

CONTACTS WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, FORMER
GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, AND OTHER AMERICANS OF PROMINENCE

[redacted]
advised on September 8, 1947, that David Wahl talked with Miss Larkin in the Post Office Department. Wahl said that he gathered from Abe Feinberg that Miss Larkin might see him today. Larkin suggested that anytime would be all right. (65-56402-1-2158)

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[redacted] reported the following:

On October 29, 1948, Wahl was in touch with Abe (believed to be Feinberg the president of Americans for Haganah, Inc.) and they discussed a statement issued by one Adler (ph). Abe stated that he saw this statement of Adler's the day previous, and that it was taken over to the Democratic Committee so that they could see it before it went to press.

Abe suggested that they make Bart (possibly Bartley Crum) governor. Abe also made the statement that the "C" has another \$200,000 coming in. Wahl stated the "C" was still wrapped up in the paper. They then decided to talk the matter over about making Bart Governor with one Max (possibly Max Lowenthal).

On October 31, 1948, Wahl again contacted Abe (believed to be Feinberg) and stated he would pick up "the thing" when he came down Monday and the suggestion was then made by Abe that Eliahu (possibly Eliahu Epstein, special representative of the Israeli Mission in the United States) ought to pass the word on to Oscar Ewing (the Federal Security Administrator) while Abe should tell the story to "Paul" (believed to be Paul Fitzpatrick, Chairman of the New York State Democratic Committee) and that "Harry" (believed to be Truman) ought to be told the story will be getting around that the boys are planning to override him after Tuesday (Presidential Election) and that Harry ought to make it plain to these fellows that he does not want same. David said that Max (Lowenthal?) would try to reach "Dave" (believed to be David K. Niles of the White House).

On November 1, 1948, Wahl contacted Abe Feinberg and they discussed the fact that the U.N. Security Council was meeting on Tuesday instead of Thursday. Dave said he had received this information and that he had heard the news broadcast that they may drop the Palestine question from the agenda. However, Abe stated he felt that they would not drop the question, but they should not take any chances and that Bart (probably Bartley Crum) should be called.

Informant further advised that on the same date Wahl conferred with one Max (believed to be Max Lowenthal), during which time Wahl indicated that "Bevin's boys" were trying to rush this things through Saturday and the only thing to do was to send a cable. Wahl further stated that "Abe (Feinberg) spoke to Paul and that Bart was going to talk to Clark (possibly Clark Clifford)." (105-10828-18 pg. 19)

On November 5, 1948, Wahl contacted Abe (believed to be Feinberg) and they discussed the situation relative to the firing of certain men in Paris. Abe made the statement that Wahl had intimated that Clark (ph) was in disfavor at the moment, and that they should have somebody they could talk to regularly down there. This person should be talked to instead of the "Boss." They discussed then the fact that Clark was disqualified, and Abe wanted to know why, and who was the man that should do the job and Wahl stated it was hard to tell inasmuch as he thought Clark was let out of the picture in Kansas City. Wahl stated that Clark has been "pitching" the best on the situation, and also that he had been running interference between Lovett and the "Boss," and the fellow who did the Yeoman's job was Boyle.

On November 6, 1948, Wahl held two separate conferences with Abe, believed to be Abe Feinberg who had been down to Washington. The conference centered around Abe's seeing Clark (believed to be Clark Clifford, presidential advisor). According to Abe, he was not feeling too happy inasmuch as Clark has told him that "Bob" had been given to understand there must be absolutely no negotiations without clearing through someone who was not identified. Abe said he was told by Matt (possibly Matthew Connelly, presidential secretary) that he (Abe) could see the "Boss" but the "Boss" would not be able to grant these things, and Abe stated he did not ask to see the "Boss."

At a conference previously held between Wahl and Feinberg on November 4, 1948, it was mentioned that Bart (believed to be Bartley Crum) was promised an appointment and this promise had come through Bob Hannegan. Therefore, the reference to "Bob" above is believed to refer to the matter of promising Bart a cabinet post.

During this conference on November 6, 1948, Abe made the statement to Wahl that there was nothing conclusive coming from Clifford other than Lovett had been told on that day in no uncertain terms that the President would not retreat from his platform pledge

of no changes in the boundaries. According to Clifford, Lovett has sold everyone the idea that the state of the U.N. is at stake. Abe stated that the only thing that came out of their meeting is that they know they have a direct contact with the White House at Key West, otherwise it could be very awkward and cumbersome. A statement was then made that Michael Toman (ph) had returned this afternoon, and it was suggested that Michael draw up a complete report and mail it on the following day, and that Clifford would have it Monday when he was down at Key West.

On November 7, 1948, Wahl was again in touch with Abe Feinberg and they discussed a resolution in Chicago which had been replaced for a better one. They thought this was brought about by a cable received from Kaplan in which he ordered them to use more conciliatory methods "with us." Abe mentioned his visit the previous day, apparently to the White House; Abe said his visit had begun to pay off and he had received a call at the club from Clark Clifford. He said Max was with him (apparently referring to Max Lowenthal).

Abe stated Clifford had read off the resolution which was to go before the Security Council on November 8, and which was Canadian-sponsored, and which in effect ordered the parties to sit down around a peace table. Abe said Clifford did not want to give an answer until "we" okay it. Abe stated he was going to meet with Max and if it was necessary, he would call Paris.

On November 12, 1948, Wahl held a conference with an unknown individual and stated that Abe Feinberg had received a call from Clark, who asked him if Abe had seen the news of the report in Paris, and Wahl stated that the afternoon papers carried a report that some high-ranking American delegates had let out the news that Truman had given them orders to drop the Bernadotte Plan and drop the credit sanctions and to oppose all territorial settlements that are not agreeable to Israel. According to Wahl, Clark also wanted Feinberg's opinion regarding the application of one Began (ph) who wanted to come "in here," (possibly referring to Menachem Begin, who arrived in the United States on November 21, 1948, and who was reported to have been the ex-leader of the Irgun underground in Palestine). (101-2261-45)

The New York Herald Tribune on November 5, 1948, carried an article under the by-line of John G. Rogers date-lined Paris November 4, 1948, that the U.N. Security Council by a vote of 9 to 1, with the USSR abstaining, adopted a resolution to study the

possibility of certain sanctions against the Israelis in case the latter refused a U.N. request to withdraw their troops in the Negeb Desert. The article indicated that a question had been raised as to whether Truman had authorized or ordered the American action, since it was understood that on the Friday preceding the presidential election the President had instructed the United States Delegation to abandon their support of "tough" action against the Jews.

[redacted] reported that on November 4, 1948, (the day before the above article appeared in the paper) Wahl and Abe Feinberg discussed the above matter. Wahl was greatly concerned over the action of the United States Delegation in Paris and instructed Feinberg to get in touch with Louis Johnson (possibly the former Assistant Secretary of War under Roosevelt) at the Mayflower Hotel on the night of November 4, 1948. Abe had already been in contact with Johnson who had sent a wire to Marshall (presumably George Marshall, Secretary of State). Wahl stressed that Abe should point out to Johnson that the latter should make it clear to the President that when the President is away from the White House someone should be there who could take action in an emergency along the lines desired by Wahl's associates.

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Wahl pointed out that Clark Clifford used to handle that type of matter for the President but cautioned Abe not to mention Clifford's name at all to Johnson. Wahl also pointed out that Dave (possibly referring to David K. Niles) has handled certain matters but does not do any liaison between the State Department and the President (presumably referring to the Israeli situation).

The conversation then turned to Bart (presumably Bartley Crum, owner of the New York Star, which had been favorable to the President during the campaign, particularly with regard to Truman's attitude toward Israel) Abe said "---- I don't know whether he would qualify."

Wahl stated, "Who, Bart? I don't think that Bart could ever get approval by the Senate for that, but Bob Hannegan (ph) offered that post to Bart and I think this would be a wonderful way of saving Bart now, right now, besides doing us a lot of good."

Abe stated, "I'll call Louis."

Note: A possible interpretation of the above conversation is that Abe is going to urge Louis to present to Truman the name of Bartley Crum as the individual to handle matters pertaining to Israel, etc., in the absence of the President from the White House.

(101-2261-66)

[redacted] advised that on November 24, 1948, "Abraham Fineburg" (phonetic) advised Epstein "If you will send the envelopes to the White House a Mrs. Phillips, Clark Clifford's secretary, will receive it." Epstein said he would send it at once. (97-2171-115)

[redacted] advised that on December 26, 1948, Wahl was contacted by Lou, who told him "that guy made the Commission and it's deliverable." Lou stated that someone wants an objective history on him tomorrow and desires the appointment of trusted lieutenants and assistants to act under orders. Apparently, the request was made by Abe Feinberg. Dave said he would get it. Lou thought that the "guy in Minnesota might know the history of him." Lou said that Abe wants to talk to "the publisher." Lou thought someone ought to be there to watch Joe. Dave said maybe Joe should be checked on and mentioned Charlie Kramer as a possibility, but then added that Charlie was not accurate and they needed something better as this thing goes "right to the top."

This informant subsequently advised that Wahl was in contact with Abe Feinberg and asked for the history of some people he could recommend to Howard (possibly McGrath) for appointment as assistants as this would keep Joe on the right track. Dave started to mention one party in the Department (Justice) who would be good, but Abe interrupted to say he didn't want his name now, but desired his history first.

Note: It is believed Lou, mentioned above, may be either Lou Weintraub or Louis Johnson, former Assistant Secretary of War, who were both contacts of Wahl. However, it is more likely that he is Weintraub. Concerning the statements in regard to the Commission, mentioned above, the possibility exists that Lou was referring to the U.N. Conciliation Commission for Palestine and that Joe mentioned, could be Joseph B. Keenan, U.S. representative on this Commission. If this is true, it would appear that these men and their associates are endeavoring to consummate the appointment of some of their friends and assistants to Keenan in order that they might "watch Joe." Concerning "the publisher," it is believed that this has reference to Bartley Crum. Charlie Kramer, mentioned above, is believed identical with the individual who was investigated in the Gregory case. (101-2261-51)

[redacted] advised that on January 12, 1949,

Abe Feinberg, who was attending a United Jewish Appeal Convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey, contacted Elishu Epstein, head of the Israeli Mission to the United States, and advised Epstein that Keenan "is out." (Note: It is believed that Feinberg referred to Joseph B. Keenan who had been appointed by the President as the representative for the United States on the Palestine Commission.) Feinberg further stated that since the Israelis were not consulted regarding the appointment of Keenan, he felt that "we" should get the opportunity to talk about Keenan's successor. Feinberg said that Bartley Crum would be acceptable, Epstein answered that since no better choice was available, Crum would be satisfactory. Feinberg stated that there was one man to whom to speak about Crum and that was Justice Frankfurter since Frankfurter could clear Crum with Dean Acheson. Epstein answered that Frankfurter would not do anything in that regard. Feinberg then suggested that in that case Sam Rosenman (possibly Samuel I. Rosenman former special counsel to both President Roosevelt and President Truman) should be spoken to and the man to contact Sam would be Max Lowenthal. Epstein suggested that Feinberg contact Lowenthal because he (Epstein) and Max didn't get along so well. Epstein said he was working all day yesterday with Dave (Niles) on this.

They then discussed the UJA Convention. (97-2171-155 pg 1)

[redacted] advised that on January 13, 1949, Dewey Stone, who was at the United Jewish Appeal Convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey, contacted Elishu Epstein, head of the Israeli Mission to the United States, and told Epstein that he had been talking with Abe Feinberg about "the change in the appointment." Stone advised Epstein that he had discussed the matter with Howard McGrath, who felt that Charles Fahy would be a better choice than Crum as a successor to Keenan. Epstein commented that Fahy would be an excellent choice but the trouble was that Fahy is employed by the Zionist Emergency Council and that opponents to Fahy's appointment could use the argument that Fahy is on the payroll of the Jewish Agency for Palestine. Stone indicated that Howard McGrath was willing to "carry the ball for this Fahy" and was going to see "the Chief." He said however that McGrath did not want to have just one name as a suggestion for the successor of Keenan, but desired to have two or three. McGrath wanted to know whether to put Crum's name first or Fahy's first. McGrath was of the opinion that Fahy would have the better chance, and if appointed, would be more capable.

(97-2171-153 pg 1)

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Confidential Informant [redacted]

[redacted] advised that on January 19, 1949, Abe Feinberg contacted Eliahu Epstein (Chief of the Israeli Mission). The latter advised Feinberg that the *loan was granted and thanked him for his part in its success. Feinberg said it had been a privilege. Feinberg then asked if Dave Niles and Epstein were working out the protocol matters and Epstein said that Weisgal and the others had met with him yesterday on this. Feinberg also informed Epstein that (Clark) Clifford, the presidential advisor, had intimated that there would be good news from Britain soon.

*(Probably referring to the granting of a 100 million dollar loan to the new State of Israel by the Export-Import Bank which was negotiated on January 19, 1949.) (97-2171-152 pg 3)

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[redacted] advised that on February 7, 1949, Uriel Heyd was in touch with Abe Feinberg in New York and asked if Feinberg had done anything yet with regard to the telephone call Feinberg received about allowing "our friend" to go to Jerusalem. Feinberg said he planned to call (Clark) Clifford today. Heyd said that the Mission had received another cable that day in which "they" (Israel?) said it was an urgent matter and to which they attached great importance and Heyd wondered what his reply to this cable could be. Abe asked if "he" (our friend) had been told not to go and Heyd replied that as far as was known, "he" had received no reply at all and that "he" had made the request but feels that "he" would receive a negative reply. Heyd said that of course, "they" would prefer not to have any mention made of the initiative of this matter. Abe said however that he didn't see how he could ask down there (White House) without saying "our friend" called him. Heyd asked Feinberg if he couldn't say that he understood that "he" had been invited and Abe thought it a good idea if he went.

Heyd then said he understood from Eban that Feinberg might come tomorrow. Abe answered that he wondered about this when Eban spoke to him about the Rhodes situation and he didn't know why Eban himself didn't come to Washington. Heyd informed him that Eban was coming tomorrow and that he (Heyd) was going to make an appointment for him with the person "one step lower" (Niles) than Abe's (Clifford) and then possibly see the other (Clifford) later.

Later that day Feinberg contacted Heyd and told him that he spoke to his friend (Clifford) and the latter said in his

personal opinion if a formal invitation were extended to "him" at the opening of Congress (in Israel) to all the dignitaries representing the various countries that recognized Israel, that such an invitation would be accepted, provided the invitation were first cabled to the State Department. Feinberg said that Jim (our friend) hadn't indicated to him that he had received a formal invitation. Feinberg suggested that the invitation be extended and that Jim cable in that he is very anxious to attend this historic event with Weizman presiding, etc.

Feinberg then told Heyd with regard to the meeting (with Eban) tomorrow, "he" (Clifford) had some doubts as to whether or not it was good tactic to meet privately and Abe said that he had assured him it would be a private, off-the-record meeting. (97-2171-170)

[redacted] advised that on April 19, 1949, an unidentified woman in New York contacted Heyd and asked if Colonel Louis Johnson (Secretary of Defense) has accepted the invitation to attend Weizman's banquet and Heyd said he has not. She wanted to know so that Mr. (Abe) Feinberg could send Johnson a telegram immediately..

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[redacted] advised that on April 28, 1949, Eban in New York contacted Elath in Washington. Eban spoke about the story in "The Times" concerning Israel's admission to the United Nations, and he feels that someone in Washington should be approached. Elath said that the man to contact is "Koof-Koof," but that it would be embarrassing for him to do it personally. However, Elath said for Aubrey to send Abe (Feinberg?) down at once to see "Koof-Koof" and for Eban to call Dubinsky, (probably David Dubinsky, prominent New York labor leader) in his (Elath's) name, and ask him to intercede. (97-2171-204X2 pg 1)

Records of the Passport Division, Department of State, reflect that on May 24, 1950, the Passport Division received a communication from Abraham Feinberg indicating that David R. Wahl was desirous of going to Israel on official business. Feinberg indicated Wahl had previously had a limited passport and expressed the belief that the Passport Division should endeavor to assist Wahl to secure a passport for a 2-year period without limitations. The Passport Division was aware of the fact that on June 14, 1951, Feinberg indicated to Wahl there were certain problems in Israel relating to the publication of "Israel Speaks" which problems could best be handled by Wahl himself. (101-2261-157)

On June 24, 1950, [redacted]

[redacted] advised that David Wahl was in contact on that date with a Mr. Jessie Lurie, who resided at Bear Ridge Road, Pleasantville, New York. On the occasion of this contact, Lurie informed David Wahl that he had been talking with one Sam, not further identified, the evening before and Sam had stated that he was interested in going in on the publication of the newspaper "Israel Speaks." Wahl inquired just in what way Sam contemplated coming in on the publication and Lurie replied that they would raise the sum of \$100,000 which would be used to publish and expand the publication "Israel Speaks." In the course of the discussion Lurie was asked by Sam who owned the publication and Lurie told him that he should see either David Wahl or Abe Feinberg. During the discussion Wahl identified Sam as a former Director of the publication "Israel Speaks." The only individual by the name of Sam who had any connection with "Israel Speaks" or of the preceding publication "Americans for Haganah" was Sam Cherr. It is possible that Sam is identical with Sam Cherr. In the course of the discussion between Wahl and Lurie, Lurie stated he had told Sam to go to David Wahl for information regarding the publication "Israel Speaks." Wahl then stated he does not think Sam wants to talk to him and related an incident that occurred a couple of years previously. On that occasion, according to Wahl, a meeting was held in Abe Feinberg's office that was attended by David Wahl, Abe Feinberg, Sam, Teddy, and Nams. (Teddy is possibly identical with Teddy Kollek and Nams is possibly identical with Nahum Bernstein, then Secretary of "Israel Speaks.") On the occasion of this meeting, Wahl stated that Sam asked Wahl to leave the room and after Wahl had departed, he attempted to obtain permission from the rest of the group to call in the Federal Bureau of Investigation for an investigation of David Wahl. According to the informant, the reason for such a request was not made evident. In any event Wahl stated that the rest of the group was reluctant to go along with Sam and they practically told Sam to mind his own business. (97-2866-81, pgs. 2-3)

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[redacted] advised that on December 19, 1950, Theodore Kollek, Israeli Minister and Abraham Feinberg discussed a conference Feinberg had with an unknown individual, who appeared to be a United States Government official. Feinberg described the unknown man with whom he conferred as "like a little boy with a new toy who liked it very much." Feinberg stated that he "put in a plug" as to the capacity of Israel to make this kind of thing as this would not only provide foreign exchange for Israel but would also save Israel a lot of money. Feinberg informed the unknown individual that General Marshall knew about this "gun" from the Israeli Foreign Minister and expressed an interest in seeing it.

Feinberg expressed sorrow that there was no publicity on "it" inasmuch as "it" would strengthen "our" (Israel's) hand if the public would know that this could be done by Israel.

Feinberg also informed Kollek that he spoke to the "Assistant Secretary" along the same line and was of the opinion that they would get a favorable ear. (65-58700-375)

According to [redacted]

[redacted] David Wahl contacted A. Feinberg on January 3, 1951, concerning tax troubles, involving "Israel Speaks." Wahl stated that the Bureau of Internal Revenue wanted to look over their books. Feinberg informed him that he should first speak to Henry Abrahamson. (97-2866-104)

[redacted] advised that on March 21, 1951, Abraham Feinberg and Theodor Kollek were in contact with one another and that Kollek had advised Feinberg that he had a satisfactory talk with Senator McFarland and Senator Lyndon Johnson, and that in the younger one, they (the Israelis) had gained a very outspoken friend. (105-10332-114)

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[redacted] advised that on September 18, 1951, David R. Wahl was in contact with Theodore Kollek, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Israeli Government to the United States, and advised him that Abe Feinberg was in Washington, D. C., on a secret mission on behalf of Mr. Boyle, whose name had appeared in the papers in connection with the Senate Investigating Committee. Wahl stated it was his understanding Boyle had requested Feinberg to come down to help him out on something.

On September 23, 1951, [redacted]

[redacted] advised Abraham Feinberg was in contact with David Wahl. Feinberg advised Wahl that Max Siskind, former law partner of William Boyle (possible former chairman of the Democratic National Committee), wanted Wahl to come down to Washington, D. C., to assist him. According to the informant, Siskind had the greatest faith in Wahl's ability to phrase legal answers in an acceptable manner. (65-58700-710 p. 3)