



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

DBF 97472
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

C O N F I D E N T I A L

New York, New York

December 22, 1961

① Re: Irving David Toner also known as
David Toner

On December 12 and December 14, 1961, another government agency which maintains personnel type records made available the following information on Toner:

Toner served in the United States Army from September 6, 1940 to July 28, 1945, when he was honorably discharged by reason of demobilization. Effective July 29, 1945, he received 40% disability from the United States Government for a nervous condition which was deemed service connected. During the period March 12, 1946 to August 18, 1946, he was confined to hospitals for a mental condition.

On May 1, 1946, a representative of the government agency conducted a neuropsychiatric examination of Toner. Toner indicated to the representative of the government agency that he was born in New York City on August 23, 1922. He lived with his mother for the first eight years of his life and then with his grandmother. He remained with his grandmother until he enlisted in the United States Army at the age of 18. Prior to entering military service, he had two years of high school, taking a mechanical course. He did not like school and left to enlist in the United States Army. He had no employment prior to entering military service.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2005

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Re: Irving David Toner also known as
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Toner advised that he was in a hospital in New Guinea in 1944 for psychoneurosis. He was hospitalized over an argument which resulted in Toner's attempting to shoot another soldier over a grudge of long standing.

During the examination, he stated that he was a scout attached to a patrol for spotting artillery fire. He said that he knew many Japanese in Hawaii before the start of the war and thought highly of them. It was his opinion that the Japanese were generally misunderstood in the United States.

Toner stated that he was glad to be discharged since he hated guarding German prisoners of war. He stated that after his Army service, he needed a rest.

On March 12, 1946, Toner was given 100% disability based on his nervous condition which was deemed to be service connected. As of September 1, 1946 he was receiving \$138 a month.

Toner was afforded periodic neuropsychiatric examinations by physicians during the period 1946 to 1961. His most recent neuropsychiatric examination was on January 6, 1961. At that time, his condition was diagnosed as schizophrenic reaction, chronic, incapacity marked. He is confined to his dwelling and family premises. The physician examining Toner also noted that Toner's memory is good but his judgment is partially impaired.

As of October, 1957, Toner's 100% disability gave him a United States Government allowance of \$225 a month.

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In an undated handwritten letter received by the government agency at its Washington, D. C. office and referred to its New York City office on November 2, 1960, Mrs. Fred Toner, 2510 Ocean Avenue, Bellmore, New York, mother of Irving David Toner, inquired as to the new Public Law 663, which would increase compensation for her son, Irving David Toner.

On February 10, 1961, the government agency advised Toner that he would receive \$265 a month, effective November 1, 1960, rather than \$225 a month, since his condition was found to come within the meaning of Public Law 86-663, under which law disabled veterans, who are house bound due to service disability, would receive a special monthly compensation. The file on Toner reflected that he is single, that his mother is Mrs. Fred Toner also known as Mrs. Minnie Duncan Toner whose residence is indicated to be 2510 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

No employment for Toner is shown in the file since his discharge from military service other than his statement that he worked for a four month period immediately after his discharge for an antique firm in New York City.

On December 14, 1961, a representative of the government agency advised that it is his interpretation that the term "house bound" meant that a veteran would be restricted to the area around his residence. This might include trips on subway trains from his residence to New York City but such a condition would not permit him to drive an automobile.

On December 11, 1961, records of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles (EMV), State of New York, 155 Worth Street, New York City, were reviewed and it was reflected that on January 20, 1961, David Toner renewed his Motor Vehicle registration and received 1961 New York registration NN9039 for a 1960 white Studebaker.

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In an undated BMV form, Toner desired to amend his operator's license to drop his first name.

BMV also reflected that Toner holds a current chauffeur's license issued October 11, 1960 and a current operator's license issued September 30, 1961. His address is shown as 2510 Ocean Avenue, Bellmore, New York.

On December 8, 1961, a review of the records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York reflected in a credit report, dated September 30, 1961, that Irving D. Toner, wife Marietta, resided at 2510 Ocean Avenue, Bellmore, New York. Toner was shown to be self-employed as a dental mechanic at his home address. His wife is employed as a packer with the Custom Made Paper Bag Company, 3302 Stillman Avenue, Long Island City, New York.

On December 18, 1961, the records of the Bureau of Criminal Identification, New York City Police Department, were reviewed and no record was located for Irving David Toner.

On December 20, 1961, records of the Nassau County Police Department, Mineola, Long Island, New York, which department covers Bellmore, New York, were reviewed and no record was located for Irving David Toner.

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Re: Irving David Toner

On December 21, 1961, Irving David Toner was interviewed by Special Agents (SAS) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). At the beginning of the interview he was questioned as to any knowledge he had of criminal activities in the New York City area. Following this SAS expressed an interest in any information Toner may have regarding the Soviets. It was pointed out to him that he recently wrote to the FBI in New York City, stating that he had a friend in the Russian Embassy, Washington, D.C.

Toner stated that the person he referred to in this letter is a Russian by the name of Boris, last name unknown, whom he first met in about 1948, when Boris worked in a Communist Party (CP) Headquarters in Long Island City, New York. About September, 1961, Toner was in a restaurant in New York City in the vicinity of 58th Street on either First or Second Avenues when a person approached him. During conversation with this person, this person identified himself as Mirasov or Morozov, a Soviet. While Toner was speaking with Mirasov, Boris appeared and joined the conversation.

Toner described Boris as being about 5'7" in height, wearing glasses and having thin light brown hair. He was unable to estimate his age. Boris spoke excellent English. Toner could not give a description of Mirasov.

At this point in the interview Toner interrupted and asked if SAS knew of Reinhard Gehlen. SAS indicated to Toner that Gehlen may be connected with the West German Government. Toner asked if Gehlen was connected with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and he was advised that this was not known to the interviewing agents.

Toner asked if Gehlen was a Nazi Major General in World War II, and he was advised it was not known if he was a Nazi, to which Toner replied that all Germans in World War II were Nazis. Toner continued that Gehlen resides in Pullach, Germany, a town situated on a river about 4 or 5 miles from Munich, Germany.

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Toner was questioned as to where he obtained his information concerning Gehlen and stated he got this from Mirasov in about September, 1961. Mirasov told him there was a price of half a million dollars on Gehlen's head. Toner stated that he became interested in Gehlen since he wanted to "make a bundle" and Gehlen might be the means by which he could make a large amount of money.

SAS told Toner that in his recent letters to the FBI in New York City, he mentioned that the Communists desired him to obtain information about a nuclear submarine. Toner stated that Boris had asked him in September, 1961 to obtain information about the submarine Tullibee, which had been constructed in Groton, Connecticut. This proposition interested him since he saw this as an opportunity to make money by getting such information and selling it to the Soviets.

Throughout the interview with Toner he expressed interest in obtaining money for any work he might do for the FBI. It was pointed out to him that much of the information the FBI receives is on a voluntary basis from loyal patriotic citizens. Using extensive profanity, Toner ridiculed loyalty and patriotism, stating that he would only perform intelligence work for money for whomever would pay him the most. If the Russians would pay him a good deal of money and expect him to do intelligence work against the United States, he would work for the Russians but would try to deceive them if the opportunity arose.

At two other periods during the interview Toner returned to Gehlen and mentioned that Gehlen was in charge of intelligence in Germany in World War II, and toward the end of the war he obtained many of his files and furnished them to United States authorities. Toner also mentioned that Gehlen carries on double agent operations.

Toner feels that Gehlen is an opportunist and will eventually turn against the United States. He feels that Gehlen is marked for death and said that an attempt had already been made to blow up Gehlen. Gehlen, according

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to Toner, has a wife but Toner did not mention any children.

Toner feels that if he could get to Germany he could "cut down Gehlen with a machine gun" as he comes out of his residence. Toner feels that Gehlen might be shot as he emerged from a plane if he comes to the United States, but he did not elaborate on this.

Toner indicated during the interview that he has a dislike for all Germans.

Toner mentioned that the United States Government has a man in a Soviet building at 1609 Decatur Street, Washington, D.C. This person is a clerk. He was questioned as to how he knew this, but was unable to furnish any source regarding this information.

The address 1609 Decatur Street, North West, Washington, D.C. is that of the Soviet Consular Office.

Toner stated that the Soviets have a man in CIA and stated he received this information from Boris. He could not be more specific in this regard and was unable to state in what office this person was employed.

SAS questioned Toner as to where he gained his information regarding intelligence matters and he said he obtained almost all of it from the "New York Times" (a New York morning daily and Sunday newspaper). He did not read any other newspapers or magazines. At one point he questioned the SAS as to where they obtained information regarding Gehlen and he was told that the Special Agents recalled seeing an article on Gehlen in "Time" magazine a little over a year ago. Toner did not appear convinced of this.

Toner indicated that he knew the Soviets occupied a building at 68th Street and Park Avenue, New York City, and stated that they plan to move to a new building.

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Regarding his personal life Toner stated he is self employed as a dental technician working out of his residence under the name Dunton Laboratory. He received dental technician training during military service, but he does very little work along this line. With regard to his income he stated he works as a private detective doing commercial investigations, but would not elaborate on this. He also indicated in a general way that he was engaged in criminal activities. He has an automobile and mentioned driving to New Jersey on several occasions.

He is a disabled veteran and receives only about \$60 a month from the United States Government. A few years ago he was receiving \$100 per month.

He is married and has no children. He has a mother and father but declined to identify his parents or where they reside.

Regarding his associates, Toner stated that he and his wife remain to themselves at their residence in Bellmore, Long Island, New York. He has some friends, but declined to name them. It was pointed out to him Bellmore has a high percentage of residents of German descent but he stated this was not known to him.

Regarding trips abroad he has made he said he was in Australia while in military service. In 1946 or 1947 he went to Morocco and also visited Munich, Frankfurt and Hamburg in Germany and visited in England and France. He indicated that his trip abroad at this time was in connection with looking into the criminal field, but he would not elaborate on this. In 1952 or 1953 he visited Cuba for a two month period for purposes of pleasure. He has not made any trips abroad for the past 8 or 9 years. However, he plans taking a trip to Italy on March 20, 1962.

Throughout the interview Toner expressed interest in making a large sum of money and repeatedly indicated he desired to "make a big bundle". He said that he has no scruples about doing intelligence work for the Russians against the United States if the Russians are willing to pay him enough money.

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SUBJECT: Biographic Sketch of General Reinhard GEHLEN

1. General GEHLEN is the President of the West German Federal Intelligence Service. He has held this position since 31 March 1956 when the predecessor organization became legalized. During the postwar period and prior to that time General GEHLEN headed the private intelligence organization which bore his name before becoming the present West German Federal Intelligence Service.

2. General GEHLEN was born 3 April 1902 in Erfurt and was educated in Breslau. He entered the military service in 1920 and was commissioned in 1923. His first service was in the horse cavalry. In 1935 he attended the War Academy and subsequently became a General Staff Corps officer. He was a battery commander at the outbreak of World War II and was almost immediately promoted to the rank of Major. He filled a number of staff assignments coming in close contact with Generals HALDER and HEUSINGER. By 1942, he was placed in command of Fremde Ferre Ost which was roughly the German equivalent of American G-2 intelligence operations on the German East front. He was a colonel at this time and was soon promoted to Generalmajor. His unit had both an operational and an analysis function regarding Soviet Army order of battle on the East front. He aroused the ire of Hitler as early as 1943 when during the course of an order of battle briefing for Hitler it was implied the German Army was facing defeat. Nevertheless his organization continued to function effectively during the remainder of the war under General Staff Corps protection at the time when the Abwehr disintegrated. By the time the general military situation began to disintegrate, GEHLEN made plans with several of his senior officers to withdraw with the files for the purpose of caching them in Bavaria. Basic plans were also laid for recontacting key personnel after the inevitable surrender in event a continuation of their work were possible.

3. In May 1945 and from a hideout in Bavaria, General GEHLEN surrendered to the United States Army. During the course of his interrogation he chose to reveal his ideas and plans for a continuation of his work. He and certain of his coworkers were sent to Camp Richey for a more detailed interrogation and a decision was made at the G-2 level to return General GEHLEN to Germany and allow him to rebuild his organization under G-2 responsibility. His organization was first located in Oberursel and later in Pullach. In 1948, CIA was requested to look into the GEHLEN Organization with a view to making a decision to take it over. By 1949, the decision was made and Pullach Operations Base was created to conduct liaison with the German organization and assist them as necessary. GEHLEN worked during this period to preserve the integrity of his organization from American control so that it would be politically acceptable to Bonn at the proper time. The essential American position was that of holding the

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German organization together so that it would be available to Bonn when they required such an organization. General GEHLEN worked during this period to achieve the legalization of his organization which was accomplished in March 1946 and in recognition of previous American cooperation, CIA was accorded a most favored position as a liaison partner.

4. General GEHLEN has always enjoyed a personal relationship with Mr. Dulles and his immediate predecessors. Privileged communications have been exchanged. General GEHLEN last made an official visit to Washington in late April 1961. He also visited Washington in September 1961 at the request of Dr. GLOBKE and the German chancellor. Chief of Station, Germany and Chief, Munich Liaison Base serve as the personal representatives of the DCI vis a vis General GEHLEN and the General has Brigadier General KUEHLEIN here in Washington as his personal representative.

5. General GEHLEN is married and has three daughters and a son ranging in age from the late teens to the mid twenties. One of his daughters is married to his Bonn office representative. General GEHLEN appears to enjoy relatively good health despite a gall bladder or liver condition. He does not drink nor smoke. It is expected that he will continue in his present position for several more years before he chooses to retire. He lives in a house on Lake Starnberg some ten miles south of Munich. He lives there in as inconspicuous a manner as possible as is his characteristic of conduct of official matters.

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