61-280
Section 1

Armand Hammer
June 14, 1931.

I desire to acknowledge with appreciation the receipt of your communication of the 11th instant advising Dr. Arland Hammer's contemplated visit abroad, and can assure you that I will give this matter my personal attention.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) J. E. Hoover.

Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

All information contained herein is confidential.
Date: 6/21/31, By: Spec. Asst. 5/22/31.
Instructions from Social Agent

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<td>New York City</td>
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**TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:**
DR. ANDREI HAJDER - ALLIED RADICAL ACTIVITIES

**FACTS DEVELOPED:** At New York.

Continuing previous investigation on above subject, Agent now learns from an Associated Press communication from Moscow, that subject recently visited Ekaterinburg, Russia, in company with L. C. A. L. Har- tens, who is a member of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, according to this communication. This trip was in connection with the granting to the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation of New York and New Jersey, which is undoubtedly a part of the Allied Drug and Chemical Corp, of which subject is an officer, of an asbestos concession which this corporation will undertake to operate in the asbestos mines in the Abob- alike, district of the Ural Mountains which are located north of the above mentioned city. This concession is to run for twenty years, the Soviet Government to receive ten per cent of the output or its value in foreign currency. The Corporation receives no territorial rights, are to settle all differences in Russian courts and undertakes to fulfill all Soviet decrees respecting labor. Fifty per cent of those employed operating the mines must be Russian. The Corporation posted a bond of Fifty Thousand Dollars in the Soviet Bank. The Soviet Government retain the right to purchase the concession at the end of five years, if it desires. According to the local press, the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation was formed in December 1920, through the merger of 28 companies.
Chemical Co., the Semet-Solvay Company, the Barret Company and the National Aniline Co. The authorized capital stock was 357,326,400 in seven per cent cumulative preferred stock and 32,142,455 shares of common stock without par value. The directors are: William H. Nichols, William H. Nichols, Jr., E. L. Pierce, E. E. S. Handy, Everslay Childs, William H. Childs, Orlando F. Weber, William J. Matheson, Rowland Haza, Armand Solvay, Roscoe Brunner and Emanuel Janssen.

This investigation will be continued to verify the connection of the Hamner family and the Allied Drug and Chemical Co. with the concession.
June 14, 1921.

Dear [Name],

I am including herewith a copy of a communication which I received from [Name] referring to the proposed visit of Dr. Armed Farnan to Soviet Russia.

I would appreciate being advised by you as to whether or not Dr. Farnan has applied for a passport for this contemplated trip.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. E. Hoover
Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE \(\text{19}\) \(\text{31}\) BY [Signer]

\(\text{J.E.C.D.} 202 600-2094-2\)
Continuing previous investigation of above subject, agent is forwarding, with the original of this report, clippings from the New York press from which it will be seen that the ADDISON-DUGG DRUG CO., CORPORATION has issued a complete denial of the statement which previously appeared in the local press. This denial states in part:

"The statements referred to are without the slightest foundation so far as this company is concerned. We do not know DR. JENNER, neither this company nor any concern connected with it in any way has even considered any Russian asbestos undertaking."

This denial establishes almost positively that the company which obtained the concession is Hemmer's ADDISON-DUGG and HEMMER CORPORATION, 2413-3rd Avenue, New York City.
November 19, 1922.

4178:

67C

Dear Sir:

Referring to previous investigation by your office of Dr. A.R. Quinan, of the Allied Drug & Chemical Corporation, of New York and New Jersey.

As our files do not disclose the connection between the Bauer family and the Allied Drug & Chemical Corporation, which alleges to have Indian connections, I would appreciate receiving further data to verify this connection.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

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DATE 11/11/31 BY 501G74 LS

READ BY W.J.B.

61-280-3
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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☐ For your information: __________________________

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☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-280-3 the fifth page in serial 3.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

Attached hereto is summary of the information in our files concerning ARMAND HAMMER, prepared by also communications from regarding this same subject, which has not been included in memorandum.

Respectfully,
July 1, 1921.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed herewith you will find a record of the Department of State's issuance of a passport to ARMA' HAMMER to go to the British Isles, France and other countries, on business.

Subject is the son of Dr. Julius Hammer serving a sentence in Sing Sing penitentiary for slaughter.

Hammer at the present time is connected with Allied Drug and Chemical Company, New York.

Kindly give Hammer appropriate attention.

Very truly yours,
August 15, 1921.

Dear Sir:

For your information and appropriate attention there is inclosed herewith a copy of a report by agent [redacted] New York City, for July 29, 1921, in re: ARMAND HAMER - ALLEGED BOLSHEVIK ACTIVITIES.

Very truly yours,

[signature]

Inc. No. 46364.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/5/20 BY B. Sabo
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- For your information:
  __________________________________________________________________________

- The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
  61-280-4 Last 2 pages
**Title and Character of Case:**

IN RE: DR. ARLAND HALLER - ALLEGED BOLSHEVIST ACTIVITY

**FACTS DEVELOPED:**
Continuing previous investigation, Agent examined

and failed to find that subject or his immediate family had sailed from the Port of New York on any of the vessels operated by the above mentioned companies.

Investigation continued.

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**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS RECORDED**

**DATE:** [ ]/01/81

**BY:** [REDACTED]

**RECORDED:** [ ]/31/81

**SIGNATURE:** [REDACTED]

**REFERENCE:**

**COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:**

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**ORIGINAL**
Continuing previous investigation and replying particularly to letter dated Nov. 19, 1921, Agent learned from the Directory of Directors (New York) that JULIUS HALE (now in Sing Sing) is President, Treasurer and Director of the Allied Drug and Chemical Corporation.

The local press carries a London communication which states: "The first actual concession to an American firm for the development of natural resources in Russian becomes a 'fait accompli' today or tomorrow, according to the jubilant announcement of officials at 'Soviet House', the new and palatial offices of the Krasin Mission in London. A deposit of $50,000 in gold in the state bank is the only formality that remains to make the contract valid. The United Drug & Chemical Products Company of New York under the terms of the agreement, acquires the right of development of the asbestos deposits in the
Alapayev region of the Urals."

"The Soviet trade envoys here are unmistakably delighted with the success of the negotiations. They have made every effort since the failure of Washington Vanderlip to carry out his part of the bargain for the Kamchatka concessions, namely, "To obtain recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States" to interest American capital. LUDWIG MARTENS, since his expulsion from America, it was learned today has devoted virtually his entire time to such efforts. He is the man mainly responsible for the present deal in which the representative of the American interests is said to have been DR. HAMMER."

With reference to the above mention of a deposit of $50,000, kindly note Agent's report dated Nov. 21, 1921 in which it is suggested that the concession was purchased on a cash basis.

Another local press dispatch, dated at Berlin, November 23, states: "A wireless message received here today from Moscow says the Soviet Government has concluded an agreement with the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation, an American concern, for the purchase in America of 1,000,000 pounds of wheat (approximately 800,000 bushef) in exchange for Russian goods."

This is undoubtedly the allied Drug & Chemical Corporation, as the allied Drug & Chemical Corporation has denied that it had any negotiations with the Soviet Government.

The Allied Drug & Chemical Corporation has its office at 2413 Third Avenue, N.Y. City and at 297 Market Street, Newark.
2356 Third Avenue and 2413 Third Avenue.

Concluded.
Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation,
Washington,
September 19th, 1921.

In re: ARNOLD HALLER

The second report shows that the agent had been unable to find any record of this man's departure for Europe from June 15th to August 3rd of the present year.

The third report is made in Washington on August 16th and has attached copies of correspondence between ARNOLD HALLER and the War Risk Bureau. Gives personal information and the record of his army service.

The DR. HALLER is accused with the Communist labor general file, but his residence and first
name are not given. This file is very large and I will not go through it without specific instructions from you.
November 19, 1921.

Memorandum for Mr. Hoover: In re: Dr. Armond Hammer.

This subject was born in New York City May 21, 1896.

During the World War he was in the military service of the United States, having been assigned to the S.A.E.C. of Columbia University, New York, as a private soldier. His Serial Number as a soldier was 5140716 and he carried a U.S. Insurance Policy No. 4500506, the beneficiary named therein being his father Dr. Julius Hammer whose address at that time was 1460 Washington Ave., New York City.

The Bureau's file on this subject fails to reveal his location or activities from the time of his discharge from the service until early in the present year.

The records of this Bureau show that in June, 1921, the father of this subject, Dr. Julius Hammer, was serving a sentence in Sing Sing Prison following a conviction of manslaughter. This man, the father, was a delegate to the Second International and was associated with...
show that in response to this request there was issued to Armand Hammer on April 22, 1921 a passport to visit the British Isles, France, Norway, Sweden and Holland, the reason given therefor being "commercial business and pleasure". The subscribing witness to the passport was one Henry Kunitz who gave as his address the Allied Drug and Chemical Corporation of New York. Kunitz subscribed that he had known the applicant for fifteen years.

The passport was issued to Hammer and forwarded to him at the Ansonia Hotel, New York City.

The latest information received by the bureau on the subject is embodied in the report of agent of New York City, dated Nov. 5, 1922, his information having been received from the Associated Press. This report shows that subject recently made a trip to Skarletburg, Russia, in the company of Karvans, the object of which was to secure to the Allied Chemical and Drug Corporation of New York and New Jersey, and which undoubtedly is a part of the Allied Drug and Chemical Corporation, of which subject is an officer, an asbestos concession which this company intends to operate. According to the agreement this concession is to run for 20 years, the Soviet Government is to receive 10% of its value in foreign currency, and the corporation agrees to abide by all decisions of the Soviet courts in matters of litigation or dispute that might arise. The corporation posted a $50,000 bond in the Soviet Bank. Investigation to be continued.
December 6, 1921

Department of State
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Furley—

Reference is made to previous correspondence with this office concerning Allied Drug & Chemical Corporation.

For your further information on this subject, there is enclosed herewith copy of a report iron agent [redacted] at New York City, for October, 1921.

Your copy truly,

[Signature]

Director

Endl.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREFIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/10/91 BY SGOSKWS

61-280-6
August 15, 1921.

CONFIDENTIAL

Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 5th instant regarding ARLAND HALLER, on which matter you desired comment.

I would appreciate your advising me if possible, in connection with the case.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. E. Hoover.

Special Assistant to the Attorney General.
Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation,
Washington.

November 19, 1921.

Memorandum for Mr. Hoover:

In re: Dr. Armand Hammer.

This subject was born in New York City May 21, 1886.

During the World War he was in the military service of the United States, having been assigned to the S.A.C.C. of Columbia University, New York, as a private soldier. His Serial Number as a soldier was 2160710 and he carried a U.S. Insurance Policy No. 4535090, the beneficiary named therein being his father, Dr. Julius Hammer whose address at that time was 1480 Washington Ave., New York City.

The Bureau's file on this subject fails to reveal his location or activities from the time of his discharge from the service until early in the present year.

The records of this Bureau show that in June, 1921, the father of this subject, Dr. Julius Hammer, was serving a sentence in Sing Sing Prison following a conviction of manslaughter. This man, the father, was a delegate to the Second International, and was associated with

On April 10, 1921, the Passport Agency of the Department of State in New York City received a communication from the Allied Drug and Chemical Corporation of 2423 Third Avenue, New York City, stating that it was in the market for perfumes, wines and other articles used in its business and that it had arranged to purchase same in England, France and other European countries. In this connection it requested that the State Department issue a passport to its representative, who is referred to in the letter as "our Mr. Armand Hammer" in order that he might proceed to the above countries for the purpose of consummating these purchases. This letter was signed in behalf of the corporation by one Harry J. Hammer in the capacity of president. The records show this man to be a brother of Dr. Dr. Armand.
show that in response to this, just as there was issued to Armand Hunter on April 22, 1921 a passport to visit the British Isles, France, Norway, Sweden and Holland, the reason given therefor being "Commercial business and pleasure." The subscribing witness to the passport was one Harry Hunt who gave as his address the Allied Drug and Chemical Corporation of New York. Hunt subscribed that he had been in the continent for fifteen years.

The passport was issued to Hunter and forwarded to him at the Ansonia Hotel, New York City.

The latest information received by the Bureau on the subject is embodied in the report of Agent C. J. Stark of New York City, dated Nov. 5, 1921, his information having been received from the Associated Press. This report shows that subject recently made a trip to Waterimburg, Russia, in the company of Hartman, the object of which was to secure to the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation of New York and N. J., whereby the Allied Drug and Chemical Corporation, of which subject is an officer, an exclusive concession which this company intends to operate. According to the arrangement this concession is to run for 20 years, the Soviet Government is to receive 10% of its value in foreign currency, and the corporation agrees to abide by all decisions of the Soviet courts in matters of litigation or dispute that might arise. The corporation posted a $50,000 bond in the Soviet Bank. Investigation to be continued.
Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation,
Washington.
November 19, 1921.

Memorandum for Mr. Hoover:

In re: Allied Drug and Chemical Corporation.

Information received by the Bureau relative to this corporation as contained in a communication from

On April 10, 1921, this corporation wrote to the Department of State, Passport Agency, New York, requesting that a passport be issued to "our Mr. Armand Harrier" for the purpose of visiting England and France and other European countries to purchase goods on behalf of the corporation. This letter was signed in behalf of the corporation by one Harry J. Harrier, as president, and who is a brother of Armand Harrier. A passport was duly issued by the State Department on April 22, 1921, to Armand Harrier to visit the British Isles, France, Germany, and Holland for "commercial business and pleasure." The passport was sent by Mr. Long of the Hotel, New York, The identifying witness signing the passport was Mr. Harry Harrier, manager of the corporation.
recent reports published in the Associated Press, as abstracted in the report of Agent
of New York City under date of Nov. 6, 1921, state that in the company of E. Hartens, this
representative of the Allied Drug and Chemical Corporation visited
Makarsk and the purpose of obtaining for the Allied
Chemical and Drug Corporation of New York a certain asbestos con-
cession which the corporation desired to operate in Russia. The
similarity between the names of the two above corporations will
be noted. According to information at hand the deal was cons-
sumed and this concession was granted to the Allied Chemical
and Drug Corporation of New York under the following terms:

The corporation receives no territorial rights, agrees
to settle all differences in Russian courts and undertakes to
fulfill all Soviet decrees respecting labor. Fifty per cent
of those employed in operating the mines must be Russian. The
concession paid a bond of $60,000 in the Soviet Bank. The
Soviet Government retains the right to purchase the concession
at the end of five years, if it so desires.

According to the New York press the Allied Chemical and
Drug Corporation was formed in December, 1920, through the merger
of the Chemical Co., the Sabat-Solvay Co., the
Barnett Company and the National Amalgam Co. The authorized
capital stock was $37,000,000 in seven per cent cumulative pre-
ferred stock and 12,142,440 shares of common stock without par
value. The directors of this corporation are: William H. Nichols,
Arthur M. Hellman, Jr., R. L. Moreau, M. S. Hesse, T.Jerry
Childe, William H. Childe, Orlando T. Weber, William J. Kithian,
Rowland Haddock, Alphonso Solvay, Roscoe Brunner and Emanuel Jæger.

The investigation is to be continued to verify the connection
between the Hunter family and the Allied Drug and Chemical Co. with
the above acquisition.
October 16, 1921.

Reference is made to your communication of August 5, 1921, directed to Mr. J. E. Hoover, concerning Arnaud Hamner.

For your information on this subject there is enclosed herewith a copy of a memorandum concerning this subject prepared in this office.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

[Redacted]
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

Attached hereto is summary of the information in our files concerning ARLAND HALLER, prepared by also communication from regarding this same subject, which has not been included in memorandum.

Respectfully,

[Signature]
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☐ For your information: ____________________________

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-280-9 (3rd pg. of Sample 9)
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RUGH.

The attached report of Special Agent dated November 5th, 1921, which you forwarded to me concerning DR. CHAND HAMMER. I am returning with the request that you prepare a full and complete memorandum on Dr. Hammer, as well as on the Allied Drug and Chemical Corp. of New York and New Jersey, in order that we may have this available for such action as may be proper to take in the matter.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

J. C. Hoover
November 19, 1921

MEMORANDUM FOR J.R. HOOVER

In response to your request for memos covering information in our files concerning DR. ARMAND HAMMER, of the Allied Drug & Chemical Corp., of New York and New Jersey, I am attaching hereto memos prepared on this instant covering these two subjects.

These matters require no further investigation, with the exception of ascertaining definitely the connection between the Hammer family and the Allied Drug & Chemical Co., concerning which I am directing a communication to our New York office on this instant, requesting them to ascertain this particular data and forward to this office without delay.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

61-7350

31-280-9
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☐ For your information: ______________________________________

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

61-280-10 x (first 2 pages)
MEMORANDUM

February 4, 1942

To: ARMAND HAMMER

In 1921, Armand Hammer was associated with the Allied Drug and Chemical Company of New York City. He is the son of Dr. Julius Hammer, a physician who at that time was serving a term in Sing Sing Prison for manslaughter, and the brother of Harry J. Hammer.

The New York Times on June 24, 1922, reported that Armand Hammer had returned from a two-months' tour of Russia, during which time he visited the asbestos mines in the Ural District. Hammer stated that he held a concession from the Soviet Government for the sale of asbestos in the United States. He further related that he had a letter from Lenin saying that "such concessions will be of the greatest importance in furthering trade relations between our Republic and the United States."

It was reported that Dr. Armand Hammer made the trip to Russia with L. Martens, a deported Soviet Ambassador to the United States, and further that Martens held a large stock interest in the Allied Drug and Chemical Corporation.

In connection with the concession granted to the Allied Drug and Chemical Corporation, it was reported that the corporation agreed to settle all differences in Russian Court and to fulfill all Soviet decrees respecting labor. It further provided that 50 per cent of the employees must be Russian, and that the corporation post a bond of $50,000 in the Soviet bank. (61-280)
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☐ For your information:

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61-290-10X (last page)
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☐ For your information:

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

61 280-10x1
In order that the record of this subject may be complete, there is quoted herewith the following from the New York Herald for June 14th, 1922.

"Dr. Armand Hammer, son of Dr. Julius Hammer, the physician who is serving a term in Sing Sing Prison for manslaughter, returned yesterday on the White Star liner Majestic from a two month tour of Russia, during which he visited the extensive asbestos mines near Ekaterinberg, in the Ural district which, he said, he holds under a concession from the Soviet Government. Dr. Hammer said he obtained the concession nearly a year ago and then established the Allied American Corporation, 165 Broadway, which will supply the machinery necessary to work the mines.

"Dr. Hammer said he had a letter from Lenin saying 'such concessions will be of the greatest importance in furthering trade relations between our republic and the United States.'

"Dr. Hammer lives at the Ansonia Hotel and said that he expects the first shipment of asbestos from the Ural mines will reach this country some time during August. He is to pay the Soviet Government 10 per cent of the yield of the mines.

"The tract in which the mines are is about as large as Rhode Island, Dr. Hammer said."

JUN 2 3 1922

Agent deems it very important to call attention to the fact that subject, travelling from Moscow to Berlin by aeroplane and spending one day in Berlin and two days in Paris, made the entire trip from Moscow to New York in eleven days or eight days actual travelling time. This is important as showing the rapidity with
which a round trip could be made by a courier between the two countries.
Considerable information appears in the files of the Bureau, the majority of which is of New York origin. For your information, the following additional data is being set forth.

In 1921 Armand Hammer was associated with the Allied Drug and Chemical Corporation of New York City. It was stated that he was the son of Dr. Julius Hammer, a physician who was then serving a term in Sing Sing Prison for manslaughter.

It was also reported that Armand Hammer made the trip to Russia with Ludwig C. A. X. Martens at the time he was permitted to depart from the United States in lieu of deportation. It was stated that the Allied Drug and Chemical Corporation managed by the Hammer brothers, was partly financed by Martens. This concern engaged in business with Soviet Russia. In their contract with the Soviet government, it was reported that they had agreed to settle all differences in a Russian court and to fulfill all Soviet decrees respecting labor. This contract further provided that 50 per cent of the employees must be Russians and that the Corporation should post a bond of $50,000.00 in the Soviet Bank.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK, N.Y. 8/4/44
DATE WHEN MADE 5/5/42, 6/11/42
PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/13/42, 7/17/44
REPORT MADE BY

ARSHAM HAMMER

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject, born New York City 5/21/98, son of Dr. Julius Hammer, Jewish physician who served term in Sing Sing 1920 for abortion; graduated College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University 1921. Licensed to practice New York State 1921 and presently holds license, but has never practiced medicine. Took field hospital to Russia 1921, but abandoned project in favor of business deals with Soviet Government, securing first Russian concession to foreigners and making fortune 1921-1931 in Russia from furs, asbestos mining and pencil manufacturing concessions and acquiring in the meantime Romanoff crown jewels and objects de'Art with which he returned to the United States in 1932, following a year spent in Paris. Organized the Hammer Galleries, Inc., 1934, which he, with brothers Harry and Victor, presently operates. 1942 inventory $533,000, surplus $210,000. Is agent with Simbel's store for disposal of Hearst $11,000,000 art collection; is also interested in Milltown Cooperage Company, N.J. First married to daughter of wealthy Russian General in 1920s; divorced; has two sons through two marriages; Married third time 12/19/43 to Mrs. Angela C. Zevelli and reported residing at her Red Bank, N.J. estate. Owns property at 183 West 4th St., N.Y.C. and at Manhasset.
Much of the following background information has been obtained from newspaper accounts and reports particularly lengthy reviews as appeared in the Daily News of February 16, 1941, under the caption "Dr. Armand, Salesman Deluxe, Always Has an Angle" by Robert Sullivan, and on the profile page of the New Yorker for December 23, 1933. Supplementary information supplied in filling out certain details will be credited to the appropriate sources.

I

Personal History

Subject's great-grandfather, resident of France, was invited to Russia to build ships. His son, subject's grandfather, went into the salt business, but a tidal wave on the Caspian Sea wiped out their stores of salt, so the family, which looks upon itself as Swiss and French, came to America.

Subject's father, who is described in the Evening Sun of January 29, 1941, in the item "Who's News Today" by Lemuel F. Parton, as a "physician veering leftward", found Russia inhospitable and lived in Paris. This item reveals that the family came to New York City in the late 1880s where the subject's father built up a medical practice and a wholesale drug business in the Bronx. With reference to the records of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Columbia University Medical School, 630 West 168th Street, New York City, it is reflected that subject's father, Dr. JULIUS HAMMER, M.D., received the M.D. degree on June 11, 1902, at which time his home address was 6 Bowery. The newspaper accounts reflect that Dr. Julius Hammer was a gynecologist, whose offices were maintained at Webster Avenue, in the Bronx, and later at the Hotel Ansonia. Subject's father bought out prior to 1920 his partnership in the pharmaceutical chemical house and turned the business over to his sons, HARRY J., and ARMAND, right after the close of World War I. In 1920 Dr. Julius Hammer
was serving a term in Sing Sing for criminal abortion. The Columbia University records further reveal that Dr. Julius Hamer was known to be living in January 1944 at the Wellington and Laurelton Hotels, 7th Avenue and 55th Street, New York City. He is not listed in the 1942 American Medical Association Directory and it was believed that he is no longer licensed to practice medicine in New York State.

The son, ARWAND, described in the New Yorker account previously mentioned as the son of a Russian Jew, was born in New York City on May 21, 1898, according to the Columbia University records. He attended Columbia College, receiving the A.B. degree in 1919, although matriculating in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1917, at which time he was residing at 1488 Washington Avenue, New York City. The records reveal that he had attended high school in Meriden, Connecticut, and Morris High School in the Bronx. In 1919 he was noted as residing at the Hotel Ansonia, Broadway, New York City. He was awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine on June 1, 1921, and according to the Directory of the American Medical Association, 1922, he was licensed to practice medicine in the State of New York that same year and this source, as well as other newspaper references, indicates that he has continued in force his medical license, although he has never been known to have practiced his profession.

While a student in medical school he and his half-brother, HARRY, and, it is believed, assisted by his brother, VICTOR, operated the pharmaceutical chemical business which was turned over to him by his father when he acquired complete control of the business. The Daily News article stated that the sons entered as much as $20,000 daily profit on their books from this business. Also, while in school, he acquired a small house at 183 West 4th Street, in Greenwich Village, New York City, where he was known to give elaborate parties.

It is advised that the Hamers owned the premises and would return to it later in the season from their Connecticut home.
Commercial Enterprises in Russia 1921-1931

Following his graduation from Columbia and licensing by the State to practice medicine, HAMMER was appointed a resident at Bellevue Hospital under the famed Dr. Van-Horn Norris, who took only two interns a year, but, while waiting to take up this work, subject, who as a boy disclosed versatility in wireless telegraphy and juvenile business deals, became interested in Russia. He applied for a passport, but it was denied. He then went to Washington, purchased a completely equipped field hospital still in packing cases from the Government and returned to the Soviet Consulate with his proposal. He was permitted to go. He went first to Germany, there to wait for the arrival of his passport. He proceeded finally to Moscow and after a lengthy delay was taken by special train to Ekaterinberg, Ural Province, where the Czar and his family had been executed. Here the famine was at its worst. Dr. HAMMER sized up the seriousness of the situation and proposed an exchange of furs for wheat and within 5 days after this exchange had been approved by Soviet officials, he had his brother HARRY ship a boatload of 5,000 tons of wheat. This was recorded as the first such wholesale relief to be sent to Russia.

When the news had gotten to Lenin he summoned HAMMER to Moscow where he was told Russia did not need doctors, but businessmen. "If you will help us, I will make the way clear for you," said Lenin. As a result of negotiations, the AP under date of November 3, 1921, announced that the Soviet Government had awarded the Ekaterinberg asbestos tract to the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation of New York and New Jersey. Dr. ARNAND HAMMER was mentioned as having conducted negotiations and was said to have inspected the tract with Ludwig C. A. K. Wirtans, member of the Russian Executive Committee and former unofficial ambassador of the Soviet Government here. The Allied American Corporation was not listed in the then current corporation directories.
On June 13, 1922, Dr. Armand Hammer returned from Russia and on interview stated that he went there "a few months ago as Secretary of the Allied American Corporation, of 165 Broadway, to negotiate for mining concessions." He said further "When I conferred with officials of the government I told them that I was a capitalist, that I was out to make money, but entertained no idea of grabbing their land or their empire. They said, in effect, 'We understand you didn't come here for love. As long as you do not mess in our politics, we will give you our help', and that was the basis on which I conducted negotiations. Premier Lenin granted me the Ekaterinberg concessions (about the size of the State of Rhode Island) for 20 years, the terms providing that I should pay the government 10% of the profits. At Ekaterinberg, you will recall, is the place where the czar is reported to have met his death. We began operations in mining asbestos on May 1st using American machinery...."

Dr. Hammer exhibited a letter from Lenin dated May 10th and written in English. The writer, apologizing for his imperfect English, said he had been very ill, but at the moment was "much, much better" and added "You have my best-wishes for the success of your first concession, as it is one of the utmost importance for the future trade relations between our Republic and the United States." Dr. Hammer declined to disclose the identity of those who were financing the project, but said that they were Americans seeking business opportunities in Soviet Russia and not interested in politics (New York Times, June 14, 1922).

The concession for the exploitation of the large asbestos deposits in the Ural Mountains was signed November 21, 1922, and was the first Russian concession to foreigners. According to the New York Times of February 20, 1923, the concession was beginning to produce results. It announced that a cable had been received that day to the effect that the first sample shipment of 20 tons had just reached New York City. It said the Americans, of which Dr. Hammer was one, proposed to export 3,000
tons of asbestos in 1923. They expected to employ in the factory and pit about 2,000 workmen, as compared with 5,000 employed by the State which exploited the deposits before the revolution.

An item appearing in the New York Herald of February 3, 1923, announced that the "Alapayevsk asbestos works, a concession granted to Dr. Armand Hammer on particularly favorable terms, are not making money. The concessionaires say there is too much red tape and too many red officials are hanging around. Pravda reminds Dr. Hammer he must treat the workers kindly, saying 'Soviet Russia always is on the side of the working classes'."

However, it appears the Allied American Corporation prospered through the efforts of the brothers, ARMAND staying in Russia, HARRY in America, and the younger brother, VICTOR Jr., then just out of Princeton, shuttling back and forth between the two. American firms rushed to the Allied American Corporation to sign agency contracts. Ford was one of the first to send ARMAND HAMMER to send Russian boys to Detroit for training in the Ford plant. Other companies represented by the Hammers were the Moline Plow, Oliver Plow, Underwood Typewriter, United States Rubber, ACES Chalmers (National Supply Oil Well Machinery) to a total of about 35 concerns.

The New York Times of November 6, 1921, noted that coincident with the denial of officials of the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation that they had obtained concessions from the Soviet Government, the Department of Justice began an investigation November 5, 1921, to determine whether the concessions had been granted to the Allied Drug and Chemical Corporation, of which Dr. Julius Hamer, then serving his Sing Sing prison term, was President. It was stated "government agencies had learned that Dr. Hamer had made a tour of the United States to San Francisco, urging the businessmen to enter into negotiations with the Soviet Government."

Finally, the Soviet Government asked the HAMMERS to step aside and offered one huge final settlement and any one concession they desired as compensation for the relinquishment of the concession rights in the asbestos mines. It was noted that the turnover the first year was $12,500.
HAMMER's next venture in Russia was the procurement of a concession for pencil production in Russia, the first of its type in Russia, which, according to the New York Times of August 12, 1927, even in the days of the czar depended on Germany for its supply. The A. A. Hammer Inc., was the name given to the new corporation chartered in Delaware in 1927 for the purpose of operating a pencil factory in Moscow.

The Daily News article previously referred to stated that in organizing his pencil concession HAMMER enticed from the A. W. Faber Company, Furth, Germany, near Nuremberg, Germany, its chief engineer with trained workers, bring them to Russia by way of Finland, as he found it necessary to go this roundabout route because of the limitation of German workers to vacation trips out of the country only. He built them Bavarian cottages and even imported Bavarian beer to keep his German workers happy. Machinery was brought out also in a roundabout way, complete equipment for the factory being sent disassembled to Berlin, ostensibly for a pencil factory there, then sent to Russia, the restrictions on pencil machinery shipments not being taken as seriously in Berlin as in Nuremberg. The factory was operating in 3 months. At the end of the first year it was making 600,000 pencils a day, with main offices in Moscow and branches in all Russian cities, together with offices in Paris, Berlin, Riga, Reval and Shanghai.

HAMMER, said the News, became a world traveler. Later he began the manufacture of steel pins and metal and celluloid stampings of various kinds. In 1928 the firm had 6 factories and was one of the greatest single enterprises in Russia. According to the Daily News, the first year the company made $1,125,000 net, of which it was able to retain half after taxes. Finally, the Government wanted to buy out the company and paid $1,000,000 for it.
The New York Times of June 9, 1928, said that as a result of this concession, HAMMER realised 1 1/4 million dollars profit on an invested capital of $1,000,000. He was obligated according to the concession agreement to split his profits 50-50 with the Soviets and pay 7 1/2% tax, but has the right to export all his ruble profits in foreign valuta at the officially fixed rate of 1 ruble 95 copecks to the dollar and his balance sheet has been approved by the State Accounting Department. 20% of Dr. Hammer's output is being exported to Turkey, China and Persia. Before Dr. Hammer began production, Russia imported approximately $2,000,000,000 worth of pencils annually. The Concessions Committee proposed that he take a sub-concession for Siberian redwood from Minowek, just north of the border of Chinese Turkestan on liberal terms with special freight rates. Prior to this he used American cedar. One of the terms of the pencil concession was that HAMMER should be allowed to take out of the country all the things he had bought during his stay in Russia. Shortly after his trading corporation was established HAMMER rented a mansion at Sadovaya-Spassotchnaya 14, Moscow, which had belonged to a rich clothing manufacturer. It was in the heart of Moscow and surrounded by gardens and high walls.

There was no furniture in this mansion, but VICTOR HAMMER discovered bargains in fine furnishings, china from the china factory of the czar and fine furniture in out of the way shops. They were worried, however, about their accumulation of Russian money because of the exchange rate, but they found the investment of the money in these articles a satisfactory solution to their problem. Among their accumulations was a portion of the czar's crown jewels. This fabulous aggregation of gold plate and jewelry and ceramics had been kept in 30 locked coffers in Leningrad ever since the fall of the House of Romanoff. In the winter of 1924-25 it was brought to Moscow for appraisal. HAMMER, according to the News account, bought about $2,000,000 worth of crown jewels (which were appraised at $500,000,000) which went into the HAMMER collection. When they left Russia in 1931 they took their complete collection with them.
The Herald Tribune of December 17, 1932, announced that a collection of Russian crown jewels and other Romanoff treasures, comprising 3,000 items and valued at $1,000,000, the property of Dr. ARMAND HAMMER, would be placed on public exhibit at Lord & Taylor's. The New York Times of January 2, 1933, stated that the $1,000,000 collection would be shown at a preview to be attended by invitation only prior to being placed on public exhibition for three weeks.

On February 20, 1933, the New York Times announced that a Torah Scroll of sacred Hebrew law, once the property of the late Czar Nicholas II of Russia, had just been added to the collection of Russian imperial art treasures on exhibition in the Georgian Room of Lord & Taylor's. It stated that this piece of unusual interest to students of Hebrew law was obtained by Dr. HAMMER in a basement shop in Moscow and is said to have been used in the coronation ceremonies of the czar in 1896. The account also announced that at the exhibition several items had been sold and that Dr. HAMMER had replaced them with other pieces in his possession.

The Hammer Galleries, Inc., under which trade name the subject is presently doing business, was chartered under New York laws on September 29, 1934, with an authorized capital of 2,000 shares of no par value common stock.
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☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-280-14 cgs. 11812
On June 9, 1933, a New York corporation known as the A. Hammer Cooperage Corporation was chartered. The New York Times of March 28, 1935, stated that early in 1933 Dr. Armand Hammer, anticipating a market for beer barrels, organized the company and secured a "contract" with the Am-
torg Trading Company for Soviet barrel staves. In July 1934 the corporation had a business address at 80 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, New York. In 1935 it was involved in litigation. The New York Times of March 28, 1935, re-
porting this, stated as follows: "The A. Hammer Cooperage Company organized by Dr. Armand Hammer to import beer barrel staves from Russia was vindicated yesterday..... when Supreme Court Justice McCool in Brooklyn refused to liquidate the enterprise on the application of the Trust Company of North America......"
The World Telegram of September 15, 1942, reported that Dr. ARNOLD HAMMER, President of the Milltown (N.J.) Cooperage Company was successful in attempting to get the WPB to prohibit the use of steel barrels for shipping, favoring wooden ones.

It is noted that the Daily News review of Hammer, dated February 16, 1941, states without reference to dates, "For his barrel plant he got through Amorg .... a two-year monopoly on Russian wood which has special qualities."

The New York Times of October 29, 1937, reported the theft from the Hammer Galleries of a $5,000 diamond and gold trinket. The Times of February 20, 1942, reported the theft from the Hammer Galleries of an Etruscan gold necklace appraised at $259.

In the New York Sun of August 13, 1943, is pictured a set of antique buttons which were made by the wife of Tsar Paul I in 1790 as a gift for her mother. The miniature picture drawings pictured Pavlovsk and its environs and are now the only existing record of the grounds and parks surrounding the sumptuous home of the Russian royal family. These were obtained in Russia by Dr. Hammer.
A book entitled "Quest of the Romanoff Treasures" was written by the subject and published by the Paisley Press, Inc., New York City, in 1932, and had reached a third edition. The selling price of the book was $2.50. The New York Times of November 30, 1940, reported that the subject had talked with the President in Washington in June 1940 about the possibilities of the "destroyer deal."

On October 27, 1941, according to the New York Times, Dr. HAMMER, as President of the Hammer Galleries, donated the "Queen's Birthday Book," a volume of portraits and autographs of royalty published in 1887 in London, for the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria for auction at the Navy Ball November 26, 1941, which was to have been given by the Navy League of the United States and Bundles for Britain.

Matrimonial ventures

The World Telegram of March 6, 1934, contained an account by Mary Margaret McBride, NPA Service Writer, entitled "Old Gypsy Airs Recorded." Mrs. Armand Hammer, Who Joined Wandering Tribe 15, Saves Tunes for Posterity," in which it was written that OLGA, daughter of the wealthy General Baron Bading-Nicholausbitch-Root, ran away and joined a band of gypsies when she was a young girl of 15. It said she studied under Gypsy tutors and sang in Paris and other Continental capitals as OLGA-FADINA, later meeting and marrying the "well-to-do Dr. Armand Hammer." The couple resided at what appeared to be "1,13-5th Avenue." The condition of the paper made the exact address illegible.

The News article, which was written February 16, 1941, stated that the subject "has a house on Washington Square and another in Narrows- neck where he lives with his wife Olga, daughter of a Czarist, and their son Julian II.

The files of this office disclose that in December 1942 the sub- ject, of 153 West 4th Street, was a visa sponsor for VARVARA D. HAMMER, a citizen of the Soviet Republic, and that ARMAND HAMMER was the ex-husband of VARVARA and had one son by this marriage by the name of ARMAND V. HAMMER. It was noted that the visa application was denied.
The World Telegram of December 20, 1943, carried an announcement of the marriage of Mrs. ANGELA C. ZEVELY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Carey, of Pittsburgh, to Dr. ARMAND HAMMER, which took place December 19, 1943, at the home of VICTOR J. HAMMER, 829 Park Avenue. The bride was given in marriage by her brother-in-law, Hugh R. Stephenson, of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Stephenson was her only attendant. The ceremony was performed by Supreme Court Justice Bernard Botein. The couple journeyed to Mexico City on their honeymoon and "will reside at the bride's Red Bank estate on their return."

The New York Times of December 20, 1943, supplemented the above information by stating that the bride attended Seton Hill Convent, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and the Boston Conservatory of Music.
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The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-290-14 pg. 17
UNDEVELOPED LEADS

MIAMI FIELD DIVISION:
At Miami, Fla.

Will search its indices with respect to Dr. Armand, and the Hemmer Galleries, Inc., Palm Beach branch, and report such pertinent information as may be available in its files.

NEWARK FIELD DIVISION:
At Milltown, N.J.

Will endeavor to develop information with respect to the organization and operation of A. Hemmer Cooperage Corporation, a New York corporation, which, prior to September 1941, manufactured barrels at Milltown, as may indicate such a relationship with Soviet Russia as to permit the inference that subject's connections with the Russian government went considerably beyond the usual commercial arrangement. In this respect it is pointed out that with the formation of the corporation in 1933 it was manufacturing white oak staves from timber reportedly cut and dried in Russia, through arrangements presumably worked out with the Amtorq Trading Company.
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☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-280-15
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Milltown Cooperage Company was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey June 2, 1941. Certificate of Incorporation set out.

DETAILS:

Reference report advised that the subject is the President of the Milltown Cooperage Company, Milltown, New Jersey, and that this company is reported to receive lumber through the Amtorg Trading Company from Soviet Russia.

Reference report also advises that MRS. ANGELA ZEVELT HAMMER was married to the subject on December 20, 1943, and that she resides at Red Bank, New Jersey.
Certificate of Incorporation for the Milltown Cooperage Company, Inc. dated June 2, 1941, which advised that the principal office of this company in the state of New Jersey is located at 790 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey.

The name of the Agent in Charge upon whom process against this corporation may be served is HARRY DWORKEN. The total authorized stock of this corporation is to be divided into 2500 shares of which 1,000 shares shall be preferred shares and 1500 shares shall be common shares. Only holders of common stock are allowed voting power in the corporation. Thirty shares of the capital stock is the amount of capital stock with which this company commenced business.

advised that the Milltown Cooperage Company, Inc. has as its agent, HARRY DWORKEN, 790 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey. Its officers are listed as follows:

President — ARMAND HAMMER
Treasurer — HARRY J. HAMMER
Secretary — VICTOR J. HAMMER.

The assessment of property of the Milltown Cooperage Company, Washington Road, Milltown, New Jersey, is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate</td>
<td>$7,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$9,850</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 1943 City Directory for Newark, New Jersey, advises that HARRY DWORKEN resides at Roselle, New Jersey, and that he is a lawyer and his place of business is Room 410, Kinney Building, 790 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey.
During December of 1942, Armand Hammer, 163 West Fourth Street, New York City, was a visa sponsor for Varvara D. Hamner, a citizen of the Soviet Republic. Armand Hamner was the ex-husband of Varvara D. Hamner and had one son by this marriage, Armand V. Hamner. This visa application was denied.
SAC, New York

June 15, 1944

J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

ERNST HAMMER
INTERIOR SECURITY - D

Reference is made to the letter from the Bureau dated April 19, 1944 in the above captioned matter, requesting an investigation of the subject.

A review of the files of this Bureau fails to disclose the receipt of a report. You are instructed to place this case in line for immediate investigation, and a report should be transmitted in the near future.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBY IS CONFIDENTIAL

D/TT 11/10 31 By Spigelkols

Follow up Status - By GEA

RECORDED

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUN 17 1944

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

61-280-12
SAC, New York City

August 4, 1944

John Edgar Hoover — Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

ARMAND HAMMER
INTERNAL SECURITY (B)

Reference is made to the letter from the Bureau dated April 19, 1944, in the above captioned matter requesting an investigation of the subject. Further reference is made to the letter from the Bureau dated June 15, 1944, requesting that this matter be placed in line for immediate investigation.

The Bureau desires to be advised as to the exact status of this case at the present time.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREOF IS CLASSIFIED
DATE: 11/10/81 BY: SAGERKUS

RECORDED 61-230-13
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 7 1944
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-280-16 F9. 384
The telephone directory for Monmouth County advises that DR. A. HAMMER resides at Alexander Road, Red Bank, New Jersey, and that his telephone number is Red Bank 3543.

The writer proceeded to this address and observed a very large estate in the outskirts of Red Bank, and on this estate were many chicken cages. The writer talked with a Negro who appeared to be in charge of the estate, and he advised that DR. AND MRS. HAMMER were not at home, and that they both spend most of their time in New York City.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -
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☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-280-17 Pgs. 2 thru 5
NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

At Manhasset, New York

Will make discreet inquiry to learn the addresses of the homes of Subject [redacted] and will ascertain the reputations in that community; and will endeavor to obtain any information concerning their interests or associates which would tend to show that the Subject may be engaged in intelligence activities in behalf of the Soviet Government.

At New York City

61, 62C, D
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☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

61-260-16 pgs. 2 thru 6
NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

* At Mamaroneck, New York

Will make discreet inquiry to learn the addresses of the homes of Subject in that locality; will ascertain the reputations in that community; and will endeavor to obtain any information concerning their interests or associates which would tend to show that the Subject may be engaged in intelligence activities in behalf of the Soviet Government.

At New York City

Will consider covering the lead set out in the report of Special Agent dated September 15, 1944, in this case which suggests that MR. AND MRS. ARMAND HAMMER be interviewed relative to

For this purpose MRS. HAMMER, and perhaps also Mr. HAMMER, can be reached through the Barbizon Plaza Hotel, Sixth Avenue and 56th Street, New York City.

When the leads have been covered and the developments resulting from the investigation make it advisable and circumstances and conditions make it practical from all standpoints of security,
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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61-280 18 pgs 8 8 9
SAC, New York

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of In

ARMAND HAMMER
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Attached for your information is a photostatic copy from the January 30, 1945 issue of "PM" setting for consideration relative to Armand Hammer's business.
High Style With Other's Medals

As a member of the social set, we too often find ourselves in a dilemma about what to wear. The latest trend is to wear other people's medals. This can be achieved by simply snapping on a few of the latest designs available at your local jewelry store. The best customers for the Duty Free shops are those who travel extensively, often carrying a collection of medals from various countries. These medals are great conversation starters and add a touch of sophistication to any outfit.

The hammer Galleries had about 20 collections of these objects, but a great many others have been sold since. On Oct. 10, 1894, I heard a story of a woman who handles public relations and promotion, exhibitions, research, and other goods in the field of fashion. She then described the whole thing in operation with one of Vogue's fashion editors.

We were just talking about things that go into the story, and we kept going. It was nice to see the dedication and hard work going into the creation of the new collection. Inspiration can come from anywhere, and it seems that the hammer Galleries have found a way to bring together the best of both worlds.

The story of the egg began with a trip to St. Petersburg. The egg, which was designed by Vladimir Tatlin, is considered to be one of the most significant works of Russian art. The hammer Galleries decided to display this piece alongside its other treasures, which included a collection of miniatures and other decorative items. The egg was estimated to be worth $25,000, but the Galleries eventually sold it for $40,000.

The egg was not the only treasure that the hammer Galleries displayed. They also had a collection of silver and enamel objects, which included a silver saucer and a set of silver and enamel flatware. These items were estimated to be worth around $150,000, but they were not for sale. The hammer Galleries wanted to showcase the beauty and craftsmanship of these objects to inspire a new generation of artists.

The hammer Galleries are known for their exquisite craftsmanship and attention to detail. They have a reputation for creating works that are both functional and beautiful. The Galleries are located in the heart of London, and they are open to the public. Visitors can see the latest collection of miniatures and other decorative items, as well as the hammer Galleries' other treasures. The Galleries are open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays, and from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. on weekends.

Note: The hammer Galleries is a private art gallery located in London, England. It was founded in 1925 by Dr. Arnold Hammar and is known for its extensive collection of Russian art, miniatures, and other decorative items.

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HARMER
GALLERIES

ORDERS OF KINIGHTHOOD

DECORATIONS OF HONOR

Naval & Military & Civil

Reduced 20 percent

[Image of various orders and decorations]

[Text continues...]

"[Excerpt not visible]"
Imogene Carpenter wears (left) the Cross of the Order of St. Gregorio (price not listed) and (right) the Star Order of Medicina (1923). Photo by Irving Haberman, FM.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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61-250-20

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FBI/DOJ
June 19, 1941

J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

June 19, 1941

Reference is made to the pending report of Special Agent dated January 6, 1945, at New York, New York, in the above captioned matter.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS CONFIDENTIAL EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

SPLC: 67C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 21 1945
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMUNICATIONS 31115107
MAILED 13

JUN 20 1941 P.M.
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   61-2F0-23
White Elephants

BY ELIZABETH POPE

This man says he can sell anything at all.
And he proves it...

Dr. Armand Hammer has made a fortune selling white elephants. His business is disposing of any and everything that wealthy (for what it's worth) collectors may have acquired and their heirs despairs of selling: stained glass windows, mandarin robes, medieval castles, jewelled Easter eggs, replicas of royal crowns.

Biggest white elephant Dr. Hammer ever sold was a 12th-century Spanish monastery originally costing a collector an estimated $500,000 plus $350,000 for dismantling, packing and shipping. He sold the monastery all right — for $19,800 — but who bought it and why will remain a mystery until after the war.

Dr. Armand Hammer sells antiques and art objects as if they were pots and pans. He advertises in newspapers, hangs a price tag on every item and displays his wares in a New York department store.

Went to Russia

Dr. Hammer got into the white elephant business by accident 15 years ago. In 1921, just out of Columbia Medical School, he traveled to Russia for first-hand experience in famine relief. He found the Soviets needed businessmen more than doctors, wound up as head of a pencil factory.

He moved his family to Moscow and began furnishing a home. He and his two brothers made the rounds of the shops, dug out and bought anything they could find in the way of china, art, furniture, most of which had once belonged to the Czar.

By 1929 the Hammers had a house full of Romanov art objects, but they were homesick for the U.S.A. So they made a deal with the Soviet government, swapped their pencil factory for a million dollars and the right to export Romanov treasures, sailed for New York the next year.

In that first year of the depression, Dr. Hammer talked a large St. Louis store into giving him floor space, packed 40 trunks full of art treasures and was off. News of the unique sale made the front page of St. Louis Sunday newspapers, and when the store opened Monday morning, there was such a throng that the police had to be called. By evening the Hammers were virtually sold out.

Came to New York

After a month in St. Louis, the Hammers moved on to Chicago, then embarked on a cross-country tour which finally landed them back in New York.

By this time it had become obvious that in the Hammers' hands white elephants were big business. The Czar had had six palaces, each with some 500 rooms, each room loaded with priceless items which Romanovs had been collecting for 300 years. The Hammers bought whatever they could lay their hands on. The more useless, the better. In fact, the items the Hammers think chiefly responsible for their extraordinary success are the Czarina's fabulous jeweled Easter eggs. Gorgeously painted and studded with precious jewels, the eggs immediately caught on. The Hammers imported 12 eggs, have sold all but three, for prices ranging up to $55,000. The three unsold eggs are now on display at the Hammer Galleries in New York. All other items are sold at Climble's department store.

Currently the Hammers are ruminating on what they're going to do with a 16th century Yorkshire castle.

There are several would-be purchasers. The Hammers say that, as always, the only thing holding up the sale is the question of price.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNRELIABLE

DATE: 15 OCT 1945

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Dr. Hammer shows Mrs. Willie his "wares"
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61-280-25
Office Memorandum

TO: Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, New York
SUBJECT: ARIAND HAIJIER
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

DATE: November 6, 1945

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent dated July 7, 1945 at New York.

The Bureau's permission is being requested to interview the subject as to whether or not he was in Russia.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
FILE, LETTER, TELEGRAM, MONITORING-FCIC II, 1-2, 4, 2
DATE OF REVIEW

5% 14 Nov 1945

SECRET
Pursuant to your request, there is set forth hereinafter a summary of the information appearing in the Bureau files relative to Armand Hamner.

**BACKGROUND**

Armand Hamner was born in New York City on May 21, 1893. His great-grandfather reportedly was a resident of France who had been invited to Russia to build ships. His son, Hamner's grandfather, went into the salt business but a tidal wave on the Caspian Sea wiped out their store of salt, and the family then came to America. Armand Hamner's father, Dr. Julius Hamner, was born in Russia. At the time his parents came to the United States he moved to Paris. He later came to New York City where he built up a medical practice and a wholesale drug business in the Bronx. Sometime prior to 1920 Dr. Julius Hamner was sentenced to Sing Sing prison for performing a criminal abortion. He has since been released and is residing in New York City.

Armand Hamner attended Columbia College, receiving an A.B. Degree in 1919. He was awarded a Degree of Doctor of Medicine on June 1, 1921, and as late as 1922 was listed in the directory of the American Medical Association, indicating he was licensed to practice medicine in the State of New York, although he has never been known to practice that profession. While a student in Medical School, he and his half-brother, Harry Hamner, assisted by another brother, Victor, operated the Pharmaceutical Chemical Business during the period of time his father was confined to Sing Sing.

**ACTIVITIES 1922-1931**

Following his graduation from Columbia, Armand Hamner became interested in the Soviet Union. He reportedly applied for a passport which was denied and thereafter he went to Washington where he purchased a completely equipped field hospital from the Government and returned to the Soviet Consulate with a proposal that he be permitted to take this hospital to the Soviet Union. His offer was accepted.
and after some delay he travelled to the Soviet Union and established his hospital at Ekaterinburg in Urals Province. The facilities in this area were very bad and Hamner recognizing a business opportunity, proposed an exchange of fur for wheat. Within five days after this exchange had been approved by Soviet officials, he and his brother sent a boat load of 5,000 tons of wheat to the Soviet Union.

When news of the above venture reached Lenin, he allegedly summoned Hamner to Moscow where he was told that the Soviet Union did not need doctors but did need businessmen. As a result of negotiations between Hamner and Lenin, according to an Associated Press dispatch of November 3, 1921, the Soviet Government awarded the Ekaterinburg asbestos tract to the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation of New York, which was the Hamner family's pharmaceutical chemical business. The dispatch further stated that Armand Hamner inspected this tract in the company of Ludwig G. A. K. Krons, a member of the Russian Executive Committee and former official Ambassador of the Soviet Government to the United States. You will recall that Krons was permitted to depart from the United States in lieu of deportation in 1921.

The Hamner brothers obtained additional concessions during the following years representing in the Soviet Union American concerns such as thekoloid flow, Underwood Typewriter, United States Rubber Company, Allis Chalmers and others, totalling approximately thirty-five large concerns. A New York Times article on November 6, 1921, stated that Dr. Hamner had made a tour of the United States, urging businessmen to enter into negotiations with the Soviet Government and stating that for many years he had been prominently identified with the socialistic movement in the United States and had become a Lenin-Trotsky propagandist.

An article appearing in the New York Times for August 18, 1927, stated that Armand Hamner had obtained the concession in the Soviet Union for the manufacture of pencils. This concern was later dissolved in the latter part of 1930 after unprofitable operations. Hamner later manufactured steel pins and metal and celluloid stampings and in 1928 was reported to control the greatest single group of enterprises...
in the Soviet Union. According to the Daily News, this concern made over a million dollars during their first year of operation. One of the agreements included in Eberman's pencil concession was that he should be allowed to take out of the Soviet Union all things he bought during his stay. While in Moscow he discovered bargains in fine furnishings, china, and other items.

The Eberman brothers were reportedly worried about their accumulation of Soviet money because of the exchange rate and found the investment of their money in such articles a satisfactory solution to their problem. Among other things, they acquired a portion of the Czar's crown jewels, an aggregation of gold plate, jewelry, and ceramics which allegedly came from the House of Romanoff. At the time Armand Eberman left the Soviet Union in 1931, he and his brothers brought with them their complete collection of such items.
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61-280-27 pg 4
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
TO
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

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

See Me
Note and Return
Remarks:

Have we any
things on D.J.
Arnold Hasina
His name strikes
a responsive
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x. 670

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN CONFIDENTIAL
DATED 10-01-39
61-290-29

CONFIDENTIAL
Let me have a summary on anything Dr. Anderson, Hammer.

K.

See Me
Note and Return
For Your Recommendation
What are the facts?
Remarks:

All Exhibits Received
Hand - Check
Date Webl By

61-270-29
Pursuant to your request, there is set forth herewith a summary of the information appearing in the Bureau files relative to Armand Hamner.

**BACKGROUND**

Armand Hamner was born in New York City on May 21, 1898. His great-grandfather reportedly was a resident of France who had been invited to Russia to build ships. His son, Hamner's grandfather, went into the salt business but a tidal wave on the Caspian Sea wiped out their stores of salt, and the family then came to America. Armand Hamner's father, Dr. Julius Hamner, was born in Russia. At the time his parents came to the United States he moved to Paris. He later came to New York City where he built up a medical practice and a wholesale drug business in the Bronx. Sometime prior to 1920 Dr. Julius Hamner was sentenced to Sing Sing prison for performing a criminal abortion. He has since been released and is residing in New York City.

Armand Hamner attended Columbia College, receiving an A.B. Degree in 1919. He was awarded a Degree of Doctor of Medicine on June 1, 1921, and as late as 1922 was listed in the directory of the American Medical Association, indicating he was licensed to practice medicine in the State of New York, although he has never been known to practice that profession. While a student in medical school, he and his half-brother, Harry Hamner, assisted by another brother, Victor, operated the pharmaceutical chemical business during the period of time his father was confined to Sing Sing.

**ACTIVITIES 1921-1931**

Following his graduation from Columbia, Armand Hamner became interested in the Soviet Union. He reportedly applied for a passport which was denied and thereafter he went to Washington where he purchased a completely equipped field hospital from the Government and returned to the Soviet Consulate with a proposal that he be permitted to take this hospital to the Soviet Union. His offer was accepted.

Original cannot be located and is not on record. When original is received in Files Division it will be filed either with this copy or may be given a new serial.

1/13/46 C.F.
and after some delay he travelled to the Soviet Union and established his hospital at Ekaterinberg in Ural Province. The famine in this area was very bad and Hammer, recognizing a business opportunity, proposed an exchange of furs for wheat. Within five days after this exchange had been approved by Soviet officials, he and his brother sent a boat load of 5,000 tons of wheat to the Soviet Union. 

When news of the above venture reached Lenin, he allegedly summoned Hammer to Moscow where he was told that the Soviet Union did not need doctors but did need businessmen. [As a result of negotiations between Hammer and Lenin, according to an Associated Press dispatch of November 3, 1921, the Soviet Government awarded the Ekaterinberg asbestos tract to the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation of New York, which was the Hammer family's pharmaceutical chemical business. The dispatch further stated that Armand Hammer inspected this tract in the company of Ludwig G. A. K. Kartens, a member of the Russian Executive Committee and former unofficial Ambassador of the Soviet Government to the United States. You will recall that Kartens was permitted to depart from the United States in lieu of deportation in 1921.

The Hammer brothers obtained additional concessions during the following years representing in the Soviet Union American concerns such as the Paine Flour, Underwood Typewriter, United States Rubber Company, Allis Chalmers and others, totalling approximately thirty-five large concessions. A New York Times article on November 6, 1921, stated that Dr. Hammer had made a tour of the United States, urging businessmen to enter into negotiations with the Soviet Government and stating that for many years he had been prominently identified with the socialistic movement in the United States and had become a Lenin-Trotsky propagandist.

An article appearing in the New York Times for August 18, 1927, stated that Armand Hammer had obtained the concession in the Soviet Union for the manufacture of pencils. This concern was later dissolved in the latter part of 1930 after profitable operations. Hammer later manufactured steel pins and metal and celluloid stampings and in 1928 was reported to control the greatest single group of enterprises.
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The Hammer brothers were reportedly worried about their accumulation of Soviet money because of the exchange rate and found the investment of their money in such articles a satisfactory solution to their problem. Among other things, they acquired a portion of the Czar's crown jewels, an aggregation of gold plate, jewelry, and ceramics which allegedly came from the House of Romanoff. At the time Armand Hammer left the Soviet Union in 1931, he and his brothers brought with them their complete collection of such items.
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The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 61-280-29 pg. 4
TO: Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, New York
SUBJECT: ARMAND HAMMER
INTERNAL SECURITY - B
(Bureau File 100-73426)

At present the subject is engaged principally in the manufacture and sale of Cooperage Rand Whiskey, manufactured by Hammer Cooperage, Inc., with offices at 680 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

In view of these facts this case is presently being placed in a closed status.
TO: The Director
FROM: D. L. Ladd
DATE: May 6, 1946
SUBJECT: ARMAND HAMMER

Pursuant to your request, there is set forth herewith a summary of the information appearing in the Bureau files relative to Armand Hammer.

BACKGROUND

Armand Hammer was born in New York City on May 21, 1898. His great-grandfather reportedly was a resident of France who had been invited to Russia to build ships. His son, Hammer's grandfather, went into the salt business but a tidal wave on the Caspian Sea wiped out their stores of salt, and the family then came to America. Armand Hammer's father, Dr. Julius Hammer, was born in Russia. At the time his parents came to the United States he moved to Paris. He later came to New York City where he built up a medical practice and a wholesale drug business in the Bronx. Sometime prior to 1919 Dr. Julius Hammer was sentenced to Sing Sing prison for performing a criminal abortion. He has since been released and is residing in New York City.

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SIGNED & DATED: 58 JUN 25 1947

Date of Review: 11/12/47

Recorded & Indexed: 16-1-280-1
After some delay he travelled to the Soviet Union and established his hospital at Ekaterinberg in Ural Province. The famine in this area was very bad and Hammer, recognizing a business opportunity, proposed an exchange of furs for wheat. Within five days after this exchange had been approved by Soviet officials, he and his brother sent a boat load of 5,000 tons of wheat to the Soviet Union.

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

\[ 61 - 280 - 31 \text{ pg. 4} \]
December 16, 1948

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

Re: Dr. Armand Hammer;
United Distillers of America, Inc.;
A.H. Hammer Cooperage Corporation;
A.H. Hammer Company

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In connection with an official investigation, it would be greatly appreciated if you will furnish us with any reports of investigation or other information relative to the background and activities of Dr. Armand Hammer, not only in connection with the above-captioned companies with which he is affiliated, but with respect to any other activity which might reflect favorably or unfavorably on his integrity and general reputation.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Very truly yours,

[Redacted]
Date: December 26, 1948

To: Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Washington, D.C.

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: DR. ARMAND RAMBERG; UNITED DISTILLERS OF AMERICA, INC.; A. RAMBERG COOPERAGE CORPORATION; A. RAMBERG COMPANY

Reference is made to your letter of December 16, 1948.

Transmitted herewith for your confidential information are single copies of the following listed reports which contain available pertinent information concerning Dr. Armand Ramberg, the subject of your communication of reference:

The report of Special Agent dated August 4, 1944 at New York, New York.

The report of Special Agent dated September 2, 1944 at Miami, Florida.

The report of Special Agent dated September 13, 1944 at Newark, New Jersey.

The report of Special Agent dated October 5, 1944 at New York, New York.

The report of Special Agent dated January 6, 1945 at New York, New York.

The report of Special Agent dated August 23, 1945 at Washington, D.C.
Office Memorandum

TO:    MR. FLETCHER
FROM: D. U. Ladd

DATE: 11/2-71

SUBJECT:

Senator Bridges, at the time of his call at my office on June 15, requested that a check be made to see if the Bureau had any record of Dr. Armand Hammer. Dr. Hammer operates a distillery in New Hampshire making alcohol from potatoes. He had previously been in business in Russia and it is believed that when he came to this country that he had some of the crown jewels with him which he sold at the Hammer Galleries. According to Senator Bridges, Hammer's father, who is now dead, was a Doctor and had a rather poor reputation.

The Senator stated that Hammer calls on him from time to time for assistance and he would like to know for his own personal information anything we might have on this individual.

[Redacted]

[Handwritten notes and stamps]
TO: Mr. D. M. Ladd
FROM: W. F. Keay
SUBJECT: ARNOLD HAIKOFF

DATE: June 17, 1949

The following information concerning the above captioned was not included in the attached blind memorandum because the information furnished is of a nonspecific nature.

Class. & Ext. By
REASON: FCIN 11, 12
DATE OF REAS.
11/13/49

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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61-280-352

XXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ
Armand Hammer was born in New York City on May 21, 1898. He attended Columbia University receiving an AB degree in 1919. He was awarded a degree of Doctor of Medicine on June 1, 1921, and as late as 1942 was listed in the directory of the American Medical Association indicating he was licensed to practice medicine in the State of New York, although he has never been known to practice that profession. (61-292-29)

According to information furnished by the Associated Press under date of November 5, 1921, Armand Hammer, in the company of L. C. A. K. Hartens visited Skatersburg, Russia for the purpose of obtaining a certain asbestos concession. (61-292-14)

According to the "New York Times" dated June 11, 1922, Hammer returned to the United States after a two months tour of Russia at which time he made a statement that Lenin granted the asbestos concession he was trying to obtain. At this same time he showed a personal letter written to him by Lenin dated May 10, 1922. In this letter Lenin, apologizing for his imperfect English, said that he had been very ill but at the moment was "much, much better" and added, "You have my best wishes for the success of your first concession, and it is one of the utmost importance for the future trade relations between our Republic and the United States. (61-292-14)
Upon his return to the United States Hammer, together with his two brothers, entered the art gallery business in New York and operated at various locations under different names dealing at first in Russian art treasures. (41-2:9-11)

The "Herald Tribune" of December 17, 1932, announced that a collection of Russian crown jewels and other Romanoff treasures, comprising 3,000 items and valued at $1,000,000, the property of Dr. Armand Hammer would be placed on public exhibition at Lord and Taylor's. The "New York Times" of March 26, 1933, stated that early in 1933, Dr. Armand Hammer anticipating a market for beer barrels organized the A. Hammer Cooperage Corporation and secured a "contract" with the Antorq Trading Company for Soviet barrel staves. Hammer now devotes most of his time to distillation of Cooperage Brand whiskey. He was able to obtain one of the first licenses for making potato alcohol.

(41-2:9-11)

With respect to the father of the above named individual, it was reliably reported that Dr. Julius Hammer was born in Russia and later became a citizen of the United States. He lived in New York City where he built up a medical practice and a wholesale drug business in the Bronx.

In June of 1919 he was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree because of death following an illegal operation and was sentenced to a term at Sing Sing. (41-2:9-10x)
Dr. Armand Hammer was in Russia from time to time and for extended periods between 1921 and 1930. He sold out his last business enterprise in Russia, a pencil factory, to the Russian Government in 1930.

Armand Hammer and Harry J. Hammer, brothers, were the owners of Allied Drug and Chemical Corporation. (Dr. Hammer informed me that the company was never, in any way, financed or backed by C. A. K. Martens. He tells me that Mr. Martens was doing extensive purchasing in behalf of the Russian Government and that the Allied Drug and Chemical Corporation sold him drugs and chemicals and equipment like any other American company.)

Dr. Hammer told me that when Mr. Martens left the United States for Russia, there was a substantial unpaid balance due the Hammers for some machinery and equipment which Mr. Martens had purchased and which has never been paid for to this date. The Allied Drug and Chemical Corporation was sold by the Hammer brothers and they organized the Allied American Corporation, which they formed with their own money. Dr. Hammer said they represented many American firms in Russia, the principal one being the Ford Motor Company. One of the first business deals Dr. Hammer tells me that he effected was a shipment of grain to Russia in the summer of 1921, in payment of which the Russians sent a shipment of furs and caviar. This furnishing of grain relieved the distress of the Russians, many of whom were starving at that time, and was brought to the attention of Premier Lenin whom Dr. Hammer had met and had some correspondence with as a result of this. He further tells me that he and his brother bought works of art and jewelry in Russia at the time the Russian Government was trying to raise cash and were disposing of such items to all foreigners visiting Russia, particularly Americans.
He says that when the Russians started to abandon their policy of encouraging foreign concessions and were taking over business concessions previously granted, they sold the last business, which was a pencil factory, to the Russian Government. He says they sent the material purchased, such as works of art and jewelry, to this country and disposed of it through Marshall Field & Company in Chicago, Halle Brothers of Cleveland, and Lord & Taylor of New York and other department stores. He said that for a time they operated a store jointly with Lord & Taylor in New York, but in 1934 they opened their own galleries at 682 Fifth Avenue, New York City, where they have been in business ever since. He stated that they helped dispose of the William Randolph Hearst art collection independently and through Gimbel Brothers.

He stated that in 1944 they entered the distilling business known as the United Distillers of America, Inc., and that they own and operate nine distilleries in the United States. They manufacture whiskey and other liquors as well as industrial alcohol and antifreeze. He stated that before they entered the distilling business, they entered the cooperage business, manufacturing beer and whiskey barrels, that they operated principally with American white oak but that they did import a small amount of barrel staves produced in Russia.

Dr. Hammer is a director of the First Bank and Trust Company of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and a member of the Board of Governors of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital of Long Branch, New Jersey. He is also President of the New Jersey Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association.

I asked Dr. Hammer about his father, Dr. Julius Hammer, who was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree because of death following an illegal operation for abortion and also about the fact that his father
was reputed to be a Communist. He said that it was true that his father
was convicted but that two other physicians at the trial testified that they
had performed the same operation on the same woman in previous years as this
woman could not bear children without endangering her life. He stated that
a petition was presented by two hundred leading physicians of New York in
behalf of his father and that finally Governor Alfred Smith granted him a
full pardon and he was restored to full citizenship and that later Dr. Hammer's
father was reinstated by the Board of Regents of New York as a practicing
physician.

He states that his father was a Socialist with leftist leanings.
He showed me photostats and originals of various letters from Governor
Smith and others relative to his father to substantiate the statements made.
ARNAUD HERMANN

PERSONAL HISTORY

Arnaud Hermann was born in New York City on May 21, 1898. He received an M.D. degree from Columbia University in 1921 and (for at least twenty-three years thereafter) was licensed to practice medicine in New York (although he is not known to have done so).

In 1920 he married Olga, daughter of a wealthy Russian General, Baron Badin Nicholas, and Root. Prior to her marriage, she had appeared on the stage in Europe as Olga Badina. In 1941 or 1942, they were divorced, and Hermann, in December 1943, married Mrs. Angela C. Zevely, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Carey of Pittsburgh. (61-260-14)

BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

While attending medical school, Arnaud Hermann, his half brother, Harry and his brother, Victor, operated the Allied Drug and Chemical Corporation, a pharmaceutical chemical business, in New York which was owned by their father, Dr. Julius Hermann, who was then serving a sentence in Sing Sing Prison for criminal abortion.

In 1921 Arnaud Hermann went to Russia reportedly to set up a completely equipped field hospital which he had purchased from the U.S. Government. When he arrived in Russia and observed the severe suffering due to famine, Hermann negotiated a transaction for the exchange of 5,000 tons of U.S. wheat for a quantity of Russian furs. This was supposedly the first substantial food relief to be sent to Russia and was brought to the personal attention of Premier Lenin who summoned Hermann to Moscow. Lenin told Hermann that Russia did not need doctors but did need businessmen and that "If you will help us, I will make the way clear for you." As a result, Hermann secured for the Allied Drug and Chemical Company a monopoly to develop asbestos mines in the vicinity of Ekaterinberg, Russia. This was followed by other business activities in Russia, including dealings in furs and a monopoly for the manufacture of pencils in Russia. The Hammer brothers formed the Allied American Corporation which acted as an agent in Russia for about thirty-five large United States corporations, including the Ford Motor Company.

In 1928 the firm had six factories and was one of the largest single enterprises in Russia. These activities produced large profits for the Hammer brothers and the various corporations they had formed.

CLOSED 11-21-51
The pencil manufacturing concession from the Russian Government contained a provision allowing Hammer to take with him all property he might acquire while in Russia. Hammer spent ten years in Russia and during this period invested a fortune in art objects and jewelry, including about $2,000,000 worth of Crown jewels confiscated by the Bolshevik Government. In 1931, Hammer left Russia with this property, went to Paris for about one year and returned to the United States in 1932.

Since 1932, the Hammer brothers have operated various business enterprises in the United States, including the Hammer Galleries and several other firms engaged in the retail sale of antiques and art treasures. Hammer Galleries was the associate agent for the disposal of the $11,000,000 William Randolph Hearst art collection. Hammer Galleries was reliably reported to have had assets in excess of $700,000 in 1942. In 1944 the Hammers were engaged in the production and sale of industrial alcohol and whiskey. One of their major retail outlets for this whiskey was Gimbel Brothers Department Store in New York City. (51-280)
When Hammer examined the asbestos properties at Ekaterinberg in 1921, he was accompanied by Martens who was then a member of the Russian Executive Committee. (61-280-14)
TO: The Director
FROM: Mr. D. M. Ladd
SUBJECT: ARMAND HAMMER
INTERNAL SECURITY - RChs. & Ext. By
Recon-2061, 1-24-42
Date of Review: 11/2/51
PURPOSE:
To advise that the New York Office has been instructed to reopen instant case and determine the activity and associates of the subject.
DETAILS:
By memorandum of October 24, 1951, I advised you that as a result of his inquiry, Congressman Staggers of West Virginia had been advised of the background of the subject, including the information that Hammer had associated in Russia with L. C. A. K. Hartens, who had been deported from the United States as a Russian agent. You noted, "Are we keeping a line on Hammer. I know he was no good back in 1919 when Hartens was here. B."

The New York Office has been instructed to reopen this case and you will be kept advised of any important developments in this investigation.

ACTION:
None. This is in answer to your inquiry.

[Signature]
On October 23, 1951, Congressman Staggers of West Virginia was telephonically referred to me by reference from Mr. Tolson's office. He stated that the Armed Services Committee of the House was looking into the granting of some contracts and the name of Dr. Armand Hammer, President of the United Distillers of America, had come up; that he had heard Dr. Hammer had been in Russia in the early thirties. The Congressman wanted to know whether the Bureau could furnish information concerning this matter.

After checking the files I advised the Congressman that Dr. Hammer had been in the early twenties affiliated with the Allied Drug and Chemical Company, which was a monopoly for the development of asbestos mines in the vicinity of Ekaterinberg, Russia; that he also had other business dealings around this time in Russia and represented a number of American corporations there; that the Soviet Government had given him the pencil manufacturing concession, which he operated until about 1931, at which time he liquidated his affairs and purchased crown jewels. He then went to Paris. Thereafter he came to the United States in 1932 and subsequently operated the Hammer Galleries, through which he disposed of the antiques and art treasures he had brought to the United States. In 1944 he became affiliated with the United Distillers of America, Incorporated, and I informed the Congressman it was further understood he was a director of the First Bank and Trust Company of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and a member of the board of governors of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital of Long Branch, New Jersey.

I told the Congressman further that information was available indicating that Hammer had associated with one L. C. A. K. Martens in Russia, and that Martens had been deported from the United States as a Russian agent.

Congressman Staggers expressed appreciation for the above information.

Subsequently, on October 24, 1951, Congressman L. Gary Clemente of New York called and stated the Armed Services Committee was checking on contracts and information was applicable before the committee to the effect that Dr. Hammer had been in Russia. He wondered if the Bureau could advise as to what action should be taken. I told him that the information concerning Hammer had been
made available to the War Department and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and I thought it was up to those agencies to pass on the information furnished by the Bureau, plus their own information, in determining whether contracts should be given to Hammer. Congressman Clemente stated he agreed and this answered his question.

In connection with the above it is noted that copies of the reports on Hammer were forwarded to RFC by letter dated December 28, 1946, and a summary of the information on Hammer was furnished to G-2 on August 23, 1951.

Are we keeping a line on Hammer? I know he was no good back in 1919 when Martens was here.
SAC, New York (100-60586) October 26, 1951

Director, FBI

ARMAND HAMMER
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

A review of instant file reflects that this case was closed in 1946 after investigation had reflected that the subject apparently was not active in Communist or Russian activities in New York City.

The Bureau desires that you at this time reopen this case and conduct investigation to determine the associates and activities of the subject. Preferred attention should be given this request.

Notes: The Director has inquired if we are "keeping a line on Hammer."

JFWidener

C.I.R.-5

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN CONFIDENTIAL
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OCT 20 1951
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OCT 29 1951

RECROOKED. 3
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: THE DIRECTOR
FROM: D. M. Ladd
SUBJECT: DR. ARMAND HAMMER

DATE: November 6, 1951

The House Committee on Armed Services, called and stated that the Committee has been holding hearings with reference to the leasing of the Morgantown Ordnance Plant, which is a very large operation; that Dr. Armand Hammer has been considered in connection with this matter, but that he has what they consider a rather shady background. He stated that he was very anxious to find out what information the Bureau had concerning Dr. Hammer.

I explained the confidential nature of the Bureau's files and told him that the information from same could not be made available without the Attorney General's approval.

He stated that he would take the matter up either with the Attorney General or [redacted] to see if they would make the information available inasmuch as the Committee was most anxious not to grant a lease to Armand Hammer if his background was spotty.

DML: dad

Are we not investigating Hammer now?

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERETO IS CONFIDENTIAL

DATE 11/1/51 BY SPIEGEL
RECORDED 11/1/51
ENCLOSURE
Office Memorandum - United States Government

To: The Director

From: Mr. D. M. Ladd

Subject: All information contained here is classified

Date: November 7, 1951

All information contained herewith classified

Purpose:

To advise that the Bureau is at present investigating Hammer.

Details:

In attached memorandum, I pointed out that the House Committee on Armed Services, requested information in the possession of the Bureau relative to Armand Hammer, who is being considered by the aforementioned committee as the lessee of the Morgantown Ordnance Plant.

I explained the confidential nature of the Bureau's files and advised him that the information from same could not be made available without the approval of the Attorney General. You inquired, "Are we not investigating Hammer now?"

The New York Office on October 26, 1951, was instructed to reopen this case which had been closed in 1946 and conduct investigation to determine the associates and activities of the subject.

Preferred attention is being given this case and you will be advised of any pertinent results of investigation.

Action:

None. This is in answer to your inquiry.

Attachment

JFW:dar
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61-280-43
WASH 13 NY & FROM NEWARK 11-16-51
DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ARMAND HAMMER, ISR. REFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH SEVEN THREE FOUR TWO SIX AND BUTEL DATED NOV. FOURTEEN LAST. HAMMER STILL OWNS SIXTY EIGHT ACRE FARM ON ALEXANDER ROAD, MIDDLETOWN TWP, N.J. POST OFFICE ADDRESS IS RED BANK, N.J. HAMMER ENGAGED IN RAISING REGISTERED BLACK ANGUS CATTLE.

NEWARK INDICES NEGATIVE RE ADDITIONAL INFO NOT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING.

MC KEE
END BOTH AAD PLS WA NK R 13 WA AS NY NK R8 NYC JMJ

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN DECLASSIFIED DATE ADDED BY AGENT
RECORDED 132 11-25-50 4-18-51

9 DEC 3 1951 [EX-831]
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DOCUMENT IS UNCLASSIFIED

WASHINGTON, D.C., SEPTEMBER 12, 1931

ARMAND HAMMER, IS DASH R, RE NY TEL NOVEMBER FIFTEEN LAST. CHICAGO
INDICES REFLECT NO INFORMATION IDENTIFIABLE WITH ARMAND HAMMER.
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61-280-45 pg 2
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WASHINGTON AND SAN FRANCISCO FROM WASHINGTON FIELD 26 RPM
DIRECTOR AND SAC DEFERRED
G.I.R. -7

ARMAND HAMMER, ES R. BUPILE ONE HUNDRED DASH SEVEN THREE FOUR TWO SIX.
RESPECT NOVEMBER FOURTEEN LAST. NO ADDITIONAL RECORD SUBJECT PASSPORT
DIVISION. FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION SUBJECT OBTAINED FROM NINETEEN TWENTY
FIVE AND NINETEEN TWENTY NINE PASSPORTS. HEIGHT FIVE FEET SIX INCHES,
HAIR BLACK, EYES GREY, OCCUPATION DIRECTOR, NOSE STRAIGHT, FOREHEAD
STRAIGHT, MOUTH MEDIUM, CHIN ROUND, COMPLEXION DARK, FACE OVAL. PHOTO
OBTAINED.

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EX-62 NOV 28 1951

CAMBER 100-17324

DATE 11/18/51 BY SPIGSCHUS

62 DEC 5 1951
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61-280-49850
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