19 September 1961
WFO-4993, 25 May 1961

1. Evidently our dispatch on Alexander [redacted] (WFO-4993) had not come to the attention of [redacted] was prepared. In that dispatch we advised that [redacted] subject's brother-in-law, is believed to be working for the [redacted].
2. According to WFO-4402 the North branch of the [redacted] Company was dissolved early in July 1949. We would appreciate having you inform us if the company is still operating in Paris under that name, or if it was actually dissolved or reorganized.
3. P-T's connection with the [redacted] should not be mentioned outside your office; however, the [redacted] should be advised if [redacted] was dissolved in July 1949. It should also be pointed out to the Embassy that as far as we know the reports that [redacted] was being used as a cover for [redacted] could not be established through reliable sources.
4. Headquarters files contain no record of anyone identifiable with subject's attorney, [redacted] of Washington, D. C.

[redacted] by [redacted]

[redacted]

CONTROL
U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

FORM NO. 51-29
Rev. 1959

(Number in [redacted])

201-24004

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA AIR
Specify Air or Sea Route

DISPATCH NO. WPPA-9216

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, FWW DATE: 19 September 1951

FROM : Chief, Paris Station *GPP*

SUBJECT: GENERAL: FUXARO Company
SPECIFIC: Gabrielle WEISS, nee STRAUSS

References: WPP-4508, 3 June 1949 FIMA-6263, 11 July 1950
WPP-4692, 18 July 1949 FIMA-0579, 27 July 1950

1. The above subject, born January 8th 1910 at Matyfalva, Hungary, is presently applying for a U.S. immigration visa at Montreal. According to the records of the Prefecture of Police she is the sister-in-law of Peter ROTH, one of the co-owners of the FUXARO Company in Paris who reportedly emigrated to Canada in 1949. She is also reported to be the owner of 248 of the original one thousand shares of the FUXARO Company. According to the same source the FUXARO Company had been reported by UNRUENDO as being a cover for Soviet espionage activities in France. Subject is qualified as suspect by reason of her connection with the FUXARO Company.

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FDW -2 (with att^{ch})
Rome -1
Reg -2
File -1

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

201-246834