

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: HERMAN GREENSPUN

DATE: March 31, 1952

Tolson ☒

Ladd ☒

Clegg ☒

Glavin ☒

Nichols ☒

Rosen ☒

Tracy ☒

Harbo ☒

Belmont ☒

Mohr ☒

Tele. Room ☒

Nease ☒

Gandy ☒

Miss Adams of Senator McCarran's office called to advise that they had learned Greenspun had borrowed money from RFC. They have done a little checking and it appears that somebody in Las Vegas borrowed \$100,000 and then Greenspun assumed the loan and while Greenspun claims not to have any money yet Dun and Bradstreet states he is worth \$500,000.

In view of Vanech's request that we get any information we can on Greenspun, it is suggested that we have Liaison check with RFC for details of this alleged loan.

cc: Mr. Ladd

cc: Mr. Belmont

LBN:hmc

SE 2

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57 APR 26 1952

EX-18

APR 18 1952

FOUR

Memo - Mr. Belmont

4/4/52 OAB:lae

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. BELMONT

FROM : V. P. KEAY

SUBJECT: HERMAN M. GREENSPUN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: April 4, 1952

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

Reference is made to memorandum from Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson, dated March 31, 1952, entitled "Herman Greenspun." This memorandum recorded a telephone call received by Mr. Nichols from Miss Adams of Senator McCarran's Office at which time she related that they had learned Greenspun had borrowed money from RFC. Reference memorandum stated that in view of Mr. Vanech's request that we get any information we can on Greenspun, it was suggested that Liaison check with RFC for details of this alleged loan.

On April 2, 1952, Mr. Bartlett of the Liaison Unit contacted former Special Agent J. Walter Yeagley, Director of Investigations, RFC. Mr. Yeagley contacted Mr. Bartlett on April 3, 1952, and related the following information concerning Greenspun from the RFC files:

On April 6, 1949, RFC approved a loan in the amount of \$100,000 for the A. R. Ruppert Plumbing and Heating Company, 900 South Main Street, Las Vegas, Nevada. This amount was later changed to \$96,000. Subsequently, the Ruppert Company lost money on three different contracts and applied for another RFC loan, which was denied. The RFC commenced foreclosing this account in the summer of 1950. In October, 1950, Herman M. Greenspun entered the picture and made overtures to buy out the A. R. Ruppert Plumbing and Heating Company, Las Vegas, Nevada, if RFC would transfer the loan to him. Final approval for this transfer was made by RFC in November, 1950, and Greenspun assumed the RFC loan.

Following this transaction, the RFC asked their Salt Lake City Office to check into the Greenspun matter and determine his financial ability. As a result of this, RFC determined through an accounting firm that Greenspun had a networth of \$517,000. This report showed that Greenspun was part-owner of the Desert Inn Company and the Desert Inn Annex in the amount of \$290,000. It further reflected that he was full-owner and publisher of the Las Vegas "Morning Sun" valued at \$160,000. In addition, he owned a home, insurance and an automobile which brought the sum up to \$517,000. The RFC inquiry further indicated

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that they contacted a Mr. Butterfield, Vice President of the Bank of Nevada, Las Vegas, Nevada. Mr. Butterfield indicated that he had known Mr. Greenspun for a period of three years and that his business dealings had been satisfactory and further that the statement made by the accounting firm reflecting that his assets were \$517,000 was accurate. Mr. Butterfield indicated that the value of \$160,000 placed on the Las Vegas "Morning Sun" was inflated but, in spite of this, he considered Greenspun a "good risk."

At the present time Greenspun's account at RFC is current in that his principal and interest payments have been met on schedule.

The exact dates are unknown; however, it was determined that Greenspun, who is also known as "Hank Greenberg," at one time was publicity director for the Flamingo Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada, and later salesmanager for station KRAM, Boulder City Broadcasting Company, Las Vegas, Nevada.

In September, 1949, Greenspun was indicted, exact whereabouts unknown, for a violation of the Export Control laws. On July 10, 1950, Greenspun pled guilty to this charge. However, it is not believed he served any jail sentence for it.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be routed to Assistant Director Nichols for his information.

Miss Adams + Sen M. Carroll
Advised.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols *Wm*
 FROM : M. A. Jones *M.A.*
 SUBJECT: HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN *o*

DATE: April 11, 1952

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

PURPOSE:

To set forth information concerning two Neutrality Act cases in which Herman Milton Greenspun was involved as a subject, and one Neutrality Act case in which [redacted] and his associates exerted pressure in behalf of associates of Greenspun.

BACKGROUND:

Herman Milton Greenspun has been the subject of two investigations of Neutrality Act cases conducted by the FBI.

- I. Foundry Associates, Inc.; Adolph W. Schwimmer; Reynold Selk; Leon Gardner; William Sosnow; Abraham J. Levin; [redacted]
 [redacted] Herman Milton Greenspun; [redacted]
 [redacted] Service Airways, Inc.

Neutrality Act, Fraud Against the Government, Conspiracy, Bills of Lading Act, National Firearms Act, Export Control Law.

A. NATURE OF CASE:

This case arose out of the efforts of the above-captioned individuals to procure airplanes and airplane parts and accessories for shipment to the Israeli fighting forces in Palestine. Adolph Schwimmer stated he was contacted in September, 1947, by one [redacted] a representative of [redacted]

[redacted] He said [redacted] furnished large sums of money to him for the alleged purpose of procuring airplanes to fly freight to Palestine.

In December of 1947, the Schwimmer Aviation Company was in operation at Burbank, California, and this company was engaged in conditioning airplanes. Schwimmer was the President of this concern. Reynold Selk, an associate of Schwimmer in this operation, advised in an interview with Agents of the FBI that the money for the operation of the Schwimmer Aviation Company was furnished by Service Airways, Inc., New York. Selk advised that in the early part of 1948, he, himself, was designated as a Vice-President of Service Airways, Inc., in order that he might conveniently handle financial transactions for the Schwimmer Aviation Company.

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Four file

Memo to Mr. Nichols

April 11, 1952

As an additional matter of background it is noted that in March, 1948, the Service Airways, Inc., secured a Panamanian charter in order to operate and control a company named Lineas Aeros de Panama.

This particular case cited above, in which prosecutive action was carried out at Los Angeles, California, was divided into four phases as set out below:

(1) Forty-two combat aircraft engines phase.

This phase, which will be described below, was the only phase of this case in which Greenspun's activities were prominent.

(2) Aircraft radio parts phase.

This phase, in which subject Leo Gardner was prominent, will be described briefly below inasmuch as there is some information, which was uncorroborated, that Greenspun may have been involved.

(3) Two Constellation C-69's phase.

This phase involved an attempt to export two C-69 airplanes from Los Angeles, California, via Millville, New Jersey, to Europe in July, 1948, without State Department license as required by law. The principal subjects in this phase were Schwimmer, [redacted] Sosnow, Gardner, and Service Airways, Inc.

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(4) Vineland School District phase.

This involved the export of airplane engines in April, 1948, from Bakersfield, California, to Panama. In this phase the prominent participants were subjects [redacted] Schwimmer, Selk [redacted]

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B. SUBJECTS AND EVIDENCE:

(1) Forty-two combat aircraft engines phase.

Investigation reflected that in the early part of 1948, Greenspun and William Sosnow, representatives of the Schwimmer Aviation Company, went to Honolulu, T. H., to obtain airplane

Memo to Mr. Nichols

April 11, 1952

parts. [] of Universal Airplane Salvage Corporation, Oahu, T. H., when interviewed by Agents of the FBI, advised that Greenspun and Sosnow contacted him in Honolulu in March, 1948. He said they identified themselves as representing HAGANAH, the Jewish organization for Aid to Palestine and they sought to purchase airplane engines and parts for shipment to Palestine. According to [] he desired to assist HAGANAH in every way and he gave forty-two airplane engines to Greenspun. He related that these engines and parts were packed in cases under the supervision of Greenspun with [] employees. He said Greenspun paid him \$4,000 in cash for labor and freight charges to have this shipment of engines sent to Los Angeles, California. b6 b7C

[] related that under his supervision these engines were assigned for shipment to the Universal Airplane Salvage Corporation, Los Angeles, California. [] was willing to testify that Greenspun told him the aircraft engines and parts were being obtained for HAGANAH and were to be subsequently shipped to Palestine. b6 b7C

Two former employees of [] furnished information to the FBI that, after being employed by Greenspun, they assisted Greenspun and Sosnow in crating R-2800 type airplane engines and other items at Honolulu in March, 1948. According to the statement of one of these former employees, Greenspun stated that these airplane engines were going to Service Airways, Inc., Burbank, California, and then to South America.

Shipping and trucking company records, as well as records of the Universal Airplane Salvage Corporation at Honolulu, reflected that ninety-five crates containing aircraft engines and parts were shipped by the Universal Airplane Salvage Corporation from Honolulu from March 19, 1948, to Los Angeles, California, arriving there on March 25, 1948.

A customs broker in Los Angeles, California, in a signed statement furnished to the FBI, advised that upon the instructions of Reynold Selk, Vice President of Service Airways, Inc., on about April 9, 1948, he made out an export declaration for forty-two Pratt and Whitney aircraft engines which were in a total shipment of eighty-six boxes. This shipment was from Los Angeles, California, to Lineas Aeros de Panama, Panama. The broker further advised that upon Selk's instructions these engines were labeled on the export declaration as R-2800-CA-15 type engines.

Memo to Mr. Nichols

April 11, 1952

FBI investigation determined from additional trucking company records that eighty-six crates of this original shipment of ninety-five crates were deposited at a Los Angeles pier on April 13, 1948, for export shipment to Panama.

Records of the United States Customs Service reflected that the forty-two engines, in this shipment of eighty-six crates, were seized by the United States Customs Service at a Los Angeles, California, pier on April 14, 1948, inasmuch as they were determined to be R-2800-10W type engines. It is noted that at this time R-2800-10W type engines could not be legally exported but R-2800-CA-15 type engines could be exported, with proper State Department authority being obtained, until midnight of April 14, 1948.

(2) Aircraft radio parts phase.

Investigation determined that in May, 1948, associates of the Service Airways, Inc., attempted to export radio equipment and parts to Panama in violation of Presidential Proclamation 2776. A mechanic, who was employed by Service Airways, Inc., furnished information to the FBI that in May, 1948, he was instructed by Leon Gardner to illegally take radio parts from the United States to Panama for installation on C-46 airplanes belonging to Service Airways, Inc. These radio parts were seized from the mechanic by the United States Customs Service at Mines Field, California, on May 5, 1948. Records of a radio parts company in Burbank, California, reflected that on May 7, 1948, Leon Gardner, an employee of the Schwimmer Aviation Company, purchased several hundred dollars worth of C-46 radio parts. Two radio parts installation employees of a Burbank, California, radio parts company furnished information to the FBI that they were sent to Panama at the request of the Schwimmer Aviation Company to install some radio parts in several airplanes. They advised that on May 12, 1948, in Panama, they were furnished the radio parts, in the presence of Adolph Schwimmer, and that they subsequently installed these parts on airplanes there.

Investigation failed to determine the manner or method by which these radio parts were exported out of the United States and delivered to Panama. However, an employee of the Schwimmer Aviation Company advised that while he was working for this company in Panama in May, 1948, Herman Milton Greenspun appeared in Panama with certain radio parts

Memo to Mr. Nichols

April 11, 1952

to be installed on airplanes of the company. This employee advised that Greenspun's appearance occurred just several days after another employee of the Schwimmer Aviation Company had been halted by United States Customs Service on an attempt to bring radio parts to Panama.

In regard to this incident it is also noted that subject [redacted] of the Schwimmer Aviation Company, advised in a signed statement that he recalled seeing Herman Milton Greenspun in Panama in the later part of April or early part of May, 1948.

C. PROSECUTION:

Indictments were returned by the Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles on April 6, 1949, charging Schwimmer, Selk, Levin, Greenspun, [redacted] Sosnow, Gardner, and the corporation Service Airways, with conspiracy to violate the Neutrality Act and Export Control Law. The subjects were charged with a violation of Title 22, Sections 452 and 458, and of Title 50, Section 701, United States Code, and of Presidential Proclamation 2776 dated March 26, 1948. b6 b7C

At the same time a second indictment was returned charging [redacted] Ray Selk, and A. W. Schwimmer with conspiracy to defraud the Government under Title 18, United States Code 88, Title 18, United States Code 371, Title 18, United States Code 1000, and the Presidential Proclamation 2776.

himself

Greenspun submitted/for arrest, entered a plea of not guilty and was released on bond of \$1,000.

In July, 1949, the facts concerning the shipment of forty-two combat aircraft engines from Honolulu to Los Angeles, which shipment occurred in March, 1948, were presented to Assistant United States Attorney Howard K. Hoddick, Honolulu, T. H. He declined Federal prosecution of [redacted] Herman Greenspun, and William Sosnow, in regard to the Bills of Lading Act, because this Act is not applicable to shipments between Continental United States and Territorial Possessions of the United States. He declined Federal prosecution of the same three subjects under the National Firearms Act because this Act applies only to Continental United States and not to Territories. b6 b7C

On October 25, 1949, the indictment against [redacted] was dismissed, upon motion of the United States Attorney's Office inasmuch as this individual was not located or identified.

Memo to Mr. Nichols

April 11, 1952

On November 29, 1949, the original indictment in this case against Abraham J. Levin was dismissed on request of Assistant United States Attorney Herschel E. Champlin. According to Champlin, this indictment was obtained on the basis of a signed statement from a witness who later advised that he had mistakenly identified Leon Gardner as Abraham J. Levin. b6 b7C

On February 6, 1950, in Federal Court in Los Angeles, Greenspun, [redacted] and Sosnow were acquitted. Subjects Schwimmer, Selk, Gardner and the corporation Service Airways, Inc., were found guilty of conspiracy to violate the Neutrality Act and Export Control Laws; and on February 20, 1950, each of these defendants was fined \$10,000 for a total of \$40,000.

On February 5, 1950, Assistant United States Attorney Herschel E. Champlin, Los Angeles, advised that he had received information that a juror, [redacted] in this trial had been contacted by the defendants during the trial. It had been reported to him that all of the jurors except [redacted] voted for a guilty verdict for all subjects, and that a compromise verdict had been reached as a result of pressure by [redacted] on the rest of the jury. Subsequently, Champlin decided against an investigation of juror [redacted] when he determined that [redacted] had received [redacted] in an institution prior to the beginning of this case and that [redacted] was of [redacted] b6 b7C

On March 23, 1950, upon authority granted by the Attorney General of the United States, the indictments against Selk, Schwimmer, and [redacted] charging conspiracy to defraud the Government under Title 18, United States Code 88, 371, 1000, and Presidential Proclamation 2776, were dismissed, at Los Angeles. Assistant United States Attorney Herschel Champlin advised that it was felt that Schwimmer, Selk and [redacted] had had their day in court. b6 b7C

Champlin further advised that upon authority granted by the Attorney General, the original indictment against [redacted] was dismissed and on March 20, 1950, she was allowed to enter a plea of nolo contendere to an Information charging a violation of Title 18, Section 24, United States Code, in that she aided and abetted Service Airways in fitting out a ship of war, which ship was in the service of a people, namely the State of Israel, which was at war with the Arabs, both of whom were at peace with the United States. Champlin commented

Memo to Mr. Nichols

April 11, 1952

that this latter statute contained a misdemeanor clause, whereas a conviction under the original indictment would constitute a felony.

On March 21, 1950, [redacted] on a plea of nolo contendere, was sentenced to serve one day in jail and to pay a fine of \$1,000.

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In March , 1950, United States Attorney Ernest A. Tolin, Los Angeles, California, directed two letters to the FBI expressing his appreciation for the very high degree of competence and cooperation on the part of Agents of the FBI during this investigation, and he commented that the investigation of the Bureau contributed greatly to the successful outcome of this trial.

(2-875)

Memo to Mr. Nichols

April 11, 1952

II. [] was; HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN, et al
NEUTRALITY ACT, EXPORT CONTROL ACT, CONSPIRACY

A. NATURE OF VIOLATION

This case involved a shipment from Los Angeles to Mexico of aircraft machine guns and machine gun parts, obtained by Greenspun in Hawaii. No export license for the armament was obtained from the U. S. State Department. They were transported to Mexico in a private yacht, the Idalia, property of []. [] was not indicted; Greenspun and six others were. The case was opened on receipt of a July 8, 1948, letter from the Legal Attache, Mexico, advising of the presence of the Idalia and its reported cargo.

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B. SUBJECTS AND EVIDENCE

Foundry Associates, Inc., above, involved the obtaining by Greenspun, accompanied by one William Sosnow, of aircraft engines from [] of the Universal Airplane Salvage Corporation, Oahu, Hawaii. During this contact in March, 1948, Greenspun and Sosnow obtained aircraft machine guns and parts. [] subsequently denied giving them armaments but said he had heard rumors indicating that they had obtained some. He exhibited quantities of aircraft machine guns and machine gun barrels on his premises which he claimed had been left by the U. S. Navy from deactivated airplanes.

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A former employee of [] however, was prepared to testify he was told by [] that [] was selling machine guns to Greenspun; that on instructions [] he helped Greenspun pack them in airplane engine boxes. The boxes were traced through shipping documents and truckers to Los Angeles, California, where it was determined seven of the crates, believed those which contained the guns, had been stored in a vacant barn. Examination of the barn on 3-22-49 revealed among remaining debris tags and packing box ends relating

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April 11, 1952

to aircraft machine guns, as well as a machine gun sight and pieces of material believed to be barrel separators.

At Wilmington, California. Greenspun had chartered the Idalia, yacht [redacted] subsequently claimed defendant [redacted] had inveigled him into an agreement with Greenspun and defendant [redacted] under the guise of a "fishing trip." He claimed that when he refused to accept a cargo of guns, Greenspun threatened his life with a revolver. Investigation revealed, however, that [redacted] was apparently receptive to the deal, received money for the use of his boat, and there was no substantiating evidence force was used to gain his assistance.

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At Acapulco, Mexico, defendant [redacted]
[redacted].

While anchored there and before unloading, the boat was visited by at least five Americans, one of whom surreptitiously examined the cargo and removed a label from one of the packages of guns and reported the suspicious cargo to the Legal Attache's office. A gun barrel abstracted by [redacted] from the cargo also became an exhibit.

Crewmen on the trip from California were [redacted] Greenspun. [redacted]
[redacted]

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The cargo was unloaded in Mexico and although not specifically traced, was reportedly reshipped to Israel.

C. PROSECUTION

On 9-28-49 a Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles secretly indicted Greenspun, [redacted] for conspiring to violate the Neutrality Act and the Export Control Law. Count 2 charged Greenspun, [redacted] and [redacted] with unlawfully exporting arms. [redacted] and [redacted] were charged in the second count with aiding and abetting.

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Memo to Mr. Nichols

April 11, 1952

[] was located under sentence in San Quentin. On interview 10-19-49 he denied knowledge of the cargo, claiming he was a mere crewman. [] surrendered through an attorney at New York City 10-11-49 and declined to answer questions. [] was arrested 9-29-49 at Newport Beach, California. [] was arrested 10-2-49 in New York City. [] was arrested in Phoenix, Arizona, 10-2-49. Greenspun surrendered in Los Angeles 10-4-49. All, except the incarcerated [] were released on bond. [] declined to answer questions on the machine guns though each admitted activity in the business of buying and selling armaments. Greenspun declined to discuss instant arms transaction, claiming that in his opinion he had done nothing wrong and that he did not desire to say anything that might "hurt certain people." On 4-12-50 and 4-19-50 all except [] were reindicted at Los Angeles, this done to eliminate [] and to delete the charge of violating the Export Control Act. On 4-25-50, on motion of the government, the indictments were dismissed as to all except Greenspun, []

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Trial of the case began in Los Angeles 7-6-50. On 7-10-50 Herschel E. Champlin, Assistant U. S. Attorney at Los Angeles, advised that he had received information over the week end that one Murray Gurfein, an Attorney in New York City who stood high in Jewish circles, had proceeded to Los Angeles to confer with counsel for the defendants and as a result Greenspun would change his plea.

On 7-10-50 Greenspun did change his plea and entered a plea of guilty to the charge of conspiring to violate the Neutrality Act. On 7-17-50 he was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10,000 which he paid 7-24-50. No jail sentence was imposed. The offense constituted a felony. The substantive charge was dismissed and all charges against the remaining defendants were also dismissed.

In a letter dated 8-5-50 to the SAC at Los Angeles, Ernest A. Tolin, then U. S. Attorney, stated a "careful pursuit of the minute details which made up the vast body of evidence against

Memo to Mr. Nichols

April 11, 1952

defendant Greenspun" demonstrated a high degree of efficiency and mature judgment on the part of the Agent assigned to the case. He stated the case was important both to the Department of Justice and to the State Department, inasmuch as it involved the smuggling of a large quantity of arms and ammunition from California to Mexico for the purpose of transshipment to Palestine during the Arab war. He thanked the Bureau and its Agents for their "splendid cooperation." (2-1004)

Memo to Mr. Nichols

April 11, 1952

III. Influence of [] and associates in Neutrality Act case involving Foundry Associates, Inc., at Miami, Florida, November, 1948.

A. NATURE OF CASE

On November 16, 1948, nine individuals affiliated with the Foundry Associates, Inc., were indicted in Federal Court at Miami, Florida, charged with a violation of Title 22, United States Code, Section 452, conspiracy to violate the Neutrality Act by conspiring to illegally export three B-17 airplanes from Miami, Florida, to Zatec, Czechoslovakia, on June 11, 1948. The nine persons indicted were Adolph W. Schwimmer, Irwin R. Schindler, Charles T. Winters, [] Leon Gardner, William Sosnow, []

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Investigation determined that three B-17s left Miami, Florida, on June 11, 1948, and traveled via San Juan, Puerto Rico, and ultimately arrived in Zatec, Czechoslovakia, and were utilized by the Jewish fighting forces in their armed conflict with the Arabs. (2-875-718, 719, 732, 801)

Subjects Winters, [] and Schwimmer were charged in the indictment with the actual exportation of these three airplanes from the United States.

Herman Greenspun was not involved in this alleged violation, nor was he included in this Miami indictment. However, as shown in Part I above, Greenspun was closely associated with Foundry Associates, Inc., a group created exclusively to facilitate the procurement of airplanes, arms, ammunition, and other implements of war for exportation to Europe and ultimately to Palestine for the use of the Jewish fighting forces. Likewise, as set forth in Part I above, subjects Schwimmer, Gardner, Sosnow, and Levin, who were included in this indictment at Miami in November, 1948, were also indicted at Los Angeles, California, in April, 1949, along with Greenspun, for a different alleged violation.

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Memo to Mr. Nichols

April 11, 1952

The information presented to the Federal Grand Jury in this case was developed by the United States Customs Service. The FBI was conducting concurrent investigation in this same matter. A question of jurisdiction over violations of the Neutrality Act arose. On December 22, 1948, Assistant United States Attorney, Fred Botts, Miami, Florida, upon inquiry from the FBI, declined any additional prosecution for the substantive offense in this case, conspiring to illegally export three airplanes out of the United States, and he did not desire any additional investigation in this matter by the FBI. Accordingly, the files of the Bureau do not contain a comprehensive and conclusive account in detail of the investigation in this particular case.

B. INFLUENCE OF [REDACTED] AND ASSOCIATES

A highly confidential informant advised that on [REDACTED] and an associate named [REDACTED] were [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] intended to have a man named [REDACTED] contact [REDACTED] in this matter. [REDACTED] suggested [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] reportedly contacted Clark Clifford at the White House on November 23, 1948, in this matter. (2-875-717)

[REDACTED] according to a highly confidential informant, [REDACTED] engaged in a discussion which included comments [REDACTED]

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do something in this matter. (2-875-762)

On December 15, 1948, Joseph Brock of the Criminal Division, who was handling this and other Neutrality Act cases, advised Supervisor Kline Weatherford of the FBI in strict confidence that high level political pressure was being exerted in this Miami case. He said a proposal had been made to have the venue of defendants Schindler and [REDACTED] changed from Miami to New York and Los Angeles, respectively, and that over Brock's objection [REDACTED] instructed that the proposal be accepted providing all defendants plead guilty. According to Brock, [REDACTED] was

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Memo to Mr. Nichols

April 11, 1952

apparently acting upon higher instructions and the United States Attorney at Miami was advised of the proposal and instructed to comply with it. Regarding this information the Director commented "This is atrocious jockeying." (2-875-762)

On February 4, 1949, Charles T. Winters, following a plea of guilty to the charge of conspiracy to violate the Neutrality Act, was sentenced in Federal Court at Miami, Florida, to serve eighteen months in prison and to pay a fine of \$2500. (Miami teletype to Bureau, 3/31/52) A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on [redacted] made a series of contacts indicating that he and his associates, [redacted] were upset because [redacted]

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They expressed belief that they had been double-crossed by an individual [redacted]

[redacted] indicated that the man responsible [redacted]

[redacted] made plans for [redacted]

(2-875-783)

A highly confidential source advised that [redacted] conferred concerning this Miami case. [redacted] mentioned a proposal made by [redacted]

[redacted] At this time [redacted] suggested that [redacted] take this matter up with the Attorney General. Later [redacted] suggested a discussion on a high level where it would be possible to iron out the entire affair [redacted]

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(2-875-796)

Memo to Mr. Nichols

April 11, 1952

C. PROSECUTIVE ACTION

In regard to the nine indictments at Miami, Florida, the court docket Number 7280, United States District Court, Miami, Florida, reflects the following dispositions:

February 4, 1949, Charles Winters was sentenced to serve eighteen months and to pay a fine of \$2500;

February 16, 1949, the case against Irwin R. Schindler was transferred to the United States District Court, Southern District of New York;

March 8, 1950, the cases against Abraham J. Levin and William Sosnow were transferred to the United States District Court, Southern District of California;

June 2, 1950, the cases against Adolph W. Schwimmer and Leon Gardner were nolle prossed;

June 28, 1951, the capiases against [redacted] were returned unexecuted, inasmuch as these individuals were not found. It is pointed out that according to information furnished by United States Customs Service at Miami, Florida, Schindler reportedly received a nominal sentence in New York and that it was never definitely established that [redacted] were existent persons. (Miami Teletype to Bureau 3/31/52)

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In regard to Schindler it is to be noted also that a complaint was filed before United States Commissioner Garrett Cotter, at New York City, New York, on July 23, 1948, charging Irwin R. Schindler with a violation of Title 22, United States Code, Section 452 in that he exported arms and an implement of war (one B-17 airplane) from Westchester County Airport, New York to Halifax, Nova Scotia, on July 11, 1948. On March 10, 1949, Schindler appeared before United States District Court Judge Rifkind, at New York, and this complaint was dismissed. It is pointed out that this process was separate and different process from the Miami indictment on November 16, 1948. (2-875-813,842)

On July 17, 1950, in Federal Court at Los Angeles, California, Abraham J. Levin and William Sosnow, following a plea of guilty to an indictment returned by the Federal Grand Jury at Miami, Florida, charging conspiracy to violate the Neutrality Act, were sentenced to pay a fine of \$10,000 each. (2-875-894)

Memo to Mr. Nichols

April 11, 1952

D. DATA CONCERNING [REDACTED] AND ASSOCIATES

[REDACTED] has been reported by a reliable source as having been [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (97-2866-13) [REDACTED] is a [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He has appeared before [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] A reliable informant has furnished information that [REDACTED]

Information from reliable sources has indicated that [REDACTED] has been a close associate during the past several years with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (97-2866-13) [REDACTED] upon interview by agents of the FBI in January, 1948, advised that he had [REDACTED] He further stated that at the time of the interview, in January 1948, his attorney was [REDACTED] (2-875-159)

[REDACTED] are [REDACTED] which is a successor organization [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] It is noted that [REDACTED] was advised by the Department of Justice of its possible obligation to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, but was dissolved prior to such registration. (97-2866-13)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 31 1952

TELETYPE

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

WASH 39 FROM ST. LOUIS 31 10-31 PM

DIRECTOR U R G E N T

ATTENTION CRIMES RECORDS. HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN, MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING. RESEARCH. REBUTEL MARCH TWENTYNINE,

you LAST. ARMY SERVICE RECORD REFLECTS HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN,
AKA QUOTE GREEN UNQUOTE AND QUOTE GREENEY UNQUOTE, ANS THREE
TWO ONE FOUR EIGHT ONE THREE ONE AND ZERO DASH ONE FIVE FOUR
EIGHT EIGHT ONE SIX, INDUCTED U.S. ARMY MARCH THIRTEEN,
FORTYONE AND TRANSFERRED EFC OCT. TWENTYFOUR, FORTYONE, AS
OVER TWENTYEIGHT YRS. OFAGE. RECALLED ACTIVE DUTY JAN.
TWENTYTWO, FORTYTWO AND HONORABLY DISCHARGED AS SGT. SEPT.
FOUR, FORTYTWO TO ACCEPT APPOINTMENT SEPT. FIVE, FORTYTWO AS
SECOND LT. AND ACTIVE DUTY ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD., PROMOTED
FIRST LT. NOV. TWENTYSEVEN, FORTYTWO, CAPT., JUNE TWENTYTHREE,
FORTYTHREE AND MAJOR, JULY THREE, FORTYSEVEN, RELIEVED FROM
ACTIVE DUTY AS CAPT. DEC. FOUR, FORTYFIVE AT FT. BANDS, MASS.
WITH TERMINAL LEAVE FROM OCT. NINE, FORTYFIVE. AWARDED THREE
BRONZE STARS AND CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER STAR BY FRENCH

REPUBLIC. MILITARY OCCUPATION AS LEGAL OFFICER, REPAIRING
CONTRACT FOR PURCHASE ARTILLERY EQUIPMENT AND HANDLING CONTRACT
TERMINATION, WHEEL VEHICLE MAINTENANCE OFFICER IN EUROPEAN
THEATER OPERATION, PROCUREMENT EXPEDITOR IN OFFICE, CHIEF OF

64 MAY 12 1952
END PAGE ONE

cc Mr. JONES

PAGE TWO

ORDNANCE, WASH., D.C. GREENSPUN SINGLE AT TIME OF ARMY
INDUCTION. ORDER DATED FEB. EIGHTEEN, FORTYFIVE AUTHORIZED
PASSPORT AND DIPLOMATIC CLEARANCE FROM LONDON, ENGLAND TO
NEW HAVEN, CONN. FOR BARBARA K. GREENSPUN, BRITISH CIVILIAN
AND WIFE OF HERMAN M. GREENSPUN. OFFICER GREENSPUN ARRIVED BOSTON,
MASS. MARCH SIX, FORTYFIVE AND AUTHORIZED FIVE DAYS
DELAY EN ROUTE PITTSBURGH ORDNANCE DIST. TO ACCOMPANY WIFE
TO NEW HAVEN, COMM. GREENSPUN REPORTED ABSENT WITHOUT
AUTHORITY FROM FIFTY THIRD U.S. GEN. HOSPITAL IN ENGLAND,
DEC. THIRTYONE, FOURTFOR TO JAN. ONE, FORTY FIVE AND ACCEPTED
PUNISHMENT UNDER AW ONE NAUGHT FOUR RATHER THAN TRIAL BY
COURT MARTIAL. RECEIVED PUNISHMENT, FORFEITURE TWENTYFIVE
DOLLARS AND REPRIMAND FOR MISCONDUCT. GREENSPUN SUBMITTED
AS EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES THAT HE WAS MARRIED IN IRELAND
MAY TWENTYONE, FORTYFOUR AND FOUR DAYS LATER WAS SENT TO
ENGLAND AND HIS WIFE COULD NOT ACCOMPANY HIM. TO BE NEAR
HER HUSBAND, WIFE TOOK JOB WITH U.S. ARMY AND ARRIVED TWO
DAYS BEFORE GREENSPUN LEFT FOR THE CONTINENT. HE RETURNED
FIVE MONTHS LATER AND WAS HOSPITALIZED FOR TRENCHFOOT AND
WIFE OBTAINED LEAVE FROM HER POSITION WITH UNITED KINGDOM
BASE IN LONDON AND TOOK RESIDENCE ON FARM NEAR HOSPITAL.
ON DEC. THIRTYONE, FOURTFOR, GREENSPUN DECIDED IT WOULD BE
PLEASANT TO SPEND NEW YEAR-S EVE WITH WIFE, EVEN THOUGH NOT
END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

ELIGIBLE FOR PASS. GREENSPUN BORN AUG. TWENTYSEVEN, NAUGHT
NINE, BROOKLYN, N.Y. ATTENDED WEBSTER AND IVY SCHOOL FIFTEEN
TO TWENTYTWO AND NEW HAVEN HIGH SCHOOL TWENTYTWO TO TWENTY
THREE, ALL NEW HAVEN, CONN. BAY RIDGE EVENING HIGH SCHOOL,
BROOKLYN, N.Y. TWENTYTHREE TO TWENTYEIGHT. ST. JOHN^S COLLEGE
TWENTYEIGHT TO THIRTYONE AND ST. JOHN-S LAW SCHOOL
THIRTYONE TO THIRTYFOUR. BORN BROOKLYN, N.Y. ADDRESSED,
BOX ONE THREE NINE TWO, LOS VEGAS, NEV. IN FORTYSEVEN,
FOUR ZERO TWO ZERO WESMORELAND, LITTLE NECK, L.I. IN FORTY
FIVE, TWO ZERO EIGHT DASH ZERO ONE THIRTYSIX AVENUE, BAY SIDE,
QUEENS, N.Y., NINETTN THIRTYNINE FIFTY NINTH STREET, BROOKLYN,
N.Y., TWENTYSIX TO THIRTYNINE, NINE ONE NINE AVENUE T, BROOKLYN,
N.Y., TWENTYFOUR TO TWENTYSIX, ORCHARD ST., NEW HAVEN, CONN.,
TWELVE TO TWENTYTHREE, NOSTRAND AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y., ZERO NINE
TO TWELVE. EMPLOYED VULCAN STEEL CO., THIRTY CHURCH ST., N.Y.C.
AS GENERAL SALES MGR. THIRTYEIGHT TO FORTYONE ,UNITED STEEL CO.,
FIFTYONE CHAMBERS ST., N.Y.C. AS SALESMAN, THIRTYSIX TO THIRTY
EIGHT, PINTO AND MARCANTONIO, TWENTY BESEY ST., N.Y.C. AS
LAW CLERK, THIRTYTHREE TO THIRTYSIX, LEBLANG DASH GRAYS
THREATER TICKET AGENCY, N.Y.C. AS ASST. ADVERTISING MGR., THIRTY
END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

TO THIRTYSIX , ALFRED FRIEDMAN CO., THREE EIGHTYSEVEN FORTIETY
AVE., N.Y.C. AS STOCK CLERK, TWENTYFOUR TO TWENTYNINE.
CREDIT REFERENCES--TRUCK CO. OF NORTH AMERICA, LOWER BROADWAY,
N.Y.C., NATIONAL CITY BANK, N.Y.C., BAY SIDE NATIONAL BANK,
BAY SIDE, QUEENS, N.Y.C. REFERENCES--

b6
b7C

FATHER--SAMUEL JOSHUA GREENSPUN,

TWO NAUGHT EIGHT DASH NAUGHT ONE THIRTYSIXTH AVE., BAY SIDE,
QUEENS, N.Y.C. BORN DEC. TWENTYFIVE, EIGHTYFIVE IN POLAND
AND NATURALIZED SUPERIOR COURT, NEW HAVEN, CONN., TWENTYTHREE.
MOTHER--ANNA FLEISCHMAN GREENSPUN, SAME ADDRESS AS FATHER,
AND ONE ONE SIX GREENWOOD ST., NEW HAVEN, CONN. BORN MARCH
FOURTEEN, EIGHTYEIGHT IN RUSSIA AND NATURALIZED SUPERIOR
COURT, NEW HAVEN, CONN., IN TWENTYTHREE. SISTER--MILDRED
TAUB, SAME ADDRESS AS FATHER, SISTER, ALICE QUERZE, FORTY DASH
TWENTY WESTMORELAND, LITTLE NECK, L.I. BROTHER--DAVID GREENSPUN,
ELEVENTH AVE. P, BROOKLYN, N.Y. WIFE--BARBARA J. GREENSPUN,
ONE SIXTEEN GREENWOOD ST., NEW HAVEN, CONN. BORN
IN ENGLAND. GREENSPUN REGISTERED LDB NO. THIRTYONE, NEWARK,
N.J., ORDER NO. ONE TWO TWO SEVEN. V.A.S. CLAIM NO. C DASH SEVEN
END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

THREE ZERO THREE FOUR FIVE FOUR, TWO FIFTEEN WEST TWENTYFOURTH
ST., N.Y.C. RUC.

MOSS ACTING

CORRECTIONS

PAGE 3 LINE 5 WORD 7 JOHN-S

4 LINE 3 LAST WORD BROADWAY

END AND ACK IN ORDER

SORRY ONLY WA

WA³₄

SL R 39 WA LEA

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

DATE: March 26, 1952

SUBJECT:

Greenspun, Herman M.

Tolson _____

Ladd _____

Clegg _____

Glavin _____

Nichols _____

Rosen _____

Tracy _____

Harbo _____

Belmont _____

Mohr _____

Tele. Room _____

Nease _____

Gandy _____

Miss Adams in Senator McCarran's office called. The Senator is pretty much concerned about the activities of H. M. Greenspan of Las Vegas, Nevada, who was a close associate of "Bugsy" Siegel and who, she stated, was indicted some years ago for sending ammunition to Israel. Greenspan is putting libelous material in the local papers pertaining to the Senator.

I told her we would be very glad to see what we have on Greenspan.

cc: Mr. Ladd

cc: Mr. Belmont (attention Mr. Oglesby)

LBN:hmc

SE 18

RECORDED

APR 3 1952

17

EX-32

162-97007-4

5-10

A. J. [unclear]

CR [unclear]

memo. for [unclear] 3/27/52

prepared by [unclear]

1952

See Ladd

B. H. [unclear]

EE-1

MARCH 29, 1952

DEFERRED

SAC, ST. LOUIS

ES
G.I.R.-6

HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING.
GREENSPUN BORN AUGUST TWENTY-SEVEN NINETEEN-NINE, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
ENTERED ARMY AS PRIVATE MAY NINETEEN FORTY-ONE AND DISCHARGED AS
MAJOR DECEMBER NINETEEN FORTY-FIVE, ASN OUGHT-ONE FIVE FOUR EIGHT
EIGHT ONE SIX. REVIEW TWO OUGHT ONE FILE FOR ANY INFORMATION
RE MILITARY DISCIPLINARY ACTION, BACKGROUND INFORMATION INCLUDING
PLACE OF PARENTS BIRTH, SCHOOLS GREENSPUN ATTENDED, PREVIOUS
EMPLOYMENT, MARITAL STATUS, AND ANY DEROGATORY INFORMATION REFLECTED
IN FILE. SUTEL ATTENTION CRIME RECORDS NO LATER THAN EVENING OF
MARCH THIRTY-ONE.

HOOVER

GMP:um
um

RECEIVED READING ROOM
MAR 29 6 24 PM '52

RECORDED
um

62-97007-5
MAR 31 1952
24

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

76 MAY 7 1952

COPIES DESTROYED

20 5 DEC 2 1964

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

Salt Lake City, Utah
April 18, 1952

Dear Nick:

ALY Obenshain ^{has} just told me of your interest in the dispute between Senator Pat McCarran and H. M. Greenspun, Editor of the LAS VEGAS SUN.

As you possibly know, the ^{Herman M. Greenspun} LAS VEGAS SUN recently filed a million dollar damage suit against the Senator alleging that he had put pressure on the various gambling houses in Las Vegas which formerly advertised in the SUN. As of possible interest to you in connection with this matter, I am enclosing an editorial which appeared in the DESERET NEWS at Salt Lake City, Utah, on Saturday, April 12, 1952. EE-1

I will endeavor to keep you personally informed of developments in this matter.

Sincerely,

D. Z. Brown

SAC J. K. Brown

Encl. (1)

RECORDED - 131

INDEXED
EX-25 131

MAY 2 1952

ORIGINAL

69 MAY 13 1952

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

Senator In Trouble

Sen. Pat McCarran, Nevada's venerable king-maker, may have overstepped himself at last, if the charges made by a Las Vegas newspaper hold up in court.

The Las Vegas Sun this week filed a one-million-dollar damage suit against Sen. McCarran and the operators of several Las Vegas casinos. In their suit, the paper's owners charge that McCarran instructed the plush hotels and gambling houses of Las Vegas not to advertise in the Sun. If the order is defied, McCarran is purported to have threatened to throw his power against legalized gambling in Nevada, thereby forcing the hotels and casinos to close, according to the Sun's complaint.

The paper's operators contend that the reason for Sen. McCarran's actions was the paper's questioning of some of the senator's political activities. The complaint alleges that the "conspiracy" between Sen. McCarran and the casino operators is an attempt "to coerce the plaintiff to refuse to print news of any kind or character and to interfere with the dissemination of news which might in any way be detrimental or critical of said Patrick A. McCarran."

We have little doubt of Sen. McCarran's political power in Nevada. It is common knowledge throughout the state. But if he is attempting to control the press, as charged in the complaint, the residents of Nevada should flood the senator's office with their protests.

A group of political scientists polled recently by Denver University listed Sen. McCarran as No. 87 in a merit ranking of 96 United States senators. If Sen. McCarran is attempting to quash criticism aimed at himself by the press of his state through intimidation of advertisers, he has taken a long step toward an even lower ranking on the roster.

THE DESERET NEWS
 Salt Lake City, Utah
 April 12, 1952

62-97007-6

ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: March 27, 1952

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN, with aliases

Tolson

Ladd

Clegg

Glavin

Nichols

Rosen

Tracy

Harbo

Algren

Belmont

Laughlin

Mohr

Tele. Room

Nease

Gandy

There is attached a brief summary memorandum which has been prepared per your request.

It is noted that in August, 1950, Greenspun was in attendance at a luncheon meeting of the Las Vegas Exchange Club and that Special Agent Charles T. Fletcher appeared as a guest speaker. During his discussion Agent Fletcher pointed out the fact that the FBI is not a prosecutive agency but a fact-finding one. Following the Agent's talk, Greenspun told the entire group in attendance that he could say from firsthand knowledge that FBI Agents are always extremely fair and unprejudiced in conducting their investigations and in testifying in court. He referred to his trial in Los Angeles and stated that the Agents did not exhibit any evidence of prejudice or partiality.

Attachment

GMP:mrh

RECORDED - 117

SE 44

INDEXED - 117

APR 28 1952

MAY 16 1952

907-75

March 27, 1952

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN, with aliases

I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Greenspun was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on 3-14-49 at Las Vegas, Nevada, at which time he furnished the following background information:

He stated he was born August 27, 1909, at Brooklyn, New York. His immediate relatives include Samuel and Anna Greenspun, his parents, David, a brother, and two married sisters, Mildred Taub and Alice Queree. He is a graduate of the St. Johns School of Law, Brooklyn, New York, receiving an LL.B. degree in 1934. In 1941 he enlisted as a Private in the United States Army and was honorably discharged in December, 1945, as a Major. During most of this period he served as a Company Commander in the Ordnance Department. He married Barbara Ritchie in Ireland in 1944 and stated he had two children, ages 2 and 3 in 1949.

Prior to his Army service he was employed by the La Blang Grey Theater Ticket Agency in New York City, and after his discharge from the Army was employed in the law office of Ben C. Ribman but never practiced. He came to Las Vegas, Nevada, in 1946 and subsequently published a social news sheet, "Las Vegas Life," and at the same time worked as publicity man at the Flamingo Hotel. He later worked as a promoter for Radio Station KRAM in which he held stock and in 1949 was engaged in promotional work for Desert Inn, Incorporated, Las Vegas, Nevada.

Greenspun was employed at the Desert Inn until about July 1, 1950, at which time he resigned and purchased the Las Vegas Free Press and after operating for one week he changed the name of the paper to the Las Vegas Morning Sun and published it as a daily.

The current telephone directory for Las Vegas, Nevada, reflects the address listed for H. M. Greenspun as 315 North Eighth Street.

Greenspun was interviewed for information concerning his activities in two Neutrality Act cases which are described

GMP/AG/LJH:mrh/afk

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

below. He refused to comment on any of his travels and declined to admit association or even acquaintanceship with various individuals mentioned in both cases. (2-1004-69, 65-59258-20)

Greenspun is the subject of FBI identification record #290474A, a copy of which is attached.

II. BUREAU INVESTIGATIONS OF GREENSPUN:

~~Hayman~~
~~Henry~~ Greenspun has been subject of two investigations conducted by the FBI.

- a. Foundry Associates, Inc.; Adolph W. Schwimmer; Reynold Selk; Leon Gardner; William Sosnow; Abraham J. Levin; [redacted] Herman Milton Greenspun; [redacted] Service Airways.

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Neutrality Act, Fraud Against the Government, Conspiracy, Bills of Lading Act, National Firearms Act, Export Control Laws.

This case arose out of the efforts of the above-captioned individuals to procure airplanes and airplane parts and accessories for shipment to the Israeli fighting forces in Palestine. This case was divided into four phases and Greenspun's activities were prominent in the one phase concerning the attempted export of 42 airplane engines from Los Angeles, California, to Panama. Adolph Schwimmer stated he was contacted in September, 1947, by one [redacted] who stated he was a representative of the Jewish Agency. [redacted] furnished large sums of money to Schwimmer for the purpose of procuring airplanes to fly freight to Palestine.

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[redacted] of Universal Airplane Salvage Corporation, Oahu, T. H., advised that Greenspun and a companion named Willie (assumed to be Willie Sosnow) came to him in Honolulu in March, 1948, and identified themselves as representing HAGANAH, the Jewish organization for aid to Palestine. Greenspun desired to purchase airplane engines and parts for shipment to Palestine. [redacted] desirous, of assisting HAGANAH in every way, gave 42 airplane engines to Greenspun. According to [redacted] these engines and parts were packed in cases under the supervision of Greenspun [redacted]

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Greenspun paid [redacted] \$4,000 in cash for labor and freight charges for the shipment to Los Angeles, California. On March 25, 1948, 95 crates, containing 42 Pratt and Whitney R2800-10W airplane engines, arrived in Los Angeles consigned to the Universal Airplane Salvage Corporation, Los Angeles, which organization was nonexistent. When an attempt was made

to move this shipment of airplane engines to Panama the shipment was seized by United States Customs Service at Los Angeles on April 14, 1948, inasmuch as it was illegal to export this type aircraft engine.

Indictments were returned by the Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles on April 6, 1949, charging Schwimmer, Selk, Levin, Greenspun, [redacted] Sosnow, Gardner and the corporation, Service Airways, with conspiracy to violate the Neutrality Act and Export Control laws. Subjects were charged with violation of Title 22, Sections 452 and 453, and of Title 50, Section 701, U. S. Code, and Presidential Proclamation 2776, dated March 26, 1948.

Greenspun submitted himself for arrest, entered a plea of not guilty and was released on bond of \$1,000. On February 6, 1950, in Federal Court in Los Angeles, Greenspun and Lewis and Sosnow were acquitted. Subjects Schwimmer, Selk and Gardner were found guilty of conspiracy to violate the Neutrality Act and Export Control Laws. (2-875-830)

On February 5, 1950, Assistant United States Attorney Herschel E. Champlin, Los Angeles, California, advised that he had received information that a juror, [redacted] in this trial had been contacted by the defendants during the trial. It had been reported to him that all of the jurors except [redacted] voted for a guilty verdict of all subjects, and that a compromised verdict had been reached as a result of pressure by [redacted] on the rest of the jury. Champlin decided against an investigation of juror [redacted] when he determined that [redacted] had received mental treatment in an institution prior to the beginning of the case and that [redacted] was of Semitic origin. (2-875-891)

b. [redacted] with aliases; Herman Milton Greenspun, with aliases, Hank Greenspun, Hank Greenspoon, Hank Greenberg, et al; Neutrality Act, Export Control Act, and Conspiracy.

In March, 1948, Greenspun approached [redacted] of the Universal Aircraft Salvage Corporation in Hawaii, as a representative of HAGANAH, the Jewish organization, stating he desired to purchase airplane engines and parts for the Jews in Palestine. The agreement was made and investigation revealed that in addition to airplane engines, Greenspun obtained an unknown but large quantity of machine gun parts, particularly machine gun barrels, which had been reportedly removed from deactivated airplanes by the Nauu and left on the premises of the UAS Corporation. One [redacted] an employee of the UAS Corporation, admitted assisting Greenspun in packing over 500 machine gun barrels. The machine gun barrels were

part of a shipment of 95 aircraft engine crates from Honolulu to Los Angeles, California. At Wilmington, California,

Greenspun chartered a boat, the Idalia, [redacted]

[redacted] to take the machine guns to Mexico. [redacted] in subsequent interview, claimed Greenspun forced him to accept the cargo and when he refused, he said Greenspun threatened him with a revolver. [redacted] said the arms were then unloaded in Mexico after their arrival there in the presence of several Mexican officers. The investigation reveals, however, that [redacted] was apparently receptive to the deal and made money by [redacted]

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On 3-14-49 Greenspun was interviewed at the Las Vegas Resident Agency at which time he declined to answer questions concerning the machine gun transaction. On 9-28-49 Greenspun and six individuals associated in the shipping of the machine guns were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles, California, with conspiracy to violate the Neutrality Act and Export Control Act. Greenspun furnished bond and trial of the case began July 6, 1950, at Los Angeles. On July 10, 1950, Greenspun changed his plea and entered a plea of guilty to the charge of conspiracy to violate the Neutrality Act. On July 17, he was sentenced to pay \$10,000 fine, which was paid by him July 24, 1950. Charges against other defendants were dismissed. (2-1004)

The Los Angeles Daily News, issue of October 27, 1949, contained a picture of Herman Greenspun, the accompanying article reporting his being free on bail following charges that "he masterminded a two million dollar gun-smuggling ring for Israel during that country's war with the Arab states." Greenspun was quoted as stating "I have done nothing I'm ashamed of and I am sure I can clear myself in a court trial." (2-875-A)

It is noted that in July, 1948, three payments totaling \$1,300,000 were paid Herman Greenspun through Banco del Ahorro Nacional, Mexico City. The money was paid by one [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] Another governmental agency identified [redacted] as an officer of a firm which reportedly procured war materials for Israel. (2-1004-248, 2-1004-290)

March 27, 1952

III. ASSOCIATES

Greenspun graduated from St. Johns Law School in 1934 with an LLB Degree and took the bar examination in Albany in October, 1936. Admission to the bar was denied to him because of a charge of irregularity in the taking of the examination. It has been reported that Greenspun and others during the examination passed information. For this reason the Board of Examiners refused his admission and denied him the right of again taking the examination for a period of two years; however, in 1936 at the request of Judge Pinto and Vito Marcantonio, the State Board permitted Greenspun to take a new examination. He was admitted to practice on November 17, 1937. (64-20517-53).

A search of the Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory, 1952, covering Albany and New York City, New York, fails to reflect any references to Herman Greenspun.

Immigration and Naturalization Service records indicate Greenspun listed Wilbur Clark, Mayor, and Ernie Craigon, both of Las Vegas, Nevada, as references when applying for a passport in 1948. (2-1004-51, page 3).

confidentially advised that Greenspun was one of the stockholders of the Desert Inn at Las Vegas, of which Wilbur Clark is the President. (62-75147-44-447).

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It is noted in Part Ten of the Hearings before the Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce covering Nevada and California, that Wilbur Ivern Clark, Las Vegas, Nevada, was called as a witness. Clark's testimony before the Committee revealed the fact that Greenspun had a financial interest in the Desert Inn.

It is also noted that Moe Sedway, Vice-President, Flamingo Hotel, also testified before the above Committee. During his testimony he stated he was acquainted with Greenspun and further revealed that he had been a long-time acquaintance of Frank Costello, Frank Erickson, and "Longie" Zwillman, all of whom are well known in underworld circles.

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

An indictment was returned by a Federal Grand Jury in Miami, Florida, on November 16, 1948, charging nine individuals affiliated with the Foundry Associates, Inc., with conspiracy to violate the Neutrality Act by conspiring to illegally export three B-17 bomber type airplanes from Miami, Florida, to Zatec, Czechoslovakia, on June 11, 1948. These nine individuals included Adolph Schwimmer, Abraham J. Levin, William Sosnow, and Leonard Gardner, but did not include Herman Greenspun inasmuch as he was not involved in this specific alleged violation. It is noted that Greenspun was associated with the members of Foundry Associates, Inc., as indicated in part IIa. above. A highly confidential source advised on November 24, 1948, [redacted] was [redacted]

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This same informant advised that on December 14, 1948 [redacted]

(2-875-762)

Concerning [redacted] it is to be noted that he is a [redacted]

[redacted] that he is a contact of [redacted]

On January 10, 1948, [redacted]

[redacted] was interviewed by Agents of the FBI. He advised that Foundry Associates, Inc., had been set up [redacted] in 1945 and he further stated that at the time of this interview his attorney was Louis Weintraub. (2-875-159)

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There is no information available indicating any relationship between Greenspun and [redacted] [redacted] other than that mentioned above.

IV. POSSIBLE SOURCES OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

1. Newspaper morgues, Los Angeles, California, during periods of above trials.

2. Court records, United States District Court, Los Angeles, California, covering above trials.

3. Army service records. It is noted Greenspun's Army serial number is 0-1548816.

4. Newspapers, Newspapermen, and Police Department sources at Las Vegas, Nevada.

5. Records New York State Bar Association, Committee of Examiners, New York City, New York.

6. Federal income tax records.

7. City Bank Farmers Branch of the National City Bank of New York where Greenspun had an account from 1945 to 1947 when his account was transferred to the First National Bank of Nevada at Las Vegas.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN

DATE: March 29, 1952

Tolson ☒

Ladd ☐

Clegg ☐

Glavin ☐

Nichols ☒

Rosen ☐

Tracy ☐

Harbo ☐

Belmont ☐

Mohr ☐

Tele. Room ☐

Nease ☐

Gandy ☐

ee
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I talked to Senator McCarran Friday afternoon regarding Greenspun and furnished him with a copy of a blind memorandum dated March 27, 1952. He was very appreciative and wondered if we had any more information on Greenspun's association with gangsters and the like. I told him we would see if we had any additional facts which might be of some value to him.

McCarran pointed out he had heard that Greenspun had an application in for a pardon; that Greenspun was tied in with

[redacted] He wants to get everything together with a view of exposing Greenspun. He stated Greenspun has been exceedingly vicious in his paper the Las Vegas Morning Sun, that he does not intend to let him get by with this.

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With reference to our memorandum we pointed out that

[redacted] I furnished the Senator some information [redacted] background. The Senator agreed that public interest would be served through a thorough exposure [redacted]

McAdams
With reference to the Senator's information on Greenspun's seeking a pardon, I checked with [redacted] who advised me Greenspun would not be eligible to apply for a pardon until the expiration of three years from the date he was sentenced, which would be in 1953. I advised Miss Adams of this.

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b7C
b7D

[redacted] told me confidentially that [redacted]

[redacted] stated this has aggravated [redacted]
I told her we, of course, knew nothing about this.

cc: Mr. Ladd

cc: Mr. Belmont

RECORDED - 49

MAY 2 1952

INDEXED - 49

62-97007-7

MAY 16 1952

EX-141

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson
Re: Herman Milton Greenspun

March 29, 1952

Our memorandum summarized background information on Greenspun. Of course, we did not go into detail regarding associations. On the outside chance there might be additional information in Salt Lake City, I asked ASAC Obenshain to secure any additional information that might be in the possession of Resident Agents regarding Greenspun's contacts with underworld gangster elements; that no open inquiries were to be made.

We are also checking the Army records.

I am getting additional information from New York on Greenspun's alleged infractions of the Bar examination regulations and Vito Marcantonio's intervention.

In the meantime, additional information of a personal nature is being secured from the files. A full detailed memorandum is being prepared, at which time we can decide what, if any, action we should take.

Gus Vanech called me Saturday afternoon and stated that Herman Greenspun was making an attack on Senator McCarran because of his work in connection with the Internal Security Committee; that it was felt this was a put-up job on the part of the Communists who are trying to discredit McCarran.

Vanech was wondering if we would check the Bar examination records in New York for any information on Greenspun and also check whether Greenspun ever worked for Marcantonio's office to secure any additional information which we could on Greenspun.

Vanech stated he had received a call from McCarran's office asking for any information the Department had. I, of course, did not tell Gus of my conversation with McCarran. I think we can handle this ourselves.

mc HAVE
THIS DATA
Set Senator McCarran
know
H.M.
D.H.
R.H.

✓

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓
 FROM : L. B. Nichols
 SUBJECT:

DATE: April 23, 1952

Tolson ✓

Ladd ✓

Clegg

Glavin

Nichols ✓

Rosen ✓

Tracy

Harbo

Alden

Belmont

Laughlin

Mohr

Tele. Room

Nease

Gandy

I am attaching hereto clippings from the Las Vegas Sun of Wednesday, April 9, 1952, containing a verbatim copy of the complaint filed by Herman Greenspun wherein he sues Senator McCarran, Eva Adams, and various of McCarran's associates for a million dollars.

It is quite obvious from reading the complaint that this is a public relations tactic to smear McCarran rather than to correct any civil damages.

Attachments (2)

LBN:CMC

 cc: Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Jones

G.I.R.-3

RECORDED - 153

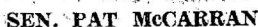
EX-18

MAY 16 1952

51 MAY 22 1952

EX-10

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



Named individually as defendants were Marion B. Hicks, Gus Greenbaum, Belden Kattelman, Jacob Kozloff, M. B. Dalitz, Roscoe Thomas, L. B. Scherer, Fred Soly, James Young, Guy McAfee, A. W. Ham, Paul Wagoner, James Schuyler, Joe Wells, Lieut. Gov. Clifford A. Jones, Harry Badger, Victor B. Sayre, Charles Addison, Ed L. Crawford, Milton B. Page, William, Curland, Jr., Kell House, sels, Michael Shapiro, Leo Healy, A. F. Shellang, P. J. Gourmond.

Las Vegas Sun
4-9-52

Damage Suit

(Continued from Page 1)

Lillian Witcher, Connie Hurley, Larry Hezzlewood, 10 John Does and five Doe Corporations.

Several of the defendants are named more than once, as they occur in the various hotel and casino partnerships. Including the plural identities, there are 53 defendants in the suit.

The legal action is based on an allegation that Senator McCarran, angered at criticism of him published in the Sun, telephoned Hicks and demanded that the gambling operators be called together and directed to discontinue advertising and support of the Sun.

Cited as a reason for the move were two columns printed by Greenspun March 18 and 19, linking the senior Nevada senator with the Mountain City Consolidated Copper stock scandals, in which worthless shares of stock were sold to persons in tax difficulties, allegedly in return for tax favors. Greenspun's columns on the dates cited, had quoted from testimony given before the Kefauver Senate Crime Investigating committee, implicating the senator.

The complaint asserts that following McCarran's call to Hicks, a meeting was held at the Flamingo, attended by Hicks, Greenbaum, Katleman, Kozloff and Dalitz, and that later in the day, March 22, Hicks, "in pursuance of said plan and design to destroy or injure the business of the plaintiff, caused to be called a meeting in the general offices at the Golden Nugget," attended by Hicks, Thomas, Scherer, Young, Soly, Pat Collins, and several John Does.

Greenspun alleges that as a result of the McCarran telephone call to Hicks, it was agreed that each of the casinos and hotels represented by the group would withdraw their advertising from the Sun, and as a result, on March 24, all such advertising was cancelled by the defendants. The complaint claims "that said conspiracy further consisted of an attempt to coerce plaintiff to refuse to print news of any kind or character, and to interfere with the dissemination of news which might in any way be detrimental or critical of the said Patrick A. McCarran, and that the said Patrick A. McCarran, by

virtue of the influence of his office, threatened and intimidated the said Marion B. Hicks that, in the event that said defendants . . . did not withdraw their advertising accounts of and from the newspaper . . . that he would withdraw his "support" of the gambling industry, and cause gambling to be outlawed in Nevada.

It is further alleged that Miss Adams has stated to all or some of the defendants that Greenspun "must be muzzled" in his criticism of the senator.

The action alleges that the defendants are in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act, having formed a conspiracy in restraint of trade, and are attempting to monopolize a part of that trade to benefit a third party, the Las Vegas Review Journal.

In addition to the \$1,000,000 punitive damages, Greenspun's suit asks that the defendants be required to pay \$3000 as recompense for advertising lost to date. Reasonable attorney's fees are also asked of the court.

Text of Suit Filed By SUN Against McCarran, Casinos

In the District Court of the United States of America, in and for the District of Nevada.

H. M. Greenspun, doing business under the firm name and style of Las Vegas Sun, Plaintiff, vs. Patrick A. McCarran, Eva Adams, Marion B. Hicks, Gus Greenbaum, Belden Katleman, Jacob Kozloff, M. B. Dalitz, Roscoe Thomas, L. B. Scherer, Fred Soly and James Young; and Flamingo Hotel, Inc., El Rancho, Inc., Hotel Last Frontier, Desert Inn, Inc., Golden Nugget, Inc., Monte Carlo Incorporated and Frontier Club, Inc., all of which are Nevada corporations; and Guy McAfee, A. W. Ham, R. W. Thomas and Jacob Kozloff, doing business under the fictitious name of California Club, a co-partnership; Marion B. Hicks, Jacob Kozloff, L. B. Scherer, Paul Wagoner, James Schuyler, Joe Wells, Clifford A. Jones, Harry Badger and Victor B. Sayre, doing business under the fictitious name of Thunderbird Hotel Co., a co-partnership; Clifford A. Jones, Charles Addison, Ed L. Crawford, William Curland, Milton B. Page and L. B. Scherer, doing business under the fictitious name of Pioneer Club, a co-partnership; L. B. "Tutor" Scherer, J. Kell Houssels, Michael Shapiro, Leo Healy and A. F. Shellang, doing business under the fictitious name of Las Vegas Club, a co-partnership; and P. J. Goumond, Lillian Witcher, Connie Hurley, James Young, Larry Hezzlewood and J. Kell Houssels, doing business under the fictitious name of Boulder Club, a co-partnership; and Doe 1, Doe 2, Doe 3, Doe 4, Doe 5, Doe 6, Doe 7, Doe 8, Doe 9 and Doe 10; and Doe Corporation 1, Doe Corporation 2, Doe Corporation 3, Doe Corporation 4 and Doe Corporation 5 Defendants.

Plaintiff complains of defendants and for cause of action alleges:

That plaintiff is now and at all times hereinafter mentioned was an individual, doing business under the firm name and style and fictitious name of Las Vegas Sun, a newspaper of general circulation throughout the State of Nevada and in the United States of America, Dominion of Canada, and in interstate and foreign commerce, and is qualified so to do by virtue of having complied with the laws of the State of Nevada with relation to the filing of certificates of fictitious names.

That the defendants Patrick A. McCarran, Eva Adams, Marion B. Hicks, Gus Greenbaum, Belden Katleman, Jake Kozloff, M. B. Dalitz, Roscoe Thomas, L. B. Scherer, James Young and Fred Soly, and each, all and every of said defendants, on or about the

(Continued on Page 8)

Las Vegas Sun
4-9-52

62-42007-8

Law Suit

(Continued from Page 3)

22nd day of March, 1952, and at all times herein mentioned, were and are residents of the State of Nevada, and that on or about the 22nd day of March, 1952, each, all and every of said above named defendants entered into a conspiracy to injure and destroy the business of plaintiff, namely, to profitably operate and conduct his business of editing and publishing, for general circulation, said newspaper known as and called Las Vegas Sun, and that said conspiracy was formed in the following manner: That on or about the 22nd day of March, 1952, Patrick A. McCarran, the duly qualified, elected and acting United States Senator in and for the State of Nevada, from his office, home, or at some other place in the City of Washington, D. C., called the above named defendant Marion B. Hicks by long distance telephone and requested and demanded that the said Marion B. Hicks call together each, all and every of the above named defendants for the purpose of coercing each, all and every of said defendants and their agents, hereinafter named, to discontinue advertising in and to withdraw all support of every kind of character to the business operated by plaintiff, upon the ground and for the reason that there had appeared in print in said Las Vegas Sun a certain item or items, quoted from the Kefauver Crime Commission report, as follows:

Under date of Tuesday, March 18, 1952:

"When the chairman of the Senate crime investigating committee opened hearings in San Francisco on Mar. 3, 1951, he lost all hope of ever having Silvertip's backing for anything except oblivion. The Nevada senator could not possibly support a man who was doing the interrogating while a witness at the crime hearings was testifying about the Mountain City Consolidated Copper swindle.

"Martin Hartmann, former stock salesman of 'Con Copper,' was testifying in rebuttal to testimony of Pat Mooney, guiding spirit of Con Copper, deputy collector of internal revenue for Nevada and henchman of McCarran, and in response to questions by Senator Kefauver, chairman of the hearing, he made the following statements:

"Mr. Hartmann: 'It seems that I have been made the goat in this entire proposition and apparently—'

"Chairman: 'Let us have it as quiet in the hearing room as possible please—'

"Hartmann: 'Apparently there was some influence brought to

"Chairman: 'What does that have to do with Mrs. Jenkins?'

"Mr. Hartmann: 'I believe that that is one of the reasons that Mrs. Jenkins in appreciation, went up to buy the stock in Reno. I was the one who informed Mr. Burkett and Mrs. Jenkins' attorney to that effect.'

In the same issue of said paper, on page 2, there appeared the following statement:

"What I would like to know is why McCarran would help to get anybody out of jail. Surely these Californians cannot be his constituents, or was he doing it for Pat Mooney, and why.

"That's the \$64 question for today and I would like the senator from Tennessee to answer it. The right answer might win him the delegates from Nevada in his campaign for the presidency."

That, in pursuance of such plan originated by the said defendant Patrick A. McCarran, the said Marion B. Hicks on, to wit, the 22nd day of March, 1952, caused to be called a meeting, held at the Flamingo Hotel, and those attending said meeting were Marion B. Hicks, Gus Greenbaum, Belden Katleman, Jacob Kozloff and M. B. Dalitz; that thereafter, and on the afternoon of said day, the said Marion B. Hicks, in pursuance of said plan and design to destroy and injure the business of plaintiff, caused to be called a meeting in the general offices at the Golden Nugget Casino, Second and Fremont Street, Las Vegas, Nevada, and that those present, pursuant to the request of said Marion B. Hicks, were Marion B. Hicks, Roscoe Thomas, L. B. Scherer, James Young, Fred Soly, and one Pat Collins; as a direct result of the telephone conversation had and held between the said Patrick A. McCarran and Marion B. Hicks, and the relating of said conversation by the said Marion B. Hicks to each, all and every of the above named defendants, it was agreed that each of said persons would withdraw all advertising accounts and all support of any kind or character whatsoever or at all of and from said plaintiff, and that those withdrawing said accounts were and are Flamingo Hotel, Inc., Elranco, Inc., Hotel Last Frontier, Desert Inn, Inc., Golden Nugget, Inc., Monte Carlo Incorporated and Frontier Club, Inc.; and Guy McAfee, A. W. Ham, R. W. Thomas and Jacob Kozloff, doing business as a co-partnership under the name and style of California Club; Marion B. Hicks, Jacob Kozloff, L. B. Scherer, Paul Wagoner, James Schuyler, Joe Wells, Clifford A. Jones, Harry Badger and Victor B. Sayre, doing business as a co-partnership under the name and style of Thunderbird Hotel Co.; Clifford A. Jones, Charles Addison, Ed L. Craw-

B. Hicks that, in the event that said defendants and each of them did not withdraw their advertising accounts of and from the newspaper published by plaintiff, that he would withdraw his support to the industries in which each, all and every of said defendants are engaged, namely, gambling, to the end that the business of each, all and every of said defendants would be destroyed through legislation unfavorable to said industry; that, in furtherance of said conspiracy, the said defendant Eva Adams, as Administrative Assistant to the said defendant Patrick A. McCarran, prior to the 22nd day of March, 1952, asserted, as plaintiff is informed and believes to each, all or some of said defendants, that the plaintiff "must be muzzled" in his publication about the said defendant, Patrick A. McCarran.

That plaintiff has been damaged by way of punitive damages, by such conspiracy, confederation and association and agreement of said defendants, in the sum of One Million (\$1,000,000.00) Dollars.

That each, all and every act complained of hereinabove was a wanton, wilful and malicious act.

That the acts of the defendants, each, everyone and all of them, specified and complained of, are in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act (July 2, 1890), 26 Stat. 209. Chapter 647, 15 U.S.C.A. Sections 1-7 and Section 15; 4 F.C.A., Title 15, Sections 1-7 and Section 15, in that their acts and conduct constituted a combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce in news among the States, and an attempt to monopolize a part of that trade for the benefit of a third party, namely, Las Vegas Evening Review Journal, the only other newspaper of general circulation in southern Nevada, and jurisdiction of this action is conferred upon this

bear by Sen. McCarran. It appeared to me that you sort of whitewashed Mr. Pat Mooney without giving me a chance to contradict some of his statements—

"Chairman: 'This body has no intention of white-washing anyone—'

"There was a great deal more testimony which spoke unfavorably of the senior senator, and which Kefauver made the mistake of hearing, because I am certain that McCarran would not relish the prospect of the six-foot-three crimebuster, sitting in the White House and having knowledge of the supposed activities that tied Silvertip in with Mooney. * * *

And the following quotation from the issue of the Las Vegas Sun Wednesday, March 19, 1952; a front page editorial by plaintiff as follows:

"If Kefauver will turn to page 1086 of part 10 of his own crime committee reports, he will find the following testimony about a deal in which a convicted abortionist by the name of Gertrude Jenkins paid \$5,000 to one Pat Mooney, close friend and subordinate of Senator McCarran, supposedly for stock in the Mountain City Consolidated Copper Co.

"Mr. Hartmann: 'The matter of the (\$5,000 in stock) that Mrs. Jenkins bought from Mr. Mooney, I knew nothing about it until 3 months afterward, when I was so informed by her son-in-law. On checking the files of Senator Pat McCarran you will find a letter addressed by McCarran to Mr. Haley, who is the son-in-law of Mrs. Jenkins, that he will do everything he can in helping expedite the matter of her—'

"The Chairman (Kefauver): 'Now Mr. Hartmann, I want you to be very sure—'

"Mr. Hartmann: 'Yes, sir.'

"Chairman: 'That you testify only about things about which you know.'

"Mr. Hartmann: 'I saw the letter.'

"Chairman: 'All right. Go ahead.'

"Mr. Hartmann: 'Wrote a letter that he (McCarran) will expedite the matter of getting her son released from a reform school in Denver. The files will also show that there was a telegram sent from Washington to the Denver reformatory to turn over Mr. Haley's son to Mr. and Mrs. Burt Haley.'

"Chairman: 'To whom?'

"Hartmann: 'Mr. and Mrs. Burt Haley, who is the son-in-law of Mrs. Jenkins.'

ford, William Curland, Milton B. Page and L. B. Scherer, doing business as a co-partnership under the name and style of Pioneer Club; L. B. "Tutor" Scherer, J. Kell Houssels, Michael Shapiro, Leo Healy and A. F. Shellang, doing business as a co-partnership under the name and style of Las Vegas Club; and P. J. Goumond, Lillian Witcher, Connie Hurley, James Young, Larry Hezzelwood and J. Kell Houssels, doing business as a co-partnership under the name and style of Boulder Club.

That, as a direct result of said conspiracy and the acts of each, all and every of said defendants, both individual, corporation or co-partnerships, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 10 a.m., on Monday, March 24, 1952, the office of said Las Vegas Sun received telephone calls, save and except that a telephone call came from Desert Inn Inc. in the afternoon of said day, and each, all and every of said defendants notified H. M. Greenspun and/or his lawful agents, namely, the Advertising Department of said Las Vegas Sun, of the withdrawal of all advertising material then submitted and cancelled all advertising accounts and have continued to cancel said accounts.

That for more than one year prior to March 24, 1952, the combined advertising accounts of the above named defendants, and each and all of them, varied from \$7,000.00 per month to \$9,000.00 per month, and that for more than one year prior to said March 24, 1952, each, all and every of said defendants had been accustomed to and did purchase of and from plaintiff advertising and paid therefor, but on said 22nd day of March, 1952, each, all and every of said defendants conspired, confederated and agreed to and with each and all and every of said defendants herein not to purchase advertising and/or lend support of any kind or character to the business of plaintiff, to plaintiff's damage in the sum of \$8,000.00 per month, so long as said defendants conspire, confederate and agree to withhold said advertising accounts.

That said conspiracy further consisted of an attempt to coerce plaintiff to refuse to print news of any kind or character and to interfere with the dissemination of news which might in any way be detrimental or critical of the said Patrick A. McCarran, United States Senator of and from Nevada, and that the said Patrick A. McCarran, by virtue of the influence of his office, threatened and intimidated the said Marion

Court by reason of said Act.

That the plaintiff has been and is damaged in the sum of \$266.66 per day, except Sundays, each and every day from March 24th to date, a total of twelve days, and a total of \$3,000.00, and that under Section 15 of 15 U.S.C.A. said damages are trebled, or the sum of \$9,000.00, together with costs of this action and a reasonable attorney's fee, as provided for in said latter named section.

That unless restrained and enjoined, the defendants and each of them will continue to carry out their agreement in restraint of trade, as hereinabove alleged, and that said combination, conspiracy and association of the above named defendants, as hereinabove alleged, is and was, to the knowledge of said defendants and each and all of them, calculated and intended to destroy the business of plaintiff, namely, the publication and dissemination of news in the State of Nevada and beyond the territorial limits of the State of Nevada, and will cause the business operated by said plaintiff to suffer damages to the point of a loss of revenue, amounting to \$266.66 per day, six day per week, and will prevent plaintiff from the continuation of his business, thereby creating a monopoly in the only competitive newspaper in the southern portion of the State of Nevada and in its flow of interstate commerce, as alleged, and that, by reason of the foregoing, plaintiff has no plain, speedy or adequate remedy at law.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff prays damages against the defendants and each and all and every of them in the sum of \$3,000.00, plus costs of this suit, and a reasonable attorney's fee, and prays judgment that defendants, and each of them, and all persons acting for them, as agents or otherwise, be enjoined and restrained from continuing said agreement, combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade, and that a day be fixed by this Honorable Court, commanding each, all and every of said defendants to show cause, at a time and place therein appointed, why each of said defendants should not be enjoined and restrained, during the pendency of this action, and that upon the hearing of said order, a preliminary injunction be granted, restraining said defendants, as aforesaid, during the pendency of this action, and that the plaintiff have such other and further relief as the Court shall find just in the premises.

GEORGE E. MARSHALL
Attorney for Plaintiff

Assistant Attorney General
H. Graham Morison
Director, FBI

April 28, 1952

ALLEGED ADVERTISING BOYCOTT
LAS VEGAS MORNING SUN - VICTIM
ANTITRUST

9

RECORDED - 134

The following information was furnished to our Salt Lake City Office by Herman Milton Greenspun, sole owner of the Las Vegas Morning Sun, Las Vegas, Nevada, a daily newspaper:

Greenspun advised that information came to his attention on March 24, 1952, that all of the gambling casinos and hotels in the Las Vegas area were cancelling their advertising with the "Sun." This group of advertisers account for over 30% of the newspaper's income. Greenspun advised that some of his friends among the gambling fraternity confidentially informed him that they did not want to join the others in this boycott but were being forced to do so.

Greenspun stated he had learned that the orders for the boycott came from Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada in a phone call to Marion Hicks, President of the Thunderbird Hotel, Las Vegas, from Washington, D. C. Greenspun stated he received this information while sitting in on a meeting between Mayor C. D. Baker and Fred Soly, owner of the Monte Carlo Club; Roscoe Thomas, partner in the Golden Nugget Casino; Cliff Jones, partner in the Pioneer Club and Lieutenant Governor of the State of Nevada.

Greenspun has advised that he conferred with a Federal Judge in Los Angeles, whom he identified only as a friend of his, and that he is now of the opinion that this advertising boycott is a definite conspiracy in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Law. In furnishing this information, Greenspun indicated he was not making a definite complaint but stated that the Federal Judge had referred him to Mr. William C. Dixon, Chief of the Southern California Office, Antitrust Division, Los Angeles, and Greenspun indicated his intention to confer with Mr. Dixon.

It is to be noted that Senator Pat McCarran, according to a newspaper article of March 28, 1952, in the Las Vegas Morning Sun, denied that he directed cancellation of advertising in the Las Vegas Sun, and threatened slander action should he be blamed for the cancellation.

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy

WAH:rsn

69 JUN 4 1952

Greenspun was a subject in an investigation conducted by this Bureau entitled, [redacted] et al, Neutrality Act, Conspiracy," and was convicted on charges of conspiring to violate the Neutrality Act and the export laws by plotting to send war supplies to Israel. Greenspun was fined \$10,000 in federal court, Los Angeles, California, as a result of his guilty plea to the charges. Greenspun admitted that he was friendly with Benjamin "Bugsy" Siegel, notorious gangster who is now deceased, and that he was publicity agent for the Flamingo Hotel in Las Vegas, which was owned by Siegel. Greenspun formerly published a weekly magazine known as the "Las Vegas Life," which was reported to be a gambling club gossip sheet. His present publication, the Las Vegas Morning Sun, depends to a great extent upon advertising from gambling casinos and resort hotels in the Las Vegas area. b6 b7C

The above information is being furnished for the consideration of the Antitrust Division, and no investigation is being made in this matter without a specific request.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI - ATTENTION: L.B. NICHOLS, DATE: April 11, 1952
 FROM : SAC, Salt Lake City (62-1595)
 Assistant Director

SUBJECT: HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN
 aka "Henry", "Hank"
 MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING

PERSONAL
 and
 CONFIDENTIAL

Remytel 31st instant setting forth information per your telephonic request of the 29th instant.

The following information is available at Salt Lake City regarding HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN:

Information from Los Angeles reflects the subject with eight others was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury, Los Angeles, in a case entitled [REDACTED] ETAL, NEUTRALITY ACT, CONSPIRACY, on charges of conspiring to violate the Neutrality Act and Export Laws by plotting to send war supplies to Israel. GREENSPUN on a plea of guilty 7-10-50 was fined \$10,000.00 at Los Angeles, California.

In another case entitled FOUNDRY ASSOCIATES, INC., NEUTRALITY ACT, Bufile 2-875, GREENSPUN was one of seven defendants acquitted in connection with the illegal shipment of arms and ammunition from United States to Israel in violation of the Neutrality Act.

GREENSPUN is the owner and publisher of the "Las Vegas Morning Sun", a daily newspaper in Las Vegas, Nevada. GREENSPUN also writes a column which appears in his paper and is entitled "Where I Stand". GREENSPUN appears to be well respected by the majority of the citizenry of Las Vegas and his paper enjoys a good reputation and wide circulation. GREENSPUN has had his paper a little over 18 months and during this time although only operating on the most meager of finance, has developed the paper to a point where it is self sustaining. This, apparently, has been accomplished in spite of stiff competition from the other daily newspaper in Las Vegas, the "Las Vegas Review-Journal" which, unlike the Sun, is not an independent newspaper but is a part of a large chain of newspapers.

GREENSPUN's history in the Las Vegas area dates back to about 1947, at which time he was living in Boulder City, Nevada, and was publishing a weekly magazine known as the "Las Vegas Life". The "Las Vegas Life" was reported to be a gambling club gossip sheet. Previous to GREENSPUN's arrival in Las Vegas, it is known that he was an attorney in the state of New York, but little is known of his activities in that regard.

INDEXED - 134
 RECORDED - 134

17 MAY 10 1952

RHJ:LG

AMSD Enclosures (7)

cc: 94-137

ENCLO.

134 to AG
 69-104-140
 1952

EX - 106

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

b6
 b7C

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

Nichols

SU 62-1595

GREENSPUN shortly after his arrival in the Las Vegas area became publicity agent for the Flamingo Hotel, which at the time was being operated by BENJAMIN "BUGSY" SIEGEL, notorious gangster now deceased.

It will be noted that recently GREENSPUN advised agents in the Las Vegas Resident Agency, voluntarily and unsolicited in any way, how his employment with SIEGEL came about. GREENSPUN also stated after SIEGEL's death he became associated with WILBUR CLARK, a partner in the Desert Inn at Las Vegas, as his publicity agent. At the time GREENSPUN joined up with CLARK, CLARK was in the process of getting started in the construction of the Desert Inn. Shortly after the Desert Inn was completed and had been in operation for a short while, GREENSPUN resigned his position as publicity director for the Desert Inn Hotel and purchased what is now the "Las Vegas Morning Sun".

GREENSPUN is the sole owner of the "Las Vegas Morning Sun" and there is nothing to indicate that anyone is backing him financially in this enterprise except the Bank of Nevada, where GREENSPUN apparently borrowed heavily to purchase the newspaper.

GREENSPUN still retains a 1% interest in the Desert Inn, but has not been connected with its operation for over 18 months. It should be noted that GREENSPUN acquired this 1% interest a substantial time prior to the time the "Cleveland Mob" headed by MORRIS KLEINMAN and MOE DALITZ, prominent eastern racketeers, acquired the controlling interest in the Desert Inn. GREENSPUN's association with the Desert Inn has been almost entirely with WILBUR CLARK and not with the "Cleveland Mob".

WILBUR CLARK's background is that of a hotel and cocktail lounge owner who has had some illegal gambling experience in the San Diego area. WILBUR CLARK, however, is not considered a hoodlum or racketeer such as KLEINMAN and DALITZ.

GREENSPUN has frequently expressed himself openly as being completely unfriendly to the Cleveland group, and that this group was partly responsible for his resignation as publicity director from the Desert Inn Hotel. GREENSPUN has openly stated he does not get along too well with the members of the Cleveland group.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] who is thoroughly reliable and a trustworthy confidential source of information for this office, has

b6
b7C
b7D

SU 62-1595

confidentially advised that there is no indication that GREENSPUN has any financial backing other than his own resources in the operation of the "Las Vegas Morning Sun". [redacted] confidentially advised that GREENSPUN has [redacted]

[redacted] stated that GREENSPUN's [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] also advised that GREENSPUN has been offered on various occasions [redacted] GREENSPUN apparently does not feel that this is enough [redacted]

[redacted] further advised that GREENSPUN also had [redacted] and on which he presently owes a [redacted] balance. GREENSPUN is paying this off at the rate of [redacted] a month, and according to [redacted] this income is derived from [redacted]

[redacted] explained that at the beginning of the construction [redacted] ran short of funds so GREENSPUN gathered all the money he could from business associates and relatives and put it into the construction [redacted] thereby acquiring ownership [redacted] When GREENSPUN broke away [redacted] he still retained his ownership of this portion and now receives [redacted] per month [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] also confidentially advised that GREENSPUN has another [redacted]

[redacted] further advised that GREENSPUN has been operating the Las Vegas Morning Sun [redacted] for a good deal of the time, [redacted] indicated that GREENSPUN's [redacted] usually carries [redacted]

[redacted] which he described as being a very meager [redacted] [redacted] said he felt GREENSPUN to be fundamentally honest, a man of good integrity, and he knew of nothing which would indicate that GREENSPUN is connected with or obligated to any gamblers or racketeers.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] further pointed out that GREENSPUN is married to a woman he brought to this country from England, whom he apparently

met while serving in the United States armed forces. They presently have two children and reside at 315 North 8th Street, Las Vegas, Nevada. [redacted] advised he has received information that GREENSPUN served in the United States Army in 1941 to 1945 when he received an honorable discharge with the rank of Captain.

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The "Sun" has recently carried a series of articles alleging that Senator PAT McCARRAN had been responsible for all the gambling casinos in the Las Vegas area discontinuing their advertising with the "Sun". In this connection on 3-28-52 GREENSPUN voluntarily and without solicitation requested an interview with the Resident Agents at Las Vegas, Nevada, at which time the following information was obtained.

GREENSPUN was of the opinion that recent events in Las Vegas clearly indicated a definite tie-up between politics and gambling as well as between politicians and those in the gambling underworld. GREENSPUN referred to a series of articles printed in the "Las Vegas Morning Sun" and indicating that Senator McCARRAN had started a definite move to ruin him, and was using the gambling interests in Las Vegas to bring this about. GREENSPUN claimed to have definite proof of these allegations or otherwise would not have published them. GREENSPUN states that this move on the part of Senator McCARRAN first came to his attention on 3-24-52 when all of the gambling casinos and resort hotels in the Las Vegas area cancelled their advertising with the "Sun". This group of advertisers accounts for over 30% of the newspaper's income. GREENSPUN advised that some of his friends among the gambling fraternity confidentially advised him that they did not want to join the others in this boycott of his newspaper, but were being forced to do so.

GREENSPUN stated he also learned that the orders for this boycott came from Senator McCARRAN in a phone call to MARION HICKS, President of the Thunderbird Hotel, Las Vegas, from Washington, D. C. GREENSPUN stated on 3-26-52 he sat in on a meeting between Mayor C. D. BAKER and FRED SOLY, owner of the Monte Carlo Club, ROSCOE THOMAS, partner in the Golden Nugget Casino, and CLIFF JONES, partner in the Pioneer Club, and Lt. Governor of the state of Nevada. FRED SOLY, ROSCOE THOMAS, and CLIFF JONES were representing the downtown casinos at Las Vegas. GREENSPUN stated at this meeting it was confirmed that Senator McCARRAN had called HICKS telephonically from Washington, D.C. and issued orders for the casino operators to cancel advertising with the "Sun". Both SOLY and THOMAS reported that Senator McCARRAN had told HICKS that gambling in Nevada was functioning through his "good graces" and unless they withdrew their advertising from the "Sun" he would no longer aid the industry.

MARION HICKS called the owners of the resort hotels on the "strip" together on 3-22-52 and although some did so reluctantly, they agreed to cancel their advertising with the "Sun". GREENSPUN stated in a similar meeting the same afternoon of 3-22-52 with the downtown casino operators MARION HICKS passed on McCARRAN's orders and insisted that they obey them. The casino operators were again reminded of the harmful effects of a Senator's wrath on individual members of the gambling group and they consented to go along with the "strip" hotel owners.

Mayor BAKER obtained admissions from both SOLY and THOMAS that the basis for this entire move was a phone call from Senator McCARRAN to MARION HICKS. Mayor BAKER objected vehemently to the resort owners on the "strip" trying to dominate the downtown casinos and told those at the meeting in his office that "neither the gambling industry nor any politician in Washington will be permitted to destroy a legitimate enterprise in this community".

GREENSPUN also pointed out that MARION HICKS had long been under suspicion by the State Tax Commission, which body controls the issuance of gambling licenses in the state of Nevada, for allegedly allowing

[redacted] to move into [redacted] and to participate in its operation as well as its earnings. The names of these individuals have never appeared on the license [redacted] but it is almost common knowledge, according to GREENSPUN, among the gambling fraternity that the [redacted] GREENSPUN stated that this would indicate a definite tie-up between HICKS and [redacted] GREENSPUN was of the opinion that it might possibly suggest a tie-up between eastern gangsters and Senator PAT McCARRAN.

GREENSPUN was also concerned about another attempt on the part of McCARRAN to dictate local politics or to control local gambling. According to GREENSPUN, HICKS received an additional telephone call from Senator McCARRAN in which the Senator ordered HICKS to contact Mayor BAKER and the members of the Las Vegas City Commission to arrange for them to grant a gambling license to [redacted] at the [redacted] When the Mayor and the City Commissioners were contacted by MARION HICKS, they were highly indignant and promptly voted to deny [redacted] his gambling license. GREENSPUN pointed out that in addition to trying to dictate to the local administration, Senator McCARRAN was interceding for a man who has already been declared unfit for a gambling license by the Nevada State Tax Commission and whose name within the past year has been linked with that of JACK DRAGNA, notorious Los Angeles, California, hoodlum. [redacted] and DRAGNA.

have been seen together within the past several months in Las Vegas on several occasions, and at one time were working together on plans to construct a large resort hotel on the "strip".

GREENSPUN attributed this secret move on Senator McCARRAN's part to the fact that McCARRAN apparently objected to some of the things which have been printed about him in the "Morning Sun". GREENSPUN stated he had this confirmed by Mayor BAKER who told him that the Senator had expressed to the gamblers, through MARION HICKS, a desire for nothing in print which was disparaging to the Senator. GREENSPUN mentioned two columns of his own which appeared in the "Las Vegas Morning Sun" on 3-18, 19-52 which he felt brought about this action by the Senator. These particular two columns quoted portions of the KEFAUVER crime report on Nevada which included critical reference to McCARRAN.

GREENSPUN also volunteered the following information as to how he came to own an interest in the Desert Inn and also to explain the connections he has had in the past with gamblers and gangsters. GREENSPUN confirmed the previous information set forth herein concerning his residence in Boulder City publishing the "Las Vegas Life" and indicated that it was through this magazine that he became acquainted with "BUGSY" SIEGEL who was then principal owner of the Flamingo Hotel. GREENSPUN stated the Flamingo was one of the largest advertisers in the Las Vegas Life magazine. GREENSPUN claimed to have never heard of SIEGEL prior to meeting him in Las Vegas, and tabbed such stories as appears in "U. S. A. Confidential" to the effect SIEGEL had brought him to Las Vegas to be his publicity man as entirely untrue. GREENSPUN admitted he was publicity man at the Flamingo Hotel at one time and was hired by SIEGEL, but stated it was brought about through their relationship as publisher and advertiser. After SIEGEL was shot GREENSPUN's connections with the Flamingo were severed and he later became associated with WILBUR CLARK, as previously reported herein.

GREENSPUN stated CLARK was getting started on the construction of the Desert Inn at this particular time, but due to labor difficulties and lack of funds, the progress was slow. GREENSPUN stated he had been promised the publicity director job at the Desert Inn Hotel when it was completed. At one point, CLARK was so low on funds that GREENSPUN got together all the money he could borrow from business associates and relatives and put it into the hotel project. This resulted in his obtaining 22 shares of stock in the hotel, or about 1% interest, and was a part owner in the motel section of the hotel which has always been kept separate from the main hotel. It was long after GREENSPUN had become associated with CLARK that CLARK again because of dire need for backing to complete his hotel became associated with the "Cleveland

Combination" headed by MORRIS KLEINMAN and MOE DALITZ. GREENSPUN expressed his contempt for this "Cleveland Mob" and indicated that he could not get along with them after they came in with CLARK and this was largely the reason why GREENSPUN terminated with the hotel as publicity director. GREENSPUN stated it was about this time that he had the opportunity to purchase the newspaper which is now the "Las Vegas Morning Sun". GREENSPUN stated that he realizes about \$22,000.00 per year from his interest in the Desert Inn, the majority of which is from a lease agreement with the hotel which has been previously explained.

GREENSPUN voluntarily advised that the Desert Inn has no interest in the "Las Vegas Morning Sun" and none of the owners of the hotel have any control over him at all. GREENSPUN admitted a degree of friendship with BENNY BINNION, former Texas racketeer and presently one of the most notorious Las Vegas gamblers. GREENSPUN stated that on several occasions when the paper was running far in the red, BINNION had made loans to him as high as \$5000.00 in order to keep the paper going. GREENSPUN stated these loans have all been repaid. GREENSPUN described BINNION as being a very generous and charitable man although he did not approve of some of BINNION's past activities as a racketeer.

This concluded the interview with GREENSPUN. In way of corroboration of what GREENSPUN reported relative to Senator MC CARRAN, on 3-29-52 Mayor BAKER was heard on radio KLAS and also radio KENO, both Las Vegas, in a recorded interview in which he reiterated in substance that which was attributed to him by GREENSPUN in the above mentioned interview with GREENSPUN.

The Las Vegas Resident Agents while discussing another matter with WILLIE ALDERMAN, one of the owners of the Flamingo Hotel, advised that ALDERMAN in mentioning the "Morning Sun affair" said that the gamblers were being "used" by the politicians. ALDERMAN indicated that it was unfair that the gambling industry was being placed "in the middle" in a purely political matter.

Information of a similar nature to that furnished by GREENSPUN concerning MARION HICKS being under suspicion by the Nevada State Tax Commission due to his associations and apparent connections with the LANSKYS and also [redacted] tie with JACK DRAGNA has previously been furnished the Bureau in communications entitled GIIF, Salt Lake City Division.

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On 3-29-52 GREENSPUN voluntarily advised that he had conferred with a friend of his who is a Federal Judge in Los Angeles, name not furnished, and is now of the opinion that this advertising boycott is a definite conspiracy in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. GREENSPUN in voluntarily furnishing this information to Las Vegas Resident Agents did not register this as a definite complaint at the time, but stated that the Federal Judge had referred him to WILLIAM C. DIXON, Chief of the Southern California Office, Anti-Trust Division, Los Angeles, California. GREENSPUN stated that he intends to confer with DIXON in the very near future.

The columns written by GREENSPUN along with the articles appearing in the Las Vegas Morning Sun which pertain to this matter, some of which have been referred to herein, are being furnished to the Bureau as enclosures to this letter.

It should be noted that no open inquiries have been made in this matter and no other information concerning underworld connections of GREENSPUN are available to this office.

RHJ:LG
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cc: 94-137

Enclosures (7)

Aging Senator Threatens Slander Action if Blamed

Sen. Pat McCarran yesterday in Washington angrily denied that he directed cancellation of advertising in The Las Vegas Sun, and threatened press association representatives with slander action if they printed the newest "Las Vegas Story."

Following disclosures by Mayor C. D. Baker Wednesday evening that gambling operators had admitted to him that they cancelled advertising on demand of the aging senior senator, wide interest was expressed in the move by the nation's press and radio, as a threat to freedom of the press.

Columnists Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen requested full details, as did newspapers in San Francisco, Chicago, New York and Washington. Radio Commentator Baukhage, Mutual Broadcasting System analyst, had stated his intention of reviewing the Las Vegas situation on his program last night, but it was not carried here, although KRAM regularly airs the show.

It was reported to inquirers after the Baukhage program failed to go on, that the Flamingo Hotel had cancelled sponsorship of the show, but Ed Jansen, president of the station, denied this, and said "line trouble" had prevented the Baukhage broadcast from reaching Las Vegas.

Jansen assured the Sun that he will obtain the program for release today, however.

Meanwhile, Washington reports stated that Senator McCarran had termed "Mayor Baker or Marion Hicks or anyone else a liar, if they say I was responsible for withdrawal of any advertising from the Sun."

Publisher Hank Greenspun said regarding the furore that he has turned down hundreds of dollars in offers of anti-gambling advertising, since he has no intention of being used as a springboard for a campaign to outlaw gambling in Nevada.

"I hope that impulsive people in the state will not lose sight of the fact that their economy is firmly tied to gambling revenue, and that a move at this time to vote it out would just about ruin Nevada," Greenspun said.

A quaint statement was issued by Beldon Katleman, an owner of Hotel El Rancho Vegas, when asked for comment on the cancellation by Strip hotels of The Sun advertising.

"The casino owners have not withdrawn their advertising from the Sun because of Senator McCarran, but because we all joined in a decision to spread our advertising money around the state, instead of locally, in an educational campaign to benefit all newspapers and periodicals," Katelman stated.

"McCARRAN SAYS HE
DIDN'T DO IT"

Las Vegas Morning Sun
Las Vegas, Nevada
March 28, 1952

ENCLOSURE

WHERE I STAND

By HANK GREENSPUN

A student at the Las Vegas High School called last evening and asked if I remembered the words of Voltaire on freedom of speech. He quoted the famous phrase of "I disagree with what you say, but I will fight unto death your right to say it."

That is your answer to the attempt on the part of Sen. McCarran to curb the press," the young fellow said.

And believing wholeheartedly in the thought of Voltaire, I must in all fairness to Sen. McCarran quote his answer to queries of the major wire services when they questioned him in Washington yesterday.

He replied that he never made a telephone call to Marion Hicks and will sue any newspaper or wire service that says he did. The wire services have therefore requested a quote from Marion Hicks to determine if the senator is telling the truth. Getting a quote from Mr. Hicks about the senior senator would be just as difficult as finding Mr. Hicks.

If what the senior senator says is true, then he, in effect, says that Marion is a liar. If what Marion told the downtown gambling operators is true, then the senator is a liar. Which brings up the vital question of what does all this make Roscoe Thomas of the Golden Nugget, who confirmed Hick's statement and said that he also heard from the senator?

The indecisiveness of who is right proves the inadvisability of hasty action. All resort hotels and downtown casino advertising was cancelled out of the Sun in the space of one hour on Monday morning. Approximately thirty percent of the revenue of this newspaper was lost in the short period of time. There is no question but the action of the operators was taken under the impression that McCarran had ordered it. This was admitted to Mayor C. D. Baker at an afternoon meeting at the city hall by representatives of the downtown clubs. I know, I was there.

If McCarran did not tell Hicks to take the action he did, then all the gambling operators were deceived by a fellow resort hotel owner. In effect, they were double-crossed. I don't know what the "code of the hills" calls for when a person is given the double-O, but it sure looks to me as if someone is getting it, besides myself.

What is so disturbing in this whole situation is that the gambling industry, Sen. McCarran, or both, think that everyone but themselves are a pack of idiots.

(Continued on Page 2)

Where I Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

They continually underestimate their fellow man. They fully expected that they could ruin a man in the space of a single hour and make him like it.

They are positively amazed that I would have the effrontery to utter a word while being choked to death.

No newspaper has the right to tell any advertiser to place an ad or how much advertising to take, but by the same token, no group of individuals can meet and act in concert to cut off the very life-blood of an enterprise for the purpose of ruining it. There are laws against it and this is still a country of law unless I am completely mistaken.

Las Vegas Morning Sun
Las Vegas, Nevada
March 28, 1952

62-97007-7
ENCLOSURE

WHERE I STAND

By HANK GREENSPUN

I wasn't too amazed at the excellent showing made by Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tenn. in the New Hampshire primaries. One has but to see this fellow on television or speak to him in person to realize that he has a great deal of magnetism where the people are concerned.

Despite his terrific toruncing of Pres. Truman, he is still the underdog in the Democratic primaries and as such will have a hard time scuffling for funds with which to conduct his campaign.

I think a little advice is in order to the crime-busting senator, as I would not care to see him throw any money away in states where he will stand no chance. I speak particularly of Nevada, where he is a dead duck as far as presidential delegates go. It is therefore good politics to use the sparse funds at his disposal to better advantage in states where the odds are not so heavily against him.

I base my judgment of the Nevada situation on reasoning that can almost be considered foolproof. A colleague of Kefauver in the United States Senate has just come out for Senator Richard Russell of Georgia for the Democratic nomination for president. This man is from the state of Nevada, which he is presently serving as senior senator. Pat McCarran's endorsement of Russell is a dictate to the Democratic machine of the state to line up solidly behind the Georgian for president. And when McCarran says jump, the boys leap so high that they almost hit the sky.

In trying to analyze Pat's sudden decision to get behind Russell, I can only come up with one conclusion. I know it isn't Truman he fears so it must be Kefauver. Why should he be afraid of the coonskin senator? My guess is, because the Tennessee hears too well.

When the chairman of the Senate crime investigating committee opened hearings in San Francisco on Mar. 3, 1951, he lost all hope of ever having Silvertip's backing for anything except oblivion. The Nevada senator could not possibly support a man who was doing the interrogating while a witness at the crime hearings was testifying about the Mountain City Consolidated Copper swindle.

Martin Hartmann, former stock salesman of "Con Copper" was testifying in rebuttal to testimony of Pat Mooney, guiding spirit of

(Continued on Page 2)

2 LAS VEGAS SUN

Where I Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

Con Copper, deputy collector of internal revenue for Nevada and henchman of McCarran, and in response to questions by Senator Kefauver, chairman of the hearing, he made the following statements:

Mr. Hartmann: "It seems that I have been made the goat in this entire proposition and apparently—"

Chairman: "Let us have it as quiet in the hearing room as possible please—"

Hartmann: "Apparently there was some influence brought to bear by Sen. McCarran. It appeared to me that you sort of whitewashed Mr. Pat Mooney without giving me a chance to contradict some of his statements—"

Las Vegas Morning Sun
March 18, 1952

62-1701-9

WHERE I STAND

By HANK GREENSPUN

This newspaper never knows what is going on with the senior senator from Nevada because McCarran does not know there is a paper called the Sun in existence. When the senator was queried by the United Press for certain information, he asked who wanted to know, and when told it was the Sun, he answered that he never heard of such a paper in Nevada.

All the other congressional representatives—which only leaves Senator Malone and Congressman Baring—keep us continually informed on what is taking place in Washington of benefit to the state, but not McCarran. He has his pet propaganda sheet and if we are "anxious" to know what Silvertip is up to, we must read the other paper. Of course, we can also get some information on the senator by reading the report of the hearings before the Special Committee to Investigate Crime in Interstate Commerce, more familiarly known as the Kefauver Committee.

In reading the newspaper which acts as the senior senator's public relations bureau, we find an item that "Senator Pat McCarran (D., Nev.), who formally endorsed Russell (Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia) last week-end, told a reporter that he expects Russell to win the support of delegates from Nevada and several other western states."

As stated before in this column, if McCarran thinks that Nevada delegates will go for Russell, it is a lead-pipe cinch, because any thought of the senior senator in relation to Nevada becomes an actuality when his henchmen go to work.

The only way I can advise Sen. Kefauver to win Nevada is to make a deal with McCarran. United States senators are dealing back and forth all day long anyway, so one more deal will not upset the economy of the country too much.

If Kefauver will turn to page 1086 of part 10 of his own crime committee reports, he will find the following testimony about a deal in which a convicted abortionist by the name of Gertrude Jenkins paid \$5,000 to one Pat Mooney, close friend and subordinate of Senator McCarran, supposedly for stock in the Mountain City Consolidated Copper Co.

Mr. Hartmann: "The matter

Where I Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

of the (\$5,000 in stock) that Mrs. Jenkins bought from Mr. Mooney, I knew nothing about it until 3 months afterward, when I was so informed by her son-in-law. On checking the files of Senator Pat McCarran you will find a letter addressed by McCarran to Mr. Haley, who is the son-in-law of Mrs. Jenkins, that he will do everything he can in helping expedite the matter of her—"

The Chairman (Kefauver): "Now Mr. Hartmann, I want you to be very sure—"

Mr. Hartmann: "Yes, sir."

Chairman: "That you testify only about things about which you know."

Mr. Hartmann: "I saw the letter."

Chairman: "All right. Go ahead."

Mr. Hartmann: "Wrote a letter that he (McCarran) will expedite the matter of getting her son released from a reform school in Denver. The files will also show that there was a telegram sent from Washington to the Denver reformatory to turn over Mr. Haley's son to Mr. and Mrs. Burt Haley."

Chairman: "To whom?"

Hartmann: "Mr. and Mrs. Burt Haley, who is the son-in-law of Mrs. Jenkins."

Chairman: "What does that have to do with Mrs. Jenkins?"

Mr. Hartmann: "I believe that that is one of the reasons that Mrs. Jenkins in appreciation, went up to buy the stock in Reno. I was the one who informed Mr. Burkett and Mrs. Jenkins's attorney to that effect."

I feel certain that the senior senator from the state of Nevada will be amenable to a deal, throwing the support of the Nevada Democratic presidential delegates to Kefauver, if the senator from Tennessee would be willing to forget he ever heard any such testimony as recited above.

But I guess McCarran does not have anything to worry about even if he doesn't support Kefauver. There is a sort of unwritten law that United States Senators do not investigate each other. If they did, the Justice Department would have no time to prosecute the ordinary run-of-the-mill crooks, because all their time would be taken up with the lawmakers.

What I would like to know is why McCarran would help to get anybody out of jail. Surely these Californians cannot be his constituents, or was he doing it for Pat Mooney, and why?

That's the \$64 question for today and I would like the senator from Tennessee to answer it. The right answer might win him the delegates from Nevada in his campaign for the presidency.

Las Vegas Morning Sun
March 19, 1952

62-97007-9

WHERE I STAND

By HANK GREENSPUN

Life would be very uninteresting if a crisis did not appear every so often to keep things humming. Looks like the Sun is undergoing another crisis in its existence.

Readers of this newspaper who are advertising-conscious, as most readers are, will notice that in the past few days, a select type of advertising has been missing. We have had defections from individuals in the past and have been able to withstand the loss, but this is the first time a complete group has withdrawn at the same time.

I don't imagine the loss will kill us, but it's a cinch it won't do us any good. I suppose other newspapers have had to come face to face with it before and have been able to overcome it, and all things being equal, the possibility is that we too will survive.

I suppose that few people in this world would not be willing to make concessions if they are of a minor nature, but if yielding involves a basic and fundamental principle, it is necessary that we pause, reflect and re-examine our role as an instrument of public opinion in this community.

In order to be worthy of our salt as a newspaper, it is necessary during times of stress that we re-enunciate our aims and purposes, because failure to do so at this time might lead us far afield from our original intentions.

The Sun is at the fork in the road. There is a short cut to success, as is usual in other businesses, or the long way around, which is the right way. It is most unfortunate that the publishing of a newspaper is oftentimes crowned with greater success if those who run the paper see too little rather than too much.

I suppose the way to reap the monetary reward is to remain still about those in power, but that kind of silence defeats the very purpose of a newspaper. There are few countries left in this world where goodness is practiced, and it is only in such countries that qualities are found such as freedom of speech and freedom of the press.

Of all the evils that threaten goodness, the greatest is the continual assault upon freedom of the press. Good men strive for

(Continued on Page 2)

Wednesday, March 26, 1952

Where I Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

freedom; tyrants crave power—power to stifle and crush the American privilege of a newspaperman saying what he feels, when he wishes and to whom he pleases, as long as his effort is constructive.

What qualities, therefore, must a man possess whose sole desire is to strangle those essentials that make for a free society—the ideals that are representative of goodness.

Evil is entrenched in Nevada politics. Those who would perpetuate the evil, either passively or actively, are similarly bad. Free men do not meet in secret conclave to assault the citadel which keeps them free. Men must indeed be devoid of all moral qualities if they permit themselves to be enticed into a position where one tyrannical person can command their complete obedience.

This newspaper has tried to keep from making concessions to untruths and other evils. We have come too far and at too great a cost to be forced to knuckle under when victory is almost within sight. The price of establishing an uncontrolled, independent newspaper is most costly in time and effort. There are many disappointments, heartaches and other abuses that go with it, but if success should be the result, how much cleaner, finer and more lasting will be the effort?

We will continue to speak well of those who are trying to do good and condemn those who are low and despicable. This newspaper will go on writing, reporting and printing the news as it is made, instead of through the tyranny-beclouded eyes of one man who has dedicated his life to rule or ruin.

I guess there will always be efforts to dominate individuals by depriving them of their right to think and act as free men, but somehow far more powerful people have failed in the past to suppress the freedom of the press, and there is no reason to believe that present efforts will be successful.

Las Vegas Morning Sun
Las Vegas, Nevada
March 26, 1952

62-97007-7
ENCLOSURE

WHERE I STAND

By HANK GREENSPUN

People will stand for most any kind of skulduggery on the part of some politicians, but one thing they will never tolerate is a threat to freedom of the press. It took too much toil and effort to establish this newspaper to allow a call from Senator McCarran in Washington to Marion Hicks in Las Vegas, Nev., to completely undo the work of The Sun in the past two years.

The phones of this newspaper have been tied up all day by persons wishing to place ads to compensate us for the loss of the gambling advertisements. Despite this overwhelming response of the people, we still believe that gambling is an integral part of the economy of the state and any injury to it will adversely affect the growth and future prosperity of the area.

But if gambling operators who run a legal and legitimate industry in the state of Nevada will permit their fate to be tied in with and be dependent on the whims and caprices of the aged senior senator, then the complete industry is indeed on a very shaky foundation.

The people of Nevada want gambling as a part of their economy and have voted for it. It will stay so long as the people want it, and not on the dictum of a man who has gone so power-mad that he has threatened to wreck the industry unless it withdraws all support of this newspaper.

Whether The Sun lives or dies because of this move is not the paramount issue, but the great threat is to the rights of the many thousands of good citizens who read the Sun every day. No industry, nor any one man, has the right to tell the people of any community what they can read, how they can read or when they can read. No industry nor any single individual has the right to meet in secret for the sole purpose of wrecking or destroying a legitimate business of the town, and a newspaper is a necessary enterprise in every community.

In the past few weeks, newspapers all over the country have been editorializing against the threat on the part of McCarran to establish a congressional gag on the press. The staid and conservative New York Times has stated that the efforts of McCarran to squelch newspapermen will be defeated because the press of the country has fought for freedom too long and too ardently to be gagged now.

The Los Angeles Daily News in an editorial last week said that McCarran comes from a state that does not have many newspapers, so he does not realize that his actions are a threat to the freedom of the press. They too prophesized that his efforts to establish a dictatorship over the press of the country will be defeated.

Nevada has been under the McCarran thumb for so long a period that the people have accepted his domination as a matter of course, little realizing that their

(Continued on Page 2)

Where I Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

blind obedience has made the state an object of scorn to the rest of the country, because of the senatorial representation in Washington.

The state of Nevada is growing up from its frontier days, and its representation on a national level must keep pace. If we are to take our rightful place in the affairs of the nation, we must be assured that the will of the people will prevail at election times. Such assurance can only come from a free people speaking through a free press.

Las Vegas Morning Sun
Las Vegas, Nevada
March 27, 1952

62-97007-7
ENCLOSURE

Senator Seeks To Ruin 'Sun'

A secret move by Sen. Pat McCarran to cripple the press in Las Vegas was disclosed last night, as Mayor C. D. Baker warned downtown club interests he would not countenance any political domination into the city's affairs.

Baker said he acted immediately after he learned that some resort hotel operators had dictated conditions of policy to downtown club operators after the Strip gambling fraternity was ordered by the aging senior senator "to muzzle Greenspun."

The senator referred to Hank Greenspun, publisher of The Las Vegas Sun, and was charged with ordering advertisers to withdraw their support from this newspaper, or he would "kill gambling in the state."

The details of the senator's transcontinental phone call to Marion Hicks, president of Hotel Thunderbird, were relayed to a hurriedly-called conference of resort owners at Hotel Flamingo Saturday morning. This was admitted by a spokesman for the downtown gambling establishments under questioning by Mayor Baker, in a session yesterday afternoon at the city hall.

McCarran told the resort hotel operators that gambling in the state is a function through his "good graces," and unless they withdrew advertising in the Sun, he would no longer aid the industry.

After the Saturday morning meeting, Hicks summoned downtown operators to a session at the Golden Nugget in the afternoon, when he notified them of the decision of the Strip establishments regarding advertising in the Sun, and insisted that they follow suit.

Roscoe Thomas, Golden Nugget partner, confirmed the senator's views regarding the Sun.

(Continued on Page 3)

McCarran

(Continued from Page 1)

and the downtown gambling establishments voted to follow suit.

Some of the operators on the Strip and downtown gambling casinos objected vehemently to the senator's dictum, but reluctantly "went along with others" in cancelling their advertisements.

They did so, Baker was told, only after being reminded of the harmful effects of the senator's wrath on individual members of the gambling group.

A powerful political figure, McCarran expressed to the gamblers a desire for nothing in print distasteful to him. He protested any editorial or news comment in the Nevada press which took his actions and policies to task.

Baker objected to efforts of the Strip resort owners to dominate the downtown gambling fraternity.

He charged that this relationship created "suspensions" in the minds of many citizens that a political conspiracy does exist between the gambling element and politics.

Baker said he had received a number of inquiries from local taxpayers who expressed alarm over actions of the Strip operators.

He said he was fearful of what appeared in his opinion to be "dictatorial" and overpowering influence on the downtown clubs.

The political intonations, he added, would provide fuel for interests seeking to destroy the established economy of the state.

The mayor made clear his stand in an interview with newsmen following last night's special commission meeting.

The people are concerned about this obvious attempt to stifle press freedom in this community, Baker said.

"I have taken the position that we, as commissioners, were elected by the people to protect their rights under the constitution of Nevada, and of America.

"Gambling, which is a vital part of our economy, has its place here," Baker acknowledged, but charged the gamblers "to keep in your places."

the admonished. "Neither the gambling industry nor any politician in Washington will be permitted to destroy a legitimate enterprise in this community."

Baker added, "the people of this city have elected me mayor to preserve their rights, and I shall continue to fight to see that these inherent rights are maintained."

Baker said that the commissioners have fought to keep gambling clean in Las Vegas, and divorced completely from the political picture.

He said "our job is to continue keeping it that way."

The mayor disclosed that as a result of the original meeting on the Strip when the operators were ordered by McCarran to "pull out" of The Sun, he was told yesterday by a spokesman for the downtown clubs that the resort hotels proceeded on Monday morning to notify the advertising department of this newspaper to cancel all advertising.

The orders to cancel advertising schedules came into the office successively Monday during a one-hour period, and were followed later by cancellation notices by the downtown clubs.

Headlines:

"Expose McCarran
Effort to Stifle
Press in Vegas"

62-97031-9
Las Vegas Morning Sun
Las Vegas, Nevada
March 27, 1952

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 31 1952

TELETYPE

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

FBI, MIAMI

3-31-52

11-58 AM EST

ECE *PEAR*

DIRECTOR, FBI

...ATTN - CRIME RECORDS SECTION... ...U R G E N T...

HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN, INFO CONCERNING. DOCKET NO. SEVEN TWO EIGHT ZERO, USDC, MIAMI INDICATES FOLLOWING DISPOSITIONS RE NINE DEFENDANTS IN U.S. CUSTOMS CASE. ON FEB. FOUR, FORTYNINE CHAS WINTERS SENTENCED TO EIGHTEEN MO ON EACH OF TWO COUNTS TO RUN CONCURRENTLY AND FINED TWENTYFIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS. ON FEB SIXTEEN, FORTYNINE CASE AGAINST ERWIN R. SCHINDLER TRANSFERRED TO USDC, SDNY. ON MARCH EIGHT, FIFTY, CASE AGAINST ABRAHAM J. LEVIN TRANS TO USDC, SD CAL. ON SAME DATE CASE AGAINST WILLIAM SOSNOW TRANSFERRED TO USDC, SD CAL. ON JUNE TWO, FIFTY CASES AGAINST ADOLPH W. SCHWIMMER AND LEON GARDNER NOLLE PROSSED. ON JUNE TWENTYEIGHT, FIFTYONE CAPIASES AGAINST ERVIN L. JOHNSON, MICHAEL KANE, AND LEONARD BURNS RETURNED UNEXECUTED, NOT FOUND. ASSISTANT SUPERVISING CUSTOMS AGENT MIAMI STATES IT WAS NEVER DEFINITELY ESTABLISHED THAT JOHNSON AND BURNS WERE EXISTENT PERSONS AND IT WAS GENERALLY CONCLUDED THAT THOSE NAMES WERE ALIASES USED BY SOME OF THE ABOVE DEFENDANTS. GREENSPUN NOT INVOLVED IN FLA PHASE OF THE CASE AND NOT

..END PAGE ONE..

50 APR 29 1952

RECORDED - 135
EX-18
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CRIME REC.

..PAGE TWO..

NAMED IN INDICTMENT. CUSTOMS HAS INFORMATION THAT LEVIN GREENSPUN
AND SOSNOW ENTERED GUILTY PLEAS IN USDC, LOS ANGELES, AND WERE FINED
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS EACH. THEY RECALLED THAT SCHINDLER RECEIVED
NOMINAL SENTENCE IN NEW YORK. RUC.

W A L L

END

ACK PLSE

1203PM OK FBI WA AS

CC Mr. Pelt

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols *1/m*

FROM : M. A. Jones *V*

SUBJECT: HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: April 1, 1952

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Per your request, there are attached three separate memos reflecting:

1. A brief summary memo re Greenspun
2. Possible sources of additional information concerning Greenspun
3. The influence of [redacted] and Associates on the Neutrality Act case of Foundry Associates Incorporated. Miami, Florida, November, 1948.

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By teletype dated 3-31-52, the Salt Lake City Office advised that on March 29, 1952, Greenspun voluntarily and unsolicited advised the Las Vegas Resident Agency of the FBI that gambling casinos in Las Vegas area had been ordered to cancel all advertising with his newspaper and that this order was telephoned from Washington, D. C., from Senator Pat McCarran to Marion Hicks, President, Thunderbird Hotel, Las Vegas. According to Greenspun, McCarran took this action because Greenspun was unfavorable to Senator McCarran. Greenspun volunteered this information to Bureau Agents inasmuch as he felt it was a violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act although he wasn't making a complaint in the matter at this time. Greenspun advised he has conferred with a Federal judge, identity not furnished, in Los Angeles, and intends to discuss this matter with [redacted] Antitrust Division, Los Angeles, in the near future.

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The above situation is receiving publicity locally in Las Vegas, Nevada. The Mayor and City Commissioners of Las Vegas are openly in favor of Greenspun.

INDEXED - 94

RECORDED - 84

62-97007-10X
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 2, 1952

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 11-06-2012

MEMORANDUM

RE: HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN

I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Greenspun was born August 27, 1909, at Brooklyn, New York, the son of Samuel and Anna Greenspun. He has a brother David Greenspun and two married sisters, Mildred Taub and Alice Querze. He attended St. Johns College from 1930 to 1932 and St. Johns School of Law, Brooklyn, New York, receiving an LL.B. degree in 1934.

He was employed by Alfred Friedman Co., NYC, 1924-29; LeBlang-Grays Theatre Ticket Agency, NYC, 1930-36; Pinto and Marcantonio, 20 Desey St., NYC, law clerk, 1933-36; United Steel Co., NYC, 1936-38; Vulcan Steel Co., NYC, 1938-41. He was inducted into the U. S. Army 3/13/41 and transferred to ERC 10/24/41 as over 28 years of age; 1/22/42 recalled to active duty and appointed 2nd Lt. 9/5/42; relieved from active duty as Captain 12/4/45; promoted to Major 7/3/47. He was reported AWOL from 12/31/44 to 1/1/45 and accepted punishment under Article of War 104.

Greenspun and Barbara Joan Ritchie, born 2-17-22 at Essex, London, were married in Ireland during 1944. They had two children ages two and three in 1949.

After his discharge from the Army he was employed in the law office of Benjamin C. Ribman, New York City, now deceased. Even though he is a lawyer, he has never been known to practice law.

Greenspun moved to Las Vegas, Nevada, in 1946 where he subsequently published a social news sheet "Las Vegas Life" and at the same time worked as a publicity man at the Flamingo Hotel which was being constructed by the late underworld king "Bugsy" Siegel. He later worked as promoter of radio station KRAM, in which he held stock, and in 1949 he was engaged in the construction and promotion of the Desert Inn, a resort hotel, both of Las Vegas, Nevada. He reportedly received no salary for the latter job but was to receive stock in the corporation when the resort was completed. (2-1004-69; 62-75147-44-447) (St. Louis tel dated 3-31-52)

Greenspun was employed at the Desert Inn until about July 1, 1950, when he resigned and purchased the Las Vegas Free Press, a semi-weekly Las Vegas paper. He immediately changed the name to Las Vegas Morning Sun and published this paper as a daily. (65-59258-20)

The Editor and Publisher, International Yearbook, 1951, which

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RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
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APR 11 1952
FBI - LAS VEGAS
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FBI - ALBUQUERQUE
FBI - DENVER
FBI - SALT LAKE CITY
FBI - PORTLAND
FBI - SEATTLE
FBI - SPOKANE
FBI - TACOMA
FBI - VANCOUVER
FBI - WASHINGTON
FBI - WHEAT RIGGS

lists daily and Sunday newspapers, contains no listing for the Las Vegas Morning Sun or Greenspun.

The current telephone directory covering Las Vegas, Nevada, reflects the following listing: H. M. Greenspun, 315 North Eighth Street.

Greenspun is the subject of FBI identification record 290474A which reflects his arrests in the Neutrality Act cases mentioned below as well as his registration at Las Vegas, Nevada, as an ex-convict.

[redacted] who was involved in the Neutrality Act case mentioned below, is believed to be [redacted] Greenspun's parents Samuel and Anna were born in Poland and Russia respectively and both were naturalized in New Haven, Conn. (2-875-864)

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II. INVESTIGATION OF GREENSPUN UNDER NEUTRALITY ACT:

Herman Greenspun has been subject of two investigations under the Neutrality Act.

- a. Foundry Associates, Inc.; Adolph W. Schwimmer; Reynold Selk; Leon Gardner; William Sosnow; Abraham J. Levin; [redacted] Elynor Rudnick; J. Leonard; Herman Milton Greenspun; [redacted] [redacted] Service Airways.

This case arose out of the efforts of the above-captioned individuals to procure airplanes and airplane parts and accessories for shipment to the Israeli fighting forces in Palestine. Adolph Schwimmer was contacted in September, 1947, by one [redacted] assertedly a representative of the Jewish Agency. [redacted] furnished large sums of money to Schwimmer for the purpose of procuring airplanes to fly freight to Palestine.

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This particular case cited above, in which prosecutive action was carried out at Los Angeles, California, was divided into four phases. Greenspun's activities were prominent in only one phase, that one concerning the attempted export of forty-two airplane engines from Los Angeles, California to Panama.

Greenspun and a companion named Willie (assumed to be Willie Sosnow) came to [redacted] of Universal Airplane Salvage Corporation, Oahu, T. H., in Honolulu in March, 1948, and identified themselves as representing HAGAH, the Jewish organization for aid to Palestine. Greenspun desired to purchase airplane engines and parts for shipment to Palestine. [redacted] desirous of assisting HAGAH in every way, gave forty-two airplane engines to Greenspun. These engines and parts were packed in cases under the supervision of Greenspun with [redacted] employees.

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Greenspun paid \$4,000 in cash for labor and freight charges for the shipment to Los Angeles, California. On March 25, 1948, 95 crates, containing 42 Pratt and Whitney R2800-IOW airplane engines, arrived in Los Angeles consigned to the Universal Airplane Salvage Corporation, Los Angeles, which address was nonexistent. When an attempt was made to move this shipment of airplane engines to Panama the shipment was seized by United States Customs Service at Los Angeles on April 14, 1948, inasmuch as it was illegal to export this type aircraft engine.

Indictments were returned by the Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles on April 6, 1949, charging Schwimmer, Selk, Levin, Greenspun, [] Sosnow, Gardner and the corporation, Service Airways, with conspiracy to violate the Neutrality Act and Export Control laws. Subjects were charged with violation of Title 22, Sections 452 and 453, and of Title 50, Section 701, U. S. Code, and Presidential Proclamation 2776, dated March 26, 1948.

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Greenspun submitted himself for arrest, entered a plea of not guilty and was released on bond of \$1,000. On February 6, 1950, in Federal Court in Los Angeles, Greenspun and Lewis and Sosnow were acquitted. Subjects Schwimmer, Selk and Gardner were found guilty of conspiracy to violate the Neutrality Act and Export Control Laws.

Information was received that a juror in this trial had been contacted by the defendants during the trial. It had been reported that all of the Jurors except this one voted for a guilty verdict of all subjects, and that a compromised verdict had been reached as a result of pressure by this juror on the rest of the jury. Subsequently, it was determined that this juror had received mental treatment in an institution prior to the beginning of the case and that he was of Semitic origin. Accordingly no investigation was made. (2-875)

b. [] with aliases; Herman Milton Greenspun, with aliases, et al;

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In March, 1948, Greenspun and one William Sosnow approached [] of the Universal Aircraft Salvage Corporation in Oahu, Hawaii. Greenspun represented Haganah, the Jewish organization, and wanted to buy airplane engines and engine parts for use in Palestine. Liff had been recommended to Greenspun as a person who was interested in assisting Haganah in furnishing military aid. [] gave Greenspun forty-two airplane engines and also permission to take airplane engine parts. Greenspun, assisted by employees of [] did the packing. It was reported [] had quantities of machine guns and machine gun parts on his premises, reportedly removed by the Navy from deactivated airplanes and left there; and that [] made some of these available to Greenspun.

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An employee of the Universal Aircraft Salvage Corporation, advised in January, 1949, that early in 1948 he had helped Greenspun and Sosnow pack airplane machine guns on instructions of [redacted]. He said the guns had been left on the premises by the Navy. He also said he saw Greenspun and Sosnow "steal at least 500" machine gun barrels from a Navy dump adjacent to Universal, and that these together with the machine guns from [redacted] were packed in airplane engine boxes, and hauled by a trucker to the docks for shipment to the Los Angeles harbor.

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At Wilmington, California, Greenspun chartered a boat, the [redacted] to take the machine guns to Mexico. [redacted] claimed Greenspun forced him to accept the cargo and that when he refused, Greenspun threatened him with a revolver. The arms were unloaded in Mexico in the presence of several Mexican officers. Greenspun was part of the crew on the voyage. Information was received, however, that [redacted] was apparently receptive to the deal; was paid for the use of his boat; and that there was no evidence that force was used to gain his assistance.

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No export license for the armament was obtained from the United States State Department. Although not specifically traced, the machine guns were reportedly reshipped from Mexico to Israel.

On September 28, 1949, Greenspun and six individuals associated in the shipping of the machine guns were indicted by a Federal grand jury in Los Angeles, California, for conspiring to violate the Neutrality Act and the Export Control Law, Title 50, USC, Section 701, as amended, and Title 22, USC, Section 452, and Presidential Proclamation 2776, Categories One and Three, which became effective April 15, 1948. This count listed thirteen overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy. Count two charged Greenspun and three others of the defendants with unlawfully exporting the armaments in violation of Section 452, Title 22, USC, and Section 701, Title 50, USC. The remaining defendants were charged with aiding and abetting.

On October 4, 1949, Greenspun surrendered himself in Los Angeles and was released on bond. He entered a plea of not guilty on February 20, 1950.

On April 12, 1950, and April 19, 1950, the facts were represented to the Grand Jury and Greenspun was re-indicted, Criminal Docket number 21266. This indictment eliminated one defendant and also eliminated the charges of violating the Export Control Act.

On April 25, 1950, on motion of the Government, the indictments were dismissed as to all except Greenspun, Lawrence C. Ives, and Lloyd I. Rosenblum.

Trial of the case began July 6, 1950, at Los Angeles. On July 10, 1950, Greenspun changed his plea and entered a plea of guilty to the charge of conspiring to violate the Neutrality Act. On July 17, 1950, he was sentenced to pay a \$10,000 fine which was paid by him July 24, 1950. The substantive charge was dismissed, and all charges against the remaining defendants were also dismissed. (2-1004)

The Los Angeles Daily News, issue of October 27, 1949, contained a picture of Herman Greenspun, the accompanying article reporting his being free on bail following charges that "he master-minded a two million dollar gun-smuggling ring for Israel during that country's war with the Arab states." Greenspun was quoted as stating, "I have done nothing I'm ashamed of and I am sure I can clear myself in a court trial." (2-875-A)

It was reported that in July, 1948, three payments totaling \$1,300,000 were made to Herman Greenspun through the Banco del Ahorro Nacional, Mexico City, by cabled order of one Dr. Erwin Hayman, Geneva, Switzerland. Dr. Erwin Hayman of Geneva, Switzerland, was reportedly and officer of a firm which procured war materials for Israel. (2-1004-290)

It was further reported by a source of unknown reliability that in Mexico, Greenspun and an associate, reportedly involved on behalf of Haganah in the purchase and sale of arms, received a 10% "kick back" of the gross amount involved in an unidentified arms deal. (2-1004-34)

In January, 1949, information was received that Greenspun and his immediate followers had become pretty well discredited with Haganah and were at that time working for and using funds of the Irgun faction of the Israelite state. The Irgun faction was reported by this source as an extreme Leftist group. (2-1004-45)

III. ASSOCIATES AND ACQUAINTANCES:

Records of the Second Judicial Department, Appellate Division, New York Supreme Court, reflect that Greenspun was examined in Albany, New York, in October, 1936, for admission to the Bar. Admission at that time was denied Greenspun because the examiners charged there had been irregularities in the taking of the examination. More specifically, a notation bears the remarks that information was passed by Greenspun and others during the course of the examination. For this reason, the Board of Examiners refused his admission and denied his right of again taking the examination for a period of two years.

In October, 1936, at the request of Judge Pinto (believed to be Michael F. Pinto) and Vito Marcantonio, the State Board permitted Greenspun to take a new examination. He was admitted to practice on November 17, 1937. These records also indicate Greenspun served his clerkship in the office of Pinto and Marcantonio. (2-875-813, P.7)

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The Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory for 1952, covering Albany and New York City, New York, fails to reflect any reference to Herman Greenspun.

Information was received in March, 1952, that Greenspun is presently operating the Las Vegas Morning Sun and is apparently the sole owner of this newspaper. There has been no indication that Greenspun has any gambler or hoodlum associates in connection with this newspaper nor is there any indication of financial backing from these sources. Information is available, however, concerning Greenspun's friendship with one Benny Binnion, owner of the Horseshoe Club, Las Vegas, and former Texas racketeer. It has been reported that on occasion Greenspun has accepted loans up to \$5,000 from Binnion when Greenspun's newspaper started operating in the red. These loans have reportedly all been paid and the newspaper is now self-sustaining.

Concerning Greenspun's activity in the Desert Inn, a Las Vegas hotel and gambling casino bearing Wilbur Clark's name, it has been reported that Greenspun was retained by Clark as a publicity man during the early construction of the hotel with a promise of becoming Publicity Director when the hotel was completed. Greenspun reportedly made some money available to Clark when Clark was short of funds and thereby Greenspun acquired ownership of part of the motel and twenty-two shares of hotel stock. Clark subsequently became associated with a group of Cleveland underworld characters headed by Morris Kleinman and Moe Dalitz, and this group later took over financial control of the hotel. Greenspun resigned as Publicity Director, but is believed to have retained his financial interest in the Desert Inn.

Greenspun was apparently living in Las Vegas prior to the time "Bugsy" Siegel hired him as Publicity Director for the Flamingo Hotel and was apparently not brought to Las Vegas by Siegel. Greenspun has publicly stated he did not know Siegel before he came to Las Vegas. (SIC teletype to Bureau 3-31-52)

Immigration and Naturalization Service records indicate Greenspun listed Wilbur Clark, Mayor, and [redacted] both of Las Vegas, Nevada, as references when applying for a passport in 1948. (2-1004-51)

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Part Ten, Page 55, of the Hearings before the Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce, held in Nevada-California, in November, 1950, to March, 1951, reflects the testimony of Wilbur Ivern Clark, Las Vegas, Nevada. In response to questions concerning the Desert Inn Hotel, Las Vegas, Clark testified that he knew Greenspun, that Greenspun owned one per cent of the Desert Inn Hotel, in addition to 30 per cent ownership of the motel part of this hotel. (62-91933-615)

Moe Sedway, Vice President, Flamingo Hotel, also testified before the above committee. During his testimony, he stated he was acquainted with Greenspun and further revealed that he, Sedway, had been

a long time acquaintance of Frank Costello, Frank Erickson and "Longie" Zwillman, all of whom are well-known in underworld circles.

An indictment was returned by a Federal Grand Jury in Miami, Florida, on November 16, 1948, charging nine individuals affiliated with the Foundry Associates, Inc., with conspiracy to violate the Neutrality Act by conspiring to illegally export three B-17 bomber-type airplanes from Miami, Florida, to Zatec, Czechoslovakia, on June 11, 1948. These nine individuals included Adolph W. Schwimmer, Abraham J. Levin, William Sosnow, Charles Winters, Irwin Schindler, Ervin L. Johnson, Michael Kane, Leon Gardner, and Leonard Burns. These indictments did not include Herman Greenspun inasmuch as he was not involved in this specific alleged violation. However, it is noted that Greenspun was associated with the members of Foundry Associates, Inc., as indicated in Part IIa above. A highly confidential source advised on November 24, 1948, that [redacted]

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[redacted] Informant advised that on December 14, 1948, [redacted] conferred concerning [redacted] In February, 1949, according to this informant, [redacted] conferred in this respect. (2-875-762)

The records of the United States District Court, Miami, Florida, under Docket #7280 reflects the dispositions of these indictments. On February 4, 1949, Charles Winters was sentenced at Miami, Florida, to serve eighteen months and to pay a fine of \$2,500. On February 16, 1949, the case against Irwin Schindler was transferred to New York; Schindler reportedly received a nominal sentence at New York. On March 8, 1950, the cases against Abraham Levin and William Sosnow were transferred to Los Angeles, California; on July 17, 1950, Levin and Sosnow on pleas of guilty were sentenced at Los Angeles to pay a fine of \$10,000 each. The cases against Adolph W. Schwimmer and Leon Gardner were Nolle Prossed on July 2, 1950. On June 28, 1951, the capiases against Ervin L. Johnson, Michael Kane, and Leonard Burns were returned unexecuted inasmuch as these individuals were not located.

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Concerning [redacted] it is to be noted that he [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

The 1948 report of the Senate Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities in California, cited Bartley Crum as "a practical Communist for all practical purposes." (97-2866-13)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols *LBN*
 FROM : M. A. *Provey*
 SUBJECT: HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN
 INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: April 1, 1952

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see [unclear]

Herman Greenspun was involved in two Neutrality Act cases which were investigated by the Bureau. (Bufiles 2-875 and 2-1004) There is set out below a list of possible sources of additional information concerning Greenspun.

I. LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

B. [unclear]

Confidential informants, newspaper sources, and prominent businessmen should be able to furnish information inasmuch as Greenspun has resided in Nevada since 1946.

An examination of the ownership of the Las Vegas, Morning Sun, purchased by Greenspun in 1950, may reveal the identity of certain business associates.

Wilbur Clark, Desert Inn Hotel, a business associate of Greenspun's, should be able to furnish information concerning his current activities.

An examination of the records of the First National Bank of Las Vegas should be productive inasmuch as Greenspun opened an account at that bank in 1947.

FBI number 290474A indicates Greenspun was fingerprinted by the Sheriff's Office, their number EC-242 on 8-7-50, and registered with the Las Vegas Police Department, their number F426 on 8-8-50, as an ex-convict.

R

Previous addresses in Las Vegas are 141 South 16th Street, 2111 Freemont Street, 329 North 5th Street, and the current address 315 North 8th Street.

II. NEW YORK

Examination of the records New York State Bar Association, Committee of Examiners. Greenspun was admitted to the Bar on November 17, 1937.

David Greenspun, brother, resides at 2709 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, and is employed by radio station WNEW. Background information may be available from this source.

GMP:ps

RECORDED - 94

63-97007-108
JUL 22 1952*Em [unclear]*

Memo to Mr. Nichols

April 1, 1952

Examination of the records at City Farmers Branch of National City Bank of New York where Greenspun had an account from 1945 to 1947.

Records of the Credit Department, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 128 Broadway, New York City, should reflect information concerning Greenspun's account with them from 1939 to 1948.

Appropriate law enforcement agencies and credit bureaus.

III. WASHINGTON, D. C.

An examination of Federal income tax records to ascertain his sources of income from 1947 to date. Examination of records at Immigration and Naturalization Service. It is noted Mrs. Barbara Greenspun has alien registration number 6038022 and Greenspun's parents, Samuel and Anna, were born in Poland and Russia respectively, and both were naturalized in Connecticut.

An examination of Veterans Administration records under VA claim number C-7303454.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

Examination of newspaper morgues, Los Angeles, California, covering the period of the Neutrality Act trials.

Credit and police record checks may be made at places of previous residence which include 116 Greenwood Street, (1939) New Haven, and 95 State Street, (1945) Springfield, both Connecticut.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols *[initials]*

FROM : M. A. *[initials]*

SUBJECT: INFLUENCE OF [] AND
ASSOCIATES ON NEUTRALITY ACT
CASE OF FOUNDRY ASSOCIATES, INC.,
MIAMI, FLORIDA, NOVEMBER 1948.

DATE: April 1, 1952

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b7CPURPOSE:

To set out information concerning pressure exerted by [] and associates to influence prosecution in the case of nine affiliates of Foundry Associates, Inc., who were indicted at Miami, Florida on November 16, 1948, for conspiracy to violate the Neutrality Act, by illegally exporting arms and airplanes to the Israeli fighting forces.

BACKGROUND:

On November 16, 1948, nine individuals affiliated with the Foundry Associates, Inc., were indicted in Federal Court at Miami, Florida, charged with a violation of Title 22, United States Code, Section 452, conspiracy to violate the Neutrality Act by conspiring to illegally export three B-17 airplanes from Miami, Florida to Zatec, Czechoslovakia on June 11, 1948. The information presented to the Federal Grand Jury in this case was developed by the United States Customs Service. The FBI was conducting concurrent investigation in the same matter. The nine persons indicted were Adolph W. Schwimmer, Irwin R. Schindler, Charles T. Winters, Abraham J. Levin, Leon Gardner, William Sosnow, Michael Kane, [] were believed to be fictitious names given to two employees of Foundry Associates, Inc.) (2-875-718, 732, 801)

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Greenspun was closely associated with these individuals of Foundry Associates Inc. but he was not included in the Miami indictments since he was not involved in this specific alleged violation.

On December 22, 1948, Assistant United States Attorney Fred Botts, Miami, Florida, upon inquiry from the FBI, declined additional prosecution for the substantive offense in this case, conspiring to illegally export three airplanes out of the United States, and did not desire additional investigation in this matter by the FBI. (2-875-801)

LJH:mmh

RECORDED - 94

JUL 22 1952

62-97007-10X

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

4-8-52

Memo to Mr. Nichols

A highly confidential informant advised that on November 23, 1948, [redacted]

[redacted] of Americans for Haganah, reportedly contacted Clark Clifford at the White House on November 23, 1948, in this matter. (2-875-717)

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On December 14, 1948, according to a highly confidential informant, [redacted] engaged in a discussion which included comments by [redacted]

(2-875-762)

On December 15, 1948, [redacted]

[redacted] advised Supervisor Kline Weatherford of the FBI in strict confidence that [redacted]

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(2-875-762)

On February 4, 1949, [redacted] following a plea of guilty to the charge of conspiracy to violate the Neutrality Act, was sentenced in Federal Court at Miami, Florida to serve eighteen months in prison and to pay a fine of \$2500. (Miami teletype to Bureau, 3/31/52) A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on February 5, 1949, [redacted]

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(2-875-783)

Memo to Mr. Nichols

A highly confidential source advised that in February
1949 [redacted]

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[redacted] (2-875-796)

In regard to the nine indictments at Miami, Florida, the court docket Number 7280, United States District Court, Miami, Florida reflects the following dispositions:

February 4, 1949, Charles Winters was sentenced to serve eighteen months and to pay a fine of \$2500;

February 16, 1949, the case against Irwin R. Schindler was transferred to the United States District Court, Southern District of New York;

March 8, 1950, the cases against Abraham J. Levin and William Sosnow were transferred to the United States District Court, Southern District of California;

June 2, 1950, the cases against Adolph W. Schwimmer and Leon Gardner were nolle prossed;

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June 28, 1951, the capiases against [redacted] Michael Kane, [redacted] were returned unexecuted, inasmuch as these individuals were not found. It is pointed out that according to information furnished by United States Customs Service at Miami, Florida, Schindler reportedly received a nominal sentence in New York and that it was never definitely established that [redacted]
(Miami Teletype to Bureau 3/31/52)

In regard to Schindler it is to be noted also that a complaint was filed before United States Commissioner Garrett Cotter, at New York City, New York, on July 23, 1948, charging Irwin R. Schindler with a violation of Title 22, United States Code, Section 452 in that he exported arms and an implement of war (one B-17 airplane) from Westchester County Airport, New

Memo to Mr. Nichols

York to Halifax, Nova Scotia on July 11, 1948. On March 10, 1949, Schindler appeared before United States District Court Judge Rifkind, at New York, and this complaint was dismissed. It is pointed out that this alleged violation was separate and different from the alleged violation involved in the Miami indictment on November 16, 1948. (2-875-813,842)

On July 17, 1950, in Federal Court at Los Angeles, California, Abraham J. Levin and William Sosnow, following a plea of guilty to an indictment returned by the Federal Grand Jury at Miami, Florida, charging conspiracy to violate the Neutrality Act, were sentenced to pay a fine of \$10,000 each. (2-875-894)

[redacted] has been reported by a reliable source as having been [redacted]

(97-2866-13)

Bartley Crum, a New York attorney, served as Legal Counsel to the Communist Political Association in California in 1945. A reliable informant has furnished information that Crum, according to Earl Browder, former Communist Party leader, was a member of the Communist Party in 1940. Crum was cited in the 1948 report of the Senate Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities in California as a "practical Communist for all practical purposes." (97-2866-13)

Information from reliable sources has indicated that

[redacted] advised that he had set up [redacted] He further stated that at the time of the interview, in January 1948, his attorney was [redacted] (2-875-159)

[redacted] are [redacted] of Israel Speaks, Incorporated, which is a successor organization to Americans for Haganah, Incorporated. It is noted that Americans for Haganah, Incorporated was advised by the Department of Justice of its possible obligation to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, but was dissolved prior to such registration. (97-2866-13)

Memo to Mr. Nichols

RECOMMENDATIONS:

None

*For your information relative to the memorandum, prepared
at your request, concerning Herman Milton Greenspun.*

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 1 1952

TELETYPE

WASH 8 FROM SALT LAKE CITY VIA LOSAN

3-31/1/-52

10-30 PM UG

DIRECTOR - ATTN. ASST. DIRECTOR L. B. NICHOLS URGENT

HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN, WAS, "HENRY", "HANK", MISC. INFORMATION

CONCERNING. RETELEPHONE CALL ASST. DIRECTOR L. B. NICHOLS TWENTY

NINTH INST. FOLLOWING INFORMATION AVAILABLE SALT LAKE CITY REGARDING

SUBJECT. INFORMATION FROM LOS ANGELES REFLECTS SUBJECT WITH EIGHT

OTHERS INDICTED FGJ LOS ANGELES IN CASE ENTITLED

ETAL, NEUTRALITY ACT, CONSPIRACY ON CHARGES OF CONSPIRING

TO VIOLATE THE NEUTRALITY ACT AND EXPORT CONTROL LAWS BY PLOTTING

TO SEND WAR SUPPLIES TO ISRAEL. ON PLEA OF GUILTY JULY TEN, FIFTY

GREENSPUN FINED TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. IN CASE ENTITLED FOUNDRY ASS-

OCIATES INC, NEUTRALITY ACT, BUFILE TWO DASH EIGHT SEVEN FIVE,

GREENSPUN WAS ONE OF SEVEN DEFENDENTS ACQUITTED IN CONNECTION WITH

ILLEGAL SHIPMENT OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION FROM UNITED STATES TO

ISRAEL IN VIOLATION NEUTRALITY ACT. GREENSPUN ARRIVED LAS VEGAS,

NEVADA ABOUT NOV. NINETEEN FORTYSIX AND WAS PREVIOUSLY ATTORNEY

NEW YORK STATE. REPORTEDLY SERVED U. S. ARMY NINETEEN FORTYONE DASH

FORTYFIVE RECEIVING HONORABLE DISCHARGE WITH RANK OF CAPTAIN. IN

MARCH NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN GREENSPUN CLAIMED EMPLOYMENT AS

PUBLISHER "LAS VEGAS LIFE" WHICH WAS PURPORTEDLY A GAMBLING GOSSIP

SHEET. THIS NEWSPAPER ONE YEAR LATER DISCONTINUED WHEN CIRCULARIZATION

FAILED TO WARRANT FURTHER OPERATION. GREENSPUN IN JULY NINETEEN

FIFTY PURCHASED "LAS VEGAS MORNING SUN" A NEWSPAPER WHICH HE IS

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

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b7C

RECORDED - 135
EX-18

CRIME REC.

50 APR 20 1952

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20 DEC 2 1964

PAGE TWO

PRESENTLY OPERATING. GREENSPUN HAS NO GAMBLER OR HOODLUM ASSOCIATES IN CONNECTION WITH OPERATION OF HIS NEWSPAPER, NO INDICATION THAT HE HAS ANY FINANCIAL BACKING FROM THESE SOURCES AND IS APPARENTLY SOLE OWNER OF PAPER. WHEN ORIGINALLY PURCHASING PAPER HE BORROWED HEAVILY FROM BANK OF NEVADA LAS VEGAS AND PRESENTLY OWES NOTE THERE AMOUNTING TO APPROXIMATELY FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, TEN THOUSAND OF WHICH IS SECURED BY HIS TWENTYTWO SHARES OF STOCK IN WILBUR CLARKS DESERT INN, LAVISH RESORT HOTEL AND GAMBLING CASINO IN LAS VEGAS. ALTHOUGH THIS HOTEL BEARS NAME OF WILBUR CLARK, A "CLEVELAND MOB" HEADED BY MORRIS KLEINMAN AND MOE DALITZ, NOTORIOUS EASTERN RACKETEERS, OWN CONTROLLING INTEREST. FROM OWN PREVIOUS PUBLIC STATEMENTS GREENSPUN DERIVED INCOME OF ABOUT TWENTYTWO THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM INTEREST IN THIS HOTEL, MAJORITY OF WHICH IS OBTAINED THROUGH LEASE AGREEMENT HE HAS WITH PRESENT HOTEL OWNERS WHEREBY THEY PAY HIM RENTAL FOR USE OF CERTAIN PORTIONS OF MOTEL SECTION OF HOTEL WHICH GREENSPUN OWNS. GREENSPUN ACQUIRED HIS INTEREST IN THIS HOTEL FROM WILBUR CLARK WHO REPORTEDLY HAS IN THE PAST ENGAGED IN ILLEGAL GAMBLING IN SAN DIEGO AREA, BUT NOT CONSIDERED HOODLUM OR RACKETEER. GREENSPUN RETAINED BY WILBUR CLARK AS PUBLICITY MAN DURING EARLY CONSTRUCTION OF HOTEL WITH PROMISE OF BEING HOTEL PUBLICITY DIRECTOR WHEN HOTEL COMPLETED. AT ONE POINT WHEN CLARK WAS SHORT OF CASH, GREENSPUN BORROWED ALL MONEY HE COULD FROM FRIENDS

PAGE THREE

AND RELATIVES AND PLACED IT AT CLARKS DISPOSAL, THEREBY ACQUIRING OWNERSHIP OF PORTION OF MOTEL AND TWENTY TWO SHARES OF HOTEL STOCK. THIS OCCURED LONG BEFORE CLARK BECAME ASSOCIATED WITH "CLEVELAND MOB" AND SHORT TIME THEREAFTER THIS MOB TOOK OVER FINANCIAL CONTROL OF HOTEL. GREENSPUN RESIGNED AS PUBLICITY DIRECTOR. GREENSPUNS CONNECTION WITH "BUGSIE" SEIGEL AND FLAMINGO HOTEL LAS VEGAS WAS ALSO THAT OF BEING PUBLICITY DIRECTOR FOR HOTEL. INDICATIONS ARE THAT GREENSPUN WAS IN LAS VEGAS AREA PRIOR TO HIS EMPLOYMENT WITH FLAMINGO HOTEL AND WAS APPARENTLY NOT BROUGHT IN BY SEIGEL GREENSPUN HAS MADE PUBLIC STATEMENT THAT HE HAD NEVER HEARD OF SEIGEL PRIOR TO COMING TO LAS VEGAS. GREENSPUN HAS ADMITTED TO ASSOCIATES DEGREE OF FRIENDSHIP WITH BENNY BINNION, OWNER OF HORSE SHOE CLUB LAS VEGAS, AND FORMER TEXAS RACKETEER. BINNION NOW ONE OF THE MOST NOTORIOUS LAS VEGAS GAMBLERS AND ON OCCASIONS GREENSPUN HAS ACCEPTED LOANS UP TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM BINNION WHEN NEWSPAPER FIRST STARTED OPERATING IN RED. GREENSPUN CLAIMS ALL LOANS REPAID AND NEWSPAPER NOW SELF SUSTAINING. ON TWENTYNINTH INST. GREENSPUN ADVISED LAS VEGAS RESIDENT AGENCY VOLUNTARILY AND UNSOLICITED IN ANY WAY THAT GAMBLING CASINOS IN LAS VEGAS AREA HAD BEEN ORDERED TO CANCEL ALL ADVERTISING WITH HIS NEWSPAPER AND THIS ORDER WAS TELEPHONED FROM WASHINGTON, D.C. FROM SENATOR PAT MC CARRAN TO MARION HICKS, PRES. THUNDERBIRD HOTEL LAS VEGAS, A LUXURIOUS HOTEL AND GAMBLING CASINO. ACCORDING TO GREENSPUN, MC CARRAN TOOK THIS ACTION BECAUSE

PAGE FOUR

GREENSPUN UNFAVORABLE TO SENATOR MC CARRAN. GREENSPUN VOLUNTEERED THIS
INFO TO BUREAU AGENTS AS HE FELT THERE WAS A VIOLATION OF THE SHERMAN
ANTI TRUST ACT ALTHOUGH HE WASN-T MAKING COMPLAINT IN THE MATTER
AT THIS TIME. GREENSPUN ADVISED HE HAS CONFERRED WITH FEDERAL JUDGE,
NAME NOT FURNISHED, WHO IS FRIEND OF HIS IN LOS ANGELES AND INTENDS
TO DISCUSS MATTER WITH WILLIAM C. BIXON, CHIEF OF SOUTHERN/CALIFORNIA
OFFICE ANTI TRUST DIVISION LOS ANGELES, IN NEAR FUTURE. THIS SITUATION
RECEIVING PUBLICITY LOCALLY LAS VEGAS, NEVADA. MAYOR AND CITY
COMMISSIONERS LAS VEGAS ARE OPENLY IN FAVOR OF GREENSPUN. NO OPEN
INQUIRIES MADE IN THIS MATTER AND NO OTHER INFORMATION CONCERNING
UNDERWORLD CONNECTIONS OF GREENSPUN AVAILABLE THIS OFFICE. FURTHER
DETAILS BEING FURNISHED AMSD LETTER.



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KKKXX HOLD PLS

cc: Mr. Nichols

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 21 1952

TELETYPE

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

FBI, ALBANY 4-21-52 11-04-AM FLO
DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, NEW YORK....URGENT
ATTN. ASST. DIRECTOR NICHOLS

HERMAN WILLIAM GREENSPUN, APPLICANT MATTER. RECORDS OF STATE BOARD OF
LAW EXAMINERS, ALBANY, NY REFLECT THAT ONE HERMAN M. GREENSPUN, ONE
NINE THREE NINE FIFTY NINTH ST., BROOKLYN, NY MADE APPLICATION FOR BAR
EXAM SEPT. TWENTYEIGHT, THIRTYFOUR, AT WHICH TIME HE WAS TWENTY
FIVE YEARS OLD. THIS INDIVIDUAL BORN BROOKLYN, NY QUALIFIED FOR BAR
EXAM BY LAW STUDENTS QUALIFYING CERTIFICATE NO. FIVE THREE THREE SIX,
EARNED MAY TWENTYSEVEN, THIRTYTWO. GRADUATED ST. JOHNS LAW, BROOKLYN,
NY WITH LLB DEGREE. BAR EXAM TAKEN OCT., THIRTYFOUR. CANCELLED
BECAUSE GREENSPUN COPIED. REINSTATED FOR BAR EXAM GIVEN MARCH EIGHTEEN
AND NINETEEN, THIRTYSIX, WHICH HE FAILED. AGAIN TOOK BAR EXAM OCT.
TWENTYEIGHT AND TWENTYNINE, THIRTYSIX, NYC AND PASSED. CERTIFIED FOR
ADMISSION TO SECOND DEPT., OCT. TWENTYNINE, THIRTYSIX. RECORDS, NYS
COURT OF APPEALS, ALBANY, CONTAINED NO RECORD OF ANY DISCIPLINARY
ACTION BY COURT. RECORDS THERE REFLECT AFFIDAVIT FOR HERMAN M.
GREENSPUN SWORN TO BEFORE SALVATORE B. CASSIANO, NOTARY PUBLIC,
BRONX, NY, NOV. SEVENTEEN, THIRTYSEVEN, AND FILED NOV. EIGHTEEN,
THIRTYSEVEN. AFFIDAVIT STATES GREENSPUN NATIVE BORN, RESIDING ONE

END PAGE ONE

64 MAY 13 1952

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EX-99

APR 29 1952

PAGE TWO

NINE THREE NINE FIFTY NINTH ST., BROOKLYN, WAS DULY AND REGULARLY LICENSED TO PRACTICE LAW AT NOV., THIRTYSEVEN, TERM OF THE APPELLATE DIV. OF THE SUPREME COURT, SECOND DEPT., HELD AT APPELLATE DIV. COURT ROOM, BOROUGH HALL, BROOKLYN, NY. FLOYD MELIUS, CLERK, OFFICE OF THE CLERK, COURT OF APPEALS, ALBANY, ADVISED THAT SECOND DEPT., APPELLATE DIV., MONROE PLACE, BROOKLYN, WOULD POSSIBLY HAVE ENTIRE FILE ON HERMAN M. GREENSPUN.



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b7c

END

A IN O

WA 11-06 RM OK FBI WA MIM

NY OK FBI NY JLWVM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

5/19

, 1952

TO:

___ Director
 ___ Mr. Tolson, 5744
 ___ Mr. Ladd 5736
 ___ Mr. Belmont 1742
 ___ Mr. Clegg, 5256
 ___ Mr. Glavin 5517
 ___ Mr. Harbo 7625
 ___ Mr. Rosen 5706
 ___ Mr. Tracy 4130 IB
 ___ Mr. Laughlin 1742

___ Mr. Nichols 5640
 ___ Mr. McGuire 5642
 ___ Mr. Wick 5625
 ___ Mr. Crosby 5636
 ___ Mr. Jones 4236
 ___ Mr. Leonard 6222-IB
 ___ Mr. Trotter 7204
 ___ Mr. Eames 7204
 ___ Mr. Wherry 5537
 ___ Mr. English 5627

___ Mr. Mohr 5744
 ___ Miss Gandy, 5633
 ___ Mr. Holloman 5633
 ___ *File* Records Sec. 7235
 ___ Pers. Records 6631
 ___ Reading Room 5531
 ___ Mail Room 5533
 ___ Teletype 5644
 ___ Leave Clerk 2266
 ___ Mechanical B-114
 ___ Supply Room B-118

___ Miss Lurz
 ___ Mrs. Chisholm
 ___ Miss Brown
 ___ Miss Corrigan
 ___ Miss Pownell
 ___ Miss Beals

___ See me
 ___ For your info

___ Note & return
 ___ For appropriate
 action

Formerly indexed under Herman

William Greenspun which was wrong

name. Please have index corrected

to show individual is Herman Milt ^{b6} _{b7C}

Greenspun.

L. B. Nichols
 Room 5610 Ext 601

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 21 1952

TELETYPE

21

3-29 PM

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Laughlin	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

WASH 16 FROM NEW YORK

DIRECTOR URGENT

ATTN. ASSISTANT DIRECTOR NICHOLS

HERMAN WILLIAM GREENSPUN, APPLICANT MATTER. RE TELEPHONE CALL ASST.

DIRECTOR NICHOLS TO NEW YORK, APRIL NINETEEN LAST. RECORDS SECOND JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, APPELATE DIVISION, NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, BKLYN, NY REFLECT THAT HERMAN M. /MILTON/ GREENSPUN TOOK THE BAR EXAMINATION IN OCTOBER, NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR. THE PRESIDENT OF THE BAR EXAMINERS SENT A MEMORANDUM TO THE COMMITTEE ON CHARACTER AND FITNESS TO THE EFFECT THAT GREENSPUN WAS ONE OF FOUR APPLICANTS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION AND SUCH IRREGULAR PRACTICES IN THE COURSE OF THE EXAMINATION THAT THE BAR EXAMINERS HAD CONCLUDED THAT GREENSPUN SHOULD NOT BE AFFORDED AN OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE THE BAR EXAMINATION AGAIN FOR A PERIOD OF TWO YEARS. THERE IS NO RECORD INDICATING THAT THE APPLICANT TOOK THE BAR EXAM MARCH EIGHTEEN AND NINETEEN, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX. APPLICANT PASSED THE BAR EXAMINATION IN OCTOBER THIRTYSIX AND WAS ADMITTED IN NOVEMBER NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. THE USUAL CHARACTER AFFIDAVITS WERE SUBMITTED BY JUDGE MICHAEL PINTO, CITY MAGISTRATE AND CONGRESSMAN VITO MARCANTONIO IN FEBRUARY OF NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. BOTH AFFIANTS STATED THAT THEY KNEW THE APPLICANT HAD BEEN ACCUSED OF CHEATING IN THE OCTOBER, NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR EXAMINATION,

END PAGE ONE

64 MAY 13 1952

SE 47

EX-99

103 APR 29 1952

CREATED

PAGE TWO

BUT THAT THEY FELT HE WAS INNOCENT. IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT THESE AFFIDAVITS WERE FILED AFTER APPLICANT-S SUCCESSFULLY PASSING THE BAR EXAMINATION IN OCTOBER, THIRTYSIX. THERE IS NO RECORD AVAILABLE OF ANY CORRESPONDENCE OR HEARINGS BETWEEN OCTOBER, NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR AND FEBURARY, NINETEEN THIRTYSEVEN. BUREAU WILL NOTE THAT THE REPORT OF SA NORMAN P. BAGWELL, DATED APRIL TWENTY SIX, FORTYNINE, RE FOUNDRY ASSOCIATES, INC., NEUTRALITY ACT, PAGE SEVEN, MAKES SOME REFERENCE TO THIS INCIDENT. /BUFILE TWO DASH EIGHT SEVEN FIVE/. NEW YORK BAR ASSOCIATION ADVISED GREENSPUN NEVER A MEMBER OF THIS ORGANIZATION. NO GRIEVANCES FILED VS HIM.



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b7C

ALBANY ADVISED

END

NY R 16 WA MLT

CC Mr. Glavin

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

DATE: April 23, 1952 ✓

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: HERMAN ~~GREENSPUN~~ MILTON GREENSPUN

correct name is HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN LBN/fine

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

We previously furnished Senator McCarran with background information on Herman Greenspun. The Senator was particularly interested in the situation which developed when Greenspun was caught cheating on a bar examination and was barred from taking an examination for two years, then was permitted to do so when character affidavits were submitted by Vito Marcantonio and Judge Michael Pinto of New York City.

The Senator wondered if there was any more detailed information. There was no more detailed information than we already had, however, we did elaborate on the matter.

I am attaching a copy of the blind memorandum which I furnished to Eva Adams, pointing out to her that the information pertaining to the alleged cheating on the part of Greenspun was not a matter of public record but is in the files of the bar examiners.

Attachment

LBN:CMC

RECORDED - 103

62-97007-14

APR 29 1952

66 JUN 16 1952

EX-99

64 MAY 13 1952

April 22, 1952

MEMORANDUM

Re: HERMAN ^{MILTON} GREENSPUN

The records of the State Board of Law Examiners at Albany, New York, reflect that Greenspun, whose address at that time was 1939 59th Street, Brooklyn, New York, made application for a bar examination on September 28, 1934.

Greenspun stated that he was born in Brooklyn, New York, and a certificate qualifying him to take the examination was earned May 27, 1932, based on his LL.B. degree, received from St. John's Law School, Brooklyn, New York.

Greenspun took the bar examination in October, 1934, but his examination was cancelled because Greenspun copied. He was reinstated and given examination in March, 1936, but failed. He again took the bar examination on October 28 and 29 of 1936 and passed. A certificate for admission to the bar was issued October 29, 1936.

The records of the New York State Court of Appeals at Albany contained no information indicating disciplinary action by the court. There is, however, on file an affidavit sworn by Greenspun before Salvatore B. Cassiano, Notary Public, New York City, dated November 17, 1937, which states that Greenspun is native born, residing in Brooklyn, and was duly and regularly licensed to practice law before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Second Department.

The records of the Second Judicial Department of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court at Brooklyn, New York, also reflect that Greenspun took a bar examination in October of 1934. The president of the bar examiners sent a memorandum to the Committee on Character and Fitness to the effect that Greenspun was one of four applicants who participated in the transmission of information and such illegal practices in the course of the examination that the bar examiners had concluded Greenspun should not be afforded an opportunity to take the bar examination again for a period of two years.

At the time the applicant was admitted to the bar on November 19, 1937, character affidavits were submitted by Judge Michael Pinto, City Magistrate, and Congressman Vito Marcantonio. These affidavits were dated February 19, 1937. Both of the affiants stated they knew the applicant had been accused of cheating in connection with his bar examination but they felt that he was innocent.

The records of the New York Bar Association do not reflect that Greenspun has ever been a member and, further, it is noted that no grievances have been filed against him.

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20 DEC 2 1954

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson
 FROM : L. B. Nichols
 SUBJECT: HENRY M. GREENSPUN

DATE: May 12, 1952

Tolson ☒
 Ladd ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Belmont ☐
 Clegg ☐
 Glavin ☐
 Harbo ☐
 Mohr ☐
 Tele. Rm. ☐
 Nease ☐

Henry M. Greenspun, who is the editor and publisher of the Las Vegas Star and is conducting a campaign against Senator McCarran in his column, where he uses the name Han D Greenspun, was fined \$10,000 on July 18, 1950, after a plea of guilty to charges of Neutrality Act violations.

Senator McCarran told me last week that this man did not deserve a pardon and he had heard he was seeking to bring pressure to bear to get a pardon. I told the Senator I had checked on this previously and he would not be eligible to apply for pardon until a lapse of three years from the date of his sentence.

By coincidence, Dan Lyons, the pardon attorney, called me today. I had previously talked to Dan about Greenspun. Lyons stated he was in receipt of a letter from William Strong, of the firm Strong and Schwartz, 9441 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California, requesting details as to the filing of an application for restoration of civil rights and a pardon on behalf of H. M. Greenspun.

Dan stated that he was replying and advising Strong that Greenspun would not be eligible to even apply for a pardon until July 18, 1953.

Dan further stated he would make certain that when the application for pardon did come in that there was a thorough investigation.

cc: Mr. Ladd
 cc: Mr. Rosen

LBN:hmc

RECORDED - 93

13 MAY 20 1952

EX-99

68 JUN 13 1952

13 JUN 1952

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 7 1952

TELETYPE

84-1

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Laughlin	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

BLS

FBI SALT LAKE CITY

6/7/52

12-54 PM

DIRECTOR

URGENT

ATTENTION- MR. NICHOLS

HERMAN M. GREENSPUN, MISC. INFO. CONCERNING. LAS VEGAS NEVADA
MORNING SUN ISSUE OF JUNE SEVEN CARRIES HEADLINE ARTICLE RE-
FLECTING FEDERAL JUDGE ROGER T. FOLEY, CARSON CITY, NEVADA
ISSUED PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION ON SIXTH INST. IN FAVOR OF GREENSPUN.
INJUNCTION ORDER RESTRAINS VARIOUS CLUBS AND PERSONS NAMED AS
DEFENDANTS FROM CONTINUING TO REFUSE TO TENDER PLAINTIFF ADVERTISING
MATTER SUBSTANTIALLY SIMILAR IN FREQUENCY, SIZE AND CLASSIFICATION
TO THAT PUBLISHED IN THE SUN DURING THE MONTH PRECEDING MARCH
TWENTYFOURTH, NINETEEN FIFTYTWO. TRIAL DATE HAS NOT BEEN SET.

EHOLD AKXXXACK

3-55PM OK FBI WA JT

G. I. R. -3

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b7C

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EX-31

62-97007-15
20 JUN 12 1952

7 167
JUN 25 1952

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: May 21, 1952

FROM : SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (62-1595)

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIALSUBJECT: HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN
aka "Henry", "Hank"
MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING

ATTENTION: Mr. L. B. Nichols

Reference telephone calls of SA LEVERETTE A. BAKER, Las Vegas, Nevada, to Mr. NICHOLS on May 16, 1952. The following is a resume of court action May 16, 1952.

Federal Judge ROGER T. FOLEY, District of Nevada, called this case, #1002, at 10:00 A.M. as scheduled for a hearing on an Order to Show Cause why a preliminary injunction should not be issued restraining the defendants from continuing an organization, conspiracy, confederation and association for the purpose of inflicting upon plaintiff a restraint of trade in interstate commerce for the purpose of effecting a boycott against the plaintiff in the operation of his newspaper, The Las Vegas Morning Sun.

Law firms representing the various and sundry defendants are:

Jones, Wiener and Jones, Las Vegas, Nevada
Woodburn, Forman and Woodburn, Reno, Nevada
Melvin, Faulkner, Sheehan and Wiseman, San Francisco, California
Ham and Ham, Las Vegas, Nevada
McCarran, Rice, Wedge and Blakey, Reno, Nevada

During the week of May 12-16, 1952, Motions to Dismiss, and in the alternative Motions to Strike, to make more definite and certain and to separately state each claim, has been filed with the District Court for the District of Nevada by attorneys on behalf of most of the defendants. A few of the defendants have not been served to date.

Judge FOLEY stated he had not read any of the motions to dismiss and he does not plan on hearing such motions at this time since to do so would permit attorneys to direct and control the court calendar. He stated this hearing was scheduled on the Order to Show Cause and that the matters would be heard in their proper sequence.

At this point the plaintiff objected to the association of HARRY B. SWERDLOW, Los Angeles, with the firm of Jones, Wiener and Jones, on the grounds that the plaintiff and his attorney, GEORGE MARSHALL, Las Vegas, had discussed

AMSD

LAB:bjp

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EX. - 13

RECORDED - 117

62-97007-16

12 JUN 18 1952

70 JUN 25 1952

ORIGINAL

the matter fully with SWERDLOW, a former member of the Anti-trust Division, U. S. Department of Justice. Testimony by GREENSPUN and MARSHALL indicated that SWERDLOW had informed them of the various provisions of the anti-trust laws, had mentioned turning the matter over to the Los Angeles Office of the Anti-trust Division, and in fact, had discussed the amount of retainer he would require to act as attorney for the plaintiff. He later contacted both GREENSPUN and MARSHALL and asked if they had any objection to him not taking the case since he had a better offer from "the other side". GREENSPUN stated he objected since it was unethical and against moral principles for SWERDLOW to act for the defense after discussing it fully with the plaintiff. GREENSPUN is an attorney admitted to practice in New York.

SWERDLOW testified that he merely had a casual conversation with GREENSPUN and MARSHALL on two or three occasions, that there was no agreement expressed or implied he would accept the plaintiff's case, that he had told GREENSPUN and MARSHALL he represented an adverse interest, and that GREENSPUN and MARSHALL told him they had no objection to his acting for the defense.

CLIFF JONES, Lieutenant Governor of Nevada and a member of the firm Jones, Wiener and Jones, testified to his association with SWERDLOW on other matters and interests which were adverse to plaintiff.

Judge FOLEY stated this was "a delicate matter" and ruled that SWERDLOW's application for association with Jones, Wiener and Jones in this matter was denied, whereupon SWERDLOW withdrew from the defense.

Judge FOLEY then instructed that the hearing proceed. FAULKNER interposed an objection on the basis that he was not prepared to proceed with oral testimony in support or defense of the application and Judge FOLEY pointed out that the matter had been set for some time and that it would be heard starting May 16, 1952, as scheduled. FAULKNER was acting as main spokesman for the ten defense attorneys present.

The defense then made an objection to any testimony in the matter on the grounds that the plaintiff was trying to force legalized gambling to support his newspaper. Judge FOLEY stated this was more properly a part of a Motion to Dismiss which he would not hear now and ordered that oral testimony concerning the application for the injunction be taken.

GREENSPUN was sworn in and had just started his testimony when the noon recess was called at 12:00 noon.

Judge FOLEY stated that he will hear all the testimony and arguments on the Order to Show Cause before making any ruling and before considering any motion to dismiss.

Court was reconvened at 2:00 P.M. Direct examination of GREENSPUN was conducted by Attorney WILLIAM A. ROBERTS, Washington, D. C.

GREENSPUN testified concerning the interstate character of the newspaper, relating that all supplies were purchased out of the State of Nevada, that the origin of most of the news and all of the feature articles were from out of state, and that the newspaper had a nationwide and foreign circulation. GREENSPUN stated that on June 23, 1950, he purchased the Las Vegas Free Press, a semi-weekly newspaper, and on July 1, 1950, changed the name to The Las Vegas Morning Sun and published it daily. He purchased the Ruppert Plumbing Building, 900 South Main Street, Las Vegas, for \$86,000.00 and moved the printing establishment to that address.

Concerning the operation of the paper, GREENSPUN testified that 30% of the total advertising was from the resort hotels and casinos in Las Vegas and that prior to March 24, 1952, amounted to approximately \$8,000.00 per month. Prior to the cancellation of casino-hotel advertising his bank honored all commercial checks even though an overdraft resulted. Since the cancellation the bank has returned all overdraft checks. Prior to the cancellation his newspaper was operating on a profitable basis but since March 24, 1952, it has been operating with a net loss.

Attorney ROBERTS attempted to bring out testimony regarding the opposition newspaper, The Las Vegas Review Journal, to show that the Review Journal is a "McCarran newspaper" and to establish a motive for the alleged telephone call and boycott. He also tried to get on record a further motive by establishing that the entire difficulty was occasioned by GREENSPUN's publication of articles in the Sun which were extremely critical of McCARRAN.

Judge FOLEY stated he would not permit any testimony in this hearing concerning a competitive newspaper or concerning any "unfriendly attitude" by McCARRAN toward the Sun or plaintiff. He stated there must be a "public interest" involved and it must be established that the actions complained of creating a monopoly. Judge FOLEY stated, "All I want to know is did Senator McCARRAN make a telephone call from Washington, D. C.?", and if so did it result in the boycotting of the Sun. If this is established he stated he will "treat Senator McCARRAN as if he was just another John Doe". Further, if it is established he will take judicial notice of the motives, as reflected through the articles in the Sun and as alleged in the complaint, and further he will consider the actions complained of as being malicious.

GREENSPUN testified that on March 24, 1952, he determined from his advertising manager that representatives of four of the "strip hotel", i.e., The Flamingo, The Hotel Last Frontier, The El Rancho Vegas and The Thunderbird, had called in the morning within a matter of minutes cancelling advertising in the Sun. He then contacted a representative of the Desert Inn, the only other "strip hotel" and asked why they had not cancelled. This representative did not know, so GREENSPUN told him it probably would be cancelled later. GREENSPUN then located and talked with MOE DALITZ, Desert Inn, and asked what it was all about. DALITZ asked him, "Why did you attack the Old Man?", stating, "You know we have to do what he says." DALITZ reportedly stated that all the hotels had contributed to and worked for the election of McCARRAN since "he got us our license" and, therefore, they had to comply with his orders. DALITZ reportedly stated that "the Old Man" should be looking out for their interests but "had gotten them into the damndest mess they had ever been in."

GREENSPUN testified that DALITZ asked him not to mention in his newspaper for two days that this advertising had been cancelled, stating he would get it all straightened out by calling [REDACTED] (ph) b6 b7C in Reno. After waiting two days GREENSPUN called DALITZ again and was advised that nothing had been accomplished so GREENSPUN reported in his column that it was probably noticeable to the readers that this type advertising had been cancelled. He again wrote a critical article concerning McCARRAN and stated that he would not let anyone tell him what to print in his paper.

GREENSPUN testified further that DALITZ told him he, DALITZ, had attended a meeting of all hotel representatives on March 24, 1952, at the Flamingo Hotel at which time MARION HICKS, Thunderbird Hotel, stated "the Old Man had just called and said to withdraw all support from the Sun." The hotel representatives at the meeting agreed that all advertising would be cancelled immediately and the above mentioned telephone calls to the Sun were then made.

GREENSPUN testified that on or about March 26, 1952, he was at a meeting in the office of Mayor C. D. BAKER along with CLIFF JONES, Lieutenant Governor, J. KEL HOUSELS, downtown operator, FRED SOLY, representative of the Downtown Club Association, (previously reported to Mr. NICHOLS as spelled SOLE but pronounced SOLEY) and Mayor BAKER. Under questioning by Mayor BAKER it was determined from FRED SOLY that Senator McCARRAN had definitely made a telephone call from Washington, D.C., instructing that the Sun be boycotted by gambling casinos. FRED SOLY, in addition to being a representative of The Downtown Club Association, holds interest in two of the downtown casinos. It was established that all the downtown clubs had joint advertising and that SOLY handled payments for the advertising.

GREENSPUN testified that after considerable arguments in the Mayor's office Mayor BAKER stated unequivocally that "no one from Washington, D.C., or elsewhere and no hoodlums from the strip can dictate to the people of Las Vegas. The mayor and city commissioners were elected to run the town and they were going to do so without outside interference." Mayor BAKER stated at the meeting that no legitimate enterprise was going to be driven out of business. During the discussion CLIFF JONES stated that the advertising had been withdrawn "as an economic measure" and he did not believe that GREENSPUN or the Sun was working for the best interests of the City of Las Vegas. There is considerable personal animosity between GREENSPUN and JONES which apparently resulted in a heated argument in the office of the Mayor.

GREENSPUN also stated that HOUSELS had remarked at the Mayor's meeting that his partners had been at the meeting held March 24, 1952, at the Golden Nugget and reported back to him that they had instructions to cancel advertising with the Sun. HOUSELS stated he was against it since GREENSPUN was operating a legitimate newspaper and had the right to report anything he saw fit in the paper. HOUSELS reportedly stated in the Mayor's office that although he personally might be against GREENSPUN and his principles it was GREENSPUN's right to run his paper as he saw fit.

GREENSPUN also testified that PAT COLLINS, General Manager of the Horseshoe Club (Eldorado Corporation) was at the Golden Nugget meeting on March 24, 1952, which was attended by representatives of all downtown casinos, however, testimony concerning what COLLINS had told GREENSPUN was not allowed by Judge FOLEY.

Court was adjourned at 4:30 P.M., May 16, 1952, to 10:00 A.M., May 19, 1952. At adjournment Attorney FAULKNER, for the defense, requested Judge FOLEY to instruct the plaintiff not to make mention of the hearing in his newspaper since to do so would be extremely detrimental to the defendants in the case. Judge FOLEY replied both the Morning Sun and the Review Journal, the only two papers in Las Vegas, were entitled to and expected to make a fair recitation of the facts as brought out in the hearing. He requested, however, that neither newspaper make any editorial comment concerning the hearing while it is in progress.

It appears that additional witnesses for the plaintiff will include Mayor C. D. BAKER, FRED SOLY, PAT COLLINS and perhaps J. KEL HOUSELS.

The Bureau will be kept currently advised of progress of this hearing.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: June 5, 1952

FROM : SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (62-1595)

PERSONAL AND **CONFIDENTIAL**

SUBJECT: HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN
 aka Henry, Hank
 MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING

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

Attention: Associate Director L. B. NICHOLS

The following information in substance was obtained by SA CHARLES T. FLETCHER, who was present in U. S. District Court, Las Vegas, Nevada, on May 21 and 22, 1952, during the "Greenspun Hearing".

The first witness to appear on 5/21/52 was FRED SOLY, President of the Monte Carlo Club, Las Vegas, and informal chairman of the Downtown Association, which is a group of downtown gambling operators. SOLY testified that the purpose of instant association was to adopt a uniform policy of donating to charitable organizations and that the organization also operated as a unit in connection with advertising the downtown gambling area. He listed the following clubs as members of the association:

Golden Nugget Gambling Casino
 Horseshoe Club
 Boulder Club
 Pioneer Club
 Monte Carlo Club
 Westerner Club
 Las Vegas Club

SOLY testified that a meeting was held in February, 1952, between the downtown casino group and GREENSPUN and AL CAHLAN of the Las Vegas Review Journal. He stated the two newspaper executives asked the casino interests for more advertising and testified that GREENSPUN pointed out to the group that gambling is merely tolerated and that a newspaper can do much good or much harm to the industry. He further testified that GREENSPUN asked the group if they had ever tried to fight a newspaper and that GREENSPUN had also observed that the downtown clubs were doing too much radio advertising. SOLY testified that after hearing the request of the two newspaper executives the group agreed to place a joint half-page ad weekly in both papers.

SOLY further testified that a meeting was held of this same group on March 23, 1952. (It is noted that subsequently both the plaintiff and the defendants agreed that this meeting of March 23 actually occurred on March 22.)

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According to SOLY at this meeting the operators agreed to cancel their ads in both the Las Vegas Sun and the Las Vegas Review Journal. He stated that the decision to cancel their ads in the Sun was not because of any word from Senator McCARRAN but because a week before the Sun had notified all of its advertisers of a rate raise which was to be put into effect April 1, 1952. SOLY testified that MARION HICKS, General Manager of the Hotel Thunderbird, was present at this meeting but denied emphatically that he was there for the purpose of notifying the downtown operators of any message he had received from PAT McCARRAN in Washington, D.C. He testified that HICKS made no mention of receiving any message from Senator McCARRAN or from any of McCARRAN's associates or his staff in Washington. He stated that the only reason why the ads were cancelled with the Sun was because just about a month ago the downtown operators had agreed to give the Sun a half page ad weekly and then the Sun turned around and raised their rates which made the downtown operators very perturbed. SOLY further denied that there was any comment made at this meeting relative to the editorial policy of the Sun or relative to any comments which have appeared in the Sun recently relative to Senator McCARRAN. He advised that the following operators were present at this meeting: ROSCOE THOMAS, representing the Golden Nugget, NORMAN KELLER, representing the Golden Nugget, PAT COLLINS, representing the Horseshoe Club, CONNIE HURLEY, representing the Balder Club, L. B. "TUTOR" SCHERER, representing the Las Vegas Club, EMILIO 'GEORGETTI, representing the Westerner Club, JAMES YOUNG, representing the Boulder Club, MARION HICKS, representing the Thunderbird Hotel, and of course himself.

SOLY also told of a meeting at the office of Mayor C. D. BAKER, which occurred on March 26, 1952. He stated that present at this meeting were GREENSPUN, J. K. HOUSSELS, SR., and himself. According to SOLY this meeting was apparently called by the Mayor because of the advertising suspension but he denied that he had ever told Mayor BAKER that pressure from Washington, D. C., had caused the cancellation. SOLY stated that Mayor BAKER started off the meeting with the impression that Senator McCARRAN had ordered a boycott and reiterated his statement that no one at the meeting had told the Mayor any such thing. SOLY further stated that he could not see how Senator McCARRAN could hurt the gambling industry in Nevada because McCARRAN did not issue the licenses. He further recalled that during this meeting CLIFF JONES, who is connected with the Thunderbird Hotel and also the Pioneer Club and is also Lt. Gov. of the State of Nevada, came to the meeting. He was unable to state exactly what JONES had said while at the meeting but he did recall that JONES and GREENSPUN engaged in somewhat of an argument and that he gained the impression that they were "not too fond of each other".

This concluded the direct examination of FRED SOLY, which examination was conducted by plaintiff's attorney ROBERTS. There was no cross examination by the defense attorneys of this witness.

The next witness was JAMES YOUNG, one of the partners of the Boulder Club. The direct examination of this witness was conducted by Attorney MARSHALL, another of the plaintiff's attorneys. YOUNG testified that he had attended the meeting of the downtown operators on March 23, but had been there only a short time when he had to leave for some business back at his club. He denied that while there he had heard any mention made of boycotting the Sun or any mention made that it was pressure from Washington which caused the downtown operators to cancel advertising with the Sun. He also stated that MARION HICKS was present at this meeting but he had made no mention of the receipt of a phone call from Washington from Senator McCARRAN in connection with advertising in the Sun. He stated that the purpose of HICKS being present at this meeting was to reveal to the downtown operators a plan of advertising which was being utilized by the operators of the "Strip" Hotels. This plan in substance was to extend the advertising of the "Strip" Hotels to be statewide and even nationwide in certain circumstances and to cut down on local advertising.

YOUNG further advised that this matter of cancelling advertising did not involve the Boulder Club insofar as the individual ads were concerned because the Boulder Club had not done any private advertising for the past two years. YOUNG further added that he felt that the whole thing was handled wrong and that it was his opinion that rather than to cause all this trouble it would have been better to have even doubled the advertising with the Sun. This concluded YOUNG's testimony and there was no cross examination.

At this point there was called to the stand City Clerk SHIRLEY BALLINGER, and Chief Civil Deputy PERLE BROWN of the Clark County Sheriff's Office, to testify on certified copies of gambling licenses in the city and in the county. In presenting this testimony to the court, Attorney ROBERTS advised that he was doing so for the purpose of showing on the record the actual affiliation of each of the defendants with the clubs both in the City of Las Vegas and the County of Clark.

The next witness was PAT COLLINS, General Manager, of the Horseshoe Club. COLLINS testified in connection with the first meeting in February of 1952 of the downtown operators with the two newspaper men, GREENSPUN and CAHLAN, that it was actually CAHLAN who had made the statement of asking the operators if the group had ever been in a fight with the newspapers and that not GREENSPUN as indicated in the testimony of FRED SOLY. He testified, however, as did SOLY, that after the two newspaper executives had presented their case they left the room and the downtown operators agreed to place a

weekly joint ad in the two newspapers. In connection with the meeting of the operators on March 23, COLLINS testified that MARION HICKS was present but denied that HICKS at anytime made any statement as to the receipt of a phone call from Washington, D.C., from PAT McCARRAN ordering the cancelling of the advertising. He testified that there was absolutely no mention made of Senator McCARRAN at the instant meeting of the downtown operators. At this point the court adjourned until the following morning.

At the opening of the session on 5/22/52 Judge ROGER FOLEY made reference to an editorial which had appeared in a local paper and stated that if this trial were being heard by a jury he would declare a mistrial at this point because of the contents of this editorial. Judge FOLEY did not identify the exact editorial to which he made reference; however, it was obvious he referred to the editorial "Where I Stand", by HANK GREENSPUN, which appeared in the Las Vegas Morning Sun on 5/22/52. In this editorial GREENSPUN implied that FRED SOLY, JAMES YOUNG, and PAT COLLINS had all committed perjury on the stand the previous day. A copy of instant editorial is being enclosed with this letter for your information.

After referring to this editorial Judge FOLEY issued an order that if such editorials or articles which made any comments, implied or otherwise, about the voracity or truthfulness of any of the witnesses who will appear in instant case are written in the future he will see to it that the writers of these articles are brought before the court and charged with contempt.

PAT COLLINS of the Horseshoe Club completed his testimony shortly after the start of this session. He testified that at the meeting of the downtown operators on March 23, at which MARION HICKS was present, HICKS made absolutely no mention of Senator McCARRAN or a call that he might have received from Senator McCARRAN from Washington, D.C. He also said that in this particular meeting it was discussed to cut down the size of the joint ad which at that time was appearing weekly in both local newspapers and also to cancel the individual ads in both papers. He said that he did not commit the Horseshoe Club to any of these decisions inasmuch as he was required to get the final word from BENNY BINION, who is the principal owner of the Horseshoe Club, before he could make such a decision. He testified that the Horseshoe Club did not subsequently cancel their individual ad with the Morning Sun and did not agree to the reduction in size of the joint ad. He further testified that he did not at anytime tell any person that the cancellation or reduction in the size of the ad, which was agreed to at the meeting of the downtown operators, was brought about due to pressure from Washington.

This direct examination was handled by WILLIAM ROBERTS, one of the attorneys for the plaintiff, and there was no cross examination.

NORMAN WHITE, Advertising Manager, Morning Sun, who had previously testified, was recalled as a witness for the plaintiff. He testified that the

increase in rates for advertising in the Sun, which was to be effective April 1, 1952, would cause the joint ad of the downtown operators to increase in rate from \$1 per column inch to \$1.10 per column inch and that he had explained this increase to FRED SOLY, who more or less acted as a representative for the downtown operators. He said SOLY made no objection to this increase at the time he told him about it. He further testified that after the meeting of the downtown operators on March 23, SOLY had called him and had cancelled and not reduced the ad in the Sun. In this statement WHILE made reference to the joint ad of the downtown operators but he also testified that SOLY had at this time cancelled the individual ad for the Monte Carlo Club in the Sun. He stated that it was not until several days later that SOLY had called him again and told him that they would submit a decreased size ad on behalf of the downtown operators to replace the previous larger ad.

The cross examination of this witness dealt largely with the nature of the contracts which the various downtown casinos had with the Morning Sun from the standpoint of advertising. It was the testimony of this witness that most of the contracts were of an oral nature and that in order to receive the contract rate the various operators were required to place a certain amount of advertising with the Sun every month. WHITE explained that the \$1.10 rate which was applied to the downtown operators' joint ad was derived as a happy medium between the \$1.00 per column inch contract rate and the \$1.25 per column inch open rate. He stated that this average was charged inasmuch as some of the downtown operators advertised individually on the open rate while others of the downtown operators advertised individually on the contract rate. He further testified that the only complaint that had been received by the Sun, with the exception of that of FRED SOLY, on behalf of the downtown operators, was a complaint by one of the other businesses in Las Vegas.

At this point the plaintiff rested his case and the defense started putting on their witnesses.

The first witness for the defense was M. B. DALITZ, who testified that he is the vice president and member of the board of directors and one of the principal stockholders of the Desert Inn. DALITZ admitted that he had a conversation with GREENSPUN on March 24, 1952, regarding the cancelling of the advertising by the "Strip" Hotels but step-by-step he denied conversation put into the record by GREENSPUN during the latter's testimony regarding "pressure" from the Senator on the gambling interests. It is interesting to note that while DALITZ was denying the particular phases of the conversation which GREENSPUN had previously testified to, GREENSPUN stood up hastily from his chair in the courtroom and "stormed" out of the court. DALITZ said the

Desert Inn cancelled its advertising with the Sun and also with the other local paper because the ratio of their budget in this respect was off balance and denied that it was due to any pressure from Washington or as a result of any phone call received by MARION HICKS or any other member of the "Strip" Hotel operators. DALITZ also testified that GREENSPUN had threatened to "expose every stockholder of the 'Strip' Hotels with information in his files" if the advertising remained out of the Sun and DALITZ said that he offered at this time to try to make arrangements to try to increase the small daily ads schedule which was offered to the Sun by the resort hotels. During the testimony of DALITZ he denied making such statements to GREENSPUN as: "It looks like all hell broke loose, why antagonize the 'Old Man'". "The 'Old Man' got us our licenses and we have got to play along with him."

Concerning the Desert Inn gambling license DALITZ denied that he had ever stated that this license was obtained through the influence of Senator McCARRAN and he stated that he hardly knows the Senator and was of the belief that the Senator had nothing to do with the obtaining of this license. He denied that the hotel had retained the Reno law firm of Thatcher, Woodburn and Foreman or had paid any money to JOHN MUELLER in order to pave the way for the later approval of the Desert Inn gambling license which had previously been deferred by the Tax Commission. DALITZ also denied receiving aid in obtaining this license from WILLIAM GRAHAM or MERT WERTHEIMER, both Reno gamblers. DALITZ said the Desert Inn hired the law firm of former governor of Nevada, E. P. (TED) CARVILLE, on recommendation of WILBUR CLARK, President of the Desert Inn, and attributed this firm with exerting the influence necessary to obtain the final of the license. DALITZ denied that since the beginning of instant lawsuit that he had anything to do with the placing of anonymous ads in the Sun and said if such was done, RUBY KOLOD, Casino Manager for the Desert Inn, must have done so on his own authority.

Attorney ROBERTS attempted at this time to interject into the evidence portions of the Kefauver Senate Crime Committee report regarding DALITZ but was blocked in his attempt by defense objection which objections were sustained by Judge FOLEY. As DALITZ' testimony was completed it was put into the record that at the time the Desert Inn gambling license was obtained the chairman of the Tax Commission was Governor VAIL PITTMAN.

The next witness was GUS GREENBAUM, President of the Flamingo Hotel Corporation, which operates the Flamingo Hotel. As did DALITZ in his testimony, GREENBAUM denied remarks attributed to him by GREENSPUN when the witness was alleged to have pleaded with GREENSPUN to "lay off the Senator" in his column

published in the Morning Sun. He admitted having a meeting with GREENSPUN and BENNY BINION in the lobby of the Flamingo Hotel on March 19, 1952, but denied the statements attributed to him on this occasion by GREENSPUN in GREENSPUN's testimony. He denied he commented at this time on GREENSPUN's published criticism of Senator McCARRAN and testified that for months he had complained of the "Where I Stand" column in the Sun because he said they were critical of a large number of people, including himself. He kept repeating that "HANK is continually rapping everybody." During GREENBAUM's direct examination great portions of GREENSPUN's testimony was read to him and GREENBAUM denied practically all of the statements which were attributed to him by GREENSPUN.

During the cross examination GREENBAUM identified the other officers of the Flamingo Hotel Corporation as being JACK MC ELROY and MIKE ATOLL. He further stated that the operators of the "Strip" Hotels had a very informal association and that they met occasionally for the purpose of establishing uniform policy in connection with advertising and also in connection with contributions to charitable organizations. He testified that this group did not have any officers and at the time of their meetings no one served as chairman but everything was conducted in a very informal manner. GREENBAUM denied discussing the Sun with either Senator McCARRAN or his executive assistant, EVA ADAMS, and stated that he has not had a conversation with Senator McCARRAN for approximately six or eight months prior to the institution of instant lawsuit. He testified that he had talked to Senator McCARRAN on April 27, 1952, which was a meeting of the defendants in instant case with their attorneys. At this point further testimony in this connection was not allowed because it was considered by the Judge to be not admissible.

GREENBAUM further testified that a meeting of the "Strip" Hotel operators was held at the Desert Inn on March 22. It is noted that since this testimony, however, it has been determined by the court, both the plaintiff and the defendants have agreed this meeting was held March 21. GREENBAUM denied that anyone in this meeting made any comment concerning a phone call being made from Senator McCARRAN to MARION HICKS relative to the advertising in the Morning Sun. He testified that present at this meeting were BELDON KATTLEMAN of the El Rancho Hotel, JAKE KOZLOFF of the Last Frontier Hotel, MOE DALITZ of the Desert Inn, MARION HICKS of the Thunderbird Hotel, and ROSCOE THOMAS and L. B. SCHERER, both who represented the Downtown Association. GREENBAUM testified that he was the one who had called the meeting of the "Strip" Hotel operators and that it was not MARION HICKS who had done so. He further testified that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss various items of mutual interest to the "Strip" Hotel operators

He stated that THOMAS and SCHERER were there from the Downtown Association in order to discuss the forthcoming Shriner Convention which was to be held in Las Vegas. He denied that any mention was made at this meeting concerning a phone call from Senator McCARRAN and that the advertising in the Morning Sun was cut down because of any pressure from Washington. He admitted that at this meeting the "Strip" Hotel operators agreed to placing a joint ad in both local papers daily and to cancel the individual ads from the separate hotels. He stated this was done because of a policy the operators adopted to engage in more widespread advertising throughout the State and throughout the Western States. He further stated that during this meeting it was agreed that MARION HICKS was to meet with the downtown operators at their next meeting to discuss the forthcoming variety club convention and also to discuss the Shriner Convention.

The next witness was MARION HICKS, who testified that he is the General Manager and principal stockholder of the Thunderbird Hotel. Under direct examination HICKS denied ever receiving any phone call or any other type of communication from Senator McCARRAN relative to advertising with the Morning Sun. He further denied ever telling anyone that he had received such a communication or a phone call from Senator McCARRAN. He further denied ever receiving any such phone call or communication from any of Senator McCARRAN's associates or from any of his staff members or ever telling anyone that he had received any such communication or phone call from any of Senator McCARRAN's associates or staff members.

Under cross examination HICKS admitted that he had received and placed several phone calls from and to Senator McCARRAN during the months proceeding March and also during the month of March just prior to the time the alleged conspiracy took place. He denied, however, that GREENSPUN or the Morning Sun were discussed between him and the Senator and testified to the court that he was seeking advice on building.

Attorney ROBERTS who was doing the cross examination sought to subpoena records of the phone calls between HICKS and McCARRAN but Judge EOLEY refused to permit such a subpoena being issued unless they had in some manner a bearing on the case. The Judge held that inasmuch as HICKS had admitted making these phone calls that a subpoena would not be necessary because the evidence was already on record. He further stated that there was no way in the world that a record of the phone calls would show what the actual contents of the phone calls were.

Concerning his presence at the meeting of Downtown Association on March 22, HICKS testified that he was present at this meeting at the request of L. B. SCHERER to discuss the statewide advertising program being inaugurated

SU 62- 1595

by the "Strip" Hotel operators and also to discuss the variety club convention.

At this point Judge FOLEY recessed the court until the following morning.

It will be noted that throughout the testimony of the witnesses there was a discrepancy in the dates of the two important meetings which were held, the first being the meeting of the "Strip" Hotel operators and the second being the meeting of the downtown casino operators. It will be noted that previously it was testified that the meeting of the downtown operators occurred on March 23 which would be on a Sunday, and that the meeting of the hotel operators occurred the day before, on a Saturday. As pointed out previously in this letter the plaintiff and the defendants all finally agreed at the Judge's direction that the meeting of the hotel operators was held on March 21, 1952, while the meeting of the downtown operators was held on March 22, 1952.

As further developments occur in this matter you will be promptly advised.

WHERE I STAND

By HANK GREENSPUN

The glorious procession of bright, eager faces belonging to the young men and women who graduated from Las Vegas High School last night, helped erase the shameful memory of men without faces who took the witness stand in a federal court and made a mockery of the laws under which these young people have to live the rest of their lives.

And on Butcher Memorial Field of the high school, hundreds of students in white caps and gowns, their parents and friends, stood and pledged allegiance to the flag of the United States of America — "with liberty and justice for all."

The men without faces took an oath in a court of law to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth and then desecrated that oath. A gambler took the stand and told of a meeting of the downtown clubs, held at the Golden Nugget, at which Marion Hicks of the Thunderbird Hotel was an interested participant, but the witness's best recollection was that Hicks was there only to solicit a contribution for the Wranglers ball club, while another witness also remembered seeing Hicks at the meeting, but thought that Marion was interested in a contribution for the Shriners.

Another thought that Hicks was there to discuss out-of-state advertising with the downtown groups. All of them were most vehement that Sen. McCarran's name was never brought up even once. Fred Soly wondered "why do I have anything to fear from the senator? He has nothing to do with gambling licenses." How naive can a gambler be?

And last night at the graduating exercise, Evelyn Blake, salutatorian of the class, said: "Men cannot live together until they stop fearing each other."

How can we hope that men of different lands, races, customs and languages will not fear each other when here in our own city, the supposed honest men of the gambling group have such an abiding fear of the coalition of a criminal mob and greedy politician that perjury becomes a very minor evil compared to having the finger put on them for being a pigeon.

Norman Hilbrecht in his valedictory to the graduating class, spoke about: "Learning to live together." He said that weak promises and submissive diplomacy are not conducive to getting along with one's fellow man. This brilliant student stated that "all men and all nations have

(Continued on Page 2)

basically one idea, to live in peace — to strive for a better tomorrow."

We here in Nevada can have no better tomorrow. We cannot live together because a decent society must not be submissive to a criminal concept of living; morality cannot live together with immorality. And the combination of two evil forces — the crime syndicate and the powerful politician — is too great for decency to win out.

I learned my lesson in court yesterday. I have no more illusions that men engaged in the gambling world can live outside the code; a code so devoid of honor and morality that grown men must crawl on their bellies lest they fall afoul of the syndicate which controls every facet of their existence.

Lest the high ideals and purposes of the young men and women who leave Las Vegas high school to make their way in the world, are dragged through the filth of evil and corruption, we here should dedicate ourselves to sweeping reforms — a complete eradication of the syndicate which now has our community and our liberty in a death hold. That is, unless these men see the light and put their house in order.

The liberal laws of the state of Nevada are in danger. They face self-destruction.

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA MORNING SUN
May 22, 1952

Re: HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN
aka Henry, Hank

MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING

62-97007-17

ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 6/5/52

FROM : SAC, Salt Lake City (62-1595)

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN
Aka Henry, Hank
MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING

ATTENTION: Mr. L. B. NICHOLS

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

Re telephone calls to Mr. NICHOLS on May 23, 1952 and to Mr. CROSBY on May 26, 1952.

At resumption of the hearing at 10:00 a.m., May 23, 1952, MARION HICKS was under cross examination and flatly denied that he, at any time, had relayed any specific message for McCARRAN to anyone in Las Vegas. He admitted having numerous telephonic contacts with McCARRAN during the period immediately preceding the cancellation of ads in the Las Vegas Morning Sun, but denied that at any time was GREENSPUN or the Sun mentioned.

Mayor C. D. BAKER was recalled as a rebuttal witness and testified that at the meeting held in the Mayor's office, FRED SOLY did not deny, but admitted, that the cancellation of advertising was due to pressure "from Washington."

Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTS, plaintiff's attorney, made the opening summation pointing out that a great portion of the newspaper's revenue is from "display advertising" and that the paper will "fold" if all the hotels and casinos continue their boycott of the Sun. He pointed out testimony that GREENSPUN had been warned two or three days before to cut out his criticism of the Senator or "something would happen," such statements being attributed to GUS GREENBAUM, Flamingo Hotel. He then pointed out it had been established through testimony concerning the Mayor's meeting that a telephone call had been made from Washington and instructions given accordingly to boycott the Sun.

Mr. ROBERTS stated there was no established reason for the concerted action by the defendants except the "created" economy move and that there was a direct controversy between this claim and evidence of increased advertisement during the month previous to the boycott.

Mr. ROBERTS also pointed out the concerted action of telephone calls locally to the Sun cancelling advertising and the subsequent "subterfuge letters" offering a smaller consolidated ad. He stated the only thing the defense had attempted to establish was there was no connection between Senator McCARRAN and the action of the groups in Las Vegas. He pointed out that Senator McCARRAN's answer to the complaint stated there had been no calls for any reason by the Senator to MARION HICKS and that HICKS testified to numerous calls.

Mr. ROBERTS stated that the beneficiary of the action does not have to participate and the reason for the boycott was the destruction of the Las Vegas

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Morning Sun for the benefit of the Las Vegas Review Journal. It was brought out that CLIFF JONES, a defendant and attorney, is the brother-in-law of one of the owners of the Review Journal.

RICHARD BLAKEY opened the summations for the defense stating that the Senator's answer was only a denial in connection with this case and not that he had never called HICKS during the recent past. BLAKEY then emphasized the discrepancies between the testimony of MO DALITZ, J. KEL HOUSSELS, FRED SOLY and MARION HICKS with that of GREENSPUN and stated GREENSPUN's complaint was an "inflammatory complaint" made against the Senator because of personal animosity between them. He claimed there was nothing credible established that the Senator had made a call or otherwise instructed the defendants to act in concert against GREENSPUN.

Mr. FAULKNER then made the argument that there is no basis under the federal statutes for this case since the suit is merely a fight between the newspaper and its customers. Judge FOLEY cited the Lorraine case to Mr. FAULKNER who disagreed with Judge FOLEY as to the similarity of cases claiming this case involves no monopoly. Mr. FAULKNER told the court that he would make a better closing statement for the plaintiff than had been made by his own attorney stating that the defense did not admit but had "proved" for the plaintiff there had been concerted action and that the cancellation was preconceived. He then stated under questioning by Judge FOLEY, that it was preconceived in that the defendants were planning to alter the form of advertising. He stated the only question was whether they could legally discontinue advertising after they had all previously agreed on the method of advertising and had now decided to change it.

Mr. FAULKNER then stated that the paper was dependent upon gambling, had tried to force the gambling industry to support it and that gambling is against "public policy." Judge FOLEY advised FAULKNER that he was not impressed by this argument since gambling is legal in the State of Nevada.

Mr. FAULKNER then argued that this is merely the results of personal dislike between GREENSPUN and Senator McCARRAN and is solely a political matter and a blast at McCARRAN. He stated there possibly is a cause of action for GREENSPUN in local court against the local defendants, but that there is nothing against McCARRAN. He emphasizes that this is merely a dispute between a newspaper and a group of business men in a small town.

He then argued that GREENSPUN is asking the court to re-establish status quo in order that the Sun can continue mailing the papers "in violation of the postal laws." (There was no testimony of evidence of any postal violations by the Morning Sun.)

SU 62-1595

ALAN THODY, an associate of Jones, Wiener and Jones, made the same arguments as those of FAULKNER and in addition argued that the price raise in March, 1952, was the reason for the cancellation in that GREENSPUN "priced himself out of business." He claimed the actions of the defendants were normal business transactions and that the defendants have a basic right to do as they please in the operation of their respective businesses. He intimated that the defendants may file a cross complaint against the Sun and the Review Journal alleging that both papers were trying to force the gambling industry to take more advertising space.

On May 26, 1952, Mr. GEORGE MARSHALL, plaintiff's attorney, concluded the summations with the statement that protection was the pattern of the defense, that everything was said and done to keep the Senator out of the picture. Mr. MARSHALL gave his own interpretation of testimony in refutation of the defense summations.

Upon completion of the arguments, Judge FOLEY gave each ten days to file their points and authorities. He usually writes his own statement of facts and conclusions of law but suggested that attorneys for both sides may desire to do so in order to assist the court. Judge FOLEY stated that due to previous court commitments and judicial conferences, it is probable he will not render a decision on the hearing until June 17, 1952.

LAB:jt

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 28, 1952

FROM : SAC, Salt Lake City (62-1595)

SUBJECT: HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN
Aka Henry, Hank
MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING

ATTENTION: Mr. L. B. Nichols

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

Re telephone calls of SA LEVERETTE A. BAKER, Las Vegas, Nevada to Mr. NICHOLS, May 19 and 20, 1952.

The following is a resume of court action on those two dates:

On 5/19/52, court was resumed at 10:00 a.m. with the plaintiff continuing his testimony. At that time, GREENSPUN testified that the five resort hotels on the Los Angeles Strip had a committee known as the Resort Hotels Committee, with a rotating chairmanship, which acted as a representative for the five hotels, and its sole purpose was to designate the share of cost to be borne by the individual hotels in any advertising campaigns or contributions to various charitable organizations.

GREENSPUN testified that on 3/25/52, he received a letter dated 3/24/52 from BENNY GOFFSTEIN (Flamingo Hotel), which stated, "I have been instructed by the Resort Hotels Committee to issue you the following instructions". This letter instructed that all advertising for the hotels be cancelled, and submitted for inclusion in the Morning Sun was a "cooperative" ad merely listing the individual hotels. GREENSPUN testified he called BENNY GOFFSTEIN on the phone and objected to the cancellation of the individual advertisements and the attempt to advertise jointly by the hotels. He stated he told GOFFSTEIN he would have to charge the hotels \$10.00 per inch for the joint advertisement in order to make up for the amount of revenue lost through the cancellation of the individual ads. He also testified he made the same remark to FRED SOLY and that he told them he could not continue operating without the individual ads of the various gambling establishments and hotels in Las Vegas.

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

GREENSPUN further testified that he received a letter dated 3/24/52 from the Las Vegas Club concerning cancellation of their advertisement and that he likewise received a similar letter dated 3/24/52 from the Golden Nugget. The letter from the Golden Nugget advised him to cancel the advertisement according to their telephonic request "until further notice".

GREENSPUN testified that on 3/20/52, he had a conversation with GUS GREENBAUM (Flamingo Hotel) and BENNY BINION (Horse Shoe Club), at which time these two individuals told him he would "have to stop hitting at the Senator".

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These individuals told him the Senator "was helping them", and asked him to "lay off". He stated he agreed to "lay off" until the Senator irritated him again and that if this occurred, he would then write another editorial criticizing Senator McCARRAN. GREENSPUN testified that GREENBAUM and BINION both stated, "They are burning up the wires from Washington" because of his severe criticisms of Senator McCARRAN in his newspaper, the Las Vegas Morning Sun.

GREENSPUN testified that neither GREENBAUM nor BINION made any mention to him on 3/20/52 that there was any contemplation of canceling advertising in the Las Vegas Morning Sun.

GREENSPUN testified that Lt. Governor CLIFF JONES, and hotel operator THOMAS HULL of Los Angeles, California are very close friends and that at approximately the same time all hotel and casino advertising was cancelled in Las Vegas, the Morning Sun likewise lost all advertising of the hotel chain.

Principal cross examining of GREENSPUN was then handled by Mr. FAULKNER of the firm Melvin, Faulkner, Sheehan and Wiseman of San Francisco, California. GREENSPUN admitted that he is a graduate of St. Johns Law School, Brooklyn, New York, and has been admitted to practice before the bar in the state of New York.

Concerning finances of the newspaper, GREENSPUN stated he did not know the details since he employed a manager and bookkeeper to handle these matters.

Concerning the letter received from BENNY GOFFSTEIN of the Flamingo, GREENSPUN stated this is a "subterfuge" since the offer of the small daily joint advertisement of the five hotels was prepared after he, GREENSPUN, had his conversation with MOE DALITZ (Desert Inn) on 3/24/52, in that it was obvious the five hotels were attempting to cover up the true reason for the cancellation of the advertisements.

From cross examination by FAULKNER, it was apparent that the defense attorneys are trying to bring out that during solicitation of advertisements, GREENSPUN had used coercion and threats on the gambling industry to force them to advertise in his newspaper since gambling in the state of Nevada depended on public good will, and that GREENSPUN had intimated the newspaper could either assist or defeat the gambling industry by its sway over the public will.

During the cross examination by Mr. FAULKNER, GREENSPUN testified he

had borrowed \$5,000.00 from BELDON KATTELMAN, and this loan had been repaid. He also borrowed \$5,000.00 from JAKE KOSLOF, \$10,000.00 from the Desert Inn, and \$5,000.00 from BENNY BINION. He stated various defendants are still willing to loan him money to keep his newspaper in existence, but they are not allowed to advertise in the paper.

Concerning the telephone call to BENNY GOFFSTEIN concerning charging \$10.00 per inch, he stated GOFFSTEIN told him "they" would hold another meeting and let him know as to whether they would pay that amount for the joint ad for the five hotels. He asked GOFFSTEIN to try to get this matter straightened out.

Mr. BLAKEY of Senator McCARRAN's law firm in Reno then cross examined Mr. GREENSPUN with his remarks and questions dwelling primarily on the financial instability of the newspaper. He attempted to show through cross examination that the newspaper was a losing proposition from the start and that the withdrawal of the advertising did not materially effect the financial status of the newspaper.

BLAKEY questioned GREENSPUN concerning MOE DALITZ's statement that Senator McCARRAN had called MARION HICKS (Thunderbird Hotel), and GREENSPUN stated that he believed MOE DALITZ that McCARRAN was bringing pressure since the hotels had no other reason to cancel their advertising in the Morning Sun. BLAKEY obtained an admission from GREENSPUN that he did not know "of his own knowledge" that Senator McCARRAN had actually made a telephone call from Washington which resulted in the cancellation of the advertising.

LOU WIENER of the Las Vegas firm, during cross examination, also emphasized the fact that the Morning Sun was a losing business prior to the cancellation of advertising and that such cancellation did not materially effect the newspaper.

WIENER questioned GREENSPUN thoroughly concerning his background and associations in Las Vegas, but never brought out the fact that GREENSPUN was convicted a number of years ago in federal court in Los Angeles on a Registration Act violation and that GREENSPUN had been fined \$10,000.00.

Mr. WILLIAM A. ROBERTS, GREENSPUN's attorney, on redirect examination, brought out the following information concerning the \$5,000.00 loan made to GREENSPUN by JAKE KOSLOF.

During February, 1951, GREENSPUN borrowed \$5,000.00 from KOSLOF. In October, 1951, KOSLOF told GREENSPUN he needed the \$5,000.00 to invest in

the construction of the new California Club. GREENSPUN did not have the funds available, but stated he would attempt to borrow it from his bank, which is the Bank of Nevada. KOSLOF stated that if he was unable to obtain a loan, he would arrange for GREENSPUN to obtain a loan through the First National Bank of Nevada. GREENSPUN then went to the First National Bank and contacted the manager, HARRY MANENTE and obtained a \$5,000.00 loan. He told the bank manager to put the \$5,000.00 in KOSLOF's account immediately since KOSLOF needed it. The manager stated the money would be put in the account as of that day. GREENSPUN signed a note for \$5,000.00 and gave it to the bank manager. He, therefore, considered his debt to KOSLOF as discharged.

In March, 1952, when GREENSPUN's suit against McCARRAN, ET AL was filed, KOSLOF called him and told him he needed the \$5,000.00 to defend himself in this suit. GREENSPUN brought it to KOSLOF's attention that he had signed a note at the First National Bank and the money was put in KOSLOF's account. KOSLOF denied this, so GREENSPUN contacted the bank manager and questioned him regarding the disposition of the \$5,000.00. The bank manager stated it had not been put in KOSLOF's account and gave GREENSPUN no satisfactory answer. GREENSPUN asked where his note was, and the manager stated it was in his desk. This conversation occurred on or about 4/9/52.

Shortly thereafter, GREENSPUN was sued by KOSLOF for \$5,000.00, and sighted in the complaint was the note which GREENSPUN had signed for the First National Bank. He immediately contacted the bank manager and asked him what happened since the note was assigned as of 4/9/52 to KOSLOF. He did not receive any satisfactory explanation from the bank manager and as the situation now stands, GREENSPUN owes KOSLOF \$5,000.00; he owes the bank \$5,000.00, and \$5,000.00 apparently has disappeared from the bank.

The matter described above was discussed with Mr. NICHOLS as a possible violation of the Federal Reserve Act, and Mr. NICHOLS advised that no action should be taken until the Bureau so instructs.

On completion of testimony by GREENSPUN, NORMAN WHITE, advertising Manager of the Las Vegas Morning Sun, testified concerning the operation of the newspaper and stated that the advertising by the resort hotels and clubs amounts to 30% to 35% of the total advertising revenue of this paper. He stated that the advertising in the paper had increased materially in the past two years and that the circulation of the paper had likewise increased. It was his testimony that the Morning Sun was gradually getting on a paying basis.

On the morning of 5/20/52, WHITE testified that during a period of approximately one hour on 3/24/52, he received the following telephone calls:

- (1) About 9:15 a.m., Mr. BRAUDIS, Publicity Director, Thunderbird Hotel,

SU 62-1595

called and said, "Cancel all our advertising effective today". WHITE testified that he has personally dealt with Mr. BRAUDIS for some time, that there was no previous indication that any advertising would be cancelled, and that nothing whatsoever was said about substituting a joint ad for the individual ads which were cancelled.

(2) About 9:20 a.m., Mr. ARCHIE LOVELAND, El Rancho Vegas Hotel, telephonically stated, "We are cancelling our advertising as of now". There was no prior indication that advertising was to be cancelled, and no substitute advertising was offered.

(3) About 9:30 a.m., Mrs. RUTH DESKIN, Hotel Last Frontier, Assistant Publicity Director, telephonically stated, "We got to cancel our ad, effective today". Mrs. DESKIN stated to WHITE she did not know why, but believed it would be straightened out within a few days. She received her orders from KAY FOX, and there was no prior indication that advertising was to be cancelled, and no substitute advertisement was offered.

(4) About 9:45 a.m., either MAXINE LEWIS or FLORENCE LADD, Flamingo Hotel, telephonically advised that the ads for that hotel were to be cancelled immediately. There was no prior indication that this advertising was to be cancelled.

(5) About 10:00 a.m., Mr. FRED SOLY, Monte Carlo Club, who is spokesman for the downtown clubs on advertising matters, telephonically advised Mr. WHITE to cancel the Monte Carlo's individual ad and to cancel the large joint ad inserted daily by all the downtown clubs.

(6) About 10:30 a.m., Mrs. PORTENIER, Golden Nugget Casino, telephonically advised Mr. WHITE that their advertising was to be cancelled immediately.

(7) About 1:30 p.m., Mr. GENE MURPHY, Desert Inn Hotel, telephonically advised Mr. WHITE that he was aware that all of the other hotels had cancelled their advertising, and stated that the Desert Inn likewise had to cancel theirs. MURPHY advised WHITE he had a new show booked in and the copy for advertising was all ready. However, it could not be submitted. This advertising was about eight days in advance of the date it was scheduled to appear in the newspaper. Mr. MURPHY advised him he believed the entire matter could be straightened out.

It is noted that Mr. GREENSPUN had discussed the matter with Mr. MURPHY earlier that day, and MURPHY had no information; therefore, GREENSPUN contacted MOE DALITZ as previously reported.

At approximately 10:00 am., 3/25/52, Mr. ART SCHELLANG, Las Vegas Club,

SU 62-1595

telephonically contacted Mr. WHITE and told him to "kill" the Las Vegas Club ad. The ad already appeared in the Morning Sun for that day. Mr. SCHELLANG told Mr. WHITE he was supposed to have called him on Monday, March 24, but he forgot to.

Mr. WHITE testified that FRED SOLY, speaking for the downtown clubs, later told him the clubs wanted to insert a 20-inch ad weekly. This ad had been an 88-inch ad prior to the cancellation. Mr. WHITE told him he would discuss it with Mr. GREENSPUN.

Testimony was brought out that Mr. BENNY BINION and the Horse Shoe Club did not cancel their advertising. BINION stated that he was willing to continue advertising in the Sun, but GREENSPUN told him the ads would be dropped in order that Mr. BINION's club would not be ostracized by the other gambling institutions.

Mr. NELSON CONWAY, Certified Public Accountant of the firm Conway and Moe, Las Vegas, Nevada, testified that his firm had conducted the audits for Mr. GREENSPUN for the Morning Sun, the last statement being dated 12/31/51. At that time, the newspaper had current assets of \$41,190.00 and fixed assets of \$94,690.00. Liabilities of the firm consisted of \$14,000.00 notes to banks, \$19,600.00 notes to other individuals, \$71,300 owed on equipment and fixed assets, and \$7,000.00 deficit surplus. His testimony indicated the Morning Sun was gradually getting on a paying basis.

Mayor C. D. BAKER testified that he called a meeting in his office which was attended by JAKE L. HOUSSELLS, CLIFF JONES, FRED SOLY and GREENSPUN. Mayor BAKER testified that there was a heated argument in his office among the four individuals listed and, therefore, he is uncertain as to who made any alleged statements. He, however, was very specific on the remarks he had made to the group. Mayor BAKER stated his interest in the matter was looking out for the city in that the city depended upon revenue from gambling licenses, and not because of any particular holdings or interests in the gambling industry. The Mayor testified that he had satisfied himself completely that the entire situation definitely was caused by outside pressures. He did not state how he arrived at this conclusion, and he was not cross examined on it. He stated he was satisfied there definitely had been meetings of the hotel, club and downtown gambling group, and that he told the persons who attended the meeting in his office that he would not tolerate any interference in the operation of a legitimate enterprise by any individual in Washington, D. C. or by any hoodlum or gambler, in the state of Nevada. Mayor BAKER testified that either CLIFF JONES or FRED SOLY had stated at the Mayor's meeting that this move to cancel advertising definitely was not an economic move but was due to outside pressures.

The Mayor also testified that Mr. HOUSSELLS stated at the meeting he had made office space available in the hotel for Senator McCARRAN during his campaign, that he had contributed to the Senator's campaign fund, and had voted for the Senator. Therefore, he considered his obligations to the Senator to be discharged. He then stated it was now time for the Senator to "do something for them", but that he had "gotten them into the worst mess they had ever been in".

It appeared that Mayor BAKER was a very impressive witness for GREENSPUN.

JAKE L. HOUSSELLS, principal owner of the El Cortez Hotel, and holding interests in other gambling establishments, testified that on or about 3/26/52, he received a call from Mayor BAKER and went to the Mayor's office at the City Hall. On his arrival, FRED SOLY and GREENSPUN were in the Mayor's office. CLIFF JONES arrived later. HOUSSELLS testified the Mayor told the group it had been called to his attention that a meeting of the operators had been called and instructed to cancel advertising in the Las Vegas Sun, and that the Mayor had stated he was not going to let the city be run by the gamblers or any one man in Washington. HOUSSELLS testified he did not personally know of the telephone call but that GREENSPUN alleged at the meeting that the Senator had made the phone call. HOUSSELLS denied that SOLY had made any statement about the reasons for the cancellation while he, HOUSSELLS, was present. HOUSSELLS stated that his partner, JIM YOUNG, had gone to the meeting and had told him the advertising must be cancelled. HOUSSELLS testified that he told GREENSPUN at the meeting he did not approve of GREENSPUN's criticism of the Senator; that GREENSPUN was "way out of line", and should get back in line. He stated he had furnished headquarters for the Senator and had supported him on his campaigns and, therefore, felt he had fulfilled his obligations to the Senator and that it was time for the Senator to help them out. It is noted that the matter of a 10% tax on gambling was then being considered in Washington, D. C.

HOUSSELLS stated that advertising of the gambling casinos as such was a waste of money; however, it was necessary for the gambling industry to maintain the good will of the newspapers. He wanted to continue advertising in the Morning Sun in order to retain the good will of that newspaper, and he did not approve of the withdrawing of the ads; however, his partners insisted that the ads should be cancelled. HOUSSELLS denied having any information concerning how this situation got started.

Points of interest occurring during the trial included a statement by Judge FOLEY that if it was found a concerted action had been taken in connection with the cancellation, and that the newspaper will fold because of

SU 62-1595

this cancellation, a preliminary injunction will be immediately issued by the court.

At one point during the hearing, on 5/20/52, GREENSPUN's attorney, ROBERTS, expressed through his actions extreme displeasure with one of Judge FOLEY's rulings. Judge FOLEY severely admonished ROBERTS for his "ungentlemanly action" and stated that such actions were not tolerated in this court. ROBERTS apologized to the Judge and defense attorneys.

A little later during the hearing, one witness was asked by ROBERTS if he had certain other information and the answer was in the affirmative. When asked the source of the information, this witness replied, Mr. GREENSPUN. At this reply, all the defense attorneys laughed, giggled and tittered. Judge FOLEY immediately halted the proceedings and admonished all of the defense attorneys, stating that he considered this a very serious matter in that it was serious for Mr. GREENSPUN, and it was serious for the defendants in the case. He stated that he would not tolerate such actions from any of the attorneys involved in the case.

Numerous times the defense attorneys, and Mr. FAULKNER in particular, were carrying on a side "heckling" of Mr. ROBERTS, and Mr. ROBERTS did make some retort. Judge FOLEY finally instructed all attorneys involved that he would not tolerate any petty bickering between the attorneys, and instructed them that if they had any objections to make, make them to the court but to let each other conduct their questioning as they had it outlined.

It appears that Judge FOLEY is being entirely unbiased in this matter and from his remarks; if a cause of action is found, Senator McCARRAN will be treated as any other individual and his Senatorial status will not be considered.

The Bureau will be kept currently advised of the progress in this hearing.



REASURY DEPARTM
WASHINGTON 25

OFFICE OF
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

July 10, 1952

ADDRESS REPLY TO
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE
AND REFER TO

SI-CWC:Rct

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated July 9, 1952,
with enclosures, concerning Herman M. Greenspun.

Your assistance and cooperation in this matter is indeed
appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Frank W. Lohn
Frank W. Lohn,
Chief, Intelligence Division.

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58 JUL 30 1952

COPY:sew

June 9, 1952

X
D. M. LADD

Sum
A. H. BELMONT

DREW PEARSON TELECAST
JUNE 8, 1952

Drew Pearson, well-known radio and television commentator, mentioned the following item of possible interest to the Bureau on June 8, 1952:

PEARSON:

Down in Las Vegas, Nevada, one of the most interesting cases in legal history was just decided. Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada, who doesn't like to be criticized and who doesn't like to have his face on television, tried to close down the "Las Vegas Sun" because it criticized him. He got his friends, the big gamblers, to withdraw their advertising, and the famous hotels of Las Vegas, the Desert Inn, and the Thunder Bird did withdraw their advertising, whereupon Hank Greenspun (ph), the publisher of this little paper, sued the Senator and the Hotels. This week-end Judge Foley (ph) handed down a decision restoring all this advertising, the first order of this kind in history.

COMMENT:

None. For information purposes only.

RPC:dmd

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The Attorney General

July 22, 1952

Director, FBI

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;

M. M. GREENSPAN, doing business
under the firm name and style of

LAB VEGAS SUX - PLAINTIFF, vs LAS Vegas, Nevada.

PATRICK A. MCCANNAN, ET AL - DEFENDANTS;

CIVIL ACTION NO. 1002

U. S. DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF NEVADA

PERJURY

G. I. R. - 3

Reference is made to your memorandum dated July 14, 1952, in which you advised that apparently the story had been circulated that Judge Foley made some statement to the effect that perjury had been committed during the course of the trial in the matter identified in the above caption and in which you requested that Judge Foley, former United States Attorney Piko, and the two Assistant United States Attorneys who had resigned be interviewed in connection with this matter.

Judge Roger T. Foley advised that he had granted an injunction in favor of Greenspan in the suit filed by Greenspan but as this case was still pending he could not make any statement concerning it other than he had said that "perjury" had been committed in the hearings. He believed this statement was made in open court and he remarked that he could "just as well have used the expression 'contradictory testimony'" since the meaning of his statement was that contradictory testimony had been given. He said that as far as he was concerned the statement that perjury had been committed and that contradictory testimony had been given were synonymous. He added that contradictory testimony is given in every case.

United States Attorney Niles S. Piko, who it is understood will be leaving office as soon as his successor is appointed, former Assistant United States Attorney William J. Lane, former Assistant United States Attorney Bruce H. Thompson and Assistant United States Attorney Robert L. McDonald, all of Reno, Nevada, were interviewed and they advised that they have no personal knowledge of the facts of this case and have received no information from Judge Roger T. Foley concerning the alleged perjury.

cc: 2 Assistant Attorney General
James H. McInerney

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Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
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Tele. Rm. _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

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Attachment
JUL 29 1952

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CCNen - FBI

The Attorney General

during this suit. None of these attorneys had any connection with this suit which was a civil action in which the United States Government was not a party in interest. Mr. Pike recalled reading Judge Foley's decision in the matter but did not remember any mention of perjury. Former Assistant United States Attorney Kane recalled reading in a newspaper that Judge Foley reportedly made the statement from the bench that "it appears that perjury has been committed, in view of the contradictory statements of witnesses."

An effort was made to obtain a copy of the record in this case from the U. S. Clerk of Court. It was determined that no extra copies of the transcript, which was 610 pages long, were available and the court stenographer was on vacation. A copy of the transcript of testimony taken during the hearing on Motion for Preliminary Injunction held between May 16 and May 23, 1952, inclusive, and a copy of the transcript of arguments heard in this matter on May 22 and May 25, 1952, together with several pertinent articles which appeared in various issues of the Las Vegas Sun and Las Vegas Review-Journal were obtained from Senator Patrick A. McCarran. These transcripts may or may not be complete. Photostats of these transcripts and newspaper articles are being forwarded to you herewith and we are having this material checked against the official court record to determine whether it is complete. If any portion is lacking, copies will be made and forwarded to you as soon as they can be obtained.

Senator McCarran advised that his law firm, McCarran, Rice, Wedge, and Blakey, 10 State Street, Reno, Nevada, had affidavits from everybody concerned in this case and that Mr. Richard W. Blakey of this firm would make these affidavits available to us. Mr. Blakey was contacted and he advised that he did not have any such affidavits. He did have a copy of an affidavit of Heldon Kattelman which bore Kattelman's typewritten signature, an unsigned copy of an affidavit of Roscoe Thomas and an unfinished copy of an affidavit given by Jake Kozloff. He also had a copy of an affidavit filed in the United States District Court by Artemus Ham, attorney in the law firm of Ham and Ham, which was filed prior to the eight-day hearing held in Las Vegas, Nevada. Subsequent to this hearing Ham filed a supplementary affidavit

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

The Attorney General

but Blakey did not have a copy of it. These four individuals, Kettleman, Thomas, Kozloff and Ham, are defendants in this civil action, and copies of the above-mentioned affidavits were given to Mr. Blakey by William Woodburn, Jr. of the law firm of Woodburn and Woodburn, who represented these men in the civil action. Inasmuch as these affidavits were furnished to Mr. Blakey in confidence and the persons executing them were not his clients, he declined to release them without Mr. Woodburn's permission.

In view of the fact that this matter is still pending in Federal Court, it is not known whether you desire that we take any action to secure copies of these affidavits from Woodburn. Therefore, your advice in this regard is requested. Pending receipt of instructions from you in this regard no further action will be taken to secure copies of these affidavits.

After this material has been reviewed in the Department, it is requested that you advise what investigation, if any, is desired.

Tolson _____
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Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
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Laughlin _____
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Gandy _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SALT LAKE**

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE 7/18/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/17/52	REPORT MADE BY RUSSELL P. BALDWIN RPB:mkr
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; <u>HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN</u>			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY

1 cc Atty Gen.
(7)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Judge ROGER T. FOLEY of the District of Nevada, advised he had granted injunction in favor of GREENSPUN in suit filed by GREENSPUN being heard in his court. That suit still pending and he would make no statement relative to any perjury in this matter and that he did state in open court as he recalled that perjury had been committed and by this he meant "contradictory testimony" had been given.

1-photostat to P. Atty 11-19-53
See 73-12030.

- RUC -

4-1

AGENCY *76 INS-2a*
REQ. REC'D *3-8-55*
REP'T FORW. *3-18-55*
BY *myr-jed*

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Judge ROGER T. FOLEY of the District of Nevada, was contacted at Apartment 502, 6529 South Kenwood. He confirmed that a suit filed by HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN was then pending in his court in Nevada and that he had granted an injunction in favor of GREENSPUN.

When advised that the Attorney General of the United States had stated that he had received information to the effect that Judge FOLEY had stated perjury had been committed during the course of the hearings, he advised that he would not make any statement concerning the matter. In addition he did advise that he did make the statement that "perjury" had been committed in the hearings before him and by this he meant "contradictory testimony" had been given. He remarked that he could "just as well have used the expression

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>JF Malone</i> <i>SR</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPY IN FILE 3 Bureau (AMSD) 3 Salt Lake (AMSD) 2 Chicago (74-116) <i>1 cc Atty Gen. 11-19-53</i>		<i>62-97007-22</i> JUL 21 1952 <i>17</i>	RECORDED - 134 <i>EX-164</i>

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CG 74-116

contradictory testimony" and said that "in every case contradictory testimony is given.

Judge FOLEY stated that he believed his statement was made in open court. He further added he believed the testimony had now been transcribed and that if so desired a representative of the Attorney General could review same.

- RUC -

CG 74-116

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

REFERENCE: Salt Lake teletype to Chicago dated 7/15/52.

RA
RA
NY
Mr. A. Devitt Vanech
Deputy Attorney General

Director, FBI

HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN

July 22, 1952

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 11-07-2012

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Herman Greenspun was born August 27, 1909, at Brooklyn, New York, the son of Samuel and Anna Greenspun. He has a brother, David Greenspun, and two married sisters, Mildred Taub and Alice Querse. He attended St. John's College from 1930 to 1932, and St. John's School of Law, Brooklyn, New York, receiving an LL.B. Degree in 1934.

He was employed by Alfred Friedman Company, New York City, 1934 to 1939; LeBlang-Grays Theatre Ticket Agency, New York City, 1930 to 1936; Pinto and Mercantonio, 20 Besey Street, New York City, law clerk, 1933 to 1936; United Steel Company, New York City, 1936 to 1938; and Vulcan Steel Company, New York City, 1938 to 1941. He was inducted into the U.S. Army March 13, 1941, and transferred to the Enlisted Reserve Corps October 24, 1941, as over 28 years of age; January 22, 1942, recalled to active duty and appointed Second Lieutenant September 5, 1942; relieved from active duty as Captain December 4, 1945; promoted to Major July 3, 1947. He was reported AWOL from December 31, 1944, to January 1, 1945, and accepted punishment under Article of War 104.

Greenspun and Barbara Jean Ritchie, born February 17, 1922, at Essex, London, were married in Ireland during 1944. They had two children, ages two and three in 1949.

After his discharge from the Army, he was employed in the law office of Benjamin C. Ribman, New York City, now deceased. Even though he is a lawyer, he has never been known to practice law.

Greenspun moved to Las Vegas, Nevada, in 1946, where he subsequently published a social news sheet "Las Vegas Life" and at the same time, worked as a publicity man at the Flamingo Hotel, which was being constructed by the late underworld figure, "Bugsy" Siegel. He later worked as promoter of Radio Station

JJ. DAUNT:nck:fjb:fh

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XRAN, in which he held stock, and in 1949, he was engaged in the construction and promotion of the Desert Inn, a resort hotel, both of Las Vegas, Nevada. He reportedly received no salary for the latter job but was to receive stock in the corporation when the resort was completed. (2-1004-69; 62-75147-44-447; St. Louis tel dated 3-31-52)

Greenspun was employed at the Desert Inn until about July 1, 1950, when he resigned and purchased the "Las Vegas Free Press," a semi-weekly Las Vegas paper. He immediately changed the name to "Las Vegas Morning Sun" and published this paper as a daily. (65-59258-20)

The "Editor and Publisher, International Yearbook," 1951, which lists daily and Sunday newspapers, contains no listing for the "Las Vegas Morning Sun" or Greenspun.

The current telephone directory covering Las Vegas, Nevada, reflects the following listing: H. M. Greenspun, 315 North Eighth Street.

On April 6, 1949, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) approved a loan in the amount of \$100,000 for the A. R. Ruppert Plumbing and Heating Company, 900 South Main Street, Las Vegas, Nevada. This amount was later changed to \$96,000. Subsequently, the Ruppert Company lost money on three different contracts and applied for another RFC loan, which was denied. The RFC commenced foreclosing this account in the Summer of 1950. In October, 1950, Herman M. Greenspun entered the picture and made overtures to buy out the A. R. Ruppert Plumbing and Heating Company, Las Vegas, Nevada, if RFC would transfer the loan to him. Final approval for this transfer was made by RFC in November, 1950, and Greenspun assumed the RFC loan.

Following this transaction, the RFC asked their Salt Lake City Office to check into the Greenspun matter and determine his financial ability. As a result of this, RFC determined through an accounting firm that Greenspun had a net worth of \$517,000. This report showed that Greenspun was part-owner of the Desert Inn Company and the Desert Inn Annex in the amount of \$290,000. It further reflected that he was full-owner and publisher of the "Las Vegas Morning Sun" valued at \$160,000. In addition, he owned a home, insurance

28 and an automobile, which brought the sum up to \$517,000. The RFC inquiry further indicated that they contacted a Mr. Butterfield, Vice-President of the Bank of Nevada, Las Vegas, Nevada. Mr. Butterfield indicated that he had known Mr. Greenspun for a period of three years and that his business dealings had been satisfactory and further that the statement made by the accounting firm reflecting that his assets were \$517,000 was accurate. Mr. Butterfield indicated that the value of \$160,000 placed on the "Las Vegas Morning Sun" was inflated but, in spite of this, he considered Greenspun a "good risk."

At the present time, Greenspun's account at RFC is current in that his principal and interest payments have been met on schedule. (162-97007-2)

✓ Greenspun is the subject of FBI Identification Record 290474A, which reflects his arrests in the Neutrality Act cases mentioned below, as well as his registration at Las Vegas, Nevada, as an ex-convict.

✓ Reynold Selk, who was involved in the Neutrality Act case mentioned below, is believed to be Greenspun's cousin. Greenspun's parents, Samuel and Anna, were born in Poland and Russia respectively and both were naturalized in New Haven, Connecticut. (2-875-864)

INVESTIGATION OF GREENSPUN UNDER NEUTRALITY ACT:

Herman Greenspun has been the subject of two investigations under the Neutrality Act.

✓ Foundry Associates, Inc.; Adolph W. Schwimmer; Reynold Selk; Leon Gardner; William Cosnow; Abraham J. Levin; [redacted]; J. Leonard; Herman Milton Greenspun; [redacted]; Service Airways.

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✓ This case arose out of the efforts of the above-captioned individuals to procure airplanes and airplane parts and accessories for shipment to the Israeli fighting forces in Palestine. Adolph Schwimmer was contacted in September, 1947, by one Albert Miller, assertedly a representative of

the Jewish Agency. Miller furnished large sums of money to Schwimmer for the purpose of procuring airplanes to fly freight to Palestine.

This particular case cited above, in which prosecutive action was carried out at Los Angeles, California, was divided into four phases. Greenspun's activities were prominent in only one phase, that one concerning the attempted export of forty-two airplane engines from Los Angeles, California, to Panama.

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Greenspun and a companion named Willie (assumed to be Willie Sosnow) came to [redacted] of Universal Airplane Salvage Corporation, Gahu, T. H., in Honolulu in March, 1948, and identified themselves as representing HAGANAH, the Jewish organization for aid to Palestine. Greenspun desired to purchase airplane engines and parts for shipment to Palestine. [redacted] desirous of assisting HAGANAH in every way, gave forty-two airplane engines to Greenspun. These engines and parts were packed in cases under the supervision of Greenspun with [redacted] employees.

Greenspun paid \$4,000 in cash for labor and freight charges for the shipment to Los Angeles, California. On March 25, 1948, 95 crates, containing 42 Pratt and Whitney R2800-10W airplane engines, arrived in Los Angeles consigned to the Universal Airplane Salvage Corporation, Los Angeles, which address was nonexistent. When an attempt was made to move this shipment of airplane engines to Panama, the shipment was seized by the United States Customs Service at Los Angeles on April 14, 1948, inasmuch as it was illegal to export this type aircraft engine.

Indictments were returned by the Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles on April 6, 1949, charging Schwimmer, Elk, Levin, Greenspun, [redacted] Sosnow, Gardner and the corporation, Service Airways, with conspiracy to violate the Neutrality Act and Export Control laws. Subjects were charged with violation of Title 22, Sections 452 and 453, and of Title 50, Section 701, U. S. Code, and Presidential Proclamation 2776, dated March 26, 1948.

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Greenspun submitted himself for arrest, entered a plea of not guilty and was released on bond of \$1,000. On

February 8, 1950, in Federal Court in Los Angeles, Greenspun, [redacted] and Sosnow were acquitted. Subjects Schwimmer, Selk and Gardner were found guilty of conspiracy to violate the Neutrality Act and Export Control Laws.

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Information was received that a juror in this trial had been contacted by the defendants during the trial. It had been reported that all of the jurors except this one voted for a guilty verdict of all subjects, and that a compromised verdict had been reached as a result of pressure by this juror on the rest of the jury. Subsequently, it was determined that this juror had received mental treatment in an institution prior to the beginning of the case. Accordingly, no investigation was made. (2-875)

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[redacted] with aliases; Herman Milton Greenspun, with aliases, et al.

In March, 1948, Greenspun and one William Sosnow approached [redacted] of the Universal Aircraft Salvage Corporation in Oahu, Hawaii. Greenspun represented HAGANAH, the Jewish organization, and wanted to buy airplane engines and engine parts for use in Palestine. [redacted] had been recommended to Greenspun as a person who was interested in assisting HAGANAH in furnishing military aid. [redacted] gave Greenspun forty-two airplane engines and also permission to take airplane engine parts. Greenspun, assisted by employees of [redacted] did the packing. It was reported [redacted] had quantities of machine guns and machine gun parts on his premises, reportedly removed by the Navy from deactivated airplanes and left there; and that [redacted] made some of these available to Greenspun.

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An employee of the Universal Aircraft Salvage Corporation, advised in January, 1949, that early in 1948, he had helped Greenspun and Sosnow pack airplane machine guns on instructions of [redacted]. He said the guns had been left on the premises by the Navy. He also said he saw Greenspun and Sosnow "steal at least 500" machine gun barrels from a Navy dump adjacent to Universal, and that these together with the machine guns from [redacted] were packed in airplane engine boxes, and hauled by a trucker to the docks for shipment to the Los Angeles harbor.

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At Wilmington, California, Greenspun chartered a boat, [redacted] to take the

machine guns to Mexico. [] claimed Greenspun forced him to accept the cargo and that when he refused, Greenspun threatened him with a revolver. The arms were unloaded in Mexico in the presence of several Mexican officers. Greenspun was part of the crew on the voyage. Information was received, however, that [] was apparently receptive to the deal; was paid for the use of his boat; and that there was no evidence that force was used to gain his assistance.

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No export license for the armament was obtained from the United States State Department. Although not specifically traced, the machine guns were reportedly reshipped from Mexico to Israel.

On September 28, 1949, Greenspun and six individuals associated in the shipping of the machine guns were indicted by a Federal grand jury in Los Angeles, California, for conspiring to violate the Neutrality Act and the Export Control Law, Title 50, USC, Section 701, as amended, and Title 22, USC, Section 452, and Presidential Proclamation 2776, Categories One and Three, which became effective April 15, 1948. This count listed thirteen overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy. Count two charged Greenspun and three others of the defendants with unlawfully exporting the armaments in violation of Section 452, Title 22, USC, and Section 701, Title 50, USC. The remaining defendants were charged with aiding and abetting.

On October 4, 1949, Greenspun surrendered himself in Los Angeles and was released on bond. He entered a plea of not guilty on February 20, 1950.

On April 12, 1950, and April 19, 1950, the facts were represented to the Grand Jury and Greenspun was reindicted, Criminal Docket number 21266. This indictment eliminated one defendant and also eliminated the charges of violating the Export Control Act.

On April 25, 1950, on motion of the Government, the indictments were dismissed as to all except Greenspun, Lawrence C. Ives, and []

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Trial of the case began July 6, 1950, at Los Angeles. On July 10, 1950, Greenspun changed his plea and entered a plea of guilty to the charge of conspiring to violate the Neutrality Act. On July 17, 1950, he was sentenced to pay a \$10,000 fine which was paid by him July 24, 1950. The substantive charge was dismissed, and all charges against the remaining defendants were also dismissed. (2-1004)

The "Los Angeles Daily News," issue of October 27, 1949, contained a picture of Herman Greenspun, the accompanying article reporting his being free on bail following charges that "he master-minded a two million dollar gun-smuggling ring for Israel during that country's war with the Arab states." Greenspun was quoted as stating, "I have done nothing I'm ashamed of and I am sure I can clear myself in a court trial." (2-875-A)

It was reported that in July, 1948, three payments totaling \$1,300,000 were made to Herman Greenspun through the Banco del Ahorro Nacional, Mexico City, by cabled order of one Dr. Erwin Hayman, Geneva, Switzerland. Dr. Erwin Hayman of Geneva, Switzerland, was reportedly an officer of a firm which procured war materials for Israel. (2-1004-290)

It was further reported by a source of unknown reliability that in Mexico, Greenspun and an associate, reportedly involved in behalf of HAGANAH in the purchase and sale of arms, received a 10% "kick back" of the gross amount involved in an unidentified arms deal. (2-1004-34)

In January, 1949, information was received that Greenspun and his immediate followers had become pretty well discredited with HAGANAH and were at that time working for and using funds of the Irgun faction of the Israelite state. The Irgun faction was reported by this source as an extreme Leftist group. (2-1004-45)

ASSOCIATES AND ACQUAINTANCES:

Records of the Second Judicial Department, Appellate Division, New York Supreme Court, reflect that Greenspun was examined in Albany, New York, in October, 1936, for admission to the Bar. Admission at that time was denied Greenspun because the examiners charged there had been irregularities

in the taking of the examination. More specifically, a notation bears the remarks that information was passed by Greenspun and others during the course of the examination. For this reason, the Board of Examiners refused his admission and denied his right of again taking the examination for a period of two years.

In October, 1936, at the request of Judge Pinto (believed to be Michael F. Pinto) and Vito Marcantonio, the State Board permitted Greenspun to take a new examination. He was admitted to practice on November 17, 1937. These records also indicate Greenspun served his clerkship in the office of Pinto and Marcantonio. (2-275-813, p. x 7)

"The Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory for 1952," covering Albany and New York City, New York, fails to reflect any reference to Herman Greenspun.

NP Greenspun purchased the "Las Vegas Morning Sun" on June 23, 1950. He thereafter purchased the Ruppert Plumbing Building in Las Vegas for \$86,000 as a site for his newspaper offices. (62-97007-16, pg. 3)

NP Subsequently, Greenspun admitted that he borrowed \$5,000 from Beldon Katleman, \$5,000 from Jake Kosloff, \$10,000 from the Desert Inn and \$5,000 from Benny Binion. Jake Kosloff, Beldon Katleman and Benny Binion are gambling casino operators at Las Vegas, Nevada. (62-97007-19, pg. 2 3)

Concerning Greenspun's activity in the Desert Inn, a Las Vegas motel, hotel and gambling casino of which Wilbur Clark is President, it has been reported that Greenspun was retained by Clark as a publicity man during the early construction of the hotel with a promise of becoming Publicity Director when the hotel was completed. Greenspun reportedly made some money available to Clark when Clark was short of funds and thereby Greenspun acquired ownership of part of the motel and twenty-two shares of hotel stock. Clark subsequently became associated with a group of Cleveland underworld characters headed by Morris Kleinman and Moe Dalitz, and this group later took over financial control of the hotel. Greenspun resigned as Publicity Director, but is believed to have retained his financial interest in the Desert Inn.

NP Greenspun was apparently living in Las Vegas prior to the time "Bugsy" Siegel hired him as Publicity Director for the Flamingo Hotel and was apparently not brought to Las Vegas by Siegel. Greenspun has publicly stated he did not know Siegel before he came to Las Vegas. (SLC tel to Bu 3-31-52)

NP Immigration and Naturalization Service records indicate Greenspun listed Wilbur Clark, Mayor, and Ernie Craigon (possibly Ernest Cragin), both of Las Vegas, Nevada, as references when applying for a passport in 1948. (2-22 1004-51)

✓ Part Ten, Page 55, of the Hearings before the Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce, held in Nevada and California, in November, 1950, to March, 1951, reflects the testimony of Wilbur Ivern Clark, Las Vegas, Nevada. In response to questions concerning the Desert Inn Hotel, Las Vegas, Clark testified that he knew Greenspun, that Greenspun owned one per cent of the Desert Inn Hotel, in addition to thirty per cent ownership of the motel part of this hotel. (62-91933-615)

✓ Moe Sedway, Vice-President, Flamingo Hotel, also testified before the above Committee. During his testimony, he stated he was acquainted with Greenspun and further revealed that he, Sedway, had been a long-time acquaintance of Frank Costello, Frank Erickson and "Longie" Zwillman, all of whom are well-known in underworld circles.

✓ An indictment was returned by a Federal Grand Jury in Miami, Florida, on November 16, 1948, charging nine individuals affiliated with the Foundry Associates, Inc., with conspiracy to violate the Neutrality Act by conspiring to illegally export three B-17 bomber-type airplanes from Miami, Florida, to Zatec, Czechoslovakia, on June 11, 1948. These nine individuals included Adolph W. Schwimmer, Abraham J. Levin, William Sosnow, Charles Winters, Irwin Schindler, Ervin L. Johnson, Michael Kane, Leon Gardner and Leonard Burns. These indictments did not include Herman Greenspun inasmuch as he was not involved in this specific alleged violation. However, it is noted that Greenspun was associated with the members of Foundry Associates, Inc., as indicated above. A highly confidential source advised on November 24, 1948, that [redacted] and his associates were exerting pressure on a high political level to influence

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prosecution in this Miami case. Informant advised that on December 14, 1948, [redacted] conferred concerning efforts [redacted] in February, 1949, according to this informant, [redacted] and [redacted] conferred in this respect. (2-875-762).

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The records of the United States District Court, Miami, Florida, under Docket #7280, reflect the dispositions of these indictments. On February 4, 1949, Charles Winters was sentenced at Miami, Florida, to serve eighteen months and to pay a fine of \$2,500. On February 16, 1949, the case against Irwin Schindler was transferred to New York; Schindler reportedly received a nominal sentence at New York. On March 8, 1950, the cases against Abraham Levin and William Sosnow were transferred to Los Angeles, California; on July 17, 1950, Levin and Sosnow, on pleas of guilty, were sentenced at Los Angeles to pay a fine of \$10,000 each. The cases against Adolph W. Schwimmer and Leon Gardner were not processed on July 2, 1950. On June 28, 1951, the writs of capias against Ervin L. Johnson, Michael Kane and Leonard Burns were returned unexecuted inasmuch as these individuals were not located.

Concerning [redacted] it is to be noted that he is [redacted]

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The 1948 report of the Senate Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities in California, cited Bartley Crum as "a practical Communist for all practical purposes." (97-2866-13)

MISCELLANEOUS:

On June 6, 1952, in United States District Court, District of Nevada, Greenspun filed a civil action against Senator Patrick A. McCarran, et al, charging an alleged

conspiracy in restraint of trade in interstate commerce. Specifically, Greenspun alleged that McIarran had influenced the owners and operators of twelve casinos in Las Vegas to withdraw their advertising from his newspaper, the "Las Vegas Morning Sun." Greenspun asked damages amounting to \$1,000,000. Subsequently, the presiding judge, Roger T. Foley, issued a restraining order against the defendants and has ordered them to reinstitute in the "Las Vegas Morning Sun" advertising similar in amount and scope to that which was followed prior to March 24, the date on which the alleged conspiracy took place.

(62-97007-SERIAL NOT RECORDED)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: July 22, 1952

FROM : A. Rosen *pl*

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS:
 H. M. GREENSPUN, doing business
 under the firm name and style
 of LAS VEGAS SUN, PLAINTIFF, vs.
 PATRICK A. McCARRAN, ET AL - DEFENDANTS;
CIVIL ACTION NO. 1002,
 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
 DISTRICT OF NEVADA
 PERJURY

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Nichols ☒ _____
 Belmont _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Harbo _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Rm. _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

may
kg

On July 16, 1952, Senator Patrick McCarran (D-Nev.) advised Mr. Nichols that his law firm (McCarran, Rice, Wedge, and Blakey, 10 State Street, Reno, Nevada) had affidavits from everybody concerned in this case and that if we would have an Agent contact Mr. Blakey the latter would be glad to make any affidavits available to us.

On July 19, 1952, the Salt Lake City Office was instructed to contact Mr. Blakey and arrange to obtain from him copies of these affidavits pursuant to the instructions set forth in Mr. Nichols' memorandum.

At 3:10 P.M. on July 21, 1952, SAC Brown of the Salt Lake City Office advised that Mr. Blakey upon interview stated that his office did not have affidavits from everybody involved in this case. Blakey stated he had a copy of an affidavit given by Beldon Katleman which was not an original and had a typed signature on the affidavit. He also had available an unsigned affidavit given by Roscoe Thomas and an unfinished affidavit of Jake Kozloff. Mr. Blakey advised that the three individuals mentioned were defendants in the civil action and that the three affidavits mentioned were given to him by William Woodburn of the law firm of Woodburn and Woodburn, which firm represented these three persons in the civil suit. Blakey advised that because of this he would not release copies of these affidavits to the Bureau without Woodburn's permission. *W*

Blakey also had in his possession a copy of an affidavit filed in the District Court by Artemus Ham, an attorney in the law firm of Ham and Ham. Artemus Ham is also a defendant in the civil action. This affidavit was filed prior to the eight-day hearing held at Las Vegas, Nevada, and subsequent to this hearing Ham filed a supplemental affidavit. However, Blakey does not have

cc: Mr. Nichols

JRM:jh

6 JUL 30 1952

RECORDED-43

EX. 13

JUL 24 1952

162-97007-24

Memorandum to Mr. Ladd

a copy of the supplemental affidavit. Ham is also represented by Woodburn and Woodburn, and Mr. Blakey would not release a copy of this affidavit without Mr. Woodburn's permission.

SAC Brown was advised that he should remind Mr. Blakey that these affidavits were being requested by the Bureau pursuant to a request made of the Bureau by Senator McCarran to obtain these affidavits, and it was believed that if any permission was necessary to obtain these affidavits Blakey should arrange to obtain such authorization from any other legal firms involved.

At 7:00 P.M. on July 21, 1952, SAC Brown advised that Mr. Blakey had been reinterviewed, and he advised that he thoroughly understood the Bureau's request on the first interview. Blakey stated that the affidavits in his possession had been furnished to him in confidence, that they are affidavits of clients he does not represent, and that he would not make them available to the Bureau despite the fact that Senator McCarran had requested the same. He stated that Senator McCarran would probably be in Reno within the next eight days and would no doubt be somewhat unhappy over his refusal to make these affidavits available, but for the reasons stated he would not release the affidavits.

A letter is being prepared transmitting to the Attorney General a photostatic copy of the transcript of the hearings in this matter along with a detailed cover memorandum concerning the information developed to date in this case.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd *pl*
 FROM : A. Rosen *Rosen*
 SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
 HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN
 PERJURY

DATE: July 18, 1952

Tolson ☒
 Ladd ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Clegg ☒
 Glavin ☒
 Harbo ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tracy ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Tele. Rm. ☒
 Nease ☒
 Gandy ☒

Time of call: 11:50 A.M.

The teletype from Chicago dated July 17, 1952, covering interview with Judge Roger T. Foley, who presided over the hearings involving Herman Milton Greenspun of the Las Vegas Sun and Senator McCarran, stated that Judge Foley did make the statement in open court that perjury had been committed in the hearings but that he could just as well have used the expression "contradictory testimony" since the meaning of his statement was that contradictory testimony had been given.

SAC Malone of the Chicago Office was telephonically requested on July 18, 1952, to ascertain from the agents who handled this interview if Judge Foley was specifically asked whether he desired an investigation of this matter or whether Judge Foley made any statement to the agents as to whether he thought an investigation of this matter was necessary.

ASAC J. A. Roche of the Chicago Office advised at 11:50 A.M. that there was a strong inference during the interview that Judge Foley thought an investigation was not necessary, but he did not actually make such a statement and he was not asked by the interviewing agent whether he thought an investigation should be made. Roche advised that despite considerable questioning of the Judge concerning his remark that contradictory testimony had been given to him was the same as his remark that perjury had been committed, the Judge refused to explain any further, stating that as far as he was concerned perjury being committed and contradictory testimony having been given were synonymous.

The record of the case will be furnished to the Department on Monday, July 21, 1952, in view of the fact that the volumes of the record are sufficiently large that the Mechanical Section cannot complete the photostating in time to handle this matter today. The results of the interviews thus far conducted will be submitted to the Department with the photostatic record of the case.

JRM: jh *pl*

RECORDED - 70

JUL 22 1952

64 JUL 30 1952

EX - 28

162-27007-25

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May 14, 1952

HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN

MEMORANDUM TO MR. TOLSON

W. A. Roberts, National 0038, of the law firm of Roberts and McGinnis, called. This is the law firm which represents Drew Pearson. Roberts stated that he was presently giving consideration to representing Herman M. Greenspun of Las Vegas in a million dollar antitrust suit against Pat McCarran and several gambling houses in Las Vegas. He has spent considerable time during the past ten days with Greenspun. He knows Greenspun was convicted in a gun-running case, was fined, and while the fine was paid he did not put up the money, that apart from the neutrality violation Roberts is favorably impressed with Greenspun's character. He knows that this is a tough case; that Senator McCarran and his associates are a tough crowd to tangle with; that his conscience is not shocked too much with certain law violations, it is shocked by tyranny and it appears there is tyranny involved in this case.

Roberts was wondering if there was any information we could give him on Greenspun since he is certain we have investigated Greenspun. I told him that obviously I was not familiar with all of the details; that I seriously doubted there would be any information we could give him.

Roberts then pointed out that Greenspun has been represented by George Marshall in Las Vegas who ran for the Senate against McCarran. Marshall gives Greenspun an excellent recommendation. Roberts further pointed out that there is substantial evidence which indicates that a conspiracy exists to put Greenspun's paper, the Las Vegas Star, out of business. Roberts was in Las Vegas a week or so ago and met with the leaders of the vigilante committee headed by the mayor, and several very fine people who have formed a group to buy as much advertising as Greenspun's paper has lost. He has statements that word has come from Senator McCarran to the gamblers to cut off the advertising for the Las Vegas paper and this was repeated by Miss Eva Adams, McCarran's Administrative Assistant. Following this two meetings were held, one on the strip and one in the town of Las Vegas where there was violent opposition by operators of gambling houses, however, they did knuckle down and within one hour from the last Monday in March they did withdraw all advertising from Greenspun's paper. He has talked to some of the operators of the gambling houses who are reluctant but would testify if forced to. The operators of the gambling houses have no ill feelings against Greenspun and no fears of the paper even though the paper has been fighting

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

RECORDED - 94

INDEXED - 94

EX - 80

97007-26
JUL 22 1952

PERSONNEL
CHINA

33-10000-1000
60 AUG 11 1952
Merry to Tolson
5/15/52 RBZ

gambling. The policy of the paper is that eventually gambling must go.

Roberts then pointed out that one or two of his people have advised him that there may be reason to believe Greenspun may have other kinds of immoral record besides the conviction for gun running, such as criminal associations and offenses involving loyalty; that there may be a vague sign of Communist affiliations; that if this is the case he does not want to be a party in the representation of Greenspun. His own impression is that Greenspun is rough, courageous, is not scared, and is aiming in the right direction; that Greenspun, like many of his clients, has no money and is up against a tough situation. The gambling houses in Las Vegas hate to become involved in this; the Federal Judge who will hear the case was appointed by McCarran and McCarran educated his three sons. On Monday the Federal Judge advanced the date of arguing the motion to dismiss the case to Friday of this week.

Roberts further stated there was another aspect which concerned him. This information comes from George Marshall and Greenspun, that a Los Angeles lawyer who had formerly been in the Antitrust Division of the Department went to Greenspun and actually solicited the business of filing the suit against McCarran and the gambling interests for violation of the Antitrust Act. This Los Angeles lawyer whose name he did not recall but who is employed by the Los Angeles law firm of Loeb and Loeb, actually made out the complaint which was filed by George Marshall and signed on behalf of Greenspun. Roberts stated this lawyer wanted one house in Las Vegas omitted in the complaint since the operator of the house was a close friend of the lawyer's close friend, a doctor, in Las Vegas. Last Monday this lawyer asked to be released from the case. Neither Greenspun or Marshall would permit this; however, the lawyer withdrew and now has appeared in court representing seven gambling houses which he stated was a violation of all legal ethics.

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b7c

I told Roberts that my off-hand judgment would be we could not be of assistance to him as this was a personal matter, but nevertheless I would check. Roberts pointed out that in the event he was not in when he was called back to talk to [redacted] a former Bureau employee, who is thorough and reliable.

You recall that this is the case McCarran has been considerably exercised over. I do not believe it would be proper to furnish any information to Roberts. I will call Roberts back and so advise him.

I agree

5-14

D. B. Nichols

5/15/52

Miss Graybell advised in this matter.

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

June 10, 1952

H. M. Greenspun
 HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN

MR. TOLSON:

You will recall that Senator McCarran has been named as a defendant in the million dollar antitrust suit by Herman M. Greenspun of Las Vegas. Greenspun hired William A. Roberts, Drew Pearson's attorney, who tried the case on a show cause order after taking the matter under advisement.

Federal Judge Foley has now issued a restraining order against the defendants and has ordered them to reinstitute in the Las Vegas Sun advertising similar in amount and scope to that followed prior to March 24 and has also found there was a conspiracy and violation of the antitrust statutes against the Las Vegas Sun.

Miss Adams advises me the Senator is very much upset and feels that his friends in Las Vegas did not handle this matter as forcibly or as capably as they should have.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols

LBN:MP

53 AUG 5 1952

INDEXED - 94
 RECORDED - 94
 EX - 80

162-97007-27

JUL 22 1952

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA

H. M. GREENSPUN, doing business under
the firm name and style of LAS VEGAS SUN,

Plaintiff,

vs.

PATRICK A. MCCARTAN, et al

Defendants

CIVIL ACTION
NO. 1002

FILED
JUNE 6 1952

AMOS P. DICKIN, clerk
By J. F. FORDIN, deputy

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Since July 1, 1950 plaintiff, H. M. GREENSPUN, has owned and published the Las Vegas Sun, hereinafter referred to as the Sun, as a daily newspaper in Las Vegas, Nevada. Las Vegas has a population of more than twenty-five thousand. The only other daily newspaper service provided for Las Vegas and Clark County during the period of the Sun's publication was and is owned by the Southwest Publishing Company, a corporation. That company is the publisher of the Las Vegas Evening Review Journal. For several years prior to the publication of the Sun the Las Vegas Evening Review Journal was the only daily newspaper published in Las Vegas and Clark County. If for any reason the Sun discontinued publication the Southwest Publishing Company would be sole occupant of the daily newspaper field in Las Vegas and vicinity.

Plaintiff alleges a conspiracy in restraint of interstate commerce in violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, 15 U.S.C. 1, and a combination and conspiracy attempting to monopolize such commerce in violation of paragraph 2 of the Act. The matter presently before the court is plaintiff's application for a preliminary injunction restraining defendants from continuing pursuant to an alleged conspiracy acts and practices which would result in a monopoly.

At the hearing and without objection the court considered the order to show cause as a motion for a preliminary injunction.

The case of Lorraine Journal v. U.S. 312 U.S. 113 answered defendants' contentions as to the applicability of the anti-trust laws. The Las Vegas and Clark County defendants are engaged in gambling enterprises in conjunction with restaurants, bars, resort hotel facilities and the furnishing of entertainment.

The gravamen of the controversy is the alleged withdrawal of advertising by concerted action.

Exhibits 1 to 8 inclusive, copies of the Sun, illustrate the quantity and character of the advertising matter. With but slight exception, no advertising mentions gambling. Certain defendants, in their argument on the motion for preliminary injunction, raised the defense of "unclean hands". They cite *Elitz v. Sax*, 134 F. 2d, page 2. Plaintiff in that case was engaged in making and selling gambling devices. The case has no application. Here the plaintiff is engaged in the newspaper business.

Paraphrasing the statement of District Judge Fried in the Lorraine case, *supra*; in planning and to injure the Sun no more effective and more direct device to impede the operations and to restrain the commerce of the Sun could be found by the conspirators than to cut off its blood stream of assets -- the

advertising revenues which control its life or demise. In this Court's opinion the Sun is engaged in interstate commerce and therefore entitled to the protection of the anti-trust laws.

The question as to whether the defendants were authorized under the circumstances shown here to withdraw their advertising is answered by Judge Fried in the Lorraine case:

"(3) The defendant has urged upon the court in another connection the principle that a single trader has a right to deal or to refuse to deal with whomsoever it pleases for whatever reason it pleases, so long as it does not conspire with others to achieve its end. The classic statement of that doctrine recognized the right only in 'the absence of any purpose to create or maintain a monopoly.'"

The abrupt cancellation of advertising could very well produce the result of bringing about a discontinuance of the publication of plaintiff's newspaper. It was held in U.S.V. Patton, 226 U.S. 525 that:

"Persons personally engaged in a conspiracy which necessarily and directly produced the result which a prohibitive statute is designed to prevent, they are, in legal contemplation, chargeable with intending that result."

The evidence here indicates such a purpose and the conspiring defendants must be held to have intended the necessary and direct consequences of their acts.

A court of equity may require affirmative action when the circumstances demand it. In re London, 166 U.S. 530, at Page 556, the Supreme Court said:

"Perhaps to a certain extent the injunction may be termed mandatory, although its object was to continue the existing state of things and to prevent an arbitrary breaking off of the current business connections between the roads. But it was clearly not beyond the power of a court of equity, which is not always limited to the restraint of a contemplated or threatened action, but may even require affirmative action where the circumstances of the case demand."

The motion for preliminary injunction having come on regularly for hearing and evidence having been presented in behalf of plaintiff and in behalf of the defendants appearing herein, and the court after having considered the same makes its Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law as follows:

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. That the court has jurisdiction of this action by virtue of the provisions of 15 U.S.C.A., paragraphs 1 to 26.
2. That since July 1, 1950, plaintiff Greenspan has owned and operated a daily newspaper known as the Las Vegas Sun; that said newspaper is produced and published in a modern building equipped with rotary presses capable of production of 20,000 copies per hour and with a full complement of linotypes and other equipment; that the daily circulation of said newspaper is about 8,000 copies and its advertising includes national display advertising; local display advertising and classified advertising; that fees received from hotels, restaurants and downtown clubs approximate 30% to 35% of the total display advertising.
3. That the newspaper of the plaintiff, the Sun, is distributed through street sales in Las Vegas, over routes throughout Las Vegas and territory adjacent in Clark County, in the towns of Boulder City and Henderson and nearby small communities. That a substantial number of copies of said newspaper are shipped to Reno, Carson City and other Nevada cities outside of Clark County, and approximately 500 copies are distributed daily within Nevada by mail; that daily copies of the newspaper are distributed to 31 states of the United States and the District of Columbia and foreign countries; that the Sun subscribes

for and represents United Press and nationally distributed columns, features, comics and cartoons originating out of Nevada; that news originating with the Sun is transmitted nationally through United Press; that newspaper, ink and supplies consumed in the paper, including notices for national advertising, are received from many states of the United States and foreign countries. That the Sun is engaged in interest in commerce.

4. That the defendants who have been served and appeared, other than Patrick A. McGowan, are engaged as follows: some in the ownership and operation of one or more of a group of five large hotels located in what is known as the Strip area of Clark County, adjacent to Las Vegas, and others in the operation of establishments in downtown Las Vegas, and certain of said defendants participate in the ownership and operation of establishments in the Strip area and in downtown Las Vegas.

5. That the five large hotels located in the Strip area are large and luxurious establishments having an aggregate of more than 1,000 transient rooms, extensive dining rooms catering to the general public, bars and other places of refreshment, shops, stores and rooms for gambling.

6. That for a period of time prior to January 1, 1952 the following hotels in the Strip area advertised shows, entertainment, restaurant facilities and other accommodations and the following establishments in downtown area operated by said defendants advertised restaurants, bars, amusements and other facilities: The Flamingo, the Elst Frontier, the Desert Inn, El Rancho Vegas, the Thunderbird, the Golden Nugget, Monte Carlo, Boulder Club, Pioneer Club and the Las Vegas Club.

7. That it was the established practice of the Strip hotels to hold meetings at which were discussed and decided

common problems, including general advertising policies. That such a meeting was held on or about March 22, 1932, at which the following defendants were represented: the Flamingo, Desert Inn, the El Cortez, the Thunderbird, El Rancho Vegas. That at said meeting the attending defendants agreed to cancel all individual advertising in the Sun by the Strip hotels, and Marion Hicks, co-partner of the Thunderbird, was designated to attend a meeting of representatives of the downtown establishments.

That on March 22nd or 23rd, 1932 a meeting of the downtown establishments which then advertised in the Sun was held, and Marion Hicks representing the Strip hotels was present and conveyed to the said downtown establishments the intention of the Strip establishments to cancel advertising in the Sun. That the said meeting agreed to join with the Strip hotels in a conspiracy to cancel advertising in the Sun; that as the result of said meeting of March 22nd or 23rd, 1932 all of the five hotels of the Strip area and those of the downtown establishments which had been carrying individual advertising in the Sun did on March 24, 1932 or within a few days thereafter cancel said advertising.

8. That the defendant advertisers did not contemplate curtailing or reducing advertising or advertising expenditures prior to March 22nd or 23rd 1932; that the curtailment and cancellation of the advertising done on or shortly after March 24, 1932 was not done for economic reasons, but was done pursuant to the conspiracy formed for the purpose of injuring the Sun and driving it from the news field, and to thereby create a monopoly in the Las Vegas area to the detriment of the residents thereof.

9. That the revenue which would have accrued to the Sun from a continuation in force of the Strip hotels and downtown

display advertising at the rate in effect March 21, 1952 was not less than \$200 each day the Sun was published, or \$6200 or more per month, which revenue was lost as a result of the cancellation.

10.. That if the loss of such revenue continues, the plaintiff will suffer irreparable injury in that such loss will endanger the existence of the Sun and will threaten its ability to continue as a daily newspaper in Las Vegas, Nevada, and vicinity.

11. That if the advertising defendants continue their collective action of depriving plaintiff and his newspaper, the Sun, of the cancelled advertising, such loss of revenue will tend to give to the owners and proprietors of the Las Vegas Review Journal a monopoly of the local and interstate daily newspaper business published in Las Vegas, Nevada, to the detriment of the plaintiff individually and to the inhabitants of the area by the elimination of the competitive newspaper and advertising medium.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

As Conclusions of Law from the foregoing facts, the court decides:

1. That on or about March 22, 1952, authorized representatives of the following defendants: the Golden Nugget, Monte Carlo, Boulder Club, Pioneer Club and the Las Vegas Club, the downtown establishments which then advertised in the Sun, joined in said conspiracy to cancel advertisement in the Sun with the defendants the five large hotels located in the Strip area.

That said conspiracy was formed for the purpose of bringing about a united withdrawal of the conspiring defendants advertising in the Sun with the intention on the part of each

and all of said conspirators to cause the abandonment of the publication of the Sun and thereby create a monopoly in the daily newspaper field in Las Vegas and vicinity in favor of the only competitor of the Sun, the Las Vegas Evening Review Journal, all to the detriment of the inhabitants of Las Vegas and vicinity.

That pursuant to said conspiracy the said conspiring defendants did by united action on or about March 24, 1952, withdraw from the Sun all of their individual and display advertising for the purposes aforesaid.

2. That unless a preliminary injunction is issued, the plaintiff individually and the public and inhabitants of Las Vegas and Clark County, Nevada, will suffer irreparable injury in that unless prevented by an order of this court the conspiring defendants will continue the collective action of depriving plaintiff and his newspaper, the Sun, of the cancelled advertising and the loss of revenue which would result therefrom. That the loss of such revenue will endanger the existence of the Sun and threaten its ability to continue as a daily newspaper in Las Vegas and vicinity and will tend to give to the owners and publishers of the Las Vegas Review Journal a monopoly of the local and interstate daily newspaper business published in Las Vegas and surrounding areas, to the detriment of the plaintiff individually and to the inhabitants of the area by the elimination of the competitive newspaper and advertising medium.

IT IS THEREFORE, ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the motion of the plaintiff for a preliminary injunction be, and the same hereby is, granted, and that upon the plaintiff giving bond with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of \$2,500 for the payment of such costs and damages as may be incurred or suffered by any party who is found hereafter to have been wrongfully enjoined or restrained, a preliminary injunction issue for the reasons hereinabove set forth, enjoining and restraining the defendants FLAMINGO HOTEL, INC., EL RANCHO, INC., HOTEL LAST FRONTIER, a corporation, DESERT INN, INC., GOLDEN NUGGET, INC., MONTE CARLO, INCORPORATED, MARION D. HICKS, JACOB KOZLOFF, L. B. SCHERER AND CLIFFORD A JONES, doing business under the fictitious name of THUNDERBIRD HOTEL COMPANY, a co-partnership, CLIFFORD A. JONES, ED. L. CRAWFORD, MILTON D. PAGE And L. B. SCHERER, doing business under the fictitious name of PIONEER CLUB, a co-partnership, L. B. SCHERER, LEO HEALY, and A. F. SHELLANG, doing business under the fictitious name of LAS VEGAS CLUB, a co-partnership, and officers, agents, servants, employees and attorneys and those persons in active concert or participation with them who receive actual notice of the Order by personal service, or otherwise, from continuing to refuse to tender to plaintiff for insertion and publication in the newspaper the Las Vegas Sun advertising matter substantially similar in frequency, size and classification to that published in the Las Vegas Sun during the month preceding March 24, 1952, by or on behalf of said defendants, and from refraining and refusing to pay for such advertising at rates in effect when the advertising of the said defendants was withdrawn on or about March 24, 1952.

DATED: June 6, 1952.

United States District Judge

Date: July 9, 1952

CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

To: Commissioner
Bureau of Internal Revenue
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.

RECORDED - 58

EX-121

Attention: Mr. Frank W. Lohn
Chief, Intelligence
Division

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: HERMAN M. GREENSPUN
INFORMATION CONCERNING
Your reference SI-HGH:Rct

Reference is made to your letter of June 26, 1952, requesting information in our files concerning Herman M. Greenspun.

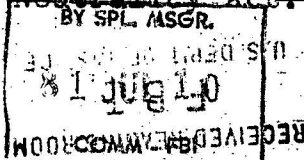
There is enclosed for your assistance one copy each of the following investigative reports reflecting the results of the investigation of Greenspun for alleged violations of the Neutrality Act.

Report of Special Agent [redacted]
dated September 9, 1948, at Los Angeles,
California, entitled [redacted] wa.,
et al, Neutrality Act."

Report of Special Agent George W. Smith
dated September 28, 1948, at San Francisco,
California, entitled [redacted] wa.,
et al, Neutrality Act.

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

RWC: mmr



JUL 9 7 47 PM '52
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
JUL 9 1952

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65 JUL 18 1952

Handwritten signatures and initials: *Guay*, *21*, *FM*, *1018*, *RWC*

Report of Special Agent Edward J. Kirby
dated October 26, 1948, at San Diego, California,
entitled [redacted] was., et al,
Neutrality Act."

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Report of Special Agent [redacted]
dated December 15, 1948, at Salt Lake City, Utah,
entitled "Foundry Associates Incorporated,
Neutrality Act; Fraud Against the Government;
Conspiracy."

Report of Special Agent [redacted]
[redacted] dated February 11, 1949. at
Los Angeles, California, entitled [redacted]
[redacted] was., et al, Neutrality Act."

Report of Special Agent Dwight E. Newberg
dated February 28, 1949, at Honolulu, Hawaii,
entitled "Foundry Associates, Inc.; Herman M.
Greenspun, was., et al, Neutrality Act; Fraud
Against the Government; Conspiracy; Bills of
Lading Act; National Firearms Act."

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated
March 11, 1949. at Washington, D. C., entitled
[redacted] was., et al, Neutrality
Act."

Report of Special Agent [redacted]
dated March 28, 1949, at Salt Lake City, Utah,
entitled [redacted] was., et al,
Neutrality Act."

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Report of Special Agent [redacted]
dated April 5, 1949. at New York, New York,
entitled [redacted] was., et al,
Neutrality Act."

Report of Special Agent Edward J. Kirby
dated April 5, 1949. at San Diego, California,
entitled [redacted] was., et al,
Neutrality Act."

Report of Special Agent [redacted]
dated April 17, 1949. at New York, New York,
entitled [redacted], was., et al,
Neutrality Act."

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Report of Special Agent [redacted]
[redacted] dated June 28, 1949, at Los
Angeles, California, entitled [redacted]
[redacted] was., et al, Neutrality Act."

Report of Special Agent Dwight E. Newberg
dated July 21, 1949. at Honolulu, Hawaii,
entitled [redacted] wa., et al,
Neutrality Act; Conspiracy: National Firearms
Act."

Report of Special Agent [redacted]
dated August 9, 1949. at New York, New York,
entitled [redacted] was., et al,
Neutrality Act."

Report of Special Agent Donald E. Shannon
dated October 12, 1949. at New York, New York,
entitled [redacted] was., et al,
Neutrality Act."

Report of Special Agent Harry W. Hankinson
dated October 15, 1949. at Oklahoma City,
Oklahoma, entitled [redacted] was.,
et al, Neutrality Act."

Report of Special Agent John B. O'Leary
dated October 25, 1949. at Phoenix, Arizona.
entitled [redacted] was.; [redacted]
[redacted] - Fugitive; et al, Neutrality
Act."

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Report of Special Agent William B. Dillon
dated October 27, 1949. at San Francisco,
California, entitled [redacted] was.,
et al, Neutrality Act."

Report made at Mexico City dated October 27, 1949, entitled [redacted] was., et al, Mexico, D. F."

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated November 10, 1949, at Los Angeles, California, entitled [redacted] was., et al, Neutrality Act; Export Control Act."

Report of Special Agent Donald E. Shannon dated November 30, 1949, at New York, New York, entitled [redacted] was., et al, Neutrality Act."

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Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 2, 1949, at Chicago, Illinois, entitled [redacted] was., et al, Neutrality Act; Export Control Act."

Report of Special Agent in Charge Guy Hottel dated December 8, 1949, at Washington, D. C., entitled [redacted] was., et al, Neutrality Act."

Report of Special Agent Bernarr M. Ptacek dated March 17, 1950, at Los Angeles, California, entitled "Foundry Associates, Inc., et al, Neutrality Act; Fraud Against the Government; Conspiracy."

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated March 22, 1950, at Los Angeles, California, entitled [redacted] was., et al, Neutrality Act, Export Control Act."

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Report of Special Agent William B. Dillon dated April 11, 1950, at San Francisco, California, entitled [redacted] was., et al, Neutrality Act; Export Control Act."

Report of Special Agent [redacted]
dated April 14, 1950, at Washington, D. C.,
entitled [redacted] was., et al,
Neutrality Act; Export Control Act."

Report of Special Agent William B. Dillon
dated May 8, 1950, at San Francisco, California,
entitled [redacted] was., et al,
Neutrality Act; Conspiracy."

Report of Special Agent [redacted]
dated May 12, 1950, at Salt Lake City, Utah,
entitled [redacted] was., et al,
Neutrality Act."

Report of Special Agent [redacted]
dated May 17, 1950, at Salt Lake City, Utah,
entitled [redacted] was., et al,
Neutrality Act."

Report of Special Agent John T. Delaney
dated May 19, 1950, at Boston, Massachusetts,
entitled [redacted] wa., et al,
Neutrality Act; Conspiracy."

Report of Special Agent [redacted]
[redacted] dated May 19, 1950, at Los
Angeles, California, entitled [redacted]
[redacted] was., et al, Neutrality Act; Conspiracy."

Report of Special Agent Willard D. Wharton
dated May 22, 1950, at El Paso, Texas, entitled
[redacted] was., et al, Neutrality
Act."

Report of Special Agent [redacted]
dated May 26, 1950, at New York, New York,
entitled [redacted] was., Neutrality
Act; Export Control Act; Conspiracy."

Report of Special Agent [redacted]
dated June 5, 1950, at Salt Lake City, Utah,
entitled [redacted] was., et al,
Neutrality Act; Conspiracy."

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Report of Special Agent William B. Dillon
dated June 7, 1950. at San Francisco, California,
entitled [redacted] was., et al,
Neutrality Act; Conspiracy."

Report of Special Agent James P. Wooten
dated June 8, 1950. at New York, New York,
entitled [redacted] was., Neutrality
Act; Export Control Act; Conspiracy."

Report of Special Agent James P. Wooten
dated June 19, 1950. at New York, New York,
entitled [redacted] was., et al,
Neutrality Act; Conspiracy."

Report of Special Agent [redacted]
dated June 24, 1950. at Salt Lake City, Utah,
entitled [redacted] was., Neutrality
Act; Export Control Act; Conspiracy."

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Report of Special Agent James W. Russell
dated June 26, 1950. at Houston, Texas, entitled
[redacted] was., et al, Neutrality
Act; Conspiracy."

Report of Special Agent [redacted]
[redacted] dated August 18, 1950 at Los
Angeles, California, entitled [redacted]
[redacted] was., et al, Neutrality Act; Conspiracy."

There is also enclosed for your possible assistance
one copy each of the following prosecutive summary reports
prepared for the assistance of the United States Attorney.

Report of Special Agent [redacted]
[redacted] dated April 19, 1950, at Los
Angeles, California, entitled [redacted]
[redacted] was., et al, Neutrality Act; Export
Control Act; Conspiracy."

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Report of Special Agent Bernarr M. Ptacek
dated August 3, 1949, at Los Angeles, California,
entitled "Foundry Associates, Inc., et al,
Neutrality Act; Fraud Against the Government;
Conspiracy; Bills of Lading Act; National Firearms
Act; Export Control."

For your information it is believed the Bureau of
Customs and possibly the Reconstruction Finance Corporation
may have certain information concerning Greenspun's activities
and financial transactions.

Enclosures (43)



U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON 25

June 26, 1952

OFFICE OF
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

ADDRESS REPLY TO
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE
AND REFER TO.

SI-HGH:Rct

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

for 401
In connection with extensive income tax investigations of racketeers being made by this Bureau, it is desired to obtain certain information from the file in your office relating to Herman M. Greenspun (F.B.I. number 290 474 A) who was convicted in the United States District Court, Los Angeles, California, on October 4, 1949, for violating the provisions of the United States Neutrality Act.

It is understood that Mr. Greenspun was involved in the illegal shipment of airplanes and arms to Israel and this office is desirous of obtaining any information reflecting receipt of funds by Greenspun in connection with this alleged traffic in planes and arms, as well as any available information relating to his financial condition or income from other sources.

It will be appreciated if information along the lines indicated may be furnished this office or if arrangements may be made for our agents to examine the file in your office. I can have the agents report to the Bureau at the time most convenient to you.

Very truly yours,

62-97007-27X

Frank W. Lohn

Frank W. Lohn

Chief, Intelligence Division.

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

JUN 30 1952

RECORDED - 58

EX-121

JUN 27 1952

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[Signature]

July 11, 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

HERMAN Milton GREENSPUN

I had lunch with Jay Sourwine, general counsel of the Senate Judiciary Committee, today. This was more of a social occasion for contact purposes since Sourwine is leaving tomorrow on vacation, taking his family to Nevada, after which he contemplates going to Alaska to do some checking on a judgeship which has not as yet been confirmed.

I asked him what his questions were. He stated that when he had a chance to get the information together he would send it to us. I told him I would like to be certain if he had any additional information necessitating further investigation that this was done. He then asked if he went to Alaska if our people could be of any help to him. I told him when he made his plans to let us know so we could alert our Alaska office and if he would let me know exactly what he was interested in we would then see what could be done.

Sourwine stated that Senator McCarran was hell-bent to go after the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in the Nevada area. The Senator plans on doing this in September and then plans to go to Honolulu.

Sourwine told me he was very much concerned about one matter which he wished to mention confidentially. For some time, Dick Arens has been obsessed with the idea that the Anti-Defamation League is a Communist front. This morning he sold McCarran on the idea of a representative of the staff going to St. Louis and Chicago to interview two individuals who would be able to prove his case. Sourwine stated that he was very much concerned about this because the committee had developed a great deal of respect and esteem and he thinks the charges are ill-founded and does not want to see the Senator become involved. I told him I, of course, shared his view; that I thought they should very carefully evaluate the sources of their information so as not to become the sounding-board for any vicious anti-Semites. He stated that when it came to a showdown he had no objection to asking the Senator if he had ever talked to us about such an investigation, with the hope that we could probably dissuade him on sticking his neck out.

cc: Mr. Ladd
cc: Mr. Laughlin

LBN:hmc

65 AUG 5 1952

RECORDED - 94

INDEXED - 94

JUL 22 1952

would be a very
upwise move unless they
have substantive facts

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

Kelly
Baumgardner

4/2

H.

X

Bilger

RR

Memorandum for Mr. Tolson

July 11, 1952

Sourwine told me in all the years with McCarran he has never known him to have as much confidence in an organization as he has in the FBI; that he knows for a fact if we seriously told him to launch a certain ^{Program} McCarran would take it very seriously and take very prompt action.

52
23
29
Sourwine stated that this morning McCarran learned the White House had not signed the commission for the new U. S. Attorney of Nevada, James Johnson; that McCarran had talked to Gus Vanech and Gus had learned that the White House received a telegram from Herman Greenspun, who has been attacking the Senator, protesting the Johnson appointment on the ground he was in league with gamblers. We know, of course, that this is not true; that in view of the present vindictive attitude of the President for McCarran this is probably an excuse. Sourwine wondered if we had sent our reports to the Department and I told him we had. He stated that McCarran had told Vanech he should take the FBI reports to the White House or have the White House request the FBI reports. Sourwine wondered if there was anything we could do. I told him of course if we had a request for the reports from the White House we could send them over; however, we had furnished them to the Department.

L. B. Nichols

See
memo
to Vanech
HAK

Have we sent all we have
on Greenspun to Vanech?

H.



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

July 14, 1952

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

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM: The Attorney General

I have been directed to look into the matter of Las Vegas Sun vs. McCarran, et al., which case was tried recently in the United States District Court for the District of Nevada. Apparently the story has been circulated that Judge Foley made some statement to the effect that perjury was committed in the course of the trial.

I would request that you interview Judge Foley; Mr. Pike, the former United States Attorney, and the two assistants who resigned, in this connection.

I further request that you obtain for me a copy of the record of the case.

RECORDED - 94

JUL 22 1952

53 AUG 5 1952

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20 DEC 2 1964

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: July 15, 1952

FROM : Mr. Rosen

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
 TRIAL OF LAS VEGAS SUN vs. McCARRAN, ET AL
 U. S. DISTRICT COURT OF NEVADA
 PERJURY

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

This memorandum will serve to advise of a request received from the Attorney General dated July 14, 1952, requesting that the Bureau make an investigation in this matter since it is indicated that perjury was committed during the course of the trial in the matter of the Las Vegas Sun vs. McCarran, et al., U. S. District Court for the District of Nevada.

By memorandum dated April 1, 1952, the Salt Lake City Division furnished information to the Bureau under the caption "Herman Milton Greenspun - Miscellaneous, Information Concerning." This memorandum indicates that Greenspun is the owner and publisher of the "Las Vegas Morning Sun," a daily newspaper in Las Vegas, Nevada. It is stated that Greenspun also writes a column in this paper entitled "Where I Stand." The paper is said to enjoy a good reputation and wide circulation in the Las Vegas area. The paper is stated to have developed to a point where it is self-sustaining, apparently in spite of stiff competition from other daily newspapers in Las Vegas.

The Salt Lake City Office informed that according to Greenspun all of the gambling casinos and hotels in the Las Vegas area canceled their advertising in the "Sun" about March 24, 1952. It was stated that this group of advertisers account for over 30% of the newspaper's income. Greenspun stated he had learned that orders for the boycott came from Senator Pat McCarran (D.-Nev.) who placed a phone call to Marion Hicks, President of the Thunderbird Hotel, Las Vegas from Washington, D. C. According to the Salt Lake City information, Greenspun advised he conferred with a Federal Judge in Los Angeles, not otherwise identified, and obtained from him the opinion that the advertising boycott was a conspiracy in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act.

The Sherman Act contains a section which permits damaged parties to file a suit in Federal Court where they have reason to believe that the Antitrust Laws have been violated and which have resulted in financial loss.

WAH:DC

RECORDED - 94

JUL 22 1952

AUG 5 1952

Memorandum to Mr. Ladd

A summary of the information furnished by the Salt Lake City Office as relating to the antitrust allegations was furnished by memorandum dated April 28, 1952, to the Antitrust Division of the Department for their information. No request has been received for investigation in the antitrust matter.

DEVELOPMENTS

By memorandum dated July 14, 1952, the Attorney General has requested that Federal Judge Roger T. Foley, former United States Attorney Miles N. Pike, and two Assistant United States Attorneys who resigned in this connection be interviewed concerning allegations that perjury was committed during the course of the trial involving the Las Vegas Sun vs. McCarran, et al. The Attorney General further requested that the Bureau obtain a copy of the record in the case.

ACTION

SAC Brown, Salt Lake City, was telephonically instructed to have Judge Foley, Mr. Pike and the two assistants who resigned interviewed and to obtain a copy of the record of the case. Brown was instructed to advise the Bureau the results of the investigation by teletype. Any new developments are to be pursued thoroughly and the Bureau to be kept advised in detail.

ADDENDUM, LBN:MP, 7/17/52

The Federal Judge referred to in the third paragraph of the first page is Judge Yankowitz of San Francisco, according to information furnished me by Senator McCarran's office.

L. B. Nichols

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: HERMAN M. GREENSPUN

DATE: July 23, 1952

Tolson ☒

Ladd ☒

Clegg ☒

Glavin ☒

Nichols ☒

Rosen ☒

Tracy ☒

Harbo ☒

Alden ☒

Belmont ☒

Laughlin ☒

Mohr ☒

Tele. Room ☒

Nease ☒

Gandy ☒

A letter has been forwarded to the Salt Lake City office transmitting the transcript which Senator McCarran loaned me for our information. For record purposes, a photo-static set of the transcript has been delivered to the Senator's Washington office.

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Belmont

LBN:MP

RECORDED - 68-62-97007-31

JUL 25 1952

EX-25

61 JUL 31 1952

64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. ROSEN *Rosen*

DATE: July 19, 1952

FROM : MR. MALLEY *MM*

Time of call: 3:10 p.m.

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN
PERJURY

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

SA Charles Fletcher of the Salt Lake City Office was telephonically advised that an Agent should contact Mr. Blakey of the law firm of McCarran, Rice, Wedge and Blakey, 10 State Street, Reno, Nevada, and arrange to obtain from him affidavits of individuals involved in this case. Mr. Blakey should be advised by the Agent contacting him that he is doing so pursuant to the request that Senator McCarran made to the Bureau in Washington. *McCarthy*

Fletcher was requested to advise the Bureau by teletype just as soon as these affidavits are obtained and to advise when they would be mailed to the Bureau. *la*

Fletcher was also requested to notify the Bureau by teletype in the event there would be any unusual delay in obtaining these affidavits.

JRM:rmk *rmk*

RECORDED - 82

162-97007-32
JUL 23 1952

EX - 73

6 C AUG 3 1952

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : ASST. DIRECTOR L. B. NICHOLS (P & C) DATE: 7/14/52
 FROM : SAC, SALT LAKE CITY
 SUBJECT: HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN
 MISC. INFORMATION CONCERNING

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

OLIVER PRATT, Deputy Clerk, Federal District Court Clerk's Office, Carson City, advises a notice of appeal from the preliminary injunction, granted by Federal District Judge ROGER T. FOLEY, was filed with the District Court Clerk's Office at Carson City on July 1, 1952. The Clerk's Office has forty days in which to forward the papers to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco, California. The appeal was filed on behalf of the following concerns:

Flamingo Hotel
 El Rancho Hotel
 Hotel Last Frontier
 Desert Inn
 Golden Nugget Club
 Monte Carlo Club

MARION B. HICKS, JACOB KOSLOFF, L. B. SCHERER and CLIFFORD A. JONES, dba Thunderbird Hotel

CLIFFORD A. JONES, EL L. CRAWFORD, MILTON B. PAGE, L. B. SCHERER, dba Pioneer Club

L. B. SCHERER, LEO HEALY, A. F. SHELLANG, dba Las Vegas Club.

FEH: MEN

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED - 112

68 AUG 4 1952

RECEIVED

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT:

FILE NO.

b6
b7C

4-1
7-1

AGENCY 100-1NS-2a
REQ. REC'D 3-8-55
REP'T. DUE 3-18-55
BY mmg-ghd

-P-

1 - photostat
to P. Atty.
11-19-53
see 73-12030
MP

R

done 2-21-64
Per Simon 523

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-59255-1

SU 74-36

to the effect that United States District Judge ROGER T. FOLEY had made the statement that perjury was committed during the course of a recent civil action involving the GREENSPUN matter.

The Bureau requested that Judge FOLEY be interviewed, that United States Attorney MILES N. PIKE be interviewed, that the two Assistants who recently resigned be interviewed, and a complete copy of the record of the civil case be obtained and forwarded to the Attorney General. Any investigation growing out of the above interviews should be conducted.

AT RENO, NEVADA

The following investigation was conducted by SA [REDACTED]

OLIVER PRATT, Deputy Clerk, United States District Court Clerk's Office, advised that the transcript of the record was 610 pages long. No copies were available and the court reporter was on vacation, but Attorney W. A. ROBERTS of the firm Roberts and McInnis, Washington, D.C., has a copy of the transcript. b6 b7C

It was also ascertained that Federal District Judge ROGER T. FOLEY was in Chicago, Illinois, and could be contacted in care of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Assistant United States Attorney ROBERT L. McDONALD advised he knew nothing about the civil case and knew nothing about any perjury allegations.

BRUCE R. THOMPSON, former Assistant United States Attorney, advised he knew nothing about the civil action and knew nothing about any perjury allegations being made.

United States Attorney MILES N. PIKE advised that he knew nothing about any charge being made of perjury having been committed in connection with the civil hearings. He stated he had read the decision of Judge FOLEY in the granting of the preliminary injunction and did not recall anything in the decision about perjury being committed.

Former Assistant United States Attorney WILLIAM J. KANE advised he knew nothing about the perjury allegations being made during the civil action except that he recalled reading some newspaper story to the effect that Judge ROGER T. FOLEY had made a comment during a hearing that it would appear that perjury had been committed. This statement of Judge FOLEY appeared to Mr. KANE to have been based upon contradictory statements made by witnesses during the hearing. Mr. KANE had no detailed information concerning these allegations.

SU 74-36

All of the above four men advised they had received no verbal or written request from Judge FOLEY or any official to conduct a perjury investigation.

The following investigation was conducted by the Reporting Agent:

By letter dated July 15, 1952, AMOS DICKEY, Clerk, United States District Court, Carson City, Nevada, furnished a copy of the Court Minutes in connection with the civil case. A review of these minutes contained no reference to perjury having been committed by any witnesses.

- PENDING -

SU 74-36

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

LEAD

THE SALT LAKE CITY DIVISION

AT RENO, NEVADA

Will conduct such investigation as may be requested following review by the Department of the transcript of testimony taken in the civil hearings.

REFERENCES

Telephone call from JIM MALLEY, Bureau, to Salt Lake City, dated 7/15/52;

Salt Lake City teletype to Bureau, 7/15/52;

Salt Lake City teletype to Chicagi, 7/15/52;

Chicago teletype to Salt Lake City, 7/18/52.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH**

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT SALT LAKE CITY	DATE WHEN MADE 7/22/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/15,17,18/52	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> JEB
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECTS: HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN, Plaintiff, vs. PATRICK A. McCARRAN ET AL, Defendants, Civil			CHARACTER OF CASE PERJURY
Case No. 1002, USDC, Carson City, Nevada.			
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:			
<div style="display: flex;"> <div style="width: 20%; font-style: italic; padding-right: 10px;"> Do Not Disseminate until copies are received. </div> <div> <p>Attorney General requested investigation on basis of information received that U. S. District Judge ROGER T. FOLEY had made the statement that perjury was committed during the course of a civil action involving HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN and numerous gambling clubs in Las Vegas, Nevada. AUSA ROBERT McDONALD and former AUSA BRUCE R. THOMPSON, Reno, Nevada, advise they knew nothing about case. Former USA MILES N. PIKE, Reno, Nevada, advised he knew nothing about perjury charge. States he read Judge's decision on granting of an injunction and did not recall any perjury allegation. Former AUSA WILLIAM J. KANE advised he knew nothing about perjury charge from official source but recalls reading from newspaper statement to the effect that Judge FOLEY stated there appeared to be perjury at hearing because of contradictory statements made by witnesses. None of above four received verbal or written request from Judge or other official to conduct perjury investigation. Copies of Court minutes contain no reference to perjury being committed by witnesses. Judge FOLEY presently in Chicago, Illinois.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- P -</p> </div> </div>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>D. L. Brown</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPY IN FILE COPIES OF THIS REPORT: 3 - Bureau 3 - Salt Lake City (74-36)		<div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-family: cursive;"> 62-97007-34 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px; margin: 10px auto; text-align: center; line-height: 100px;"> 49 </div>	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> 63 AUG 12 1952 </div>		RECORDED - 49 EX. - 80	

PROPERTY OF FBI—THIS CONFIDENTIAL REPORT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI AND ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE OF AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED.

DETAILS: On July 15, 1952, the Bureau telephonically advised that the Attorney General had directed that investigation be conducted concerning the suit of HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN versus numerous gambling clubs in Las Vegas, Nevada. The Attorney General stated that he received information to the effect that United States District Judge ROGER T. FOLEY had made the statement that perjury was committed during the course of a recent civil action involving the GREENSPUN matter.

b6
b7C

The Bureau requested that Judge FOLEY be interviewed, that former United States Attorney MILES N. PIKE be interviewed, that the two Assistants who recently resigned be interviewed, and a complete copy of the record of the civil case be obtained and forwarded to the Attorney General. Any investigation growing out of the above interviews should be conducted.

AT RENO, NEVADA

The following investigation was conducted by
SA [REDACTED]

OLIVER PRATT, Deputy Clerk, United States District Court Clerk's Office, advised that the transcript of the record was 610 pages long. No copies were available and the court reporter was on vacation, but Attorney W. A. ROBERTS of the firm, Roberts and McInnis, Washington, D. C., has a copy of the transcript.

It was also ascertained that Federal District Judge ROGER T. FOLEY was in Chicago, Illinois, and could be contacted in care of [REDACTED]

Assistant United States Attorney ROBERT L. Mc DONALD, advised he knew nothing about the civil case and knew nothing about any perjury allegations.

BRUCE R. THOMPSON, former Assistant United States Attorney, advised he knew nothing about the civil action, and knew nothing about any perjury allegations being made.

Former United States Attorney MILES N. PIKE advised that he knew nothing about any charge being made of perjury having been committed in connection with the civil hearings. He stated he had read the decision of Judge FOLEY in the granting of the preliminary injunction and did not recall anything in the decision about perjury being committed.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN

DATE: July 21, 1952

PURPOSE:

To answer the Director's inquiry "Have we sent all we have on Greenspun to Vanech? H." There is no indication in Bureau files that this has been done. Accordingly, there is attached a summary thought suitable for this purpose.

BACKGROUND:

Mr. Nichols' memorandum to Mr. Tolson dated July 11, 1952, contains, in part, the following information furnished by Mr. Jay Sourwine, General Counsel, Senate Judiciary Committee:

Sourwine stated that this morning McCarran learned the White House had not signed the commission for the new U. S. Attorney of Nevada, James Johnson; that McCarran had talked to Gus Vanech and Gus had learned that the White House received a telegram from Herman Greenspun, who has been attacking the Senator, protesting the Johnson appointment on the ground he was in league with gamblers. We know, of course, that this is not true; that in view of the present vindictive attitude of the President for McCarran this is probably an excuse. Sourwine wondered if we had sent our reports to the Department and I told him we had. He stated that McCarran had told Vanech he should take the FBI reports to the White House or have the White House request the FBI reports. Sourwine wondered if there was anything we could do. I told him of course if we had a request for the reports from the White House we could send them over; however, we had furnished them to the Department.

Concerning this information, the Director made the notation "Have we sent all we have on Greenspun to Vanech? H."

The attached summary includes biographical information, Greenspun's involvement in two Neutrality Act investigations and his conviction in one, associations with gambling figures in Las Vegas, Nevada, and his current court action against

Attachment 335

JJD:ack

68 AUG 7

1952

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EX-25

2

JUL 25 1952

62-97007-35

Senator McCarran, et. al. Also included is information concerning David Wahl's attempt to influence the prosecution of the Foundry Associates, Inc., under the Neutrality Act at Miami, Florida, in 1948. Greenspun was also associated with the Foundry Associates, Inc.

Substantially, all the information in this summary has been furnished to the Department. However, prior to this time, no information on Greenspun has been furnished to Mr. Vanech.

RECOMMENDATION:

If you approve, the attached memorandum will be furnished to Mr. Vanech.

This should have been done sooner.

July 18, 1952

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

MEMORANDUM TO MR. TOLSON

Re: HERMAN M. GREENSPUN

Senator Pat McCarran called me this morning advising me confidentially that he was down to see the Attorney General and his deputy yesterday afternoon.

After discussing various other matters the Senator brought up the appointment of James Johnson as U. S. Attorney at Reno and asked the AG exactly what was back of the White House holding up the commission. The AG told the Senator that he had turned the entire matter over to the FBI. The Senator asked exactly what he had turned over to the FBI and what was back of it. The AG said that he had requested the FBI to investigate and determine whether or not there was perjury in the Greenspun case. He then told the Senator that the President wanted to know this. The Senator stated that he couldn't quite see where this fit into Jimmy Johnson.

I told the Senator it was conceivably possible, since Greenspun had made the protest in a telegram to the President as related by the Senator, that the President wanted to get some idea as to the credibility of Greenspun. The Senator stated that this of course might be the case but that he rather thought it was a delaying tactic. The Senator wondered if we could expedite the investigation.

I told the Senator that obviously in a case of this type we were pushing it as hard as we could but that by the same token we certainly would want to do a thorough and complete job and this might very well take some time. I pointed out to him that the transcript alone was about six inches thick, that this had to be analyzed and that no doubt other investigation would have to be made. I told the Senator that we would push it just as fast as we could, and in response to his request I told him we would be glad to keep in touch with him.

The Senator stated he still can't quite understand all the wheels that are turning and that he would keep us posted on anything that he heard.

INDEXED - 70
RECORDED - 70
62-97007-36

The Investigative Division is pushing the Greenspun investigation but it is certainly something which has got to be done thoroughly and completely.

LBN:CMC 3/9

70 AUG 5 1952

M. B. Nichols

We of course want to do it thoroughly but give it top priority. #

7/18/52
negotiate
Mr. Ladd
means to go
to the
Senate

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 22, 1952

FROM : SAC, Salt Lake City (74-36) ²¹²²⁸SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN
dba Las Vegas Sun, Plaintiff, vs. PATRICK
A. McCARRAN, ET AL, Defendants; Civil Suit
No. 1002, USDC, Carson City, Nevada

H. M. Greenspun

Re Bureau telephone call of 7/15/52, and mytel dated 7/15/52.

In accordance with Bureau instructions, there is enclosed herewith one copy of the minutes of the Federal District Court, Carson City, Nevada, in connection with instant investigation. The copy is being furnished for the possible use of the Attorney General.

FEH:JEB
Encl.
Reg.

G. H. R. 12
la

RECORDED - 53

162-97007-37
JUL 29 1952

67 SEP 17 1952

8/1/52
memo to AG
(20)

8/7/52
Telegram to Wash
Lake City

1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
2 DISTRICT OF NEVADA } ss:

3
4 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN AND FOR
5 THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA

6 COPY OF MINUTE ORDER OF MAY 7, 1952

7
8 H. M. GREENSPUN, dbu LAS VEGAS
9 SUN,

10 Plaintiff,

11 vs.

12 PATRICK A. MCCARRAN, ET AL.,

13 Defendants

No. 1002

14 This being the time heretofore
15 fixed for hearing on Motion for
16 The Protection of H.M. Green-
17 spun and the same coming on reg-
18 ularly this day, George E. Mar-
19 shall appearing for the plaintiff, and Richard W. Blakey for
20 the defendants. IT IS ORDERED that Motion for the Protection
21 of H.M. Greenspun be, and the same hereby is, granted. Counsel
22 agreeing thereto, IT IS ORDERED that the deposition of H.M.
23 Greenspun be taken on May 17, 1952, 10 A.M., at room 8, Cornet
24 Building, 4th and Fremont, Las Vegas, Nevada. Upon Motion of
25 Mr. Blakey, IT IS ORDERED that the Subpoena Duces Tecum issued
26 on May 3, 1952, and directed to H.M. Greenspun, be, and the
27 same hereby is, vacated and withdrawn without prejudice to the
28 issuance of another Subpoena Duces Tecum. A copy of Notice
29 filed May 3, 1952, is offered in evidence by Mr. Marshall, ad-
30 mitted and ordered marked plaintiff's exhibit no. 1, on Motion
31 for the Protection of H.M. Greenspun.

32 The above is a true copy from the record of an order made by
said Court on the 7th day of May, 1952,

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said Court
this 15th day of July, 1952.

Amos P. Dickey, Clerk.

By Marion H. Roman Deputy

ENCLOSURE

1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
2 DISTRICT OF NEVADA } ss:

3 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN AND FOR
4 THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA

5
6 COPY OF MINUTE ORDER OF MAY 16, 1952

7
8 H.M. GREENSPUN, dbu LAS
9 VEGAS SUN,

10 Plaintiff,

11 vs.

12 PATRICK A. MCCARRAN, et al.

13 Defendants.

No. 1002

14 This being the time heretofore fixed
15 for hearing on Order to Show Cause,
16 and same coming on regularly this
17 day. The Court states that it will
18 consider the order to show cause
19 as a Motion for a preliminary injunction and will proceed to
20 the hearing on such Motion. The following appearances are
21 made: George E. Marshall for plaintiff. On Motion of Mr. Mar-
22 shall, IT IS ORDERED that William A. Roberts of the firm of
23 Roberts & McInnis of Washington, D.C. is admitted to practice
24 in this Court for the purposes of this case and is associated
25 with Mr. Marshall as attorney for plaintiff. Clifford A. Jones
26 and Louis Wiener, Jr. of Jones, Wiener & Jones are present for
27 certain defendants. On Motion of Clifford A. Jones, IT IS OR-
28 DERED that J.A. Donnelly is admitted to practice in this Court
29 for the purposes of this case and is associated with Jones,
30 Wiener & Jones as attorneys for certain defendants. Clifford
31 A. Jones moves that Harry B. Swerdlow be admitted to practice
32 in this Court for the purpose of this case and be associated
with Jones, Wiener & Jones for certain defendants, to which Mr.
Marshall objects and files a Motion to disqualify Mr. Swerdlow.
The Motion to disqualify Mr. Swerdlow is now taken up. Herman
M. Greenspun, George E. Marshall, Harry B. Swerdlow and Clif-
ford A. Jones are sworn and testify on this Motion to disqual-

1 ify. The Motion is submitted. IT IS ORDERED that the Motion
2 of Clifford A. Jones that Harry B. Swerdlow be associated in
3 this case with Jones, Wiener & Jones be, and the same hereby
4 is, denied. At 11:15 A.M. recess for 15 minutes. All present.
5 The ruling just made by the Court on the Motion to associate
6 Harry B. Swerdlow in this case is withdrawn. Mr. Jones now
7 withdraws his Motion to associate Harry B. Swerdlow in this
8 case. On Motion of W. K. Woodburn, IT IS ORDERED that Harold
9 C. Faulkner is admitted to practice in this Court for the pur-
10 pose of this case and is associated in this case as attorney
11 for certain defendants with the firms of Woodburn, Forman &
12 Woodburn, and A.W. Ham and A.W. Ham, Jr. Richard W. Blakey of
13 the firm of McCarran, Rice, Wedge & Blakey appears for defendant
14 Patrick A. McCarran. G. Wm. Coulthard of the firm of Hawkins,
15 Cannon & Coulthard appears for defendants Flamingo Hotel, Inc.
16 and Gus Greenbaum. On Motion of Mr. Coulthard, IT IS ORDERED
17 that Louis B. Whitney is admitted to practice in this Court and
18 is associated with Hawkins, Cannon & Coulthard in this case.
19 Mr. Faulkner objects to the introduction of testimony. Ruling
20 on all Motions is deferred until time of trial or pre-trial
21 Conference. H.M. Greenspun is sworn and testifies for plain-
22 tiff. At 12 noon this case is recessed to 2 P.M. At 2 P.M.
23 All present. David Goldwater also appears with Clifford M.
24 Jones & Louis Wiener, Jr. H.M. Greenspun resumes the stand on
25 further direct examination. Thirteen issues of Las Vegas Sun,
26 dated Jan. 17, 19, 31, Feb. 23, March 6, 8, 13, 20, 22, 26, 29, April
27 4, 5, all 1952 are marked plaintiff's exhibits numbers 1, 2, 3, 4,
28 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 for identification, offered in evi-
29 dence, and all are admitted and ordered so marked. At 3:15 P.
30 M. recess for 15 min. All present. Mr. Greenspun resumes the
31 stand on further direct examination. At 4:30 P.M. recess to
32 10 A.M. May 19, 1952. Following the recess Messrs. Marshall

1 and Blakey take up with the Court plaintiff's Motion for the
2 protection of H.M. Greenspun and for continuance for the tak-
3 ing of deposition, filed May 16, 1952. Counsel stipulate on
4 a continuance and will agree on a date later for taking deposi-
5 tion.

6
7 The above is a true copy from the record of an order made by
8 said Court on the 16th day of May, 1952,
9

10 WITNESS my hand and the seal of said Court
11 this 15th day of July, 1952.

12 Amos P. Dickey, Clerk.

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14 By Marion J. Cleman Deputy
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1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
2 DISTRICT OF NEVADA } ss:

3 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN AND FOR
4 THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA
5

6 COPY OF MINUTE ORDER OF MAY 19, 1952
7

8 H.M. GREENSPUN, dbu LAS
9 VEGAS SUN,

No. 1002

10 Plaintiff,

11 vs.

12 PATRICK A. MCCARRAN,
13 et al.

14 Defendants.

The further hearing on Order to Show Cause comes on regularly this day. Same counsel are present for the respective parties. H.M. Greenspun resumes the stand on further direct examination. A photostatic copy of a check, dated May 2, 1952 for \$46.50 from Las Vegas Resort Hotels Committee to Las Vegas Morning Sun is marked plaintiff's Exhibit 14 for identification, offered in evidence, admitted over objection of defendants, and ordered so marked. A purchase order for advertising signed by Jacob Kozloff for Golden Nugget, dated March 3, 1952, is marked plaintiff's exhibit no. 15 for identification, offered in evidence, admitted and ordered so marked. A letter dated March 24, 1952 to Mr. Norm White, Las Vegas Morning Sun from Ben Goffstein with attached copy of order for advertising is marked plaintiff's exhibit 16 for identification, offered in evidence, admitted and ordered so marked. A letter from Las Vegas Club dated March 24, 1952 to Las Vegas Morning Sun, is marked plaintiff's exhibit 17 for identification, offered in evidence, admitted and ordered so marked; another letter from Golden Nugget to Las Vegas Morning Sun, dated March 24, 1952, is marked plaintiff's exhibit 18 for identification, offered in evidence, admitted and ordered so marked. Cross examination by Mr. Faulkner. At 11:15 A.M. recess for 15 minutes. All

1 present. Mr. Greenspun resumes the stand on further cross ex-
2 amination by Mr. Faulkner. An issue of Las Vegas Sun, dated
3 March 21, 1952, is marked defendant's exhibit A for identifi-
4 cation, and another issue of Las Vegas Sun, dated March 14,
5 1952, is marked defendant's exhibit B for identification. De-
6 fendant's exhibits A and B for identification are offered in
7 evidence, admitted and ordered so marked. A group of 8 sheets
8 of names and addresses of subscribers of Las Vegas Sun is
9 marked defendant's exhibit C for identification. At 11:55 A.M.
10 this case is recessed until 2 P.M. At 2 P.M. All present.
11 Jeanne Yoxen is sworn as Court Reporter who is assisting the
12 official reporter, Marie D. McIntyre. Mr. Greenspun resumes
13 the stand on further cross examination by Mr. Faulkner. A
14 Column by Hank Greenspun in a portion of the issue of April 10,
15 1952 of the Las Vegas Sun is offered in evidence, admitted and
16 ordered marked defendant's exhibit D. Cross examination by
17 Richard W. Blakey. A letter dated March 15, 1952, from plain-
18 tiff to Fred Soly, _____, with a blue card attached containing
19 a schedule of rates for advertising is marked defendant's ex-
20 hibit E for identification, offered in evidence, admitted and
21 ordered so marked. Cross examination by Louis Wiener, Jr. At
22 3:25 P.M. recess for 15 minutes. All present. Mr. Greenspun
23 resumes the stand on redirect examination. Recross by Mr.
24 Faulkner. Norman White is sworn and testifies for plaintiff.
25 At 4:30 P.M. recess to 10 A.M. tomorrow.

26
27 The above is a true copy from the record of an order made by
28 said Court on the 19th day of May, 1952,

29 WITNESS my hand and the seal of said Court
30 this 15th day of July, 1952.

31 Amos P. Dickey, Clerk.

32 By Marion [Signature] Deputy

1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
2 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

} ss:

3 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN AND FOR
4 THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA

5 COPY OF MINUTE ORDER OF MAY 20, 1952

6
7 H.M. GREENSPUN, dbu LAS
8 VEGAS SUN,

No. 1002

9 Plaintiff,

10 vs.

11 PATRICK A. MCCARRAN,
12 et al.

Defendants.

} The further hearing on Order To
Show Cause coming on regularly this
day. Same counsel for the respec-
tive parties are present. On Motion
of Louis Wiener, Jr., IT IS ORDERED

13 that W. Alan Thody is admitted to practice in this Court for
14 the purpose of this case, and is associated in this case with
15 Messrs. Jones, Wiener & Jones. Norman White resumes the stand
16 on further direct examination. At 11 A.M. recess for 10 min-
17 utes. All Present. Norman White resumes the stand on further
18 direct examination. A chart of record of the advertising acc-
19 ount of Desert Inn with Las Vegas Sun is marked plaintiff's ex-
20 hibit 19 for identification, and it is ordered that it may be
21 withdrawn and a photostatic copy substituted in lieu thereof.
22 Mr. Roberts offers in evidence plaintiff's exhibit 19 for i-
23 dentification, admitted and ordered so marked with permission
24 to withdraw it and substitute a photostatic copy thereof. A-
25 nother account card for down town clubs is marked plaintiff's
26 exhibit 20 for identification, offered in evidence, admitted
27 and ordered so marked, and may be withdrawn upon substitution
28 of a photostatic copy. At 11:55 A.M. recess to 1:45 P.M. All
29 present. C.D. Baker is sworn and testifies for plaintiff, and
30 with consent Norman White is temporarily withdrawn from the
31 stand. Direct. Cross examination by Mr. Faulkner and Mr.
32 Wiener. Redirect. Recross. Nelson Conway is sworn and testi-

1 files for plaintiff. Direct. A financial report for the Las
2 Vegas Sun as of December 31, 1951, prepared by Conway, Moe &
3 Company, is marked plaintiff's exhibit 21 for identification,
4 offered in evidence, admitted and ordered so marked. Cross
5 examination by Mr. Faulkner and Mr. Wiener. At 2:55 P.M. re-
6 cess for 15 minutes. Norman White is recalled to the stand on
7 further direct examination. Cross examination by Mr. Faulkner,
8 Mr. Donnelly, and A.W. Ham, Sr. Redirect. Recross by Mr.
9 Donnelly. J.K. Housells, Sr. is sworn and testifies for plain-
10 tiff. Direct. No Cross. At 4:30 P.M. recess to 10 A.M. to-
11 morrow.

12
13 The above is a true copy from the record of an order made by
14 said Court on the 20th day of May, 1952,

15 WITNESS my hand and the seal of said Court
16 this 15th day of July, 1952.

17 Amos P. Dickey, Clerk.

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19 By Marion A. Osman Deputy
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1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
2 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

} ss:

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4 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN AND FOR
5 THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA

6 COPY OF MINUTE ORDER OF MAY 21, 1952

7
8 H.M. GREENSPUN, dbu LAS
9 VEGAS SUN,

No. 1002

10 Plaintiff,

11 vs.

12 PATRICK A. MCCARRAN,
13 et al.

14 Defendants.
15

The further hearing on Order to
Show Cause coming on regularly
this day. Same Counsel for the re-
spective parties are present.

Fred Soly is sworn and testifies
for plaintiff. Direct. At 11 A.

16 M. recess for 10 minutes. All present. Mr. Soly resumes the
17 stand on further direct examination. A photostatic copy of ad-
18 vertising account of Monte Carlo Club is offered in evidence,
19 admitted and ordered marked plaintiff's exhibit 19A. Photo-
20 static copies of advertising accounts of the following named
21 firms are offered in evidence, admitted and marked as follows:
22 Last Frontier Village is marked plaintiff's exhibit 19 B;
23 49er Club-plaintiff's exhibit 19 C; Hotel Thunderbird - plain-
24 tiff's exhibit 19 D; Pioneer Club- plaintiff's exhibit 19 E;
25 Golden Nugget-plaintiff's exhibit 19 F; Boulder Club-plaintiff's
26 exhibit 19 G; Club Bingo-plaintiff's exhibit 19 H; Hotel Flam-
27 ingo-plaintiff's exhibit 19 I; Golden Nugget Bar- plaintiff's
28 exhibit 19 J; California Club-plaintiff's exhibit 19 K; Hotel
29 El Rancho Vegas- plaintiff's exhibit 19 L; Las Vegas Club-
30 plaintiff's exhibit 19 M; Horseshoe Club-plaintiff's exhibit
31 19 N; The Westerner-plaintiff's exhibit 19 O; Hotel Last Fron-
32 tier-plaintiff's exhibit 19 P; and Reno Turf Club-plaintiff's
exhibit 19 Q. At 11:55 A.M. recess to 1:30 P.M. All present.

1 Fred Soly resumes the stand on further direct examination. A
2 2-page carbon copy of bill sent by Fred Soly to down town
3 Clubs for their percentage due for expenses for May, 1952, and a
4 statement of disbursements is marked plaintiff's exhibit 22 for
5 identification, offered in evidence, admitted over objection
6 and ordered so marked. A carbon copy of list of expenses of
7 down town Clubs for March, 1952, is marked plaintiff's exhibit
8 23 for identification, offered in evidence, admitted and or-
9 dered so marked. A memorandum to all downtown Clubs, dated
10 April 5, 1952, from Fred Soly is offered in evidence, admitted
11 and marked plaintiff's exhibit 24. A carbon copy of a list of
12 expenses of downtown clubs for February, 1952, is offered in
13 evidence, admitted and marked plaintiff's exhibit 25. A can-
14 celled Check no. 125 signed by Fred Soly, Trustee, dated March
15 29, 1952, to Las Vegas Review Journal, for \$546.00 is marked
16 plaintiff's exhibit 26 for identification, offered in evidence,
17 admitted, and ordered so marked; another cancelled check signed
18 by Fred Soly, Trustee, check no. 124, dated March 29, 1952 to
19 Las Vegas Morning Sun, for \$330.00, is marked plaintiff's ex-
20 hibit 27 for identification, offered in evidence, admitted and
21 ordered so marked. A bank statement in the name of Fred Soly,
22 Trustee, with Bank of Nevada, 1st & Fremont Branch, for April,
23 1952, is marked plaintiff's exhibit 28 for identification, of-
24 fered in evidence, admitted and ordered so marked. No Cross.
25 At 2:55 P.M. recess for 10 minutes. All present. James L.
26 Young is sworn and testifies for plaintiff. Direct. No Cross.
27 Shirley Ballinger is sworn and testifies for plaintiff. A
28 group of 16 certified copies of Applications for City Gambling
29 Licenses and Liquor licenses of various downtown clubs is of-
30 fered in evidence, admitted and marked plaintiff's exhibit 29.
31 Pearl S. Brown is sworn and testifies for plaintiff. Mrs.
32 Brown produces a group of applications of downtown clubs and

1 the "Strip" resorts for County licenses, and it is stipulated
2 and ordered that these may be admitted in evidence and marked
3 plaintiff's exhibit 30, and that they be withdrawn by Mrs. Brown
4 and photostatic copies substituted in lieu of the originals.
5 IT IS STIPULATED that the name of the defendant listed "Desert
6 Inn Inc." is "Wilbur Clark's Desert Inn Co.". Pat Collins is
7 sworn and testifies for plaintiff. At 4:30 P.M. recess to 10
8 A.M. tomorrow.
9

10
11 The above is a true copy from the record of an order made by
12 said Court on the 21st day of May, 1952,
13

14 WITNESS my hand and the seal of said Court
15 this 15th day of July, 1952.

16 Amos P. Dickey, Clerk.

17 By Marion H. Dorman Deputy
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1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
2 DISTRICT OF NEVADA) ss:

3
4 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN AND FOR
5 THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA

6 COPY OF MINUTE ORDER OF MAY 22, 1952

7
8 H.M. GREENSPUN, dbu LAS
9 VEGAS SUN,

10 Plaintiff,

11 vs.

12 PATRICK A. MCCARRAN,
13 et al.,

14 Defendants.

No. 1002

15 The further hearing on order to
16 show cause coming on regularly
17 this day. Same counsel for the
18 respective parties are present.

19 IT IS ORDERED that if any news-
20 paper writer or publisher writes or prints and publishes any
21 article concerning this case which, in effect, is an expression
22 of opinion of the truth, veracity or credence of any witness,
23 or innuendo indicating an opinion as to how this Court should
24 decide this case, the Court will request the United States At-
25 torney to bring into Court on a Citation for Contempt of this
26 Court any such offender or offenders. Pearl S. Brown is called
27 to the stand for plaintiff and produces photostatic copies of
28 applications for County licenses, the originals of which were
29 admitted yesterday in evidence as plaintiff's exhibit 30, and
30 in accordance with the order of yesterday these photostatic
31 copies are substituted for the originals and marked plaintiff's
32 exhibit no. 30. Pat Collins resumes the stand on further di-
rect examination. A rate card of Las Vegas Sun effective July
1, 1950, is marked plaintiff's exhibit 31 for identification
and a blank form of advertising contract of Las Vegas Morning
Sun is marked plaintiff's exhibit 32 for identification. At
11 A.M. recess for 10 minutes. All present. Pat Collins re-
sumes the stand on further direct examination. Norman White

1 resumes the stand for further redirect. Mr. Roberts offers
2 in evidence plaintiff's exhibits 31 for identification and
3 32 for identification, admitted and ordered so marked. Cross
4 examination by Mr. Faulkner and Mr. Thody. At 11:55 A.M. re-
5 cess to 1:30 P.M. All present. Norman White resumes the
6 stand on further cross examination by Mr. Thody. Re-redirect
7 by Mr. Roberts. Plaintiff rests. M.B. Dalitz is sworn, and
8 testifies for defendants. Direct by Mr. Donnelly. At 1:55
9 P.M. recess for 10 minutes. All present. M.B. Dalitz resumes
10 the stand on cross examination. Redirect by Messrs. Wm. K.
11 Woodburn and Richard W. Blakey. Recross. At 2:55 P.M. recess
12 for 15 minutes. Gus Greenbaum is sworn and testifies for de-
13 fendants. Direct by Mr. Coulthard. Cross by Mr. Roberts.
14 Marion Hicks is sworn and testifies for defendants. Direct
15 by Mr. Wiener. Cross by Mr. Roberts. Mr. Roberts moves for
16 the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to Southern Ne-
17 vada Telephone Company to produce records of telephone calls
18 from Senator Patrick A. McCarran to Marion Hicks during March,
19 1952. IT IS ORDERED that the Motion is denied. Redirect by
20 Mr. Wiener. Recross. At 4:30 P.M. recess to 10 A.M. tomorrow.
21
22

23 The above is a true copy from the record of an order made by
24 said Court on the 22nd day of May, 1952,
25

26 WITNESS my hand and the seal of said Court
27 this 15th day of July, 1952.

28 Amos P. Dickey, Clerk.

29
30 By Marion A. Osman Deputy
31
32

1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
2 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

} ss:

3
4 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN AND FOR
5 THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA

6 COPY OF MINUTE ORDER OF MAY 23, 1952

7
8 H.M. GREENSPUN, dbu LAS
9 VEGAS SUN,

10 Plaintiff,

11 vs.

12 PATRICK A. MCCARRAN,
13 et al.

14 Defendants.

No. 1002

15 The further hearing on Order to
16 Show Cause coming on regularly
17 this day. Same counsel for the
18 respective parties, except Clif-
19 ford A. Jones and J.A. Donnelly,
20 are present. Marion Hicks resumes the stand on further recross
21 examination. All defendants represented by counsel at this
22 hearing now rest their case. C.D. Baker is recalled to the
23 stand for plaintiff in rebuttal. Direct. Cross by Mr. Blakey.
24 Plaintiff rests. Both parties rest. Arguments are now presen-
25 ted by counsel for the respective parties on the Order to Show
26 Cause and Motions to dismiss. Roberts. At 12 noon recess to
27 1:30 P.M. All present. Mr. Roberts resumes his opening argu-
28 ment. Answering Arguments by Richard W. Blakey, Harold C.
29 Faulkner, W. Alan Thody. At 4:30 P.M. recess to 10 A.M. May
30 26, 1952.

31 The above is a true copy from the record of an order made by
32 said Court on the 23d day of May, 1952,

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said Court
this 15th day of July, 1952.

Amos P. Dickey, Clerk.

By Marion S. Gorman Deputy

1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
2 DISTRICT OF NEVADA } ss:

3
4 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN AND FOR
5 THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA

6
7 COPY OF MINUTE ORDER OF MAY 26, 1952

8 H.M. GREENSPUN, dbu LAS
9 VEGAS SUN,

10 Plaintiff,

11 vs.

12 PATRICK A. MCCARRAN,
13 et al.

14 Defendants.

No. 1002

15 The further hearing on order to
16 show cause coming on regularly
17 this day. The following counsel
18 are present: George E. Marshall
19 for plaintiff. Louis Wiener, Jr.,
20 Clifford A. Jones, David Goldwater, and W. Alan Thody for cer-
21 tain defendants: Wm. K. Woodburn, A. W. Ham, and A.W. Ham, Jr.,
22 for certain other defendants; Richard W. Blakey for defendant
23 Patrick A. McCarran; G. William Coulthard for defendants,
24 Flamingo Hotel, Inc. and Gus Greenbaum. IT IS ORDERED that
25 each defendant who has been served with Summons herein be, and
26 they hereby are, granted 30 days from this date in which to
27 file a responsive pleading to the complaint herein. The Court
28 will postpone the disposition of the pending Motions herein
29 until the time of the trial, but the Court states that it is
30 possible that the Motions will be decided at the time of the
31 decision on the order to show cause. Mr. Marshall now makes
32 the closing argument for plaintiff. IT IS ORDERED that coun-
sel for both sides are allowed 10 days from date in which to
file supplemental points and authorities, following which the
matter will stand submitted.

The above is a true copy from the record of an order made by
said Court on the 26th day of May, 1952,

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WITNESS my hand and the seal of said Court
this 15th day of July, 1952.

Amos P. Dickey, Clerk.

By Marion S. Roman Deputy

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: July 18, 1952

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS:
HERMAN MILTON GREENSPUN
PERJURY

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

Time of call: 1:05 P.M.

ASAC L. A. Obenshain, Salt Lake City Office, advised that all interviews previously requested in captioned case had been completed. He referred to the teletype from the Chicago Office covering the interview of Judge Roger T. Foley and stated that it appeared that possibly no further action would be necessary in this case in view of Judge Foley's remarks. However, he wanted to definitely determine what the Bureau's views were with respect to this case.

Obenshain was advised that the complete record of the hearing in this matter had been obtained and photostatic copies were being made and would be made available to the Salt Lake City Office in the near future. He was also advised that pending the review of this material no further action would be necessary at this time unless specific instructions were received from the Bureau.

Obenshain was instructed to have a report prepared setting forth the results of interviews conducted by the Salt Lake City Office.

JRM:jh

RECORDED-12

62-9700-38

EX-115

21 1952

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368
60 AUG 5 1952EXPEDITE PROCESSING
JUL 25 1952

July 23, 1952

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Mr. D. K. Brown
Federal Bureau of Investigation
301 Continental Bank Building
Salt Lake City 2, Utah

Dear Mr. Brown:

I am transmitting herewith a transcript of the testimony taken in the case brought by Herman Spenspan against Senator Pat McCarran and others. This transcript was loaned to the Bureau, along with the copies of the Las Vegas Sun covering the period of the hearings.

The Senator has requested that these materials be delivered to Mr. Richard F. Blakey of the Senator's law firm, McCarran, Rice, Wedge and Blakey, 10 State Street, Reno, Nevada. It is desired that the transcript and the envelope containing the newspapers be delivered immediately by an Agent to Mr. Blakey.

Sincerely yours,

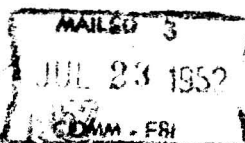
J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (5)

LBH:MB

Wason
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. rm.
Nease
Gandy



RECORDED-12

JUL 28 1952

39

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *WPK*
 FROM : V. P. Keay *VPK*
 SUBJECT: HERMAN M. GREENSPUN
 INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: July 29, 1952

21229 ✓

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

Reference is made to your memorandum to Mr. Ladd dated July 3, 1952, concerning captioned individual, which was referred to the Liaison Section in order that the Bureau of Internal Revenue could be contacted for additional data in their possession pertaining to Greenspun.

Mr. Harry G. Herbstreit, Acting Head, Fraud Branch, Division of Intelligence, Internal Revenue, was contacted by J. L. Quigley of the Liaison Section. Mr. Herbstreit stated that their records in Washington contained very meager information relative to Greenspun; however, he would immediately request his field agents to submit a report on this matter, a copy of which would be made available to the Bureau. *Offer*

ACTION:

None. For your information. This matter will be followed by the Liaison Section. *W*

JLQ:lv *lv*

RECORDED-136

62-97007-40

13 AUG 1 1952

64 AUG 11 1952 *15*

COPIES
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