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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

On December 2, 1945, the physical surveillance on Lischinsky disclosed that he was visited in his home on that date by a man identified as Herbert Schimmel, 3604 Minnesota Avenue, Southeast, Washington, D. C. Schimmel also visited Lischinsky at his home on December 3, 1945.

Herbert Schimmel was formerly connected with the Tolan Committee on Migration of Defense Workers, with which committee Lischinsky was associated during 1942.

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In April of 1945, the records of the Credit Bureau in Washington, D. C., disclosed that Schimmel was employed as a Consultant for the Kilgore Committee at a salary of \$5000 a year. It will be noted that Charles Kramer, a subject in this case, was also connected with the Kilgore Committee at that time, and his immediate superior, as indicated by him, was one Herbert Schimmel.

In January 12, 1945, Herbert Schimmel called Dr. Harry Grundfest in Rumson, New Jersey, concerning Grundfest's advise with regard to the selection of advisers and consultants in connection with a bill to be introduced into Congress. It will be noted that Dr. Harry Grundfest is reportedly engaged in Communist activity. He was formerly employed by the Monmouth Signal Laboratory, in New Jersey, in connection with radar experiments, and has also performed confidential war research at Princeton University.

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On December 6, 1945, Solomon Lischinsky accompanied by an unidentified man, who had been residing with the Lischinsky family since December 2, 1945, visited the apartment of Joel Gordon, 3818 - W Street, Southeast, Washington, D. C. Gordon since 1942 has been reported by the Credit Bureau to be employed as the Director of the Statistical Bureau for the Federal Housing Administration. Prior to this employment he was connected with the Social Security Board from 1936 to 1942. Gordon was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation, the basis for which was the fact that the Dies Committee report to the Attorney General listed the name of Joel Gordon, the Assistant Chief of the Division, Social Security Board, as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and the American League for Peace and Democracy. Agents of the Washington Field Office who viewed the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action noted that the name of Joel Gordon did not appear therein. Upon interview during the Hatch Act investigation, Gordon denied activity of an un-American nature, but refused to sign the written statement furnished by him.

On December 8, 1945 individuals believed to be Mr. and Mrs. Joel Gordon, accompanied Lischinsky and the man previously described as residing at the

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Lischinsky home and an unidentified woman, to a party in a Chinese restaurant located at 20th and F Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

On December 8, 1945, Lischinsky and his sister, Mrs. Mandel, and the man previously reported as residing at the Lischinsky home met a woman identified as Miss Mollie Kasson, on the sidewalk in front of the UNRRA Building where Lischinsky is employed. It will be noted that on the same day Mollie Kasson, 3221 Wheeler Road, Southeast, Washington, D. C., purchased a round trip ticket to Cleveland, Ohio, via the Pennsylvania Central Air Lines, and departed for Cleveland on that date. Mollie Kasson, according to the records of the Credit Bureau in Washington, D. C., has been employed in the Department of Agriculture, in the War Shipping Administration, and in the Civil Service Commission as a Junior Clerk. According to the active and expired membership cards of the Washington Book Shop, Mollie Kasson, 1746 - K Street, Northwest, had paid dues in the Washington Book Shop Association on April 16, 1942, and was listed as a member of this organization.

On December 12, 1945, Solomon Lischinsky, his sister, Mrs. Mandel, and the unidentified man who has been reported as residing at the Lischinsky home since December 2, 1945, visited the residence of Harry S. Magdoff, 3226 Ravensworth Place, Park Fairfax, Virginia, arriving there at 8:15 P.M. and leaving at approximately 11:20 P.M. It will be noted that Harry Magdoff was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as a member of the Perlo group in Washington, D. C., with which group Solomon Lischinsky, according to Bentley, was also active.

In connection with this, a technical surveillance maintained on the Magdoff residence on December 18, 1945, reflected that Mrs. Magdoff advised an unidentified man as to the addresses of one Stein, who resided at 5750 MacArthur Boulevard, Washington, D. C., and of Solomon Lischinsky. *Q u*

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RE: HARRY S. MAGDOFF
alias Henry Magdoff

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that approximately one or two months prior to the death of Jacob Golos in November of 1943, he told her that he had recently made contact with another group in Washington and indicated that his contact with this group was arranged by Earl Browder. Thereafter, according to Bentley, Earl Browder in 1944, arranged a meeting for her with representatives of the group at the apartment of John Abt in New York City.

Bentley stated, "On the date specified I went to the apartment of John Abt, was admitted by him to his apartment and there met four individuals, none of whom I had ever seen before. They were introduced to me as Victor Perlo, Charlie Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald. They seemed to know, at least, generally that they could talk freely in my presence and I recall some conversation about their paying Communist Party dues to me, as well as my furnishing them with Communist Party literature. There followed then a general discussion among all of us as to the type of information which these people, excepting Abt, would be able to furnish. It was obvious to me that these people, including Abt, had been associated for some time and that they had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder."

According to Bentley, the group specifically discussed the information they would be able to furnish her and with respect to Magdoff, Bentley advised, ".....Magdoff, who had just returned from a period of approximately six months hospitalization, expected to return to the War Production Board but was uncertain as to what specifically he would be able to furnish....."

Bentley furnished information concerning the material which the Perlo group actually supplied her and in this connection she stated that Magdoff gave meager information "that he was able to obtain through WPB."

With respect to the background of Magdoff, Elizabeth Bentley advised, "As far as Henry Magdoff is concerned, I have no knowledge of his background, but do recall that he, like Kramer, (referring to Charles Kramer, another member

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of the Perlo group) came to Washington in the early 1930's and is a Communist Party member. It is my understanding that Magdoff is presently employed in the Department of Commerce in Washington, D. C."

BACKGROUND

Personal History

The records of the OPA regional headquarters, Washington, D. C. reflect that Harry S. Magdoff and wife, Beatrice, are residing at 5721 Sherrier Place, N.W., and indicate that Harry Magdoff was born in August, 1913, and Beatrice Magdoff was born in February, 1913.

The records of the Selective Service Headquarters for the District of Columbia reflect that Harry Samuel Magdoff was born August 21, 1913 and was registered under the Selective Service Act with Local Board No. 3, 1740 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Order No. 1584. Records of Local Board No. 3 disclose that Magdoff is presently residing at 3226 Ravensworth Place, Alexandria, Virginia, that his former addresses have been: 4862 Conduit Road, N. W., Washington, D. C.; 5721 Sherrier Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.

On April 2, 1941, Magdoff filed his questionnaire and it was therein reflected that he had studied mathematics and physics at the City College, New York City, and economics and statistics at New York University. In June of 1935, Magdoff received a B.S. degree from the School of Commerce of New York University.

At the time Magdoff completed the questionnaire, he listed his employment as "Assistant Chief of Division, studying Civilian Requirements of Defense." He also stated that he was married December 30, 1932 at Chicago, Illinois and is presently living with his wife, Beatrice.

In a supplemental questionnaire executed September 4, 1942, Magdoff stated that he was the father of two sons, aged three years and five months; that he was appointed "Chief of the Control Records Section of the War Production Board." His salary was indicated by him as \$541.67 per month.

In a questionnaire executed by his employer, maintained by Local Board No. 3, Magdoff's employment was described as "Economic Analyst, Chief, Current Business Analysis Unit," salary \$6750 per annum, date entered present position, July 4, 1944." It was stated that Magdoff serves as an expert analyst and advisor to officials of the Department (War Production Board) upon the fundamental problems arising from mobilization of the nation's resources for total war; that Magdoff is responsible for the development of material and

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analyses needed by the department in discharge of its responsibilities on broad questions on production, allocation of resources, inter-relationships of major segments of the economy under war strains - anticipation of major bottleneck and backward areas which retard national effort.

In the questionnaire completed by Harry Magdoff he listed the following previous employment:

1940 - 1942 - WPA Statistics Division, Senior Economic Statistician,
July 4, 1944 to the date of questionnaire (April 16, 1945) - Bureau
of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Chief, Current Job Analysis Unit.

During the years 1940 and 1941, at the request of Sidney Sherwood, Assistant Secretary to the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C., an investigation was conducted by the Bureau of Harry Magdoff, an employee of the Commission.

The personnel files of the office of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, Potomac Park Apartments, 21st and C Streets, N.W., Washington, D. C. reflected that as of November 8, 1940, Harry Magdoff resided at 4862 Conduit Road, N.W., Washington, D. C., and that he was born on August 21, 1913, at New York City.

Magdoff indicated his education as follows:

September, 1920 to June, 1926 - Commerce Schools in New York City;
September, 1926 through June, 1930, Evander Childs High School,
Bronx, New York;
September, 1930 to February, 1933, City College of New York;
February, 1933 to May, 1935, New York University (B.S. degree in Economics)
September, 1939 through May, 1940, University of Pennsylvania.

The following employment was indicated by Magdoff:

September, 1932 through August, 1934, Premier Paint Company,
125 West 101st Street, New York City, Office Manager and Auditor;
October 30, 1934 to 1944, Silk Textile Code Authority, 110 East 40th
Street, New York City, Assistant to the Vice President of the
Code Authority, Mr. Howard Haydon;
July, 1935 through March, 1936, unemployed due to a serious operation
and a lengthy convalescent period;
April, 1926 till October 1, 1940, Work Projects Administration, National
Research Project, 1015 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,
Principal Statistician.

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Effective October 1, 1940, according to the personnel files, Magdoff was appointed by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense as Senior Economic Statistician at a salary of \$4600 per year at the Department of Research and Statistics.

Records of the Evander Child High School, New York, disclosed that Harry S. Magdoff was born August 21, 1913, and that his father's name was Max Magdoff who resided at 2095 Creston Avenue, New York City.

The records of the City College of New York disclose that Harry Magdoff attended the college from September 1930 to February of 1933, transferring to New York University. There was contained a notation that Magdoff had been suspended by the Board of Higher Education for a period of four weeks as a disciplinary measure. Dean M. Gottschall informed that the suspension of Magdoff came about because of his activities in a mock trial of President Robinson and Director Linehan held on October 30, 1932 at the Central Opera House in New York City. It appeared that twenty-one students of CCONY were suspended because of their participation in this trial. Gottschall stated that he recalled Harry Magdoff and his brother, Samuel Magdoff, and that at the time of their attendance at CCONY they were born definitely inclined toward Communism. Gottschall also informed that the Magdoffs ran around with individuals known to be Communists and that Harry Magdoff was very active in the Social Problems Club of the City College of New York, which club he characterized as a Communistic organization.

It will be noted that the names of the twenty-one students suspended because of their participation in the afore-mentioned mock trial were checked through the indices of the New York Office and twelve of these individuals were identified as being members of the Communist Party or reported to be engaged in Communist activity. It was further noted that several who participated in the mock trial were members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War.

It will be noted that information contained in the personnel file of Harry Magdoff maintained by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, indicated that he was employed by the Premier Paint Company. Investigation conducted at New York disclosed that this company was owned by Max Magdoff, the father of Harry Magdoff.

The personnel files of WPA in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, reflected that at the time Magdoff was employed, he gave as a previous place of employment during the period from February, 1931 to January, 1938, one J. Rubinstein, 3451 Giles Place, New York City, a Real Estate Manager.

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Efforts were made to verify this employment with negative results. Charles Fine, 264 West 40th Street, New York City, who was connected with the management of the premises at 3451 Giles Place, informed that this address was organized on a mutual commual basis and that it was a "nest of Communists."

Magdoff was employed as a Statistician at the National Research Project, 1015 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on April 8, 1936, at a salary of \$2900 per annum. Thereafter he received successive appointments as Statistician, Senior Statistician and Principal Statistician at \$4,000 per annum, which position he held until September 30, 1940.

The personnel files maintained by the WPA reflected several letters of recommendation by David Weintraub, the Director of the National Research Project. Weintraub advised that he first met Magdoff in Washington, D. C. sometime during 1935, and that during his association with Magdoff he had exhibited no radical tendencies nor engaged in any subversive activities.

David Weintraub was reported to be a Communist Party organizer in 1930 during the period when he was a Research Assistant in the Research Department of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union.

Communist Activity

Mrs. McQuade, 49 East Cliveden Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, informed that she had heard from other tenants of this apartment where the Magdoffs resided from January 1, 1939 to September 30, 1940, that Harry Magdoff was a subscriber to the Daily Worker.

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included in the list of publications was the "National Student Review - New York" and the name Harry Magdoff.

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Jasinski as of November 7, 1945, was reported to be living at 1607 - 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., and temporarily employed as an official of the Polish Supply Mission under Dr. Ludwik Witold Rajchman, Polish

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delegate to the UNNRA Council. Jasinski allegedly was a member of the Communist Political Association in May of 1945 and was for some period of time active with the American Polish Labor Council as an Executive Director of the Council and as Business Manager of its publication "The Outlook."

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Jasinski is also known to be a close associate of Leo Krzycki, President of the American Polish Labor Council, and it is known that Krzycki during August of 1945 was attempting to secure a passport for Jasinski to go to Poland.

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Description

The following description of Harry Samuel Magdoff was obtained from the records of Local Board No. 3, 1740 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.:

Born	August 21, 1913 at New York City
Citizenship	United States
Race	White
Height	5' 11"
Weight	250 lbs.
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Light

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

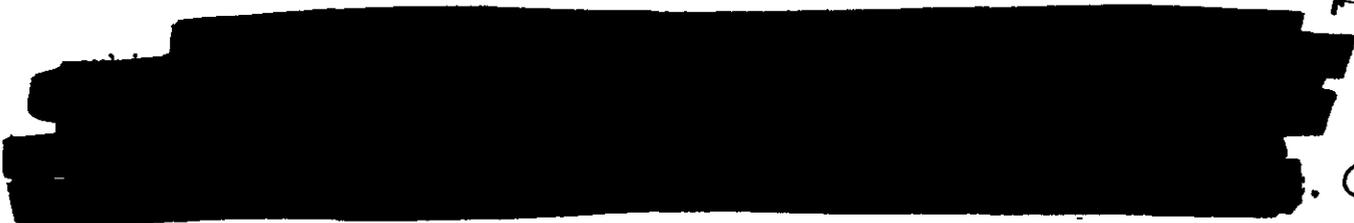
Through a technical surveillance on the Magdoff residence, it was determined on December 10, 1945, that a woman named Mickey, who is believed to be the wife of Solomon A. Lischinsky, arranged to visit Magdoff and his wife at their apartment. The physical surveillance on December 12, 1945, determined that Solomon Lischinsky, his sister, Mrs. Mandel, and an unidentified man who at that time was residing at the Lischinsky home, visited Harry Magdoff on the evening of that day. It will be noted that Solomon Lischinsky was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as being active with the Perlo group in Washington, D. C., with which group, according to Bentley, Harry Magdoff was similarly connected. *Q u*

On December 12, 1945, the technical surveillance on the Magdoff residence reflected that Harry Magdoff was endeavoring to become an economist for a group in Washington, D. C., members of which are Milton Eisenhower, the brother of General Eisenhower; William Lloyd Garrison and Judge Story. *Q u*

On December 1, 1945, Harry Magdoff accompanied by his wife attended the showing of the picture "The House on 92nd Street" at the Center in Fairlington, Virginia. One of the agents engaged on the physical surveillance was seated in close proximity to Magdoff. During the scene in the picture where secret writing was being brought out on a postage stamp, Beatrice Magdoff inquired of Harry Magdoff, "Do you do things like that?" According to the agent, Harry Magdoff made no reply, and it was not known whether or not Beatrice was referring to the activity on the screen.

The technical surveillance maintained on the Magdoff residence on December 14, 1945, reflected that Mrs. Harry Magdoff was active in the League of Women Voters, and that she together with Mrs. Bernard Redmont were expected to attend a meeting of that organization on that day. Bernard Redmont was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as one who furnished her with Government information for the use of the Soviet Union. *Q u*

On December 18, 1945, this same source advised that Mrs. Magdoff informed a man whose identity was not known as to the addresses of one Stein, who resides at 5750 MacArthur Boulevard, and Solomon Lischinsky, whose address was given by Mrs. Magdoff as Fort Davis Street, Southeast, Fairfax Village. *Q u*

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Re: GEORGE N. PERAZICH / ~~du~~

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that shortly before the death of Jacob Golos in November of 1943 he told her that recently he had made contact with another group in Washington and indicated to her that his contact with this group had been made by Earl Browder. Early in 1944, at the request of Earl Browder, Elizabeth Bentley met with representatives of this group, identified by her as the "Perlo group", in the apartment of John Abt in New York City.

Elizabeth Bentley stated that subsequent to this meeting she learned that "...there were three other persons identified with this group; namely, Sol Leshinsky, Harold Glasser and one George, whose last name I cannot recall, but which I believe ends in 'vich'." Bentley subsequently identified the George referred to as George Perazich and stated that he "was employed during this period in what I believe was the Yugoslavian Section of UNRRA and, accordingly, he had access to considerable data concerning that country. The information supplied by George was, as I recall, principally concerned with UNRRA activities or contemplated activities in Yugoslavia. I believe he would make notations on material he believed of value and thereafter report it to Perlo who would type the data. I recall that sometime in the fall of 1944 George proceeded to Yugoslavia, via Egypt, for UNRRA, and I remember mentioning the trip to my Russian contact, either Bill or Jack, who indicated that he would make arrangements for George to be contacted either in Egypt or Yugoslavia." Bentley stated that she had no further knowledge as to whether such contact was in fact made.

In respect to the background of George Perazich, Bentley advised, "This individual was born in Yugoslavia and is a naturalized American citizen. I have no further information concerning his background and, as far as I know, he is still in Egypt or Yugoslavia, as set forth above. He is a Communist Party member."

BACKGROUND

Mr. Fred Parker, Chief, Investigations Unit, UNRRA, Washington, D. C., advised that George N. Perazich is presently in Yugoslavia and is expected to return to the United States within a short time. Perazich will stay in the United States apparently one week or ten days and is then expected to return to Yugoslavia. This source noted that the UNRRA allotment records reflect that the wife of Perazich, Mrs. Amelia Perazich, is presently residing at Route #2, Box 162, Dinuba, California.

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The files of UNRRA disclose that George N. Perazich, 45 North End Terrace, Bloomfield, New Jersey, was born April 20, 1905, in Yugoslavia. His father and mother were also born there. It is noted that the UNRRA files do not confirm the fact other than by statement that Perazich is an American citizen.

In applying for his position with UNRRA, Perazich listed the following as business references: David Weintraub, former director National Research Project, Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, State Department, Washington, D. C.; It will be noted that Weintraub has been reported to the Bureau as a Communist. Bert H. White, Vice President, Liberty Bank, Buffalo New York. Porter H. Evans, Department 9910. Western Electric Company, South Kearny, New Jersey.

In addition, Perazich listed the following as personal references: O. E. Kiesling, Chief, Census of Mines, Commerce Department, Washington, D. C. Professor B. M. Woods, College of Engineering, University of California, Berkeley, California. Dr. Franklin Cooper, Research Director, Haskins Laboratory, New York, New York.

The records of Local Draft Board No. 612, 1441 Hertel Avenue, Buffalo, New York, reflect that George N. Perazich, 273 North Drive, Buffalo, New York, registered under the Selective Service and Training Act on October 16, 1940, that he was assigned number 1477 and serial number 951. At the time of his registration, Perazich gave his employment as the Research Advisory Board, Liberty Bank Building, Buffalo, New York.

b7c On April 12, 1941, Perazich filed his questionnaire with the board. Information contained thereon reflected that he possesses Social Security Number [REDACTED] that he attended the University of California Engineering School for five years and also attended the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania, for one year.

In this questionnaire Perazich stated that he was married on October 19, 1933, at San Francisco, California, and that his family consisted of wife, Amelia Perazich, age twenty-eight, his son John, one month old in March of 1941 and his son, name unknown, born in August, 1942. According to the questionnaire Perazich registered as an alien and possessed alien registration number 4809933, and until the time he filed his questionnaire (April 12, 1941) he had not filed United States citizenship papers.

On September 17, 1942, a postal card was received by Local Board 612, postmarked from Buffalo, New York, from Perazich stating that he had a new son born and adding that he had received his United States citizenship. *JKW*

On December 14, 1942, Perazich indicated a change of address to 45 North End Terrace, Bloomfield, New Jersey. On August 5, 1944, Perazich requested permission to leave the United States, advising that he intended to

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visit the Balkan area as an employee of UNRRA and that the nature of his business was confidential. A communication dated August 3, 1944, received from the Chairman of the Selective Service Committee of UNRRA, Francis B. Sayer, noted that Perazich was assigned to the Balkan area as Director of Displaced Persons for UNRRA.

Referred

[REDACTED]

The personnel files at UNRRA disclose the following information contained on a typewritten page furnished by Perazich, "Upon graduation from the Naval Academy, Yugoslavia, I was employed as sailor and junior officer on merchant ships and travelled extensively for two years. During this time I lived for short periods in Holland, Turkey, Italy and South America (Colombia) where I had the opportunity to become acquainted with several European languages of which I speak, read and write Serbian and Italian and have reading knowledge of Spanish, French and Russian."

"I attended the University of California between 1926 and 1933 and obtained a B.S. Degree in engineering.I have graduated from the Warton School of the University of Pennsylvania — labor relations, labor history and advance statistics. During the past year I completed a course in personnel administration at the University of Buffalo."

In this same statement Perazich advised with respect to his experience as follows: "October 1942: Planning Engineer, Western Electric Company, handling engineering and design problems of subcontractors supplying parts for radar equipment, investigating and approving substitutions in materials and equipment, doing liaison work between the Signal Corps and the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

"August 1940 — October 1942: Research Director and Engineer, Research Advisory Service (a technical and economical research organization maintained by fifteen leading banks throughout the country). acquainted with many important industrial programs for postwar reconversion.

"November 1935 - August 1940: Executive Research Director, National Bureau of Economic Research and the National Research Project. In charge of a division that surveyed the technical and economical performance of over 100 industrial establishments....."

"August 1934 - June 1935: Research Director, University of California, Department of Economics. Supervised a research project on the history of economic and theoretical developments of the United States....."

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The investigation conducted August 25, 1945, at the University of California reflects that Perazich entered the University on August 25, 1943 on credentials of the Royal Nautical School in Kantor, Czechoslovakia. Perazich received a B.S. Degree on May 11, 1945.

Referred

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The UNRRA file disclosed that Perazich was first employed by that organization on November 8, 1943, as an industrial specialist, Foreign Economic Administration and UNRRA at \$5,600 per annum. At the present time he is director of Industrial Rehabilitation, Industrial Rehabilitation Division, Yugoslavian Mission, which appointment he received on July 1, 1945, and which position carries \$7,375 per annum.

The file discloses that during the course of his employment with UNRRA, Perazich has been reported by his superiors as being highly egotistical and probably unsuited for a position with UNRRA. In November of 1944, Perazich was serving in the Balkan Mission at which time his brother, whose name was not given and whom Perazich had not seen in 22 years escaped with eight others in a small boat from Yugoslavia. Four of the party were arrested and Perazich entered the camp where his brother was detained to see his brother and intercede for them. It was reflected that "all of the men were definitely anti-partisan and all of the party had received money from anti-partisan funds."

Perazich was reprimanded by UNRRA officials for his actions and was ordered not to discuss UNRRA policy matters with any members of the Yugoslavian delegation. It is noted in the UNRRA file that his superiors suggested that Perazich be removed from the Balkan Mission, but on reconsideration he was given another chance.

Referred

COMMUNIST ACTIVITY

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Referred

[REDACTED]

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Fred Parker, the Chief of the Investigation's Unit of UNRRA at Washington, D. C., advised there were allegations made that he, Parker, was hiring certain political groups to work for UNRRA. Parker said that there was also some question as to Perazich's political beliefs. According to Parker, this information was passed on to Perazich's superiors, but apparently no action was ever taken.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. Fred Parker, Chief, Investigations Unit, WIRRA, has advised that Perazich is presently in Yugoslavia and is expected to return to the United States within a short time. According to Parker, Perazich will be in this country for approximately one week to ten days and is then expected to return to Yugoslavia.

On December 15, 1945, a teletype from the Washington Field Division advised that a 

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Re: MARY WOLFE PRICE, with aliases
Mary Watkins Price, Mary Price

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised:

^{March '41}
"At about this time he informed me he (Jacob Golos) was very interested in the articles that Walter Lippman was writing and the friends he had, and any information he might be in possession of. He also informed me he was acquainted with one Mary Watkins Price who at that time was the secretary of Walter Lippman. He informed me Mary Price had agreed to furnish him all the information she could obtain concerning the type of material Lippman was writing and other information concerning Lippman's activities. He then informed me he would introduce me to Mary Price. At about that time we went to Schrafft's at 13th Street and 5th Avenue, New York City, where he introduced me to Mary Price. At this time I was introduced to Mary Price as Helen. Golos was known to Mary Price as John. Mary Price was furnished my correct name and address. She was told that this name and address would serve as a cover and the party to whom correspondence was directed would forward it to Helen if it bore Mary Price's return name and address. In the letters she would write, Mary Price would explain when she would arrive in New York and where she would stay. She would stay with one of her sisters or brothers in New York City. It was then arranged that we would get together every two weeks and that we would alternate; one time I would go to Washington and the next time she would go to New York. She furnished me with her Washington address and telephone number and I recall that a short time thereafter I went to Washington, D. C. and met her in her home. I recall that she lived on Olive Avenue in Georgetown in Washington, at this time. On the occasion of this first visit she gave me a large envelope which I know contained copies of letters which were correspondence between Lippman and people he was communicating with. I gave this envelope to Golos.

"I recall that about two weeks after this first meeting, Mary Price informed me she would be in New York City on a certain day. She did come to New York City and I then telephoned her and made an appointment for her to see Golos. Subsequently, however, on the occasions of Mary Price's visits to New York I would accompany Golos when they met and she would turn over the material to him.

"This arrangement continued with hardly any interruption until December, 1942, when Mary Price became quite ill and came to New York City. In April, 1943, she returned to Lippman's employment and the passage of information continued as previously until June, 1943, when she resigned her position with Lippman."

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Elizabeth Bentley also advised that she was seeing Mary Price in Washington, D. C., at about the time Robert Miller moved to Washington and that Jacob Golos instructed her to also contact Miller for any information he might be able to hand out.

Elizabeth Bentley informed that she established contact with Maurice Halperin and Willard Park in Washington, D. C., and that after her first meeting with them she did not ask them for any information coming to their attention in the course of their Governmental duties. According to Bentley, "Some few weeks later Golos made one of his very infrequent trips to Washington, met Halperin and Park at the home of Mary Price and apparently made arrangements with them on that occasion to be supplied by them with certain information to which they had access in their respective offices.

"Although I was in the Price home at this time, I was not in their immediate presence during their conversation, having been told by Golos to take Mary Price into the bedroom and occupy her attention while Golos and the men had their discussion.

"After this meeting Halperin and Park began to supply Golos with various information and made it available to him by giving it to Mary Price, from whom I would take it on my trips to Washington. This arrangement continued for a few months, at which time Mary Price became ill and their information came directly to me from them.

"With respect to the type of information being made available by Halperin and Park, it is my recollection that Park was able to supply only throw-aways and rather inconsequential data from the CIAA and the contributions were not of much value. Halperin, however, delivered to Mary Price and later to myself mimeographed bulletins and reports prepared by OSS on a variety of topics and also supplied excerpts from State Department cables to which he evidently had access. Halperin's contributions were gratefully received by Golos, who appeared to attach considerable importance to them.

"Another individual with whom I became acquainted during the latter part of 1942 was Major Duncan Lee. My first knowledge of him came from a remark by Mary Price at the time when she was in New York in 1942 that she was attending a party in New York City given by Duncan Lee, a friend of her sister, Mildred.

"In 1942 Mary Price mentioned to Golos that Lee was going to Washington, D. C., with General Donovan in OSS and she asked Golos if he were interested in Lee. Golos replied that of course he was and delegated Mary to handle him. Mary did proceed to take care of Lee who was given an army commission directly upon entering OSS, but his contributions were not particularly voluminous or valuable and Golos decided

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"it would be better if I were to meet Lee and determine exactly the nature of his duties and the type of information coming to his attention in OSS. Accordingly, through arrangements made by Mary Price, I met Lee in Washington and he told me he was in an advisory capacity to General Donovan, and it was apparent that he was cognizant of most of the material directed to General Donovan's attention.

"It is my impression that at this time Lee, who had been a Communist Party member in New York City, was of the impression that the information he had been giving Mary Price was being delivered to Earl Browder but in subsequent conversations and from remarks which came to my attention later as having been made by Lee, I believe that after awhile he realized that such information was actually destined for Russian Intelligence."

Bentley also furnished information regarding one Helen Tenney, who, she stated, supplied Golos with Governmental information while Tenney was employed with OSS in Washington, D. C. With particular reference to Mary Price, Elizabeth Bentley advised that when Helen Tenney secured her position with OSS in Washington during the late summer of 1943, she took over the apartment of Mary Price, which, to the best recollection of Bentley, was located at 2038 I Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Elizabeth Bentley also gave information concerning Michael Greenburg (or berg), who, she said, was associated in some capacity in Washington with Lauchlin Currie. Bentley advised:

"I never met Greenburg, nor, so far as I know, did Golos, but his information was passed by him to Mary Price, from whom I received it. It is my recollection that his services were enlisted when Mildred Price suggested to Golos that he might be of use and thereafter appropriate arrangements were effected by Mildred so that Greenburg would relay information to Mary. Greenburg's activities, to the best of my recollection, continued probably until September, 1944, at which time Mary, at my suggestion, had dropped him. I believe Mary Price at one time mentioned to me that Greenburg was a Communist in England. I have no specific knowledge of his Communist Party activities in the United States except I do recall Mary Price's attempts occasionally to collect Communist Party dues from him."

"In connection with my association with Mildred Price, who incidentally, is now Mrs. Harold Coy, I recall first meeting her in about June, 1943. I, of course, knew Mary Price prior to this time and, as I have stated above, was in quite close contact with her. I knew that she had a sister Mildred, but it was not until the summer of 1943 when Mary went to Mexico, that she introduced me to Mildred. As a result, I had contacts with Mildred Price in determining the whereabouts and other activities concerning Mary, who was in Mexico at the time."

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Elizabeth Bentley furnished information concerning her association with a group in Washington identified by her as the Perlo Group.

"It is my present recollection that on the occasion of my meeting these people in the Abt apartment I had never heard of any of the other members of the group. It was arranged at this meeting that a representative of this group would collect such information as the various members were able to secure and would deliver it to me at the apartment of Mary Price who was residing at that time at 207 West 11th Street, New York City. It was agreed that when a member of the group desired to meet me in New York, I would be notified by Mary Price, to whom the group would write and give the date of the visit. If any changes were made in case a meeting had been fixed for a particular date, Mary Price would be apprised thereof by letter and would accordingly inform me. No particular member of the group was delegated to be the traveling representative but rather, anyone of them who happened to be making a business trip to New York or had sufficient free time to travel, would bring the data up."

In connection with these meetings with members of the Perlo Group at the apartment of Mary Price, Elizabeth Bentley said:

"I would state that between the spring of 1944 and December, 1944, when I disassociated myself from these activities, that I met a member or members of the Perlo Group in New York City approximately once every two or three weeks, always at Mary Price's apartment. There were, however, occasions when these individuals were away on vacation and I might not see them for some extended period.

"With reference to the individuals of the Perlo Group who I met at Mary Price's apartment and who turned over information to me, I would state that Victor Perlo represented this group in meetings with me more often than the other members of the group; Fitzgerald about four or five times; Kramer about three times; and Rosenberg and Wheeler once each."

Elizabeth Bentley furnished information regarding her Russian contacts in the espionage organization described by her.

One of these contacts was known to Bentley by the name Catherine. Bentley related that on one occasion she mentioned to Catherine "about Mary Price being in love with Henderson (Donald Henderson) and Catherine seemed very startled by my statement but said nothing."

According to Bentley in November of 1943 Catherine introduced her to a man referred to as "my new boss." On the occasion of this meeting, the man, who gave his name only as "Bill", "instructed me that he would receive from me such material as I collected and made demands that I turn over Mary Price to him, and I, of course, rejected this demand."

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Elizabeth Bentley's Russian contact, according to her statements, who succeeded "Bill" was one "Jack". In this connection, she advised that on her second meeting with "Jack", "he talked to me concerning Mary Price and made an effort to have me turn her over to him. I became somewhat incensed about this and definitely told him that Browder had turned Mary Price loose and that he would not be able to obtain her services."

With respect to "Jack", Bentley informed that he gave her instructions to purchase Christmas gifts for the people who were furnishing her with information and that one of the persons to whom Elizabeth Bentley gave a gift on "Jack's" instructions was Mary Price.

Shortly after June of 1944, Elizabeth Bentley stated that Earl Browder informed her that he wanted to meet some of the people whom she had been contacting and shortly thereafter he did in fact meet Mary Price and Joseph Gregg at the former's apartment in New York City. Bentley advised:

"This, to my knowledge, was the first time Mary Price had ever met Browder. I left Mary's apartment shortly after I brought Browder there and made the introduction between her and Browder, and returned an hour or so later, bringing Gregg with me. Mary and I went into her bedroom and she told me that she had informed Browder that she wanted to get out of the whole business and that he had said he would think it over and let her know. A few days later Browder told me that he had decided to let Mary Price get out of the business and I was to inform her accordingly."

BACKGROUND

Eugene B. Snyder, 207 West 11th Street, New York City, has advised that Mary Price is presently residing in Greensboro, North Carolina, that during the week of November 26, 1945, Mary Price had made plans to visit with friends and relatives for a short time in Burlington, North Carolina, and that on or about December 1, 1945, it was her intention to return to her residence at 207 West 11th Street, New York City.

According to a technical surveillance, Mary Price, as of December 10, 1945, was residing in Greensboro, North Carolina, and expected to return to New York City about Christmas time of 1945. The Charlotte Field Division advised that her address in Greensboro, North Carolina, is 903 Courtland Street, and that Mary Price is the secretary-treasurer of the North Carolina Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare with offices at 235 North Green Street, Greensboro, North Carolina.

Mary Price originally began her employment with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare on August 13, 1945.

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It will be noted that the Southern Conference for Human Welfare is an organization active in fighting against the poll tax, and is active in interracial problems and in the improvement of southern labor conditions. In addition, the organization favors the establishment of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission. At an Executive Board meeting July 3, 1945, a plan of the Washington Committee for the Southern Conference of Human Welfare as drawn up for presentation to the Conference contained the following language: "Suggest also the further addition of a 'Surplus Profits' Subcommittee with Dr. Gregory Silvermaster as Chairman."

Personal History

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A news item which appeared in the publication "Office and Professional News" dated March, 1945, stated that Mary Price had been appointed Director of the Legislative and Educational Department of the United Office and Professional Workers of America. The same article stated that Mary Price had been Vice President of Local 16 of the UOPWA and had worked on the staff of the "Office and Professional News."

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Eugene B. Snyder, who is identified above, advised that Mary Price, according to her statements, was in Mexico from May, 1945, to July, 1945, on a business trip for the publication "Business Week."

A report received from the Credit Bureau at Washington, D. C., dated September 4, 1940, advises that a Miss Mary Price, 2434 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Apartment 4, came to Washington from 3 West 15th Street, New York City and had resided in Washington for approximately 1 year at the Pennsylvania Avenue address with one Miss Virginia Payne. The report stated that Mary Price was the secretary to a Mr. Lichtman (believed to be Lippman) and divides her time between New York City and Washington, D. C.

A credit report from the same source dated December 18, 1942, reflected that Mary W. Price resided at 2038 I Street, N. W., and had been at that address since May 19, 1942, and previous addresses were indicated to be 1905 Kalorama Road, N. W., from June, 1941, to May, 1942, and at 2921 Oliver Street, N. W., renting from a Miss Virginia Payne from September 15, 1940, to July 1, 1941. The credit report stated that as of December 18, 1942, Mary Price was employed by the Washington office of the New York Herald Tribune in the National Press Building and that she was the stenographer for Walter Lippman, 1525 35th Street, N. W., who maintains a local contract for the New York Herald Tribune. The credit report stated that she had been employed in this capacity for approximately three years at \$50 per week and that formerly she was employed in New York City by the New York Herald Tribune for the approximate period of ten years.

La Brent Colbert, colored, a mail carrier who delivers to the premises at 2038 I Street, N. W., advised that Mary Price had moved from there approximately six months previously and had indicated a change of address to 207 West 11th Street, New York City. This source stated that the apartment of Mary Price in Washington was taken over by a Miss Helen Tenney.

On November 27, 1943, a loyalty and character report was prepared by the Office of the Provost Marshal General, Army Service Forces, War Department, on Mary Wolfe Price, 2038 I Street, N. W., Washington, D.C. The report indicated investigation regarding the subject was not completed because it was discovered Price had taken a position with "Business Week" magazine in New York City and was not available for Government employment. Investigation that was conducted, however, verified the education, substantiated her birthplace and date and determined that the employment listed on her Personnel Security Questionnaire was accurate. During Price's employment by the New York Herald Tribune, it was stated she served as Secretary to Walter Lippman.

One reference advised that Price, while employed with E. P. Dutton Company, New York City, was "outspokenly an exponent of Communism." The loyalty report also shows that a letter from the University of North Carolina stated that Price, while in attendance at that school, was interested in "leftish" movements. The informant at the University of North Carolina also stated that Price reportedly had returned from a trip to Russia with great enthusiasm regarding certain aspects of Soviet life.

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The University of North Carolina also advised, according to the loyalty report, that the subject attended the Women's College under the name of Mary Watkins Price rather than Mary Wolfe Price and comparison of birth information and parents' names indicated to the investigating agent that the two were identical.

Communist Background

Mary Wolfe Price is the sister of Mrs. Harold Coy, nee Mildred Price. Mildred Price, who taught at Commonwealth College, Mena, Arkansas, in 1935 and was reported in 1941 to have been engaged in research or "secret service" work for the Communist Party for over ten years, was last indicated in November, 1944, to be residing at 420 West 118th Street, New York City. Mildred Price was listed in May, 1944, as executive secretary of China Aid Council. Her husband, Harold Coy, reportedly also taught at Commonwealth College and was said to be a Communist. His last reported employment was in May, 1944, with the New York Daily News.

Both Mildred Price and Mary Price, possibly the subject and her sister mentioned above, in 1937 and 1938 were writers for Federated Press, a labor news agency in the United States known to have had many Communists on its staff.

In 1940 the name of Miss Mary Price, 2434 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., and the name of Miss Mildred Price, 1612 K Street, N. W., appeared as members on the index card system of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. In 1941 an index maintained in the headquarters of the Socialist Party in the District of Columbia under the label "Capital City Forum" contained the name of Mary Price, 2404 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

An address book belonging to Louise Rosenberg Bransten, [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED] contained the name of Mary Price, 1905 Kalorama Road, N. W., Washington, D. C. It is noted that this is in all probability Mary Wolfe Price inasmuch as 1905 Kalorama Road, N. W., was given as an address by that individual in her U. S. Army Personnel Security Questionnaire mentioned previously.

In a conversation on April 22, 1943, at New York City, between Jake Epstein, presently the head of the Waterfront Section of the Communist Party, and another individual whose identity is unknown, Epstein was asked if he had anyone in mind who he thought should join the Party. Epstein replied that the only new one was Mary Price who had just joined. It is not known whether this Mary Price is identical with Mary Wolfe Price, although it is to be noted that the PNG loyalty and character investigation mentioned earlier was not completed in November, 1943, because it had been determined that the subject had accepted a position with "Business Week" Magazine in New York City.

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It is to be noted that Donald Henderson is National President of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America, CIO, with headquarters in Philadelphia. It is known to this Bureau, that Henderson is closely associated with important Communists and is probably a member of the Communist Party. *Xu*

b7E [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] *Xu*

b7E [REDACTED]

The Washington, D. C., telephone book shows Thomas B. Bennett as residing at that address. Thomas B. Bennett is identical with Thomas Browne Bennett who was the subject of an applicant investigation for the Office of Emergency Management. He was an applicant for the position of Assistant Information Research Technician, O.E.M. Bennett's Government employment includes:

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- U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1932 - 1934.
- Federal Emergency Relief Administration, 1934 - 35.
- Work Projects Administration, 1935 - 37.
- National Youth Administration, 1940
- Military Supply Section, Army Engineers, War Department, 1940 - 41.
- Information Division, Rural Electrification Administration, St. Louis, Missouri, 1941 - 42.

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During part of the year 1937, Bennett served with the 17th Battalion, 15th Brigade, Spanish Republican Army, Albacete, Spain, as an ambulance driver, rifleman and machine gunner. He stated he had been wounded and his selective service file, which showed he was 4-F, confirmed war wounds on both thighs. Bennett is said to be a member of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

On December 16, 1943, Bennett was interviewed in connection with a Hatch Act investigation, stating he was then employed as News Editor in the Foreign Service Division of O.W.I.

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Bennett's first wife, Lillian Bennett, whom he divorced, has admitted being a Communist Party member; she stated that she agreed wholeheartedly with its principles and had dropped her membership in the State of Washington not because of any quarrel with its principles, but because of the local leadership.

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[REDACTED] in correspondence has clearly indicated her Communist membership.

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[REDACTED] stated that Bennett had attempted to enlist him as a volunteer in the Loyalist Army in Spain and that Bennett had told him he had connections with the Russian Embassy.

Count Alfred Krzybski, 1252 East 56th Street, Chicago, Illinois, an agent of Russian Intelligence during World War I and Director of General Semantics Institute, Chicago, which Bennett had attended in 1941, stated that Bennett was a firm believer in the absorption of more power by the Federal Government during the course of World War II. He said that Bennett would not be dangerous while the United States was involved in the war, but would not miss any opportunity to air his beliefs to his fellow employees and this was one of the reasons for his securing employment by the Government.

The address book of George Henri Anton Ivens, with alias Joris Ivens, reported Soviet agent, who recently went to the Netherlands East Indies as film commissioner for the Dutch Government, contained the notation "Preview Theater, 1600 Broadway, New York (Mary Price.)" Ivens, while in the United States, before his departure for the Netherlands East Indies was in contact with Soviet officials and espionage agents.

In this same connection, during a portion of the investigation involving Brandon Films, Incorporated; Internal Security - R; Registration Act, a Miss Mary Price of 361 East 56th Street, New York City, who was described as the secretary of William Gullette, owner and operator of the Preview Theater, 1600 Broadway, was contacted regarding personnel in the Brandon office. She was able to furnish no information in the case.

The individual named in the address book of Joris Ivens and the Secretary to William Gullette are apparently identical but it is not possible to say that this Mary Price is identical with Mary Wolfe Price.

Investigation has determined that Branson Price is the sister of Mary Price and resides at 55 Barrow Street, Apartment 6, New York City. Branson Price, during 1942, was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation. At that time she was employed as an inspector by the Wage and Hour Division, Region No. 2, United States Department of Labor. It will be noted that the name of Branson Price appeared on the active indices of the Washington

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Committee for Democratic Action and a Branson Price residing at 1207 M Street, also appeared on the address list of a Washington organizer of the Washington Peace Mobilization. On March 25, 1942, Branson Price was on an indefinite leave from the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor and during this leave, her address was indicated to be 1905 Kalorama Road, N. W., Washington, D.C., which was also the address of Mary Price at that time.

The investigation of Mary Price determined that her neice is Mrs. Joseph Zak, residing at 207 West 11th Street, New York City. It will be noted that Joseph Zak, 4825 36th Street, Queens, New York, was a delegate of the American Youth Congress in 1941.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

The Charlotte Field Division has advised that Mary Wolfe Price is presently residing at 903 Courtland Street, Greensboro, North Carolina; that she is Secretary-Treasurer of the North Carolina Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. To date, no information has been received concerning her activities in North Carolina, which is believed pertinent to this investigation at this time.

According to a technical surveillance which is maintained on the residence of Mary Price at 207 West 11th Street, New York City, it was determined that on December 10, 1945, a James Hibben endeavored to contact Mary Price. This person may be identical with James Herbert Hibben, former Chief of the Chemical Division, United States Tariff Commission, of whom the Bureau conducted a Hatch Act investigation in 1941.

As of October 15, 1941, Hibben was residing at 14 West Leland, Chevy Chase, Maryland, and was employed as Chief of the Chemical Division of the United States Tariff Commission from July 17, 1939. During this investigation allegations were made that James Hibben had performed services for the Amtorg Trading Corporation and that he was influential in securing men to fill technical positions in Russia. According to Warren W. Watson, a representative of the Manufacturing Chemist Society, Washington, D. C., there were rumors prevalent that Hibben was pro-Communist, and Watson stated that he had heard that when Hibben visited defense plants he asked for information which was outside the scope of his jurisdiction. It was also thought by Watson that Hibben had attempted to procure files and reports from the Army-Navy Munitions Boards, which files were not necessary for the conduct of Hibben's business. Watson further learned that Hibben had tried to obtain confidential information on explosives outside the scope of his jurisdiction.

According to Major W. F. Sterling, Room 6122, War Department Building, Washington, D. C., Hibben was acquainted with the Russian Ambassador Constantin Oumansky. Major Sterling expressed the opinion that Hibben would aid Russia even to the extent of harming the United States. He recalled that there was a rule in the Chemical Division that no files containing scales of production and sales were ever to leave the building, but stated that on several occasions Hibben had taken these files to his home.

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Re: ALLAN ROBERT ROSENBERG,
with alias Allen Rosenberg

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that approximately two months prior to the death of Jacob Golos in November of 1943, he told her that he had recently made contact with another group in Washington and indicated to her that he had been placed in contact with this group by Earl Browder. Subsequently, according to Elizabeth Bentley, Earl Browder made arrangements for her to meet representatives of the group at the apartment of John Abt in New York City. On the date specified, Bentley said she met these representatives and they generally discussed the type of information which they would give her.

Bentley then said, "I remember further that these persons then discussed at some length what contributions of intelligence might be expected from other members of the group, inasmuch as it will be recalled that at the early part of this meeting I am now describing, Perlo and the others mentioned that they were delegates from their group in Washington."

With respect to the information expected from the other members, Bentley recalled, "That Allan Rosenberg, who was at that time abroad in some capacity for the United States Government, also could be expected to furnish some information on his return to the United States."

Subsequent to the first meeting with this group in the apartment of John Abt, Elizabeth Bentley advised that arrangements were made to meet representatives of the Perlo group at the apartment of Mary Price in New York City. "With reference to the individuals of the Perlo group whom I met at Mary Price's apartment and who turned over information to me, I would state that Victor Perlo represented this group in meetings with me more often than the other members of the group; Fitzgerald (Edward) about four or five times; Kramer (Charles) about three times; and Rosenberg and Wheeler (David) once each."

With specific reference to the type of information furnished, Elizabeth Bentley said, "Rosenberg furnished information that he obtained as a result of observations, recommendations, plans, and proposals made by various Governmental officials concerning the handling of Germany. He was employed in the FEA at that time and this material came to him in the course of his duties with that agency. Information of this sort furnished

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by Rosenberg was rather voluminous, and I recall receiving from him substantial quantities of written material bearing upon matters outlined above; for example, specific suggestions and proposals made by various American officials with respect to problems expected to be met in postwar Germany."

Bentley also said that it was her understanding that Allan Rosenberg comes from a wealthy American-Jewish family. He studied at Harvard where he received an LL.B. degree and came to Washington in the early 1930's, where he was employed in some Governmental agency. She stated, "During my association with him in the activities herein mentioned, he was employed with FEA. He is a Communist Party member; however, I do not know of his present whereabouts or activities."

BACKGROUND

Allan Rosenberg resides at 6955 Brooks Lane, Brookmont, Montgomery County, Maryland, with his wife, Erna Rothschild Rosenberg. Rosenberg was employed by the Foreign Economic Administration as Chief of the "Economic Institution Staff," having received this appointment on December 22, 1941, at a salary of \$8,000 per annum. He resigned this position on November 16, 1945.

One of the girls in the FEA office where Rosenberg formerly worked advised that Rosenberg stated his intention to practice law with his brother-in-law, William Koplovitz, whose business phone in Washington, D. C. is Republic 6363.

The telephone directory lists William C. Koplovitz as an attorney with offices in the Bowen Building, 815 - 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. Koplovitz resides on Fernwood Road, Bethesda, Maryland. One Beatrice R. Koplovitz, who may be his wife, resides with him there. In addition to Koplovitz, William J. Dempsey, who resides at 493 Linnean Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. and Richard C. O'Hare, 6623 Hillendale Road, Chevy Chase, Maryland, and one Harry Ockershausen, are also connected with the firm, along with Allan Rosenberg.

Personal History

On February 20, 1940, Allan R. Rosenberg was the Legal Assistant to the Secretary of the National Labor Relations Board. On that date, Rosenberg was called as a witness before a special committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the National Labor Relations Board. On this occasion Rosenberg

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testified that he was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts in 1909; that he graduated from the Boston Latin School in 1926, Harvard College in 1930 and Harvard Law School in 1936. Thereafter, Rosenberg stated he came to Washington, D. C. and was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board. His services were loaned by this Board to the Senate Civil Liberties Committee as an attorney and investigator. In April, 1937, he was appointed a review attorney by the NLRB in Washington, D. C. In October, 1937, Rosenberg was appointed Legal Assistant to Benedict Wolf, at that time Secretary of the NLRB, and he continued in that capacity under Nathan Witt, Secretary at the time of the Congressional hearing.

By reason of the testimony and exhibits which were introduced during the hearing of the Special Committee of the House of Representatives, it was reflected that the appropriations of the NLRB were used to seek outside support to oppose legislation affecting the National Labor Relations Act and to oppose a reduction of the appropriations for the Board in violation of Section 201, Title 18, U. S. Code. The Bureau, thereafter, was requested to conduct an investigation of the activities of the NLRB, captioned "Misuse of Congressional Appropriations."

During March of 1940 at Washington, D. C., Allen Rosenberg was interviewed and furnished a signed statement under oath. Rosenberg stated that during August, 1938, he was placed in charge of the Order Section of the NLRB under the direct supervision of the Secretary of the Board; that about the first of February, 1939, he was transferred to a legislative committee established by the NLRB to prepare a report which was to be presented before the Senate and House Committee, proposed amendments to the National Labor Relations Act having been already introduced in both houses and the passage of which would have greatly affected the activities of the NLRB.

In April, 1939, according to his statement, a staff of about six or eight attorneys were assigned to work under his supervision and they were charged with the gathering of evidence and the preparing of statements to be used before the Congressional Committee, answering criticisms which had been leveled at the NLRB. Rosenberg's appointment to this position was made by Nathan Witt, Secretary of the NLRB.

The Bureau's investigation, with particular reference to Rosenberg, ascertained that he was placed in charge of a number of attorneys, as has been set out above, and that one of these attorneys by the name of Robert L. Condon, was placed in charge of correspondence; that a great deal of correspondence on Government stationery and using franked envelopes was directed to persons soliciting them to write to Senator Thomas stating their views in opposition to the proposed amendments to the National Labor Relations Act.

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It will be noted that Nathan Witt, Secretary of the NLRB, responsible for the appointment and service of Rosenberg, has been identified by Whitaker Chambers, a former high-ranking Communist, as being a leader in the Communist underground group in Washington, D. C. Chambers furnished information that Nathan Witt succeeded to the leadership of the Communist underground in Washington, D. C. following Harold Ware, and in turn was succeeded by John Abt.

The files of Local Draft Board No. 10, Washington, D. C. disclose that on October 16, 1940, Allan Rosenberg, giving his address as 1727 R Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., registered with this Board.

Information pertaining to him at the Draft Board discloses that in 1936 he was employed by the Fifth Regional National Labor Relations Board at Baltimore, Maryland at a salary of \$3800 per annum, that he was married on November 7, 1937, in the District of Columbia and his nearest relative is indicated to be Dr. Isaac G. Rosenberg, his father, who resides at 325 St. Paul Street, Brookline, Massachusetts.

On December 29, 1941, Rosenberg notified the Selective Service Board of employment with the Economic Warfare as a Senior Attorney at a salary of \$4600 per annum.

On February 24, 1942, Rosenberg was classified 4-F due to a pituitary deficiency. On October 23, 1944, Rosenberg was given permission to leave the United States for a period of four months to go to England on a mission for the Foreign Economic Administration. A similar permission was granted to him on February 28, 1944, for a period of six months.

According to the Selective Service file, Rosenberg's wife, prior to February of 1942, was employed in the Rural Electrification Administration in Washington, D. C.

The records of the State Department disclose that Allan Rosenberg's father is Isaac G. Rosenberg, who was born in Portland, Maine, and that his mother is Jennis S. Rosenberg, born in Lithuania.

The records of the Credit Bureau, 1221 G Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., indicate that Rosenberg formerly resided at 1727 R Street, N.W., Apartment 301, and at 1711 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.; prior to coming to Washington, the exact date being unknown, Rosenberg resided at 325 St. Paul Street, Brookline, Massachusetts. His wife, Erna Rothschild Rosenberg, was employed by the Rural Electrification Administration from 1935 to 1942 at a

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salary of \$2,000 per annum. Rosenberg's nearest known relative was given to the Credit Bureau as Mrs. William Kaplovitz, a sister, residing at Ferndale Road, Bethesda, Montgomery County, Maryland

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Dr. Robert M. W. Kemper, a special employee of the Philadelphia Field Division, on January 19, 1945, advised that when the employment of one Miss Hedwig Wachenheim, a former Social Democratic Deputy in the Prussian Legislative Assembly, was not extended with the FEA, it was generally known that her immediate superior, Allan Rosenberg, indicated that he was anti-sympathetic to employee Wachenheim's anti-Communist stand.

Communist Activity

The roster of the active members of the (Lawyers Guild) in Washington, D.C., was observed by Agents of the Washington Field Division in 1941 and it was noted that the name of Allan Rosenberg appeared thereon, and the notation that his dues had last been paid March 9, 1940. As of June 7, 1940, it was known that Allan R. Rosenberg, residing at 1711 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., was listed on the Committee on Civil Rights and Liberties of the National Lawyers Guild.

On January 8, 1942, the active indices of the Dies Committee disclosed that the name of Allan R. Rosenberg and Allen Rosenberg was listed as a member of the Marian Anderson's Citizens Committee. The Dies Committee also contained the notation that Allan Rosenberg was affiliated with the National Lawyers Guild and resided at 2920 Ontario Road, Washington, D. C.

During April of 1943 a technical surveillance determined that Max Loenthal, who at that time was connected with the Railroad Retirement Board, was an associate of Allan Rosenberg.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

The physical surveillance of Allan Rosenberg has disclosed that he is frequently in the company of Warren Leonard Sharfman, 5320 Carolina Place, Northwest, with whom Rosenberg expects to be engaged in the practice of law.

Sharfman in 1942 was employed as an attorney by the OPA, and previously had been employed by the Treasury Department. The name of Warren Sharfman, 2110 Ogdenorpe Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., appeared on the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and also on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization. The name of Warren L. Sharfman was listed by the Dies Committee as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy, and a member of the National Lawyers Guild. According to the Dies record, Mrs. Warren Sharfman was active with the League of Women Shoppers, Inc.

Warren Leonard Sharfman was investigated under the provisions of the Hatch Act, and it was ascertained from his fellow employees that although he was identified with a radical pro-Communist group, he was believed by them not to be a Communist.

Warren Sharfman was born on November 10, 1912 at Boston, Massachusetts of Russian parentage; he is married to Amalie Schenthal.

On November 23, 1945, Allan Rosenberg was observed to visit in the Sharfman residence at 5320 Carolina Place, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Rosenberg likewise visited the Sharfman home on November 30, 1945, and accompanied by Sharfman, Rosenberg traveled to New York City arriving there on December 9, 1945.

A physical surveillance conducted of Allan Rosenberg and William Leonard Sharfman while they were in New York City disclosed that on December 10, 1945 at 2:20 P.M. Sharfman and Rosenberg entered the Harvard Club located at 27 West 44th Street, New York City. At this time they inquired for Max Lowenthal, but Lowenthal could not be located. Lowenthal, an attorney, presently resides at 467 Central Park West, New York City, New York. Rosenberg and Sharfman returned to Washington, D. C. on December 11, 1945.

On November 28, 1945, Allan Rosenberg drove to the home of Harold Glasser, 5401 Cathedral Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Glasser came out of his residence and entered Rosenberg's car, whereupon they drove to the residence of Warren Sharfman, 5320 Carolina Place, Northwest. Sharfman accompanied Rosenberg and Glasser to the Treasury Building at 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, at which point Glasser was observed to enter that building.

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It will be noted that Harold Glasser was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as a member of the Perlo group in Washington, D. C. Elizabeth Bentley has also identified Allan Rosenberg as being active with this group, the members of which furnished her with Government information for the use of the Soviet Union.

On December 1, 1945, Rosenberg and Warren Leonard Sharfman visited the residence of Harold Glasser where they remained for approximately ten minutes. On December 4, 1945, Rosenberg and Sharfman visited at the Glasser residence for approximately one half hour.

The technical surveillance maintained on the residence of Allan Rosenberg disclosed that on December 5, 1945, Faye Glasser, the wife of Harold Glasser and Erna Rosenberg discussed their plans to attend a Seminar to be conducted by Margaret Rioff. This same source advised that on December 7, 1945, Allan Rosenberg discussed with Faye Glasser the arrival of her brother-in-law "Maury", believed to be identical with Maurice Glasser.

Thereafter on December 9, 1945, the physical surveillance determined that Rosenberg accompanied by a man believed to be Maurice Glasser drove to the home of Harold Glasser and visited there.

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DONALD NIVEN WHEELER | & u

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that approximately one or two months prior to the death of Jacob Golos in November of 1943, Golos informed her that he had recently made contact with another group in Washington, D. C., and indicated that he had been placed in contact with this group by Earl Browder. At the request of Earl Browder early in 1944, Elizabeth Bentley met with representatives of the group at the apartment of John Abt in New York City. She advised that at this meeting the representatives of the group discussed with her the type of information that they would furnish and then discussed the contributions of intelligence which might be expected from other members of the group who were not present at the meeting.

Bentley stated, "With respect to the information expected from the other members, I recall that mention was made of Donald Wheeler and of the fact that because of his position on the Editorial Board of the Research and Analysis Section of OSS, he would be able to make contributions of value."

Bentley stated that during the course of her association with the Perlo group, Donald Wheeler furnished "information that he obtained through his employment on the editorial board of the Research and Analysis Division of the Office of Strategic Services, which included 'ditto' copies of monthly and semi-monthly reports of the Office of Strategic Services as they concerned political developments throughout the world. As I recall, these 'ditto' reports were sometimes marked 'secret' and sometimes marked 'confidential.' They did not, however, have any marginal notations as to what divisions of the Office of Strategic Services these documents were to be routed, nor did they, as far as I can recall, indicate any other Governmental agencies to which these reports were to be directed. Wheeler also furnished typewritten and handwritten exhibits that he obtained from an OSS digest made up of cable reports from State Department and OSS personnel. Included also were various reports and memoranda prepared by the Foreign Nationalities Branch of the Office of Strategic Services, this material relating to particular racial groups and their activities within the United States."

According to Bentley, subsequent to her meeting at the apartment of John Abt, she regularly met with members of the Perlo group at the apartment of Mary Price in New York and advised that she met Wheeler there (Donald Niven Wheeler) on at least one occasion. Bentley also stated that on the occasion of her second meeting with the Perlo group, the date of which she does not recall, Perlo had with him some information which he turned over to her. She stated further, "I desire to point out at this time that to the best of my recollection, Perlo had on the initial meeting produced some written material, including OSS documents made available by Wheeler."

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With respect to Donald Wheeler, Elizabeth Bentley advised, "I recall that Major Duncan Lee mentioned to me at one time that he had a friend named Donald Wheeler in OSS; that Wheeler had attended either Oxford or Cambridge University with him and that Wheeler was a really 'progressive person.'"

Elizabeth Bentley further advised that "Donald Wheeler is native-born, is a graduate of Yale University and subsequently studied at Cambridge or Oxford and specialized in Economics. It is my opinion that he did not have much employment before coming to Washington, D. C., where he was associated with the Board of Editors of the Research and Analysis Division of OSS. As mentioned previously, he was a classmate of Major Duncan Lee. He is also a Communist Party member. I have no knowledge of the present whereabouts or activities of Donald Wheeler."

BACKGROUND

Personal History

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Communist Activity

W. B. O'Dale, Portland Police Department, Portland, Oregon, made available records of that department which indicated that Donald Wheeler at one

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time in Portland was a member of the following organizations, designated by the Police Department as subversive:

Unemployment Council
Citizens Unemployment League
Civic Emergency Federation

According to Detective O'Dale, these organizations are now inactive.

H. B. Fisher, Liaison Officer, Yale University, advised that during the time Wheeler was a member of the faculty at Yale University, he was a close friend of David Hedley. According to Fisher, their ideas were quite similar. It is noted that David Hedley was Executive Secretary of the Connecticut Conference of Social and Labor Legislation, reportedly a leader in the Emergency Peace Mobilization and the American Peace Mobilization in Connecticut. David Hedley is now a member of the Communist Party in San Francisco, California.

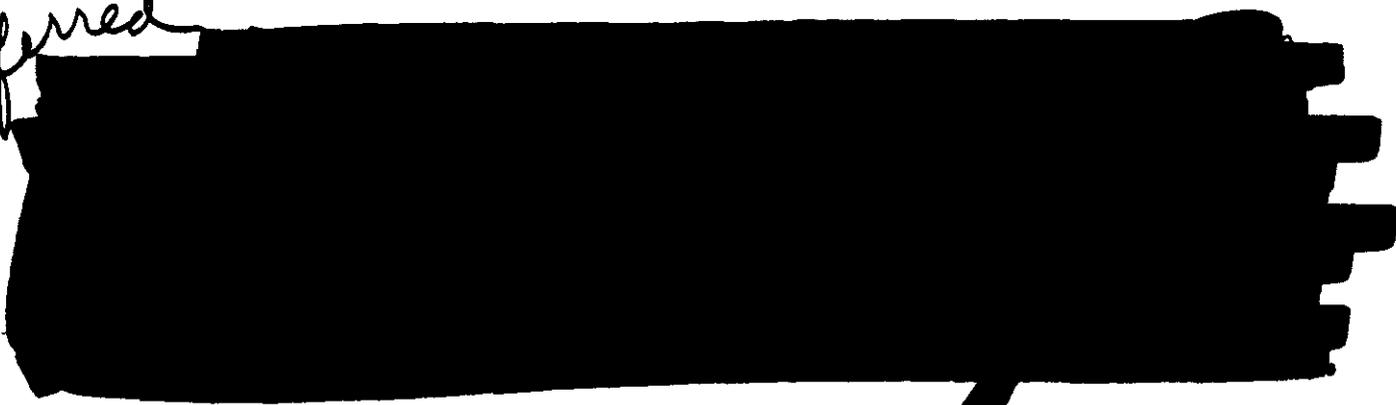
Fisher informed that while Wheeler was at Yale he made statements that he, Wheeler, was a member of the so-called "Popular Front" in Paris, France, while he was a student there and that he had actively supported the "Popular Front" movement in France in its support of the Spanish Democracy group.

C. M. Driven of Yale University informed that while Wheeler was in New Haven he associated with David Hedley, referred to above, who was described by Driven as being the one who fostered all Communist fronts in Connecticut through the Connecticut Conference of Social and Labor Legislation.

W. L. Steven, Yale University, advised that while he could not say definitely whether Donald Wheeler was a member of the Communist Party, he knew that he, Wheeler, was very interested in the Spanish Aid Committee in New Haven and fostered and solicited aid for this organization.

Charles Whitery, 511 Orange Street, New Haven, Connecticut, advised that he had observed the Daily Worker in the home of Donald Wheeler when Wheeler resided in New Haven.

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A check of the records of the Dies Committee made on May 7, 1942, revealed that Don. N. Wheeler, 4118 Third Road, Arlington, Virginia, was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, was President of the United Federal Workers Association, Treasury No. 11, and was an Analyst employed by the Department of Agriculture.

These records further disclosed that Wheeler was a member of the Washington Bookshop. One D. N. Wheeler, who was residing at 3435 R Street, N. W., who was a Junior Economic Analyst with the Treasury Department, was a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy in Washington. The Dies Committee records also reflected that Mrs. Donald Wheeler, as of June, 1940, was a member at large of the Executive Council of the Washington Committee to Aid China, and was, in addition, a member of the Washington Bookshop and a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

Agents of the Washington Field Division reviewed the active indices of the American Youth Congress and viewed records which disclosed that Donald Wheeler had attended a meeting of the Second Washington Youth Conference in connection with the American Youth Congress during which conference he made a speech. The text of the records viewed was as follows:

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"Donald Wheeler, of the Washington Committee for Aid to China, spoke of a difference in character between the wars in Europe and in the Far East and offered evidence to indicate that Japanese aggression against China could be halted by cutting off American exports of the 'sinews' of war to Japan. Mr. Wheeler also called for cooperation of the United States with the Soviet Union as being the only country giving consistent aid to China."

Other records of the American Youth Congress disclosed that Hudson Wells, the Acting Executive Secretary of the Washington Branch of the Communist Party also spoke at the Second Washington Youth Conference.

The name of Mr. and Mrs. Donald N. Wheeler in 1942 appeared on the active indices and active mailing list of the United Spanish Aid Committee in Washington, D. C.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

The physical surveillance of Donald Wheeler on November 20, 1945, disclosed that at about 8:00 p.m. on that day he parked his car in the 4500 block of Brandywine, Northwest, Washington, D. C. It is believed that he visited the home of Victor Perlo at 4517 Brandywine, Northwest. At 8:30 p.m. Wheeler was observed to leave the aforementioned address and was last observed in the vicinity of 5401 Cathedral Avenue, Northwest, which is the home of Harold Glasser. It is not known whether Wheeler visited the Glasser residence at this time or not.

It will be noted that Elizabeth Terrill Bentley identified both Victor Perlo and Harold Glasser as members of the Perlo group in Washington, D. C. According to her statements, Donald Wheeler was also active with this group, and he with the other members of the group furnished Government information to her for the use of the Soviet Union.

On November 25, 1945, an individual who was driving an automobile registered to Victor Perlo and believed identical with him visited at the home of Donald Wheeler.

The technical surveillance maintained on the Wheeler residence reflected that on December 1, 1945, Mrs. Wheeler was in contact with Isabel Lee, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Lee. On this occasion Mrs. Wheeler asked Mrs. Lee if she and her family could visit the Wheelers on the day following, and arranged for her husband, Donald Wheeler, to pick up the Lee family and bring them to the Wheeler residence. *W U*

On December 2, 1945, at 3:20 p.m., Donald Wheeler was observed to drive to the residence of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Lee, 1522 - 31st Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. At this time Duncan Lee and his family accompanied Wheeler to Wheeler's residence.

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, who furnished information regarding the activities of Donald Wheeler, also advised that Major Duncan Lee had on one occasion mentioned to her that he had a friend named Donald Wheeler employed in OSS; that Wheeler had attended either Oxford or Cambridge with him, Duncan Lee; and that Wheeler was a really progressive person. Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Lee was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as one who furnished her with Government information, obtained through his employment at OSS, for use of the Soviet Union.

On December 7, 1945, the surveillance determined that Donald Wheeler stopped at the residence of Duncan Lee and brought an individual, believed to be Lee, and two women from the Lee home to his, Wheeler's residence. On December 8, 1945, Donald Wheeler and his family were observed to stop at the residence of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Lee where they visited for a short while.

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The technical surveillance of the residence of Donald Wheeler, disclosed that on December 3, 1945, Mrs. Wheeler was contacted by a person who identified herself as Annie, but through previous conversations was believed identical with Annie Stein. It is known that the name of Annie Stein appeared in a notebook belonging to Marie Richardson, an organizer of the Washington Peace Mobilization. The name Annie Stein, 2500 - 41st Street, Northwest, and her husband Arthur Stein appeared on the membership list of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. Information received indicates that Annie Stein, employed by the Public Health Service at Bethesda, Maryland, is active in the United Federal Workers of America and her husband, Arthur Stein, is reported as being an organizer for the Communist Party in the District of Columbia area. *du*

The technical surveillance on December 7, 1945, determined that Mrs. Wheeler was contacted by a Reba Lewis, who is believed identical with Reba Anderson Lewis. In 1942, Reba Lewis was employed by the Office of War Information and at that time she requested a confidential informant to make false statements regarding a fellow employee who was then under investigation for Communist activity. *du*

From November, 1942, to February, 1944, Reba Lewis was employed by the National Labor Relations Board, but terminated her employment because of illness.

A physical surveillance conducted in August of 1944, disclosed that a car registered to Reba Lewis' husband, Roger Abbott Lewis, visited at the home of Charlotte Young. Information previously having been received that a meeting was to be held there of the leaders of the white collar units of the Communist Party of the District of Columbia.

On December 21, 1945, the technical surveillance disclosed that Donald Wheeler and his wife were having as their dinner guests on that evening, Mr. and Mrs. Wilroy Wells, who reportedly had just arrived in the United States from Japan where he was attached to the staff of General MacArthur. *du*

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MISCELLANEOUS FIGURES IN WASHINGTON, D. C.
AND VICINITY

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RE: MICHAEL GREENBERG, was MENAHEM,
MICHAEL GIBSON

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised the following: "Another individual who I recall was supplying information at this time, which was from the Summer and Fall and 1943 until August 1944 or September 1944, was Michael Greenburg (or berg). My first information concerning this individual came from either Golos or Mildred Price, who indicated to me that Greenberg was associated in some capacity in Washington with Lauchlin Currie. It is my recollection that Greenberg, who is a native of England, had probably become associated with Currie when the latter was one of the so-called anonymous assistants to the President, and continued close to him when he assumed duties with the Foreign Economic Administration. Greenburg, who was educated in England, and I believe, in addition, took further work at Harvard, and who is reputedly brilliant, was not particularly valuable although he did furnish considerable information, principally concerning China. It is to be noted that his position was not particularly strategic inasmuch as Currie himself was actively assisting in passing on information coming to him in the course of his duties. I never met Greenburg, nor, so far as I know, did Golos, but his information was passed by him to Mary Price, from whom I received it. It is my recollection that his services were enlisted when Mildred Price suggested to Golos that he might be of use and thereafter appropriate arrangements were effected by Mildred so that Greenburg would relay information to Mary. Greenburg's activities, to the best of my recollection, continued probably until September 1944, at which time Mary, at my suggestion, had dropped him. I believe Mary Price at one time mentioned to me that Greenburg was a Communist in England. I have no specific knowledge of his Communist Party activities in the United States except I do recall Mary Price's attempts occasionally to collect Communist Party dues from him".

BACKGROUND

The present address of Michael Greenberg is unknown. The Office of Controls of the State Department has reported that Greenberg is an employee of the State Department having been transferred there from the Foreign Economic Administration.

The Washington, D. C. telephone directory lists Michael Greenberg as living at 2700 - 8th Street, South, Arlington, Virginia, Telephone, Glebe 7779. At that address it was determined that Greenberg had moved from there on October 1, 1945, without leaving a forwarding address. Under pretext, it was determined from the Postmaster at Arlington, Virginia that Greenberg left a forwarding address of 7 West 15th Street, Apartment J-14, New York City.

Referred

[REDACTED]

Nevin L. Salot, Foreign Economic Administration, informed that Michael Greenberg has not been carried on the roster of that agency since June of 1945.

PERSONAL HISTORY

Michael Greenberg was born Menahen Greenberg on November 28, 1914, in Manchester, Lancashire, England, the son of Anchel and Clara Segal Greenberg. His father is believed to have been born in 1888 in Makovah, Russia, and is apparently a Soviet subject. He was formerly a wine merchant at 57 Cheetham Hill Road, Manchester 4, England. However, this establishment was damaged by enemy action during World War II, after which Greenberg and his wife moved to 38 George Street in Manchester where they presently reside. Anchel Greenberg is retired but does occasional work as a club collector. Clara Segal Greenberg is reported to be two years younger than her husband.

Menahen Greenberg has two sisters, Helen, born in 1917, and Esther, born January 4, 1919. There is no subversive information available concerning Helen, presently an employee of the General Post Office in England.

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Greenberg arrived in the United States at New York City September 30, 1939, aboard the SS "Manhattan" on a student's visa to attend the Graduate School of Harvard University under a Joseph Hodges Choate Memorial Fellowship from Trinity College, Cambridge. He remained at Harvard University from October 1939 to January 1941 residing at John Winthrop House, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

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Economic Administration Division of the Enemy Branch but had not yet received the appointment.

From about June 1943, to the Fall of 1945, Greenberg resided in Fillmore Gardens, Apartment 292-B, 2700 8th Street, South, Arlington, Virginia, Telephone: Glebe 7779. Beginning in 1943, he maintained a checking account at the Riggs National Bank, 1503 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. Most recent information indicates that he is presently located at Apartment J-14, 7 West 15th Street, New York City.

Greenberg is married to Marian Galin who was born October 15, 1917, at Boston, Massachusetts and at one time was employed as a stenographer, British Broadcasting Company, 1150 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

referred

[REDACTED]

The records of the Bureau's Identification Division disclosed that Menahan Greenberg, alias, Michael Greenberg, #FBI-4292209, was first fingerprinted for Alien Registration #5100328 at Boston, Massachusetts, on November 25, 1940. At this time his nearest relative or person to be notified in case of emergency was listed as Mr. John B. Darcklicife, 359 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Greenberg was fingerprinted next for Alien Registration in connection with reentry questioning at Montreal, Canada, on April 7, 1942. At this time, he furnished his address as 159 East 52nd Street, New York City, and the person to be notified in case of emergency was listed by him as Mr. H. Austern, 129 East 52nd Street, New York, New York.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITY

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On June 6, 1945, Greenberg advised Bureau Agents that he had met Philip Jaffe through Kate Mitchell of the Institute of Pacific Relations and that his acquaintance with Jaffe was casual, that he had not seen or communicated with him since he, Greenberg, came to Washington in October 1942. In connection with this, it will be noted that a technical surveillance on May 18, 1945, revealed that Jaffe received a call from Michael (apparently Greenberg) who invited Jaffe to have dinner with him. At this time Michael stated that Marian was in San Francisco for EBC. Records of the Statler Hotel disclosed that Philip Jacob Jaffe, on February 11, 1945, called Glebe 7779, which number was listed to Michael Greenberg. *du*

referred

[REDACTED]

In April 1945 through an unauthorized search, an address book which was believed to belong to Kate L. Mitchell was found in the office of Amerasia. This book contained the address Michael Greenberg, 3516 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

While employed by the Institute of Pacific Relations, Michael Greenberg became acquainted with Andrew E. Roth, then a graduate student who was engaged in research work on the Far East. According to Greenberg, he learned that Roth had entered the United States Navy and was stationed in Washington, D. C. Greenberg said that during the past two years he had seen Roth on only two or three occasions, that he spoke with him briefly during October 1944. It will be noted that Lieutenant Roth at the time of the interview with Greenberg on June 6, 1945, was one of the principal subjects in the case involving Jaffe and the Amerasia Magazine.

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In his statement on June 6, 1945, [REDACTED] Greenberg indicated that he was slightly acquainted with [REDACTED] Foreign Economic Administration, when he had met [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] of 1944, when Cohen transferred from the Office of Strategic Services. With regard to Cohen, a technical surveillance of Philip Jaffe on May 8, 1945, indicated that Jaffe, Andrew Roth and Ted Cohen had lunch in Jaffe's room. They discussed Michael Greenberg and the so-called "charges against him" accusing him of using a false name and of writing an article under a false name. They indicated a fear of coverage of all their movements and statements by the United States Government, stating that in this way the Government builds up insignificant details into a big case. They concluded that Greenberg would be in better shape if he had worked, but that he had never turned out a piece of work in the three years he had been employed by the Government.

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b7D [REDACTED]

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

According to George Riopell, manager of the apartment building at 7 West 15th Street, New York City, Michael Greenberg and his wife Marian moved into apartment J-14 at that address about the middle of November, 1945. This source stated that the apartment was originally rented to one Dr. Joshua Epstein and that Epstein sublet the apartment to Greenberg. According to the source, Mrs. Greenberg has advised that her husband, Michael was an economist with the State Department and worked in Washington, D. C.

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Investigation conducted thus far has failed to disclose any pertinent information to this case at this time.

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December 19, 1945 / *qu*

RE: JOSEPH B. GREGG, with alias Green / *qu*

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised:

"Another individual who was supplying Golos with information was Joseph Gregg. Gregg is of Lithuanian Jewish parentage, was born in the United States, left home at an early age, and traveled considerably throughout the country doing odd jobs until the early thirties when he became a Communist Party member. I remember that he attended City College of New York for a couple of years and later, at the outbreak of the war in Spain, went to that country and drove a truck for the Loyalists throughout the duration of the war. He subsequently returned to the United States and eventually wound up with Bob Miller who at that time was operating 'The Hemisphere', a news service publication. Information concerning both Bob Miller and 'The Hemisphere' have been related herein above. 'The Hemisphere' went out of existence the latter part of 1941 as I recall, and Bob Miller went to Washington, where he obtained a position with the CIAA. Subsequently, about a year later, Gregg was able to get a job with the CIAA as an assistant to Miller.

"While he was still employed in Washington he came to New York, where Golos made his acquaintance and at this time introduced me to him when we were having dinner at Child's Restaurant. Apparently Golos had previously arranged for Gregg to obtain whatever information he could in his official capacity with the CIAA and turn it over to me as he later instructed me to contact Gregg when I made my periodic trips to Washington. I first went to see Gregg in Washington sometime the early part of 1942 and continued to contact him until December 1944. During the time that I was contacting Gregg he turned over to me information that he had obtained from perusal of ONI, G2, and FBI reports. The material that he obtained included information reported by ONI as to suspected Communistic and Russian activities in Latin America; for instance, there would be information that a certain Russian book store might be engaged in Russian espionage. The G2 and FBI reports were along the same general lines.

"As I have previously stated, Bob Miller was also furnishing me with approximately the same type of information, but Gregg was not aware that Miller was seeing me and also furnishing me with information that he obtained from the CIAA. As I have previously stated, Miller went from the CIAA to the State Department, however, Gregg continued his employment with CIAA and continued to furnish me with this type of information until I ceased seeing him in December 1944.

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"In connection with Gregg's activities, I recall Golos, shortly before he died, obtained a Leica camera from the Russians, which he turned over to Gregg with instructions that he was to photograph the most important documents that came into his possession while he was employed by CIAA. It is my recollection that Golos gave this camera to Gregg at a time when Gregg was in New York City. Gregg had been informed that the information he was supplying was in fact going to Earl Browder and I recall that on one occasion when Gregg was in New York I actually introduced him to Browder and they had a long conversation concerning Latin American matters generally. However, in the Spring of 1945, 'Jack', who was my Russian contact at that time, told me that Gregg, who incidently, was known to the Russians as Green, was becoming highly suspicious as to the ultimate destination of the information he was providing. Apparently Gregg had become somewhat alarmed in passing on this information and felt that, if this information was going directly to the Russians, he, as an American, was doing something he should not be doing. However, his Russian contact was able to convince Gregg that as a good Communist he was performing a service that any other good Communist would perform and succeeded in convincing Gregg to continue with his activities. Jack subsequently told me that they were considering using Gregg as a courier or liaison man in Washington, D. C. on behalf of the Russians. I wish to state that Gregg was known to me as a dues paying member and on the occasions of my visits to Washington, I obtained his Communist Party dues from him as I had from the others and gave this money to Golos. Of course, after Golos' death, I turned the dues over to Browder."

In addition to the above information, Elizabeth Bentley, while advising concerning her association with her Russian contacts "Jack" and "Al" during the Christmas period of 1944, related that "Al" told her to inform the people she was contacting that she was anticipating going to the hospital for an appendectomy and that during the time she would be in the hospital, they would be contacted by another individual. The purpose of this was indicated by Bentley to enable her to break away from her Washington contacts. Bentley stated, "I gave instructions along these lines to Helen Tenney, Joseph Gregg, Maurice Halperin, Julius Joseph, Major Duncan Lee, Bernard Redmont, and possibly one or two others whose identities I do not presently recall."

Bentley also advised that on instructions from her Russian contact "Jack", she bought and gave a Christmas present to Joseph Gregg, his wife, and two children.

Bentley also advised that shortly after June of 1944, Earl Browder informed her that he wanted to meet some of the people she had been contacting. ".....Shortly thereafter, he did, in fact, meet Mary Price and Joseph Gregg at the former's apartment in New York City." Bentley said that she brought

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Browder to the apartment of Mary Price and then left the apartment, returning an hour or so later "bringing Gregg with me." Bentley advised:

"I was present during the time Browder conferred with Joseph Gregg and I recall that the conversation was devoted entirely to a discussion by both men of Latin America with one telling the other what he knew about politics and events generally in various Latin American countries."

BACKGROUND

The Washington telephone directory indicates Joseph B. Gregg resides at 6829 Piney Branch Road, N. W., telephone Randolph 5070. The City Directory for Washington lists Joseph B. Gregg as an analyst and indicates his wife's name to be Rose L. The telephone directory of the National War Agencies dated October 13, 1945, lists Joseph B. Gregg with the Office of Inter-American Affairs, Room 503, 499 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., extension 71342.

On January 7, 1943, Joseph B. Gregg residing at 6829 Piney Branch Road, N. W., Washington, D. C., was shown as a Director on the staff of the Hemisphere Corporation, at which time the Hemisphere was known as a confidential news weekly of the Americas. The address given for this organization was 7876, Department of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

It is known that a party by the name of Gregg, whose extension is 75915 at Randolph 5070, is a contact of Minter Wood. This person was determined to be identical with Joseph B. Gregg of 2207 North Military Road, Arlington, Virginia, who since 1937 has been employed in research work for the Hemisphere Corporation and who was the Washington representative of that Corporation located at 445 Washington Building, Washington, D. C. *du*

It will be noted that Minter Wood, who presently resides at 2141 I Street, N. W., Apartment 214, Washington, D. C., is an employee of the State Department. He is the husband of Julia Dorn Wood and the brother-in-law of Beatrice Heiman. Heiman was the former secretary of Ambassador Constantin Oumansky. She is the daughter of Julius Heiman, an associate of Arthur Adams, a prominent Soviet espionage agent in the New York area.

According to a technical surveillance maintained on the residence of Robert Talbot Miller, III, Washington, D. C., it is known that he is in frequent contact with Joseph Gregg. This source advised that on October 24, 1944, Joseph Gregg contacted Robert Talbot Miller and inquired what he knew about Arana (Oswaldo), the former Foreign Minister of Brazil who recently resigned. Gregg was particularly anxious to know if Miller had any inside information and if an "international angle" was involved. Miller replied that he had no inside information and that both a domestic and international angle was involved in the resignation. *du*

On September 5, 1944, according to the technical surveillance, the following conversation occurred between Gregg and Miller. This conversation *du*

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made reference to an unidentified woman who was supposed to be "writing a letter for Ed's (Stettinius) signature who was going to send it to Nelson Rockefeller." Miller stated, "She wasn't going to miss any names....." Gregg informed, "Now she wants me to do it (see Rockefeller). She says everything is o.k. and that the letter went through approved and through Taft. Her angle is to get me on the Committee, the Interdepartmental Committee for Joint Economic Reports, or something like that. She has talked to the other members of the Committee (at the State Department). Actually, this letter is an invitation for our office to send a representative. I want that job on the Committee to make some personal contacts." X u

In explanation it was pointed out that Joseph Gregg was trying to work out a deal that would insure his getting appointed to the above-mentioned Committee and that he wanted his name put before Nelson Rockefeller in such a way that his immediate supervisor, Waring, would not be able to appoint anyone else to this Committee except Gregg. Gregg was consulting Miller for his advice. X u

The technical surveillance reflected that on September 18, 1944, Robert Miller called Joseph Gregg, asking if he had heard from "Jack". Gregg replied in the negative. Miller then said that his letter would probably be back around the 18th. Gregg asked Miller if there was any truth to the story that the Russians were opening up the Dardanelles for the Allies, and Miller replied that he did not know. X u

On September 25, 1944, Gregg inquired of Miller if he had seen Space (phonetic) and Miller replied that he had but only to speak to. Their conversation then related to the appointment of Caffrey. X u

On September 29, 1944, the technical surveillance reflected that Mrs. Miller suggested that Winifred Widener call Joseph Gregg regarding a job. X u

On May 7, 1945, according to the technical surveillance, Miller and Joseph Gregg discussed the war in Europe. During the course of their discussion, Gregg inquired of Miller if he had noticed what had been happening to his friend, "Ernest Lindley." Miller stated that nothing is happening to him except that he is getting louder. Gregg replied, "Well, wasn't he supposed to be friendly with Roosevelt?" Miller replied, "Now that Roosevelt is dead, Lindley can afford to say the wrong things." X u

Robert T. Miller was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as a Communist in Washington, D. C., who furnished her with information for the Soviet Union. It is noted that Bentley informed that Gregg and Robert Miller worked together in operating the "Hemisphere", a news service publication and that when the "Hemisphere" in 1941 went out of existence, Miller obtained a position with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and subsequently, about a year later Gregg also obtained a job with that agency. According to Bentley, both Joseph Gregg and Robert Miller were furnishing her with information obtained from the office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

A technical surveillance which is maintained on the residence of Joseph B. Gregg, 6829 Piney Branch Road, Washington, D. C., on November 24, 1945, reflected that Minter Wood contacted Gregg and conversed with him in Portuguese. At that time, Minter Wood invited Mr. and Mrs. Gregg over to his house for dinner. On the same day at 6:31 p.m., this source reported that Gregg contacted Minter Wood and informed him that he would visit Wood in the latter's house some time later in the evening. At first Gregg suggested that he bring some friends along with him but Wood discouraged him. *Qu*

The physical surveillance of Joseph Gregg on November 24, 1945, determined that he visited the apartment of Minter Wood at 2141 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

It will be noted that Minter Wood is an employee of the United States State Department. He is the husband of Julia Dorn Wood and the brother-in-law of Beatrice Heiman. Beatrice Heiman was the secretary to the late Constantin Oumansky, former Soviet Ambassador to the United States. Heiman is the daughter of Julius Heiman, who is a contact of Arthur Adams, a Soviet espionage agent active in the New York area.

On November 26, 1945, a man named Peter, who is believed to be Peter Rhodes, informed Mrs. Gregg that he would not come to her house for dinner and said that he would be home fairly late that night. This information was developed by the technical surveillance on the Gregg residence previously referred to. Peter Rhodes, referred to, is an employee of the Office of War Information and during this investigation while in Washington, D. C., he resided for a while at the Gregg residence. Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that Peter Rhodes was a contact of Joseph Gregg, and according to Bentley, her Russian contacts "Jack" and "Al" both expressed a desire to meet with Rhodes and seemed to consider him a person of importance. *Qu*

On November 26, 1945, the technical surveillance reflected that Bob Miller, believed identical with Robert Talbott Miller, III, contacted Joseph Gregg and told him that he had finally got hold of a man named Zwamer (phonetic) and is going to have lunch with him on Wednesday. Miller said that he would talk to Zwamer about Joe Gregg. It will be noted that during this investigation, Gregg has made efforts to secure other employment, inasmuch as it is expected that his employment with the Office of Inter-American Affairs will cease around January 1, 1946. *Qu*

It is further noted that Robert Talbott Miller was identified by Elizabeth Bentley as a contact of Jacob Golos who was supplying him with information. According to Bentley, Joseph Gregg, when he returned to the United States following the Spanish Civil War, became acquainted with Robert Miller who at that

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was operating the "Hemisphere", a News Service publication. Bentley advised that when the Hemisphere went out of existence in 1941, Miller obtained a position with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington, D. C., and that a year later Gregg was able to get a job in the same office as an assistant to Miller. According to Elizabeth Bentley, Robert Miller supplied her with information coming to his attention in connection with his work at the CIAA.

The technical surveillance on November 28, 1945, determined that a Dr. Weinstein's secretary in New York City contacted the Gregg residence and inquired for Mr. Gregg. She then stated that Gregg was to have come to New York on an appointment Thursday morning but "we will not be ready for him." Weinstein's secretary said that they wanted Gregg to come to New York on the following Thursday. Mrs. Gregg replied that this week would have been better and then inquired if they, Dr. Weinstein, would need Gregg over Thursday and Friday next week. The secretary said they would need him only on Thursday. Mrs. Gregg asked if they would be ready for him on Friday, November 30, 1945, and the secretary replied they would not. *qu*

Immediately following this telephone call, Mrs. Gregg called her husband and told him that he had received a call from New York and advised him that "they aren't ready." Joseph Gregg inquired whom she meant and Mrs. Gregg replied "the doctor." Then Gregg asked "the dentist" and Mrs. Gregg replied "yes." Mr. and Mrs. Gregg discussed the appointment with Dr. Weinstein and when she repeated to him that Weinstein only wanted him for one day, Gregg stated: "Well, then there must be some reason for all of this." Mrs. Gregg said "they aren't ready technically." On this same occasion, Mrs. Gregg informed that she would ask Peter Rhodes to have dinner with her at her house that evening. A check of the toll calls listed to Abraham Benedict Weinstein, a dentist with offices at 20 East 53 Street, New York City, reflects a call was placed to Mrs. Gregg on November 28, 1945, at 9:55 a.m. *qu*

On November 28, 1945, at 5:54 p.m., the technical surveillance reflected that Peter Rhodes contacted Mrs. Gregg, at which time she invited him to come to the Gregg home for dinner. On the same occasion, she stated that she had received a telephone call from the --- ---, at which point Peter Rhodes interrupted and said "the Nobles"? and Mrs. Gregg replied "from the doctor, that's right. They will come next Thursday but Joe isn't going to be home anyway so why don't you hop a bus and come right out?" *qu*

On November 30, 1945, at 7:23 p.m., a telephone call was answered by Mrs. Gregg and an unknown party inquired for Extension 71342 and asked if he had number Randolph 5070. The unknown party repeated his request for Extension 71342 and Mrs. Gregg answered "yes, just a minute." Thereafter, Mr. and Mrs. Gregg were heard talking in the background and Joseph Gregg was heard to say "it must be the dentist." Mrs. Gregg replied "that's what I am wondering, but why would he call tonight?" Gregg stated "he couldn't have got my letter, could he?" Mrs. Gregg then answered "no,--- oh, yes ---- so he sent you another letter." Mrs. Gregg indicated that it was a man who was calling. Attempts by Mr. Gregg to talk with the unknown person were unsuccessful. *qu*

It is of interest to note that the telephone number Randolph 5070 *qu*

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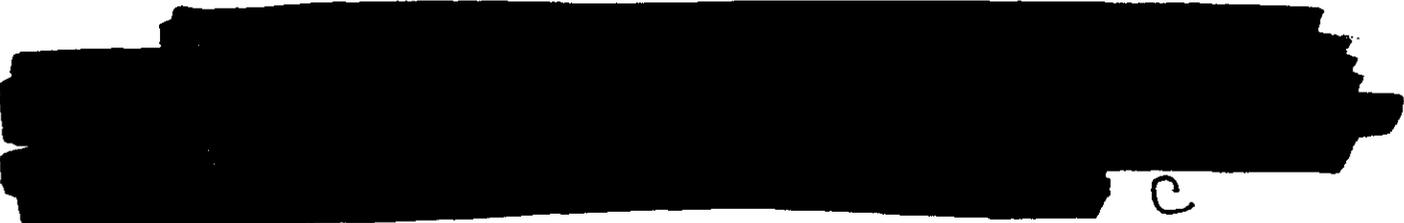
is listed to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gregg, but the Extension 71342 is the telephone extension for Joseph Gregg at his office with the CIAA. It is probable that the dentist who Gregg thought was calling him was Dr. Weinstein in New York City. *du*

On December 5, 1945, Mrs. Gregg telephonically contacted her husband and told him that he had a telegram which read "9:30 Friday okay." It was subsequently ascertained that this telegram was sent to Gregg from New York City and was signed Dr. A. B. Weinstein. The telegram referred to read "9:30 Friday appointment okay." *du*

On December 6, 1945, physical surveillance determined that Peter Rhodes and Joseph Gregg boarded Pennsylvania Railroad train #158 at 6:00 p.m. en route to New York City where they arrived at 11:05 p.m. During the night of December 6 and the early morning hours of December 7, Gregg stayed at the residence of Peter Rhodes, 40 Monroe Street, New York City. On December 7, 1945, Joseph Gregg was observed to enter the office of Dr. A. B. Weinstein, 20 East 53 Street at 9:55 a.m. At 12:00 noon on the same date, Peter Rhodes was observed to enter this building. At 2:00 p.m., Rhodes and Joseph Gregg left the building and proceeded to have lunch. At 2:35 p.m., Gregg re-entered the building and was not observed to emerge from there until 7:25 p.m. that night. Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein is engaged as a dental surgeon with his brother, Morris Weinstein, with offices located at 20 East 53 Street. Weinstein and his wife Lenore K. Weinstein reside at 2408 Stamford Avenue, Stamford, Connecticut. *X* Previous investigation of Weinstein has been conducted in the Comrap case, and it is noted that on 

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Abraham Weinstein is a native born United States citizen of Russian descent. He graduated from New York University in 1923, since which time he has practiced dentistry in New York. At Local Selective Service Board #28 in New York, Weinstein indicated at the time he completed his questionnaire that he had chronic peptic ulcers.

On July 15, 1943, among the effects of John Williamson, a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, was an appointment card for A. B. or M. Weinstein, 20 East 53 Street for January 21 at 10:30 p.m. During the investigation of Ralph Bowman, who has been identified as Al in the Comintern Apparatus case, it was disclosed that in late 1943 and early 1944 he, on several occasions, visited the premises at 20 East 53 Street and it was ascertained that he visited the office of Dr. A. B. Weinstein there.

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It will be noted that Elizabeth Terrill Bentley advised that Jacob Golos' Soviet espionage contact to whom he delivered his information was an *c*

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individual known as "Charlie"; that he was a dentist and had a gall bladder operation. According to Bentley, she subsequently ascertained the description of Charlie from her Russian contact "Jack." It is noted that the description of Dr. Weinstein closely tallies with this description furnished by Bentley of the Russian contact "Charlie."

On November 28, 1945, the technical surveillance on the Gregg residence disclosed that on that date, Joseph Gregg told his wife that on the following morning he would have a meeting with Halpert, believed to be Halperin, and his pal. u

On December 1, 1945, this same source reported a telephone conversation between Gregg and Halperin in which they discussed arrangements for obtaining a new position for Gregg. Neither the nature nor the place of the employment was apparent, but it was indicated that both Gregg and Halperin were apparently dealing through one Langer (phonetic) to reach one McCormick (phonetic) who will make the appointment for the position. It is possible that this Halperin is identical with Maurice Halperin, an employee of the Office of Strategic Services who was identified by Elizabeth Bentley as one who furnished her with Government information which came to him during the course of his employment for the use of the Soviet Union. It will be noted that Maurice Halperin is a friend and associate of Robert Miller who is also closely connected with the subject Joseph Gregg. u

On November 28, 1945, Gregg left his office in the Office of Inter-American Affairs at 6:30 p.m. and thereafter proceeded to the vicinity of 18th and Columbia Road, N.W., where he arrived at 7:30 p.m. During the period from 7:30 to 7:50, Gregg was not observed. At this latter time, he was observed leaving the Ambassador Theater accompanied by an unknown man. Thereafter, Gregg and this man walked on Belmont Road and Connecticut Avenue. During all of the time it was noted that Gregg and the unknown man made continual efforts to determine whether or not they were being surveilled. u

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On November 29, 1945, the physical surveillance of Joseph Gregg reflected that Peter Rhodes left the Gregg home with Gregg at 9:10 a.m. Information previously obtained from the technical surveillance disclosed that Peter Rhodes was to join Mrs. Gregg on the night of November 28 for dinner, and it is believed that Rhodes spent the night at Gregg's residence. u

On November 30, 1945, while the Agents were conducting a physical surveillance of Joseph Gregg in the vicinity of 9th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., it was noted by them that they were being surveilled by an unidentified man. The identity of this man who acted as a counter surveillance for Joseph Gregg has not been established.

On December 1, 1945, according to the technical surveillance, Robert Miller was contacted by Joseph Gregg in regard to influencing one Stone to u

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appoint Gregg to fill an unknown position in place of Kbin who recently left the position. Miller has been previously mentioned in this investigation.

On December 3, 1945, the technical surveillance disclosed that Mrs. Gregg was contacted by Peter Rhodes who informed her that his brother was in town and that he might possibly visit with the Greggs that evening. *du*

On December 4, 1945, the physical surveillance of Joseph Gregg disclosed that at 12:15 a.m. on the morning of December 5 a 1946 Ford coupe bearing 1945 Ohio license number Z 65 W stopped in front of the Gregg house. At this time, an Army Captain and an individual believed to be Peter Rhodes entered the Gregg house where they remained until 1:57 a.m. Ohio license Z 65 W was issued to Captain Frederick G. Roach of Chesapeake, Ohio. Roach is reportedly stationed at the present time in Washington, D. C.

On the morning of December 5, 1945, Gregg and Peter Rhodes were observed to leave the Gregg residence together. Peter Rhodes returned to the Gregg house at 7:40 p.m. on that day.

On December 6, 1945, Joseph Gregg boarded Pennsylvania Railroad Train #158 at 5:25 p.m. en route to New York City. He was met on the train by Peter Rhodes and an unidentified man wearing the uniform of a Captain in the United States Army. Gregg and Rhodes, as has been previously stated, arrived in New York at 11:05 p.m. on December 6.

In addition to the information previously set out regarding the contact by Gregg with Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, the physical surveillance reflected that on December 7, 1945, at 7:25 p.m. when Gregg left the office of Weinstein he immediately visited in Apartment 7B at 155 East 47th Street. Subsequently, at 7:57 p.m., Joseph Gregg accompanied by a man and woman left the apartment house and had dinner together. The surveilling Agents identified the companion of Gregg at that time as Craig S. Vincent who is employed in the War Shipping Administration in New York and who resides at 155 East 47th Street in Apartment 7B. Mrs. Vincent, who is also known as Joyce Campbell, was believed to have accompanied Craig Vincent and Joseph Gregg at that time. Craig Vincent has been mentioned on several occasions as one who was connected with individuals and organizations that were thought to be followers of the Communist principles. He is presently the national representative of the Recruiting and Manning Agency of the War Shipping Administration in New York City and is a member of Local 10 of the United Federal Workers Union. It is known that he is in daily contact with the higher officials of the National Maritime Union who are known to be Communistically inclined. It is alleged that he has admitted being a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy, the Committee for Democratic Action and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberty. His wife, nee Joyce Campbell, is now employed as the Executive Director of the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief in New York. She was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation while employed by the Government in Washington, D. C.

The technical surveillance on the residence of Joseph Gregg on December 13, 1945, reflected that he had apparently received the position in Washington, D. C. for which he had applied, and it was believed that Gregg was referring to a position with the Civil Service Commission. *du*

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On December 15, 1945, a physical surveillance determined that Joseph Gregg contacted a Mr. Donald N. Doxov of the United States State Department.

On December 18, 1945, through a technical surveillance maintained on the residence of Bela Gold, it was determined that he had lunch with a party referred to him as Greg. According to this source, this party indicated to Gold that he was thinking about taking back his old job with the old agency with which he was previously connected. Inasmuch as it is known that Joseph Gregg is presently attempting to secure a new position in view of the termination of his services with the Office of Inter-American Affairs around January 1, 1946, it is believed that Gold was possibly referring to Joseph Gregg. *Q u*

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December 20, 1945 | C

Re: MAURICE HALPERIN, was,
Maurice Halpern and Mac

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrell Bentley has advised of the following:

"Another individual with whom I became acquainted in the latter part of 1942 was Maurice Halperin. I became acquainted with him through arrangements made for such meeting by Golos and from what I later learned, it appears that Halperin, who at one time was professor of romance languages at Oklahoma University, had come to Washington, D. C. after some trouble at Oklahoma University and, together with a former colleague of his at Oklahoma University, Willard Park, who taught anthropology there, had indicated to Bruce Minton of the 'New Masses' that they desired to be placed in contact with some Communist in the East.

"I also learned that during his stay in Oklahoma, Halperin had been a Communist Party member but upon his arrival in Washington had apparently temporarily lost contact. Halperin was employed by OSS in the Latin-American Division of the Research and Analysis branch and Park was in the Political Section of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

"Minton apparently communicated to Golos the desire of Halperin and Park to make a Communist contact in this section and my subsequent meeting with them was a result of arrangements made by Golos.

"My first meeting with Halperin was in Washington, D. C. at Park's residence, which I recall was over the District line in Maryland and on this occasion I discussed with them the work they were doing. On this occasion I told Halperin and Park that Bruce Minton had sent me to see them and they were pleased to make the contact. It was arranged that I would collect Communist Party dues from Halperin, and it is to be noted that Park was not a Party member although I know he did occasionally make contributions to the Party.

"I did not ask them for any information coming to their attention in the course of their governmental duties and recall that some few weeks later Golos made one of his very infrequent trips to Washington, met Halperin and Park at the home of Mary Price, and apparently made arrangements with them on that occasion to be supplied by them with certain information to which they had access in their respective offices.

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"Although I was in the Price home at this time, I was not in their immediate presence during their conversation, having been told by Golos to take Mary Price into the bedroom and occupy her attention while Golos and the men had their discussion.

"After this meeting Halperin and Park began to supply Golos with various information and made it available to him by giving it to Mary Price, from whom I would take it on my trips to Washington. This arrangement continued for a few months, at which time Mary Price became ill and their information came directly to me from them.

"With respect to the type of information being made available by Halperin and Park, it is my recollection that Park was able to supply only throw-aways and rather inconsequential data from the CIAA and the contributions were not of much value. Halperin, however, delivered to Mary Price and later to myself mimeographed bulletins and reports prepared by OSS on a variety of topics and also supplied excerpts from State Department cables to which he evidently had access. Halperin's contributions were gratefully received by Golos, who appeared to attach considerable importance to them.

"Park's activities on behalf of Golos ended, to the best of my knowledge, early in 1943, but his contributions, as previously characterized, had been meager and inconsequential. I continued, however, to see Halperin until December, 1944 and during that period he had continuously given me information as described above.

"Halperin like the other persons whom I had been contacting in Washington, D. C. for Golos made occasional trips to New York City where Golos and myself would take him to dinner or a show. On these occasions in New York City Halperin and Golos used to discuss some of the work Halperin was doing for him but at no time did I notice any indication on Halperin's part indicating knowledge by him of the true identity of Golos. It is to be explained that at the time Halperin's services were enlisted, he like the others, with the exception of the Silvermaster group, was told that such information that they supplied was being transmitted to Earl Browder and I have no knowledge if he knew or suspected any contrary or further disposition of such material.

"As mentioned above, my last meeting with Halperin occurred in 1944, at which time he was still employed by the OSS. The only other information I presently recall concerning Halperin is that some time early in 1945 'Jack,' the Russian contact at that time, told me that Halperin had been accused by General William Donovan of being a Soviet agent and that after this accusation had been leveled at him, according to Jack, Halperin had failed to appear two or three times to meet his contact."

In addition to the above information, during the Christmas period of 1944, Elizabeth Bentley has advised that on the advice of her Russian contact, "Al," she told Maurice Halperin and one of her contacts that she was going to have an appendectomy operation. According to Bentley, the purpose of this was to break her association with these people gradually.

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Elizabeth Bentley has also advised that on the instructions of "Jack", one of her Russian contacts, she purchased a Christmas gift for Maurice Halperin, his wife and two children.

BACKGROUND

The current Washington telephone directory reflects that Maurice Halperin resides at 9956 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland, Telephone SLigo 6382.

Referred

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Communist Activities

During the years 1941 and 1942, a Hatch Act investigation of Maurice Halperin was conducted by the Oklahoma City Field Office and the Washington Field Office. This investigation disclosed that Halperin was dismissed from the University of Oklahoma in September, 1941, by the Board of Regents of that State because of his radical tendencies. It was at that time discovered that in 1935, Halperin had gone to Cuba with a group of Communists and Liberals with the stated purpose of investigating social and labor conditions in Cuba. The group was under the leadership of Clifford Odets. In Cuba, they were arrested by the authorities there and held until they could be deported. Considerable publicity concerning this trip was given in the publication "New Masses" at that time.

The Hatch Act investigation also reflected that in 1940, Halperin had cashed a check drawn on the Bank of Foreign Trade, USSR, in the amount of \$436.01, which was cleared through the Chase National Bank in New York City. In a personal interview, Halperin advised that he had invested the money in a Russian bond which paid seven per cent and that he had done so because it was a good investment.

Professor Kenneth Kaufman of the University of Oklahoma advised that Halperin had contributed articles to the "New Masses" and the "New Republic." He also stated that Halperin had spent considerable time in Mexico where he was alleged to have been associated with liberals and radicals there.

While at the University of Oklahoma, Halperin was known to have been a member of the Civil Liberties Union and the Oklahoma Federation of Teachers. He was actually dismissed from the University of Oklahoma on a recommendation of the Oklahoma Legislative Committee investigating subversive activities in Oklahoma in 1941.

February 12, 1942, Maurice Halperin was interviewed at the Washington Field Division under the provisions of the Hatch Act investigation. During the interview, Halperin denied that he was a member of the Communist Party or the Young Communist League. He admitted membership in the Oklahoma Federation for Constitutional Liberties but denied that this organization was affiliated with the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties.

During 1941, Maurice Halperin was reported to be a member of the League of American Writers, Oklahoma Chapter, which was believed to be under Communist domination. He was among the Oklahoma group which sponsored the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

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When Jose Antonio Arze, head of the FIR Revolutionary Party (Party of the Revolutionary Left) in Brazil visited the United States in 1944, he held a conference of unknown nature one evening at a residence in Washington, D. C. Twenty-one persons attended this conference and it was noted that an individual who could not be identified left the conference in an automobile later determined to be registered in the name of Maurice Halperin. It was also noted that an unidentified individual telephoned Arze when he was out and left word that he should call a telephone number which is the office phone of Maurice Halperin at the Office of Strategic Services.

A technical surveillance maintained on the residence of Robert T. Miller, III, has determined that Halperin and his wife, Edith, are acquaintances of the Millers. Robert Miller, a State Department employee, was identified by Elizabeth Terrell Bentley as one who furnished her with information for the Soviet Government. *Qu*

On June 23, 1945, it was determined by Agents of the Washington Field Office that the name of Mannie Halpern, 2383 O Street, was listed in Minter Wood's address book. It was indicated that Mannie Halpern may possibly be identical with Maurice Halperin, who formerly resided at 254 Maple Avenue, Takoma Park, Maryland. It will be noted that Minter Wood, who is presently residing at 2141 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., is an employee of the State Department. Minter Wood is the husband of Julia Dorn Wood and the brother-in-law of Beatrice Heiman. Heiman is the former secretary to the late Ambassador Constantin Oumansky, and is the daughter of Julius Heiman, who is a close associate of Arthur Adams, a prominent Soviet agent in the New York area.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

The physical surveillance maintained on Maurice Halperin has disclosed that he frequently is in the company of David Ralph Wahl, 3 Lexington Street, Kensington, Maryland. On November 24th an automobile registered to Wahl was observed parked in front of Halperin's house. On the same day, according to the technical surveillance, David Wahl contacted Maurice Halperin.

It will be noted that Mrs. Grace Casteel, 1418 33rd Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., advised that David Wahl, who was then employed by the Foreign Economic Administration, was formerly employed by the Library of Congress. She stated that Wahl came to Washington some years ago as a "master spy" for Russia. Mrs. Casteel advised that David Wahl takes such information as he can obtain to the Communist headquarters in New York where it is transmitted to Russia. She stated that Wahl knew and took to New York the exact figures of the United States casualties at Pearl Harbor before they were released to the press.

The name of David Wahl, 4628 Western Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland, was included on the active membership list of the Washington Bookshop. The Dies indices list Wahl as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and of the Washington Bookshop and state that David Wahl's name appeared on the indices of the American Peace Mobilization and that David Wahl was formerly President of the United Federal Workers of America, local in the Library of Congress. He was also listed as a Trustee for the Washington Cooperative Bookshop.

The personnel file at the Library of Congress relating to David Wahl disclosed that he was born in Cleveland, Ohio on July 4, 1909. On May 1, 1937, he entered on duty at the Library of Congress as a clerk in the Catalog Division.

David Wahl, according to the technical surveillance maintained on the Halperin residence, contacted Maurice Halperin on December 4, 1945, and on December 8th this source disclosed that Halperin invited David Wahl and his wife, Edith, to the Halperin home for some drinks. This same source disclosed that David Wahl and his wife visited the Halperin residence during the evening of December 23 and on December 26 the technical surveillance reflected that Maurice Halperin contacted an individual named Phil. At that time Halperin advised Phil that Dave, referring to David Wahl, was coming to the Halperin house at 10:30 p.m. and that he wanted Phil to come over for a little "conversation."

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Halperin then advised that he would pick Phil up at 10:20 p.m. The physical surveillance reflected that Halperin did pick up an individual believed to be Philip Dunaway and brought him to the Halperin residence. At 11:00 p.m. on December 26th David Wahl was observed to enter the Halperin residence. Thereafter, at 12:35 a.m. December 27th, David Wahl, accompanied by an individual believed to be Philip Dunaway, left the Halperin residence. *JKU*

According to the technical surveillance, on November 25, 1945, Halperin contacted an individual whom he referred to as Woodrow, believed identical with Woodrow Wilson Borah. On this occasion Halperin and Woodrow discussed one Sherman Kent who they indicated was drawing up a description of the functions which Halperin and Woodrow performed in the course of their employment. *JKU*

The Credit Bureau in Washington, D. C., disclosed that Woodrow Wilson Borah was born December 23, 1912 at Utica, Mississippi. He obtained his Ph.D. degree from the University of California at Berkeley in 1940 and was connected with the History Department of that institution. Borah was employed by the Library of Congress in April of 1942 and in February of 1943 he was transferred to the Office of Strategic Services. His present position is that of Assistant Chief of the Research and Analysis Branch, Latin-American Division.

The technical surveillance on December 1, 1945, reflected that a woman identified as Jennie, believed to be Jennie Miller, the wife of Robert Talbot Miller, called Edith Halperin regarding the health of the Halperin family. It will be noted that Robert Talbot Miller was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as one of the individuals in Washington, D. C., who furnished her with Government information for the use of the Soviet Union. He is a principal subject in this investigation. *JKU*

With respect to this, a Lillian Saleksman (phonetic) called Mrs. Halperin on December 12, 1945 and expressed her enjoyment over her visit to the Halperin house. At the same time, Mrs. Saleksman stated that she thought Mr. and Mrs. Miller were very interesting. It is believed that Saleksman was referring to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miller. *JKU*

With reference to the Millers, Edith Halperin informed that they were among their earliest friends in Washington, and added that now they see each other only on occasions. *JKU* On December 8, 1945, the physical surveillance disclosed that an automobile, D. C. tag 2439, was parked outside of the Halperin home. This automobile is owned by Robert Talbot Miller, 3223 Northampton Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. On this same occasion the automobile owned by David Ralph Wahl was also parked in the vicinity of the Halperin home.

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RE: JULIUS JOSEPH JOSEPH
with alias J. Julius Joseph

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised the following: "I now recall that some time in July or August, 1942 I was requested by Golos to go to Washington, D. C. and make contact with J. Julius Joseph, who at that time was employed by the Social Security Board in Washington. From my conversations with Golos, I recall that some time previously this individual had come to New York City and made contact with the Communist Party headquarters downtown, and apparently the Communist Party headquarters recognized his potentialities and informed Golos of this person's identity. Golos told me I should memorize a particular number, which number was taken from a dollar bill or some other denomination of currency; go to Washington, and meet Joseph and obtain from him whatever information he had. I was to furnish the number from this bill to Joseph to establish my identity.

"Golos gave me the residence address of Joseph in Washington, which I recall was at that time in a new section of the Northwest section of Washington. When I arrived there, he had apparently been expecting me for approximately two months and had a fairly large amount of information awaiting me. I recall this information concerned material that would be of value to individuals concerned with labor relations and other matters in the labor field. I recall that Golos was not particularly enthused over the type of information that Joseph was supplying. It is my opinion that the information he was supplying would probably be of great value to the Communist Party in their labor movement but probably would not be of much value to anyone else.

"About Christmas time of 1942 Joseph was transferred to the New York Office of the Social Security Board and remained in New York City for approximately six months. During his stay in New York City, I had occasional meetings with Joseph in Manhattan at places mutually agreed upon and he continued to supply the same type of information from the Social Security Board. It is my recollection that he moved back to Washington some time in the spring of 1943 where he continued his employment with the Social Security Board. I continued to contact him at intervals after he had returned to Washington.

"I recall that Joseph was drafted into the Army in 1943 and Golos suggested at that time that he attempt to be assigned to the OSS. About a week after his induction he was assigned to OSS and I recall that at the beginning of his service in OSS although he was in the Japanese Division, he was working in the Library of Congress and was not given free access to all OSS files inasmuch as a security and loyalty investigation of some kind concerning him was under way at that time. He was able, however, even at this time to furnish some information concerning general activities of OSS, particularly as they related to the Russian Division of the OSS, and I recall Golos attached much significance to such data.

"After approximately a year had elapsed I recall Joseph was summoned to a conference of OSS officials and I believe this meeting also was attended by FBI and Army Counter-Intelligence personnel. He told me he was informed at this conference that the previous distrust or suspicion of him had been a mistake and that it was a case of having confused him with some other individual by the same family name, and from that time on he apparently enjoyed much more confidence on the part of his associates.

"After this event occurred, he was able to supply me with considerable material relating to the work of the Japanese and Russian Divisions of OSS. It is my recollection that he made available to me written reports which I believe were carbon copies of the actual reports but I am unable to state positively if there were any labels on such reports indicating they were confidential, restricted, or secret; nor do I recall the contents specifically of such reports except that some of them dealt with the administrative organization of those two divisions of OSS.

"My association with Joseph continued until December, 1944 and up until that time he continued to supply me with this same type of information.

"With reference to any knowledge or suspicion on the part of Joseph as to the true identity of Golos and the disposition he was making of materials given him by me and received by me from Joseph I have no positive information that he was in fact aware of Golos' identity or of what use Golos made of such material. I recall that Joseph's wife had left him sometime in 1943- I believe shortly after they removed to Washington, and she had gone to the West Coast where she encountered some newspaper people who know Golos' true identity. I recall she was on the West Coast at the time of Golos' death and the discussion between her and those newspaper people was precipitated by the news of Golos' death. At a later time she told me she knew who Golos was. However, I do not know if she ever informed Joseph, with whom she had effected a reconciliation.

"My last information concerning Joseph is that in December 1944, he was a first lieutenant still assigned to OSS and residing at that time at 2921 Lincoln Road, Northeast, Washington, D. C. In addition, I recall that he and his wife, Bella, were both dues-paying Communist Party members and in fact on occasions I collected their Party dues from them.

"As previously mentioned, Joseph continued to supply me with information subsequent to Golos' death and I related such information on to the various successors of Golos about whom more explanatory details will be included hereinafter.

"In addition, I recall that while Joseph was stationed in the Library of Congress with OSS, he apparently occupied a desk next to Paul Baran, who was in the Russian Section of OSS and thereby was able to secure some information concerning that division's work. I am very sure, however, that Baran was totally unaware of Joseph's activities with regard to the work of Baran's division.

In addition to the above information Elizabeth Bentley stated that on the instructions of her Russian contact, "Al" she told J. Julius Joseph that she was going to undergo an appendectomy operation. According to Bentley "Al" told her that it would not be a good idea to break off her relations with her contacts immediately and suggested the story that she gave to Joseph as a better way to handle the situation.

With regards to her Russian contact "Jack" Elizabeth Bentley advised that on his instructions she purchased a Christmas gift for J. Julius Joseph among others.

Elizabeth Bentley also stated that about a week before Christmas of 1944 she met with "Al" and on this occasion "Al" intimated that the FBI had been prowling around, that Helen Tenney had shared a taxicab with an individual who later turned out to be with Military Intelligence; further that J. Julius Joseph had been associating with a man who turned out to be an undercover agent for OSS or the Counter-intelligence Corps of Military Intelligence.

BACKGROUND

The information desk at the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration advised that Julius Joseph Joseph, who is employed by UNRRA is presently in Germany with the Displaced Persons Bureau and his address is APO 757, c/o Postmaster, New York, New York.

It was determined that apartment 209 of the Yorkway apartments, 2321 Lincoln Road, N. E., Washington, D. C. is apparently occupied by Joseph's wife inasmuch as the name of Joseph is still affixed to the apartment mail box.

PERSONAL HISTORY

The records of Selective Service Board #4, Washington, D. C. reflected that Julius J. Joseph registered under the Selective Training and Service Act on October 16, 1940, order #3172, serial #2398. At the time of registration, Joseph stated that he resided at 1385 Peabody Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. and born February 10, 1914 at Northampton, Pennsylvania. In his registration Joseph listed his wife as Bella M. Joseph who he married on May 12, 1938 in Detroit, Michigan. The Selective Service files reflected that his father was Isadore Joseph, 748 South 8th Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania.

According to these files on July 19, 1942 Julius Joseph signified a change of address to 2321 Lincoln Road N. E., Washington, D. C., telephone Adams 4746.

The files also disclose that on April 30, 1943 Julius J. Joseph was inducted into the Armed Services, his Army Serial #0-92697. On July 24, 1945, according to these files, Joseph was released from active duty to accept employment with UNRRA. At the time he was detached, he was a First Lieutenant, Office of Strategic Services Research Intelligence and Evaluation Officer.

On August 29, 1941, Julius Joseph completed a questionnaire in which he indicated his Social Security number was 369-16-9598. In this same questionnaire Julius Joseph stated he was employed by the National Resources and Planning

Board, Interior Building, Washington, D. C.; that he was previously employed as an Administrative and Research Assistant at Michigan University from January to October 1937 and from 1938 to 1939. The Selective Service files also disclosed on June 29, 1945 Julius Joseph entered on duty with UNRRA as Director of Assembly Center for Displaced Persons.

On September 2, 1943 a loyalty investigation was requested by the War Department concerning Julian Joseph Joseph, Army Serial #33740641 attached to the Office of Strategic Services at Washington, D. C. It was indicated that he was being considered for assignment to a school "which is considered a sensitive nature." During the course of this investigation the following background information was developed: Joseph was born on February 10, 1914 at Northampton, Pennsylvania, the son of Jewish parents, both of whom were born in Russia. He was educated at Allentown, Pennsylvania High School and received an A. B. degree at the University of Michigan in 1936 and an M. A. at the same university in 1938. In 1939, he was employed by Dr. William Haber, who had been a professor at the University of Michigan and who has been frequently reported to be very radical and leftist in his views. At the time Joseph was employed, Dr. Haber directed the National Refugee Service in New York City. From 1940 to 1941, Joseph was employed at the National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D. C., also under Dr. Haber and in 1941-42, he worked for the Social Security Board in New York City. In 1942-43, he was with the Social Security Board in Washington, D. C., and he was drafted to the Army in the latter part of 1943. Shortly thereafter he was transferred to the Office of Strategic Services. An investigation by the Military Intelligence Service to determine his loyalty and fitness indicated that he was brought to the Office of Strategic Services because his wife, Bella Miriam Joseph, worked in that organization and he had been recommended for that type of work by Dr. Haber, a high official in the War Manpower Commission.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITY

The military investigation did not establish that Joseph was a member of the Communist Party but numerous acquaintances stated that he was decidedly radical in his views. Typical of these is a statement by one acquaintance that Joseph did not believe parents should be saddled with the responsibility of children and stated that a child should be removed from its home at an early age and educated by the state according to his mentality.

Among Joseph's close associates were Bernard Robert Danchik and his wife, Lillian Kerekas Danchik. Danchik is an Army Private who admits having been a member of the Communist Party and is believed subversive.

The Dr. William Haber referred to above was born in Roumania and he is indicated by the Army investigation to be very radical, as stated above.

On November 28, 1942, one J. Joseph of the Planning Division of the War Manpower Commission was a speaker at the first session of a forum sponsored by the "Science and Society" magazine. His speech, which was reported in the winter issue of the magazine, said to be a Marxian quarterly, received favorable comment in the "Daily Worker" of February 1, 1943. It is noted that among other speakers at this forum was Earl Browder.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

From the information desk at the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration it was determined that Julius Joseph is presently in Germany with the Displaced Persons Bureau.

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December 19, 1945

RE: LIEUTENANT COLONEL DUNCAN C. LEE, with alias Pat

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised:

"Another individual with whom I became acquainted during the latter part of 1942 was Major Duncan Lee. My first knowledge of him came from a remark by Mary Price at the time when she was in New York in 1942 that she was attending a party in New York City given by Duncan Lee, a friend of her sister, Mildred.

"I recalled that at that time Lee, who was a law graduate of either Yale or Harvard, was associated with General Donovan's law firm in New York. By way of background, Lee was born in China, the son of an American missionary, and is a descendent of General Robert E. Lee, and I also recall that he attended either Oxford or Cambridge University in England where he became acquainted with his wife, Ishbel, who was a Scottish girl. I recalled that while in New York practicing law, Lee had become identified with various organizations interested in the Far East such as the Institute of Pacific Relations, and it was probably through his activities in this regard that he met Mildred Price.

"In 1942 Mary Price mentioned to Golos that Lee was going to Washington, D. C., with General Donovan in OSS, and she asked Golos if he were interested in Lee. Golos replied that of course he was and delegated Mary to handle him. Mary did proceed to take care of Lee who was given an army commission directly upon entering OSS, but his contributions were not particularly voluminous or valuable and Golos decided it would be better if I were to meet Lee and determine exactly the nature of his duties and the type of information coming to his attention in OSS. Accordingly, through arrangements made by Mary Price, I met Lee in Washington and he told me he was in an advisory capacity to General Donovan, and it was apparent that he was cognizant of most of the material directed to General Donovan's attention.

"It is my impression that at this time Lee, who had been a Communist Party member in New York City, was of the impression that the information he had been giving Mary Price was being delivered to Earl Browder but in subsequent conversations and from remarks which came to my attention later as having been made by Lee, I believe that after awhile he realized that such information was actually destined for Russian Intelligence.

"After my initial meeting with Lee, he began to supply me with OSS information of a varied nature. These data were always given by him

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orally, and he would never furnish anything in writing nor would he allow me to make notes of the information he gave me. I recalled that his information included facts on various phases of anti-Soviet work by OSS, its activities in various European countries with respect to uncovering Russian activities, the location of OSS personnel in foreign countries, and the nature of their activities. Golos attached great significance to such information inasmuch as it appeared to concern most directly activities of the United States Government as they concerned Russia. For instance, I recall his mentioning OSS agents being parachuted into Hungary and Yugoslavia and peace maneuverings going on between the satellite Axis nations through the medium of OSS representatives in Sweden and Switzerland. The quantity of information furnished by Lee was never particularly great, but it was all of a nature to interest the Russians greatly and his production was on a quality basis rather than quantity.

"I continued to see Lee at intervals in Washington, D. C., meeting him for awhile at his Washington residence but thereafter meeting him on the streets there as he indicated he no longer desired to have me appear at his office. For occasional periods of time Lee would be absent from Washington on trips outside the country but when he was in Washington I would see him in the manner described above. My association with him continued until approximately December 1944 at which time he had just been assigned to the Japanese Division of OSS and held the rank of major.

"For the most part Lee seemed to be supplying information which in his judgment would be of value, and it was on infrequent occasions that I, at the request of Golos, requested him to obtain information on specific matters. To the best of my knowledge Golos met Lee only a couple of times both in Washington, and I do not believe that Lee was aware of the true identity of Golos although it may well be that he may have subsequently been apprised thereof by Mary Price as she resumed his association with him at a later date.

"The name by which Lee was known to the Russians was 'Pat'. His wife, Ishbel, had also been a Communist Party member in New York City, and I recall that at the time she was considering seeking United States citizenship she was somewhat apprehensive that an investigation of her past activities might reveal her Party affiliation and would reflect upon her husband. On most of the occasions I visited him at his home and on the street it would be arranged that I would meet him alone and the only other person present was his wife.

"Lee impressed me as a rather weak individual who was impressed with being a descendent of General Lee, and most of the times I saw him he was nervous and emotionally upset. He was extremely apprehensive about the possibility of being under FBI surveillance as he explained to me he was in a really vulnerable position as the FBI and the OSS at that time, according to him, were both seeking to have control of all United States intelligence

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"activities and that in furtherance of their claim, the FBI would very much like to place OSS personnel in an embarrassing position. He mentioned many times that he did not like the work he was engaged in, that is, the collection of information for me, and he appeared to me to be troubled with a severe conflict of ideas. I subsequently learned from 'Jack', who was one of my Russian contacts, that Duncan Lee had indicated to the person who took him over after I ceased my activities that he did not desire to continue his contacts with the Russian espionage setup any further. I also learned at this time that Duncan Lee at that time went to China, and I am unable to state whether he continued his contacts with the Russians after this time."

Bentley also stated in connection with Donald Wheeler, who, she identified as a member of the Perlo Group in Washington, the members of which furnished her with information that Major Duncan Lee mentioned to her that he had a friend named Donald Wheeler in OSS. Lee also said, according to Bentley, that Wheeler had attended either Oxford or Cambridge University with him and that Wheeler "was a really 'progressive person'".

In speaking of her association with her Russian contact, "Jack", Bentley said with reference to Lee:

"It was at this time that I recounted to 'Jack' the incident occurring some months previous when Major Duncan Lee, through his intimate association with General William J. Donovan, in OSS, had learned of a proposal by General Donovan to have some NKVD representatives come to the United States in exchange for an OSS mission to Russia. I told him that this proposal was looked upon unfavorably by President Roosevelt, Fleet Admiral Leahy, and that, according to Major Lee, Director J. Edgar Hoover, of the FBI, was supposed to have remarked that it wouldn't make too much difference if the NKVD group did come over because they were here already and had been since the establishment of Amtorg. I described to 'Jack' how excited and frightened Major Lee was about the prospect of the NKVD mission coming to the U.S., as Lee had visions of this group visiting him at his home and thanking him for his cooperation. 'Jack' remarked that that incident was a good example of why the Russians strongly desired that their American contacts not know the real identity of the persons with whom they were dealing."

In addition to the above, Bentley advised that on the instructions of her Russian contact "Al", she told Major Duncan Lee among others of her contacts that she was going to have an appendectomy and that they would be contacted by another individual. According to Bentley, the purpose of this was for her to break away from her contacts gradually. Bentley also advised with respect to Duncan Lee that she gave both him and his wife a Christmas present purchased by her on the instructions of her Russian contact "Jack".

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BACKGROUND

The Washington telephone directory lists Duncan Lee, residing at 1522 31st Street, N. W., Washington, D.C., telephone North 8707. Duncan Lee is presently employed by the Office of Strategic Services.

Personal History

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[redacted] furnished the Bureau with biographical sketches of the members of the Board of Directors of the Russian War Relief, including the following regarding Duncan C. Lee:

"Lawyer, BA Yale, BA Oxford; Rhodes Scholar from January 1935-38; Sterling Fellow, Yale Law School, 1935-39; associated since 1939 with firm of Donovan, Leisure, Newton, and Lumbard; address - 2 Wall Street, New York, New York."

The records of Stone's Mercantile Agency, Washington, D. C., reflected that Mrs. Duncan Lee (Ishbel), 1522 31st Street, N.W., was in her late 20's, British, married, and had two minor dependent children. This report was dated August 24, 1944, and also indicated that Mrs. Lee formerly resided at 3014 Dent Place, N. W., from November, 1942, until July 15, 1944. The file reflected that her husband, Major Duncan Lee, was a native New Yorker and was presently a Major in the United States Army, entering on active duty in 1942 at the War Department, Washington, D. C. The file stated that Major Lee was a lawyer by profession, being admitted to the New York Bar in 1941 and prior to his entry in the Army maintained an office at 2 Wall Street, New York City, after having attended Yale University and Oxford University at Oxford, England.

The 1943 Washington City Directory lists a Duncan C. Lee, whose wife was Isabella S., residing at 3014 Dent Place, N. W., Apartment 18.

In October, 1941, a bulletin issued by the Russian War Relief, Inc., in New York City stated that "Mr. Duncan Lee of the office of Donovan, Leisure, Newton, and Lumbard, who is a member of the Board of Directors of the Russian War Relief, Inc., is handling the legal problems which arise."

In May of 1942, the publication of Russian War Relief reflected that Duncan Lee was Assistant Secretary of the National Board of Directors.

During 1942 the head of the China Aid Council, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, reflected that Duncan Lee was a member of the Executive Committee of that organization. It will be noted that Mildred Price, the sister of Mary Wolfe Price, both of whom were identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley in connection with Soviet espionage, was and is the Executive Secretary of the organization China Aid Council.

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

According to the technical surveillance maintained on the residence of Donald Wheeler, a principal subject in this investigation, Mrs. Wheeler was in contact with Isabel Lee, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Lee on December 1, 1945. At that time Mrs. Wheeler asked Mrs. Lee if she and her family would visit the Wheelers at their house on the following day. It was arranged that Donald Wheeler would pick up the Lee family and bring them to the Wheeler residence. *du*

On December 2 an automobile owned by Donald Wheeler was observed in the vicinity of the Lee home and at 3:45 PM on that day Duncan Lee accompanied Donald Wheeler in the latter's car to the Wheeler residence.

On December 7, 1945, the physical surveillance of Donald Wheeler disclosed that he stopped at the residence of Duncan Lee and drove Lee and his family to the Wheeler home. On December 8, 1945, the Wheeler family visited the home of Duncan Lee.

It will be noted that Elizabeth Terrill Bentley identified Duncan Lee as one who furnished her with Government information for the use of the Soviet Union. In addition, she stated that on one occasion Duncan Lee mentioned to her a friend of his named Donald Wheeler, employed by the Office of Strategic Services. According to Bentley, Wheeler had attended either Oxford or Cambridge University with Duncan Lee and she said that Lee described Wheeler as a "progressive person."

On December 4, 1945, Duncan Lee traveled to New York City and returned to Washington on December 7, 1945.

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December 27, 1945 | \$ u

RE: ROBERT TALBOTT MILLER, III
with alias Bob Miller | \$ u

ALLEGATIONS OF INFORMANT

Elizabeth Terrill Bentley has advised the following:

"In about April or May, 1941, Golos introduced me to Robert Miller, who operated the Latin-American News Service 'Hemisphere,' and his wife. Subsequent to this introduction Golos instructed me to make an arrangement whereby I was to meet Miller every two weeks for dinner at about the time the publication 'Hemisphere' came out. At these dinner engagements Miller would furnish me copies of 'Hemisphere' which I would give to Golos. Briefly, Miller is the son of a prominent New England physician who went to Moscow as a correspondent of one of the Baltimore, Maryland, newspapers. While there he met and married Jenny Levy, an American girl who was working for the Moscow Daily News. Apparently while he was in Moscow he became indoctrinated with the Communist philosophy and subsequently returned to the United States and sometime later started the Latin-American News Service 'Hemisphere.' Apparently this business lost money over a period of time and as a result he attempted to obtain a job in the Government service. He was successful in obtaining employment with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and moved to Washington, D. C., and brought some of the files of the 'Hemisphere' to Washington. Miller informed me his files had contained materials supplied by Communists in South America but that he had destroyed all this material prior to bringing his files to Washington.

"About the time Miller moved to Washington I was seeing Mary Price in that city and when I went to Washington I was instructed by Golos to also see Bob Miller for any information he might be able to hand out. I did see Miller on many trips to Washington and he furnished me with pamphlets and other information that he had obtained through his official connection with the CIAA. I cannot recall definitely what these documents contained but it is my recollection that they were at least restricted articles such as might be passed by the Government agencies and which were not for public consumption. I am unable to recall whether any of these documents were stamped; 'Restricted' or 'Confidential' but I am rather doubtful whether they had any such stamp. Miller told me that in his capacity at the CIAA he had occasion to see reports written by ONI, G-2, OSS and the FBI concerning Latin-American matters.

"During my initial contacts with Miller in Washington he would hand me a typewritten summary of some of the information appearing in the ONI, G-2, OSS, and FBI files. This material always concerned Communist or Russian activities in Latin America. However, as time went on Miller became somewhat alarmed over handing me these typewritten notes and would merely verbally inform me of the material that he had observed in the above mentioned Government reports.

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"Miller's association with the CIAA ceased sometime about November, 1943, and he informed me at that time that he was attempting to locate himself in the State Department. I last saw Miller in about December, 1944, at which time he was employed in the State Department. He was employed at that time as an editorial writer for a State Department news publication that was to be sent to all State Department officials in the various countries to apprise them of the current happenings throughout the world. This information was to be gathered from the cables being sent into the Seat of Government by the various State Department employees throughout the world. This matter I understand was to be of a strictly confidential nature and classified as top secret and not for public consumption. I wish to state, however, that from the time Miller obtained his position with the State Department he has not given me any information whatsoever."

Elizabeth Bentley also furnished information regarding Joseph Gregg. She said that Gregg attended the City College of New York and at the outbreak of the war in Spain he went to that country and drove a truck for the Loyalists for the duration of the war. Bentley then advised, "He subsequently returned to the United States and eventually wound up with Bob Miller, who at that time was operating the 'Hemisphere,' a News Service publication. The 'Hemisphere' went out of existence in the latter part of 1941, as I recall, and Bob Miller went to Washington where he obtained a position with the CIAA. Subsequently about a year later, Gregg was able to get a job with the CIAA as an assistant to Miller."

Elizabeth Bentley informed that Joseph Gregg supplied her with information that he obtained through his employment at the CIAA and then stated, "Bob Miller was also furnishing me with approximately the same type of information, but Gregg was not aware that Miller was seeing me and also furnishing me with information that he obtained from the CIAA."

BACKGROUND

Walter Anderson, Room 143, State Department, advised that Miller is presently Assistant Chief, Division of Research and Publication, U.S. Department of State, and that he came to the Department on June 7, 1944, from the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

On November 17, 1945, a physical surveillance conducted by Agents of the Washington Field Office determined that Robert Miller presently resides at 3223 Northampton Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

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Personal History

Miller was born April 5, 1910, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He remained in the United States until August, 1934, residing at Baltimore, Maryland; Boston, Massachusetts, and New York City. No information has been developed concerning his education or his activities during this period, although he apparently became a newspaper reporter by profession.

On August 29, 1934, he left the United States arriving in Moscow, Russia, September 12, 1934, allegedly for a visit. However, while there he obtained employment as correspondent for the Chattanooga, Tennessee, News and remained in the Soviet Union until June, 1937. While there he was married on December 3, 1935, to Jenny Levy, an American-born employee of the Academy of Sciences in Moscow. According to Bentley, it was during his residence in Moscow that Miller became interested in Communist philosophy.

From June, 1937, to August, 1938, Miller and his wife resided in Paris, France, their address during at least a portion of this time being 7 Square de la Dordogne. Their first son, Robert Talbott Miller, IV, was born October 30, 1937, at Neuilly-s-Seine, France. His employment in France was evidently also that of a newspaperman, probably with Reuters Agency of London.

From October, 1939, to September, 1941, Miller resided in Knickerbocker Village, #10 Monroe Street, New York City, and was President of the Hemisphere News Service as well as editor of the weekly publication "Hemisphere" printed by that Service.

On September 11, 1941, Miller and his family moved to Washington, D.C., and took up residence at 3060 Porter Street, N.W. They remained at this address until October 13, 1944, when they purchased their present home located at 3223 Northampton Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. Miller came to Washington as an analyst for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Department of Commerce, at an annual salary of \$6,500 and later became Director of the Division of Reports of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. In July, 1944, he transferred to the State Department. Since then he has been assigned to the Near Eastern Division of the State Department handling confidential matters pertaining to relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

On January 10, 1945, Miller became seriously ill, apparently with pneumonia, and spent some time in the Garfield Hospital in Washington. Following this illness, he left Washington February 12, 1945, spending several weeks recuperating with his parents at Mountain Lake Club, Lake Wales, Florida.

Miller's wife, Jenny (or Jennie) Levy was born July 19, 1906, in New York City, her father being Charles Levy, a native of Brest Litovsk,

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Poland, now deceased. She was issued passport #474017 on April 4, 1932, and resided in Russia until 1937 when she accompanied Miller to France. She was married to him in the American Embassy at Moscow on December 3, 1935. Her employment in the Soviet Union was with the Academy of Sciences. The Millers have three children, and Mrs. Miller has apparently done no outside work since their return to the United States, although she was nominally Secretary of the Hemisphere News Service.

A technical surveillance on the Miller residence established during 1945 indicated to her friends that she was thinking of accepting a position with the Research Section of the CIO or in the office of Dr. Ludwig Rajchman, a member of the Polish Supply Mission and Polish representative of UNNRA. According to this source, Mrs. Miller decided against the CIO position because of her husband's connection with the State Department, and on July 11, 1945, it was indicated that Dr. Rajchman expressed some doubt as to whether he would employ her, Mrs. Miller, because of her residence in Russia and because of her husband's State Department connections. *K u*

Robert Talbott Miller, Jr., father of the subject, is a native of Kentucky and a retired physician of some means. He is a graduate of John Hopkins University, and at one time was a professor in that institution specializing in tuberculosis surgery. Robert Miller, Jr., has a speaking and translating knowledge of Russian and early in 1945 began doing translation work for the American Review of Soviet Medicine.

Since December 31, 1937, Robert Miller has maintained an account in the Chemical Bank and Trust Company, 165 Broadway, New York City, and has also maintained an account there under the name of the Hemisphere Corporation. Miller's account has always averaged about \$100. It is known that his father maintains custodial accounts in that bank in his own name in the amount of \$20,000 to the credit of Robert Miller.

Hemisphere News Service

The Hemisphere News Service was incorporated under the laws of New York on September 25, 1939, with an authorized capital of \$25,000 and an actual capital of \$9,000. Robert Talbott Miller, III, was listed as President and other officers were Jack Bradley Fahy, Vice President and Treasurer, and Jennie Miller, Secretary. From July 1, 1940, to August 30, 1941, the corporation maintained its headquarters at 154 Nassau Street, New York City, Room 1003. The principal activity of the corporation was the publication of a weekly news bulletin pertaining to economic matters in Latin American, Canada, and Alaska. This bulletin was known as "Hemisphere"; Robert Miller, III, was the editor of the publication and the bulletins were said to incline toward a Leftist impression.

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In September, 1941, the Hemisphere News Service was moved to Washington, D. C., and became the Export Information Bureau, Incorporated, with offices in the Washington Building. This concern was managed by Joseph B. Gregg and was devoted exclusively to research work for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs under a yearly contract of some \$18,000. At the time the concern moved to Washington, Robert Miller became a research analyst with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. The Export Information Bureau, Incorporated, was subsequently absorbed into the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

It will be noted that Jack Bradley Fahy, who was Vice President of the Hemisphere corporation when it was located in New York City, was a veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War. In the Daily Worker of October 17, 1938, he published an article renouncing his membership in the Socialist Party which he accused of damaging the cause of the Spanish people.

Joseph Gregg, who was the manager of the "Hemisphere," is according to the technical surveillance on the home of Robert Miller a close friend of the Millers, and he is identical with the Gregg described by Elizabeth Bentley as furnishing information to her from the files of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. *du*

Contacts With Bureau

In December, 1941, Robert Talbot Miller, Director, Division of Reports, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, conferred with Assistant Director D. M. Ladd in an effort to arrange with the Bureau for the investigation of several individuals and organizations for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. On December 22, 1941, Miller directed a request to the Bureau for an investigation of the organization called the "Society for Pan-American Fraternity."

In February, 1942, Special Agent Jerry Doyle at the request of the then Undersecretary of Navy James V. Forrestal had lunch with John Nitze, a former employee of Forrestal. Nitze was accompanied by Robert Miller, who was described as being in charge of intelligence for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Nitze explained that Miller provided intelligence reports to both the BEW and the CIAA which reports were prepared from information supplied him by the Bureau, ONI and G-2. On this occasion and on March 6, 1942, Robert Miller was very complimentary of the Bureau's work in Latin America.

Contacts and Associates

A physical surveillance conducted of J. N. Golos on February 10, and on February 24, 1941, disclosed that Golos met with a man and woman at Paddy's Clam House, 215 West 34th Street, New York City. After each meeting the man *(du)*

and woman proceeded to the Knickerbocker Village, #10 Monroe Street, New York City. It was subsequently ascertained that the man who contacted Golos was Robert T. Miller, operator of the "Hemisphere" who resided at #10 Monroe Street, New York City. Golos is identical with Jacob Golos now deceased, a Soviet espionage agent for whom Elizabeth Bentley operated. (S) u

By means of a technical surveillance on August 16, 1944, it was determined that Robert Miller was acquainted with a Mr. Silvermaster, who was believed identical with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, a prominent subject in this case. Through the same source during the Summer of 1945, it is known that Mrs. Miller asked an acquaintance, Peggy Greenfield, whether she had met the Silvermasters. Miss Greenfield indicated that she had and knew all about them. According to this source, it was evident that Mrs. Miller was also well acquainted with the Silvermasters. X u

The technical surveillance maintained on the Miller residence in Washington, D. C., has determined that Robert Miller and his wife, Jennie, are closely associated with Pelageya (or Polia) Habicht, a native of Russia, who was at one time interned by the Russians as a political prisoner and who in 1941 was exchanged to the United States for Gaik B. Ovakimian, the head of the Soviet espionage organization in the United States from 1934 to his arrest in 1941 as an unregistered agent of a foreign government. Through this source it has been determined that Herman Rollemann Habicht is likewise a close friend of the Millers. On one occasion Herman Habicht advised the Civil Service Commission that Miller was one of his closest friends. Since September, 1944, Herman Habicht has been in Europe, principally Paris, France, as a representative of the Foreign Economic Administration. X u

Through these technical surveillances it was determined that Ed Stevens is a close friend of the Millers as well as an associate of Herman and Pelageya Habicht. Stevens is a writer who returned from Moscow during the Summer of 1944. X u

Margaret (Peggy) Greenfield, an economic writer and assistant chief of the Progress Reporting Branch, Division of Research, OPA, has been in constant contact with the Millers, particularly Mrs. Miller. According to the technical surveillance on the Miller residence, Margaret Greenfield was formerly employed by the Railroad Retirement Board and is considered a Communist. It was reported that she was an active Communist in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1930 during which time she contributed to the Communist Party Daily Worker. X u

The technical surveillance of the Miller residence has determined that the Millers are friendly with Solomon and Florence Trone. Trone, who is a man about 70 years of age, has spent considerable time with the General Electric Company in Russia and was recently in the Soviet Union as a member of the Reparations Committee. He was one of the sponsors of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. X u

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Duncan Aikman and his wife, Lonnie, of the Valley Vista Apartments, Belmont Road and Ashmead Place, N.W., are according to the technical surveillance friendly with the Millers. Duncan Aikman has been employed by the CIAA. Both he and his wife are interested in Russian war relief and are in contact with known Communists. (X) u

Another contact of the Millers as determined by the aforementioned source is Dr. Nathan Helfgott. He is a Russian doctor and a reported Communist. u (X)

The technical surveillance has revealed that Olga and Benjamin Margolin are closely associated with the Millers. He was formerly a Research Consultant and Law Librarian for the Honorable Stanley H. Fuld in the District Attorney's office in New York City. Recently Margolin was employed by the Office of Inter-American Affairs and is now in the employ of the State Department. (X) u

The Millers, according to the technical surveillance are friendly with Maurice and Edith Halperin. Maurice Halperin has been employed as a Social Service Analyst in the Office of the Coordinator of Information, and he was identified by Elizabeth Bentley as one who furnished her with government information for the use of the Soviet Union. (X) u

Another close friend of the Millers as reflected by the technical surveillance is Dorothy Halperin, a former New Yorker, now in charge of preparing the Soviet Information Bulletin in Washington, D. C. (X) u

The technical surveillance determined that Charles Sidney Flato, who is employed in the Blockade and Supply Branch of the OEW and later the FIA, was in contact with Robert Miller. Flato resigned from the Government service and went to San Francisco, California, about July 14, 1945. [REDACTED] b1

John Paul Milan Marsalka and Milada Marsalka are, according to the technical surveillance, friends of the Millers. Marsalka was employed in the American Embassy in Moscow in 1934-35, and it is reported that he was dismissed from the OEW for Communist tendencies. [REDACTED] (S) b1

[REDACTED] was a part-time manager of Russian War Relief in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He has also worked in the Library of Congress in Washington. His wife has been employed by the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service in Washington. (X) u

By means of the technical surveillance it has been determined that Robert Magidoff, Moscow correspondent for the National Broadcasting Company, is a friend of the Millers and about May of 1944 took a letter from Mrs. Miller to a Rosie Prekuffia in Moscow. Mrs. Miller later received a reply to this letter, apparently by courier, which was posted in Toronto, Canada. (X) u

✓

This letter indicated that Rosie is employed by the Moscow News. She inquired of Mrs. Miller concerning Leo Bralio, Mina Finkelberg, Dan and Rose Raifles and Dorothy Keen. [REDACTED]

b1 [REDACTED] (S)

Through the technical surveillance it is known that Shura Lewis has been in contact with the Millers. Shura Lewis is a Russian citizen married to James Lewis, a former employee of the American Embassy in Moscow. [REDACTED] (S)

b1 [REDACTED]

Ed J. Falkowski is a friend of the Millers as reflected by the technical surveillance. Falkowski was head of the Polish News Agency, Polpress, in New York and is registered with the United States Government as an agent of a foreign principal. *qu*

According to a statement made by Florence Levy, sister of Mrs. Miller, Joseph Starobin, the foreign editor of the Daily Worker and a prominent Communist in New York, is a friend of the Millers.

Thomas and Florence Dozier have also been noted through the technical surveillance to be in contact with the Millers. Mrs. Dozier was a member of the Washington Book Shop and her name appeared in the indices of the American Peace Mobilization. Thomas Dozier was listed on the official Red List of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO. *qu*

Through the technical surveillance it was determined that Archibald MacLeish was Robert Miller's superior in the State Department, and it is known that he telephoned concerning Miller's illness in January, 1945. *qu*

Other friends of the Millers are reported to be Jack and Marsna Scott of Greenwich Village, New York. They were acquaintances of Shura Lewis in Moscow. Scott has written books on Europe and [REDACTED] (S)

b1 [REDACTED]

The technical surveillance determined that Samuel J. and Bella Rodman have been in contact with the Millers. Mrs. Rodman is a Communist key figure having been a member of the Finance and Executive Committees of the Communist Political Association. *qu*

The technical surveillance has also determined that Charles Albert Page is a close contact of Mr. and Mrs. Miller. Page is an employee of the State Department who was under investigation by the Bureau in 1944, which investigation is still open, due to alleged connections with Soviet agents. In May, 1944, by means of a search Miller's address was noted to be in Page's address book. *qu*

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It will be noted that Minter Wood, an employee of the Latin American Division of the State Department, gave Miller as a reference when securing employment in the State Department. Minter Wood is the husband of Julia Dorn Wood and brother-in-law of Beatrice Heiman. Heiman was the former secretary to the late Ambassador Constantin Goumansky; she is the daughter of Julius Heiman, a contact of Arthur Adams, who has been identified as a Soviet agent.

Through a check of the toll calls made by Dr. Eugene Jasinski while he was in Washington, D. C., in January, 1945, it was determined that he called the residence of Robert Miller. Dr. Jasinski is the spokesman for the American Polish Labor Council. In November, 1945, he was reported to be employed by the Polish Supply Commission in Washington and was said to be a member of the Communist Party.

b1 [REDACTED] ETC

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RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

The physical surveillance on Robert Miller disclosed that he and his wife visited the residence of Hermann Habicht, 3220 Chestnut Street, N.W. on November 20, 1945. According to the technical surveillance on the Miller residence, Miller and his wife had a dinner engagement at the Habicht home. This source also reported on this day that Miller planned to meet an individual identified only as Jack at Pinehurst Circle. The surveillance disclosed that after Miller dropped his wife at the Habicht residence, he traveled to Pinehurst Circle and drove about the vicinity of that place for some little time, but he was not observed to meet with any person there.

On November 28, 1945, according to the technical surveillance, Mrs. Habicht contacted Mrs. Miller. *qu*

On the morning of December 12, 1945, this source disclosed that Jennie Miller contacted Mrs. Habicht and during their conversation it was indicated that Hermann Habicht had completed his work in Europe. According to Mrs. Habicht, her husband, Hermann, was looking for a job in Europe and did not plan to return to the United States at the present time. *qu*

Hermann Rollemann Habicht and his wife, Pelageya D. K. Habicht, are the subjects of "Internal Security - R" investigations in the Washington Field Office. Hermann Habicht was born in Chicago, Illinois on January 11, 1893. He studied at Harvard College and subsequently became a news correspondent in Moscow, Russia. While there he married Pelageya D. K. Habicht, who was born in the Soviet Union. Pelageya was interned by the Russians there and was released as an exchange prisoner in 1941. She and two others were exchanged for Galk B. Ovakimian, the head of the Soviet espionage organization in the United States from 1934 to 1941.

When Habicht and his wife returned to the United States in 1941 he took a position with a Federal agency now known as the Foreign Economic Administration, as the Chief of the USSR Section. Investigation conducted reflected that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] During September of 1944, *b1* Habicht left the United States destined for England and France to work as a Field Chief for the Foreign Economic Administration, Polish-Russian Section, making an economic survey in conjunction with MID. *(qu)*

Mrs. Habicht is known to spend considerable time with Jennie Miller and also with Jack Marsalka and his wife, Milada. She is also friendly with Edmund Stevens, who visited Russia in the early 1930's as a delegate to an International Young Communist League convention, and who returned to the United States from Russia in the early part of July, 1944.

On November 24, 1945, the technical surveillance disclosed that Minter Wood attempted to contact Robert Miller at his residence. Wood stated that he desired to borrow a book from Robert Miller and asked the Miller family to have dinner with him at his home. On the same day, according to this source, in a conversation between Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Minter Wood was referred to. Miller told his wife that he would bring Mr. Wood with him when he came home and would give him the book. His wife added, "And then dispose of him -- unless you need him for his work. Socially, I wouldn't want him around." Mrs. Miller stated that she did not like to have "opportunists" around the house. *Y U*

It will be noted that the technical surveillance on the home of Joseph Gregg, principal subject in this case, disclosed that Minter Wood invited Gregg to his home November 24 for dinner. The physical surveillance of Joseph Gregg reflected that he visited Wood at his home on the evening of that day. *Y U*

On November 24, 1945, Minter Wood was observed to accompany Robert Miller to the Miller home and at 5:00 PM on that day Wood and Miller left the latter's house.

On November 27, 1945, according to the technical surveillance, Robert Miller contacted Minter Wood and informed him that he thought he, Miller, had left an envelope at Wood's place. Wood advised Miller that he had the envelope and intended to bring it to Miller's home. Miller then said, "Its just got a ticket in there and I've got to use it today." *Y U*

Minter Wood is an employee of the State Department. He is the husband of Julia Dorn Wood and the brother-in-law of Beatrice Heiman. Heiman was the Secretary to the late Constantin Oumansky, the former Soviet Ambassador to the United States. Beatrice Heiman is the daughter of Julius Heiman, a contact of Arthur Adams, a Soviet espionage agent now in the New York area.

On November 28, 1945, a technical surveillance disclosed that Robert Miller contacted Joseph Gregg, principal subject in this investigation, and they discussed the possibility of the dismissal of some of the employees in the State Department. Miller indicated that he was going to attempt to save Gregg's job. *Y U*

On December 1, 1945, the technical surveillance disclosed that Joseph Gregg contacted Miller and they again discussed the employment situation in the State Department. *Y U*

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On December 6, 1945, Rose Gregg contacted Jennie Miller and they discussed the employment possibilities for Joseph Gregg. During their conversation, Mrs. Miller stated that Robert, her husband, had told her that something interesting had turned up for Gregg. At the same time they discussed various personalities in the State Department. *ku*

On December 9, 1945, Miller phoned Joseph Gregg and discussed with him the opportunities for a job. *ku*

Joseph Gregg was identified by Elizabeth Terrill Bentley as an individual who supplied her with Government information coming to him during the course of his employment by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Bentley also stated that Gregg was associated with Robert Miller in the operation of a news service publication known as "The Hemisphere," and that around about 1942 Gregg was able to get a job with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs as an Assistant to Robert Miller.

The technical surveillance disclosed that on November 24, 1945, Robert Miller was at the home of Jack Marsalka. A physical surveillance reflected that there were numerous cars parked in the immediate vicinity of the Marsalka residence at that time, and a car registered to Mortimer Graves, 3331 Dent Place, N.W., was also observed in the vicinity. It is noted that Mortimer Graves is in the real estate and insurance business and

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John Paul Milan Marsalka, residing at 3317 R Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh and obtained a Ph.D. degree from Charles IV University of Prague, Czechoslovakia. Included in his past employment was that of translator for the State Department Foreign Service at Moscow, USSR, from May, 1934 to August, 1939. In 1940, Marsalka was employed as a Library Assistant at the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C. and in 1941 was connected with the OPA.

The Civil Service Commission file relating to Marsalka reflected a note that his wife, a translator for the Federal Communications Commission, had been dismissed because of her husband's questionable affiliations with Communists. It was further noted in this file that

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The Office of Emergency Management by letter dated August 27, 1941 advised that Marsalka had been dismissed from the OPA because of charges of being a Communist or having Communistic tendencies. In 1943 Marsalka was engaged part time as the District Manager of Russian War Relief in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and for a period in 1944 he was connected with UNRRA. According to a [REDACTED] 85

b1
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] could not be fully trusted with confidential work.
b7c
b7D
[REDACTED]

b7c
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[REDACTED]
On December 1, 1945, according to the technical surveillance, Jack Marsalka contacted the Millers. Mrs. Miller was curious to know whether "that gentleman" has returned to New York or Pittsburgh and was advised by Marsalka that the person she was referring to was in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Miller stated that she thought that he was "quite a decent chap" and inquired how it was that he speaks such good English. Marsalka advised her that he, the unknown man, had studied long ago and lived here sometime in 1933 and 1939. Marsalka described this man as a liaison man from Ed's firm, Westinghouse Electric, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and said, "That's where we got him." & u

A physical surveillance on Robert Miller disclosed that on December 7 Miller picked up Charles Flato and brought him to the Miller home. Thereafter, the Millers, accompanied by Flato, went to the residence of Randolph Feltus, 3212 P Street, N.W. Charles Flato resides at 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. and is employed by the "New Council of American Business, Inc." which organization originally began as the "Businessmen of America, Inc."

Flato is a contact of Louise Rosenberg Bransten, who is suspected of Soviet espionage activity. He is also a contact of Winter Wood and Juli Dorn Wood.

On December 8, 1945, Miller and his wife were observed to drive

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the home of Maurice Halperin, 9956 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland, where they had been invited for dinner. Maurice Halperin is a principal subject in this investigation and was identified by Elizabeth Bentley as one who furnished her with Government information.

The technical surveillance disclosed on December 9, 1945, that the Millers were contacted by a Rowena Rommel, who had arrived from Mexico on the previous day. Miller and Rommel discussed a newspaper story or series of stories which had appeared in Providence, Rhode Island, the home town of Rommel, which indicated that Rommel was being investigated for Communism.

Rommel consulted Miller as to the best thing for her to do and it was agreed upon that she would not make any statement or denial of the charges which would afford the reporter more material for further articles. *qu*

On the evening of November 28, 1945, and again on December 12, 1945, Miller was observed to enter the residence at 3106 M Street, N.W. On the second occasion it was observed that he emerged from there carrying a large envelope. Through George Parkhurst, a mail carrier covering this address, it was determined that Dr. Robert T. Morse, a psychiatrist, resided there.

On December 12, 1945, Robert Miller and his wife visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Weyl, 1505 28th Street, N.W. Nathaniel Weyl was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation conducted at the request of Vice President Henry A. Wallace during 1942. Weyl, then a Senior Economic Analyst with the Board of Economic Warfare, was designated by the Dies Committee as a member of the National Committee of the Communist-controlled Student Congress Against War, one of the forerunners of the American League for Peace and Democracy.

On April 4, 1942, Weyl was interviewed in connection with the Hatch Act investigation. During the interview he stated that he had lent his name to a sponsoring committee of the Student Congress Against War. He also admitted that he was a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy in 1937 and of the Socialist Party from 1928 to 1932.

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