

ST
[REDACTED] b7D

Through a highly confidential source it was learned in September, 1941, that when Jack Kling came into the Communist Party in Chicago, Illinois, to receive instructions for his assignment to a new job in the Party, he received several letters from local officials for delivery to Communist Party officials in New York, one of which was addressed to Lee Pressman of the CIO.

[REDACTED] (S)(u) * b7D

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] (S)(u)

[REDACTED] b7D

Most recent investigation of White reflects that he attempted to get in contact with Pressman on December 29, 1945. On the following day

White did, in fact, contact Pressman at which time Pressman was asked whether the response had been favorable. The latter indicated in the affirmative but something apparently had gone wrong in White's direction since Snyder had been in contact with Philip Murray, President of the CIO, and wanted to see him Monday. Pressman promised to contact White concerning this whole affair and White invited Pressman and his wife to come to his home that evening. (S) (u)

On December 31, 1945, White again contacted Pressman at which time the latter stated that Snyder had been in contact with Murray that same day and had agreed to go ahead with the appointment of the panel. To White's question as to whether this was good or bad, Pressman stated that it meant that all efforts at mediation or collective bargaining were stopped. White commented that the recommendation apparently had no effect to which Pressman assented because it meant that the parties concerned appeared before a panel, started calling each other names, raised the whole business of ability to pay and would create the same impression as efforts in connection with General Motors. Pressman then referred to calling on Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwollenbach that same day at the Naval Hospital where he was undergoing treatment. Pressman indicated that Schwollenbach tried to find out from him exactly what was going on. White was amused by this and Pressman then added that Schwollenbach knows absolutely nothing. Pressman then continued that he had told Schwollenbach the whole story concerning Snyder's call and the latter indicated that he was going to contact the President and determine if he could have them (apparently labor and industry) hold further action until he, Schwollenbach, got back to see the President. (S) (u)

Reference was then made to an announcement which might be issued the following day which, if it did not appear, was because Schwollenbach had held the matter up. White, during this whole conference, appeared to be very interested in the activities behind the scene concerning negotiations involving the CIO and the strike then pending and further from the comments made by Pressman, was obviously in the confidence of the latter. (S) (u)

On January 2, 1946, Pressman informed White that he had received information the President was calling a conference for the next day which was to include Bowles, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, and Snyder on the whole situation and the steel industry in particular. Pressman indicated that he wished there was some way of making Wallace make a real fight for the first time in his life on what had to be done on the situation; further the whole affair seemed to be deteriorating so fast that fact finding was a farce. He continued that the whole strike issue had to be settled with a substantial increase. White inquired as to the time of the prospective meeting which Pressman apparently did not know at that moment. White further inquired of Pressman as to what he had to suggest and the latter indicated that (S) (u)

White knew Wallace better and consequently was in the position to answer his own question. Pressman urged that White should try to see Secretary Wallace the next day and point out to him the bad condition of the whole situation and indicated that it was connected with the meatpacking problem which in turn is related to the whole farm bloc. Pressman was apparently very much concerned that the strike situation was getting out of hand. (S) (u)

White endeavored to secure from Pressman the subjects for discussion the following day. The latter did not know specifically but was of the belief that some pressure would be put on Bowles to do something for the steel industry. Pressman indicated that what should be done is this: if the strike runs its course the way it has been outlined, it will be perfectly meaningless because the steel industry will get a small price increase. To get action the administration should call in the top officials and set a deadline for final settlement, taking a strong stand that this settlement should come before January 14. He then pointed out that if the steel industry could be cracked by labor, labor would then be able to run the gamut of cracking every other industry. White inquired of Pressman as to whether it was permissible for him to mention that he had heard anything concerning this matter. Pressman stated that this was permissible since it had come through a third party through the Office of Price Administration. This apparently had reference to the prospective price raise on steel. (S) (u)

Considerable attention was given during this contact to the possibility of securing a wage increase for the steel industry without a price increase. Pressman pointed out to White that the steel industry would have to have a price increase and that it would not necessarily follow that all other industries would have to have a price increase also. Pressman was most adamant that it was possible to have a price increase on steel without affecting the automobile industry and other industries since the price of steel has been frozen since 1937, while other steel consuming industries have their price frozen as of 1942. White concluded by stating that he would perhaps try to see Wallace the next morning. Pressman then advised White that he would arrive, presumably in Washington, the next morning and White inquired as to whether he was apt to be effective in his program. Pressman was not optimistic unless Wallace called him and added that he thought Wallace would be free to talk with Philip Murray then and go to the White House later. (S) (u)

The question was then raised by White as to whether the situation would not in fact mean that a commitment, presumably from OPA, should be secured on the price raise on steel without similar action in other industries before settling the strike. Pressman pointed out that it would have to be a simultaneous affair, that is the settlement of the strike in return for the Government's concession to raise the price of steel. White indicated that if President Truman was going to authorize an increase in the price of steel (S) (u)

S-7

It doesn't seem reasonable that this would be done without having the union's demands acceded to for a raise in wages. Pressman continued that the President was under pressure from industry and was trying appeasement and further that the amount of the wage increase must be determined as satisfactory to the unions since the price increase will have to be made incident thereto, otherwise the administration will find itself with a strike still on its hands. White inquired as to how they would find out the solution and Pressman added only by dealing directly with Philip Murray. He made the gratuitous comment that he had never known of an impasse of this description - where everything was going to the dogs and the White House had not even talked with other heads of the labor unions - not only that, but his assistants, neither Steelman nor Snyder, had been in contact with the unions. (S) (u)

Arrangements were made that Pressman would ride to work the following morning with White. It was not apparent during the above contact as to why Pressman was discussing this whole situation on an intimate level with White, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury. (S) (u)

There have been several other contacts between Pressman and White but none of particular significance with the possible exception that Pressman contacted White on January 29, 1946, and asked him whether he was aware of the fact that his superior, presumably the Secretary of the Treasury, had seen Fairless, presumably head of United States Steel, the day previous. White indicated that this was not known to him and commented "You may find out during the day what happened, if anything." White answered in the affirmative but was noncommittal concerning the supplying of the results of this conference to Pressman. (S) (u)

On November 24, 1945, Colonel Bernard Bernstein, 3003 Albermarle Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., visited at White's residence for some period of time. On November 26 and 27, 1945, White proceeded to the home of Colonel Bernstein, 407 Battery Lane, Bethesda, Maryland, where he presumably spent a good portion of both evenings. It will be noted that Lieutenant Colonel Bernstein, prior to the war, was Assistant General Counsel of the United States Treasury Department. He has been employed by this Department since December, 1933, and on January 27, 1943, was detailed to the War Department where he received a commission of Lieutenant Colonel in the United States Army. Other contacts between Lieutenant Colonel Bernstein and White will be discussed hereinafter.

It was developed that Bernstein was in contact with White on December 17, 1945. Colonel Bernstein indicated that he was interested in getting all of the Nazi property away from the Nazis and selling it to desirable people in Germany. To White's question as to what would be done (S) (u)

with the cash, Bernstein indicated that it would be held under the control of the United States Treasury - the main thing was to remove from the Nazis the control of property in Germany. Bernstein also indicated he was being released from the Army soon, and there was a vague discussion of a position which he had under consideration with the conclusion that he, Bernstein, would be better off in the Treasury at \$10,000 a year. It was also obvious that White was going to take up the question of Bernstein's status with the Secretary of the Treasury. White again was in contact with Bernstein on December 18, 1945. The latter told White that Donald Hiss, who is the brother of Alger Hiss mentioned hereinbefore, had contacted him and advised the Polish Government was still looking for an adviser. He stated that Ludwig Rajchman of the Polish Mission had been in to see him. Bernstein was interested in the caliber of the individual desired by Rajchman. White indicated that Rajchman needed an individual to do the kind of things Bernstein could do for him and the kind of things that George Silverman was doing for the French. Bernstein was desirous of advice as to which crowd Rajchman represented and White indicated "the crowd that is in." White continued by stating that the Polish Ambassador needed three men - a fellow like Bernstein in many ways could be used and a fellow like Silverman to get the Economic and Purchasing Commission in order. White did not know how much money the Polish Government had to spend and added that he had to see Rajchman in the near future. White also wanted advice as to what the next move by Hiss would be, but Bernstein either could not or would not advise on this question. (S) (u)

Bernstein apparently was not interested in the Polish proposition on a full time basis, to which White agreed, saying that if the Poles wanted aid they would have to pay fully because they have a very difficult job. Discussion was then had as to how White and Bernstein could use this proposition to fit in with their other plans and White stated that he would have a definite suggestion along that line the next day. (S) (u)

Various details of the establishment of an office, presumably for Bernstein, were mentioned and White indicated that they, meaning himself and Bernstein, had to have an office anyway because of discussions White was having with Secretary of the Navy Forrestal the following day and that one could not talk without an office. Bernstein indicated that he had received a call previously from Governor Lehman of UNRRA and the Honorable Robert H. Jackson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and he asked White if they could possibly be interested, presumably in him, on a part-time basis. White answered in the negative. White indicated, however, that Bernstein should see Former Governor Lehman and see what he had to offer. White, in conclusion, related that he was going to talk to Secretary of the Treasury Vinson very straight; that he had nothing to lose; he was entitled to it (this may relate to his appointment as a delegate on the International Monetary Fund under the Bretton Wood Agreement) and would see what Vinson had to say. (S) (u)

SECRET

On January 1, 1946, Colonel Bernstein again was in contact with White, at which time reference was made to a commendatory statement which had appeared in the newspaper column of Drew Pearson that morning. Bernstein indicated that he had been in contact with an individual believed to be Congressman Andrew J. Bismiller to get the tempo of those up on the Hill. Bernstein commented that it seemed to him that it (unidentified) was concrete enough up there where they are working sufficiently well towards crystallising support on the liberal fight. He made reference to they (apparently Congress) being worried about what was going to happen in 1946 and added that Congressmen like Bismiller would worry whether the CIO Political Action Committee and organisations of that type are going to give them support. (S) (u)

On January 13, 1946, Bernstein was in contact with Mrs. White during White's absence in New York City. He inquired whether White had heard anything definite about his new job from the Secretary of the Treasury. Mrs. White answered in the negative. (S) (u)

White is known to be in contact with David Karr, an employee of Drew Pearson, newspaper columnist, and specifically contacted him on January 1, 1946, expressing appreciation for the salute which had been paid to him in Drew Pearson's column that morning. It will be recalled that Karr's name was mentioned previously hereinbefore as an individual who was in frequent contact with White. Karr was formerly employed with the Daily Worker, a Communist Party publication, and later with Transradio Press and the Office of War Information. Karr also worked for a considerable period for "The Hour", published by Albert Eugene Kahn who is known to have had direct relationships with the Communist Party. Besides writing articles for the Daily Worker, at least on one occasion in March, 1939, he was the author of an article appearing in the publication "Fight" distributed by the Executive Committee of the American League for Peace and Democracy, a reported Communist front organisation. The exact length of his service with Drew Pearson is not known. (S) (u)

Information was received on January 28, 1946, from a highly confidential source that Robert Talbott Miller, III, Abraham George Silverman, and White intended to attend separately a showing of the Russian pictures "Tanya" and "Adventure in Bokhara," showing at the Hippodrome Theater in Washington, D. C. Both Miller and Silverman are the subjects of separate subtitles in this memorandum. (S) (u)

A highly confidential source reported on February 4, 1946, that Charles Eramer, who is discussed in more intimate detail elsewhere in this memorandum, had a long conference with White. Eramer was commendatory as to White's (S) (u)

~~SECRET~~

performance with a group of people on the previous morning, the details of which are not known. Kramer indicated these people were very impressed with White and then made the suggestion that White might capitalize on this impression with reference to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, wherein there is apparently a position open. Kramer stated that White should drop a word to Gale, who is not otherwise identified, which would be helpful to Murray, who apparently is seeking this position. Murray was not further identified here. White and Kramer also discussed the housing situation in detail. The former related that Secretary of the Treasury Vinson wanted no one in the Treasury Department to work on the housing project which he considered the business of Snyder. White also indicated that Joseph Dubois had resigned as a result of a discussion on this housing matter. Kramer and White then discussed the possibility of Dubois securing a position as counsellor for some committee unless Ed Pritchard had taken this job. Kramer suggested that a post just as valuable would be a position in the Postmaster General's Office. (S) (u)

Kramer also indicated to White the Senator, apparently referring to Senator Claude Pepper, had returned from his trip with a re-enforced understanding of what the Roosevelt policies were. Kramer indicated he had pushed Senator Pepper into a front line position on the British loan situation for one reason and one reason only, because of his own feeling there must be a precedent set for other loans. Therefore, Senator Pepper should be in the forefront of those making a strong plea for the right reason. White interjected, "So they can follow it for the right reason for the other and be consistent." (S) (u)

[REDACTED] (S) (S) b1

On the evening of February 3, 1946, the Whites had a small party attended by Joseph Dubois and his wife and Bernard Bernstein and his wife. From a highly confidential source it was learned that Mrs. White made reference to a party held on Saturday night, February 2, 1946, indicating that she had a wonderful time and talked Russian. She further indicated that the Pressmans were present and that they had just been to Russia and had a great deal to talk about. She added that Mrs. Herbie Pressman knows very little English after two years in the United States. Although it has not been determined to date, the Herbie Pressmans may be related to Lee Pressman, General Counsel of the National Organization of the CIO, with whom the Whites are very familiar. Mrs. White has also indicated that she received an invitation from Mrs. J. Boardman Harriman, wife of the former American Ambassador to Russia, to attend lunch with her on February 4, which she declined. In relating this invitation to Mrs. Frances Edelstein, the latter agreed that Mrs. White had taken the right action and stated that Mrs. Harriman stood in no relation to them, and further that Mrs. Harriman may have been useful to Russia at one time and may be useful today but she saw no point in attending a dinner at the cost of \$14. (S) (u)

37

It was determined from a highly confidential source that on the morning of February 6, 1946, Irving Kaplan contacted his office and was advised that White wanted to see him in his own office at noon that day. Irving Kaplan is the subject of a subtitle in this memorandum. (S) (u)

As an example of the tenor of the attitude prevailing in the White home, the following comments by one of his daughters to a friend may be of interest. In a discussion of their aims and likes, Miss White stated that a large portion of their "friends" called close friends believe in the same political ideas - the same as their family. Further, that all of the family had been engaged in politics and so the friends they have in the house are the ones they can speak freely with and not just say, "What lovely weather we are having." Continuing, Miss White stated the belief that when one is an adult, he must stick with his convictions; that she thinks her parents have arrived at a correct understanding of political and religious beliefs and other basic things. (S) (u)

A confidential source advised that on February 25, 1946, Anne White was in conversation with Frances Edelstein and mentioned that she would probably have to remain in Washington, D. C., as she believed Harry was in for an awful lot of frustration. She also indicated to Frances that Harry would not be made Executive Director of the International Bank for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction. She further said that she would not let this get her down because it was due to the capitalistic system and was a manifestation of the capitalistic system. Frances agreed with her and told her that she should not let this fact get her down. (S) (u)

On February 28, 1946, a confidential source advised that Anne White and Frances Edelstein were discussing the fact that Anne had not been to Frances' home for quite some time. Frances said she remembered that the last time Anne was in her home was the night that Boris talked about going to Alaska. (This conversation apparently concerns a period several years ago when several guests were at the Edelstein home, including Helen Silvermaster and her brother Boris Witte, who is presently in Alaska, and tends to indicate intimate acquaintance and association of the Whites and the Silvermasters at an early date) (S) (u)

On March 6, 1946, White was in contact with Abraham George Silverman. On this occasion White drove Silverman from his home to his place of employment at the French Supply Mission, 18th Street and Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. On March 24, 1946, it was ascertained from a highly confidential informant that White and Abraham George Silverman were again in contact with each other.

A reliable and confidential informant advised that on March 28, 1946, Anne White, while in conversation with an unidentified woman who was associated with the League of Women Shoppers, informed this woman that she, Anne, was dropping out of the League. (S) (u)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

It was ascertained from a highly confidential source that Anne White informed Herman Klotz that Harry White would leave the Treasury Department on (S) (u)

~~SECRET~~

May 7, 1946, just before he accepts his other job. (Anne was apparently referring to White's new position with the International Bank for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction. Herman Klotz, above mentioned, is the husband of Henrietta Klotz, secretary to former Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr.). (S) (U)

A highly reliable and confidential source advised that on April 23, 1946, Edwin S. Smith, who was associated with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship in New York City, advised White that he, Smith, had met a friend of White's in Philadelphia, a Mr. Portnoff, and had a nice talk with him. (S) (U)

From a confidential source it was ascertained that on May 1, 1946, Harry White received a letter from 935 G Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., which is the address of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, an organization which is subject to a considerable amount of Communist control.

On May 3, 1946, a confidential source advised that Henrietta Klotz informed Anne White that she was now living at 19 East 88th Street, New York City, Telephone Atwater 9-4150, and her office telephone was Murray Hill 5-5362, which is the business phone of Henry Morgenthau, Jr. Henrietta indicated to Anne that she was still employed as a private secretary by Morgenthau. (S) (U)

On June 18, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable informant advised that Dick Gilbert contacted Harry White and discussed the proposed loan to Great Britain. At this same time Gilbert asked White if he had seen Frank Coe recently and indicated to White that it was difficult to reach Coe as he did not have a telephone at the present time. White suggested that Gilbert get in touch with Harold Glasser, who would know where Coe was presently residing. Dick Gilbert is identical with Richard Vincent Gilbert, former Director of Defense Economics, Office of Price Administration. [REDACTED] (S) (U) b7D

It was reliably ascertained that about June 27, 1946, Harry White moved from his residence, 6810 Fairfax Road, Bethesda, Maryland, to the Westchester Apartments, Washington, D. C., where he is presently residing. On July 14, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that White was in contact with Abraham George Silverman and mentioned that Sol Adler had just returned from China. White also mentioned that it would be nice for them to all get together again in the near future. (S) (U)

The Frank Coe previously mentioned is identical with Virginius Frank Coe, who is presently associated with Harry White at the International Bank for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction. White at present is an Executive Director of this bank. Up to the present time White has been in frequent contact with Coe, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and his secretary, Henrietta Klotz. White has also frequently met with Lee Pressman, General Counsel for the CIO, Washington, D. C., and Colonel Bernard Bernstein.

~~SECRET~~

Up to the present date Harry White has been in close and constant touch with Lee Pressman, George Silverman, Harold Glasser, Harry Magdoff, Irving Kaplan and other subjects of this investigation whose activities are dealt with in other sections of this memorandum.

On October 26, 1946, a confidential source advised that Harry White met George Silverman in a park near White's home in order to "discuss some matters." Silverman stated that he would know more about it the next day because Harry Magdoff went to New York. (Rpt SA Lambert G. Zander, 12-6-46, Wash. DC page 108)

On the dates of September 19 through September 24, 1946, Harry White was in close contact, according to a confidential source, with Henry Morgenthau, Lee Pressman and Joel Fisher concerning the celebrated speech of Henry Wallace and subsequent events including Wallace's resignation and the appointment of Averrell Harriman as Secretary of Commerce. Concerning the latter appointment, Harry White stated that Truman could not have done worse under any circumstances, and Joel Fisher stated that he had hoped that Truman would have felt it necessary to have at least one man with leftist support in the cabinet. Harry White was in conference with Pressman and Morgenthau, according to this informant, regarding political material and strategy to assist Henry Wallace. (X) (U)

Up to the present date Harry White has continued with the same type of contacts and activities as has been previously reported in this memorandum. However, it is noticed that he has engaged to a larger extent in social activity. (Rpt SA Zander, 11-5-46, Wash. DC, page 151)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

THE PERLO GROUP

THE PERLO GROUP

VICTOR PERLO, with alias
Martin Stribling

~~SECRET~~

Allegations of Gregory

In November, 1943, Jacob M. Golos, a former Soviet agent, informed Gregory that through Earl Browder, he had made contact with a group in Washington, D. C. After the death of Golos on November 27, 1943, Earl Browder approached Gregory and arranged a meeting with this group in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. During the early portion of 1944, Gregory met the group in John Abt's apartment and at that time was introduced to four individuals identified as Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Henry Magdoff, and Edward Fitzgerald. It was indicated to Gregory that these individuals would pay their Communist Party dues to Gregory and would be furnished with Communist Party literature.

A discussion was also had by the group concerning the type of intelligence which these people, with the exception of John Abt, would be able to furnish. According to Gregory, it was obvious that all of these individuals, including John Abt, had been associated for some time and that they had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder. During the conversation, Victor Perlo indicated that he was associated with the War Production Board and would be able to supply general statistical data in the aircraft field. Also on this occasion, Victor Perlo asked if the information to be furnished by him and the others to Gregory would go to "Uncle Joe," and John Abt was very amused at this query.

A second meeting with members of this group was held at the apartment of John Abt and at that time Victor Perlo and Edward Fitzgerald had a discussion concerning the collection and payment of Communist Party dues by the members of the Perlo group. It was apparent from their conversation that the Perlo group appeared to be in a rather disorganized state and was suffering from both internal strife and lack of leadership.

At this second meeting, Victor Perlo had with him some information which he turned over to Gregory, and it was recalled by Gregory that at the initial meeting, Perlo had produced some written material which included some Office of Strategic Services' documents made available by a Donald Wheeler. It was noted by Gregory that some of the typewritten material in Perlo's possession, which material had been typed by him, bore a great resemblance to written material which Gregory had seen several months previously in the possession of Jacob M. Golos, and the material in Golos' possession had been given to him by Earl Browder. The material turned over to Gregory by Perlo had been typed on a machine with an unusual type and also bore handwritten notations which appeared identical with that material which had been turned over by Earl Browder.

- Tolson _____
- E. A. Tamm _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Carson _____
- Egan _____
- Gurnea _____
- Harbo _____
- Hendon _____
- Pennington _____
- Quinn Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- Gandy _____

According to Gregory, other meetings were held with the Perlo group in the apartment of Mary Price in New York City, and Victor Perlo represented this group in meetings more frequently than did other members of the group.

The material turned over by Victor Perlo in general concerned miscellaneous information concerning aircraft activities that had come into his possession while he was with the War Production Board. Gregory was cognizant of the fact that Victor Perlo was known to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, a prominent individual in this investigation, and it was recalled that Silvermaster previously had complained that the activities of Perlo in Washington were upsetting George Silverman, also a prominent figure in this investigation.

A great deal of Victor Perlo's background was known to Gregory which included information to the effect that he was of Russian-Jewish parentage, had attended the University of Pennsylvania, was divorced from his first wife, and that his first wife had threatened to send a letter to President Roosevelt exposing him as well as the activities of his associates in the Communist Party. According to Gregory, Harold Glasser had formerly been a member of the Perlo group and upon Glasser's return from Europe as a representative of the Treasury Department, Glasser asked to be returned as a member of the Perlo group.

Background

Victor Perlo was born May 15, 1912, in New York City of Russian-Polish parents and at the present time resides with his wife, Ellen Munkner Perlo, at 4517 Brandywine Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Victor Perlo married Katherine Hills on March 19, 1934, and was divorced from her in June, 1943. His education includes a B.A. and M.A. degree from Columbia University. He has previously been employed by the National Recovery Administration, Brookings Institute, Home Owners Loan Corporation, Office of Price Administration. On December 15, 1945, he was employed by the United States Treasury Department and is presently working in the office of Harold Glasser, a prominent figure in this investigation whose immediate superior was former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Harry Dexter White, also a prominent figure in this investigation.

A confidential source has determined that in 1935 an automobile license listed in the name of Victor Perlo, 1320 Sunderland Place, Washington, D. C., was noted in connection with Communist disturbances in North Dakota. It has also been determined through confidential sources that Victor Perlo was listed as a member of the Capitol City Forum, which organization has been variously reported to be a Communist front organization. This same source listed Victor Perlo as a Socialist Party contact and a subscriber to "The Socialist," an organ of the Socialist Party. A Victor Perlo was also listed as one of the individuals attending the 1940 Socialist Party Convention and also as having made contributions to the Socialist Party in the District of Columbia area. The identity of this individual has not been definitely determined.

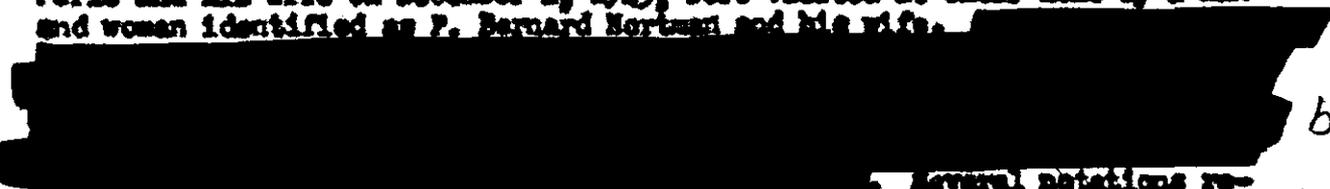
In 1944, Katherine Wills, alias Roberta Major, the divorced wife of Victor Perle in a letter to the President of the United States advised that Victor Perle was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., under the Party name of Martin Stribling.

A former prominent member of the Communist Party and courier between the Communist Government underground during the 1930's and the Soviet agent Alexander Stevens (J. Peters), furnished information regarding Nathan Perlew, who may be identical with Victor Perle. He advised that Nathan Perlew was an economist and formerly associated with the Brookings Institute in Washington, D. C. The credit records in Washington, D. C., reflect that Victor Perle, the subject of this investigation was employed at Brookings Institute as a mathematician and reviewer. The informant advised that Perlew was a member of the Communist Party underground group in Washington, D. C. ~~SECRET~~

Results of Investigation

During the investigation of Victor Perle, it has been disclosed through physical surveillance that Donald Riven Wheeler, who has been identified as a prominent subject in this investigation has been in frequent contact with Victor Perle and his wife. It has also been determined that Helen Silvermaster, the wife of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, prominent in this investigation, has been in contact with Victor Perle.

It has also been determined through physical surveillance that Victor Perle and his wife on December 1, 1945, were visited at their home by a man and woman identified as P. Bernard Nortman and his wife.

 Several notations relating to Bernard Nortman and his wife were contained therein. b7D

P. Bernard Nortman is known to be an associate of Abraham D. Weinstein of New York City, a subject in this investigation whose activities are described elsewhere in this memorandum.

It has further been determined that Jennie Miller, the wife of Robert T. Miller, a prominent individual in this investigation, has visited in the Victor Perle home.

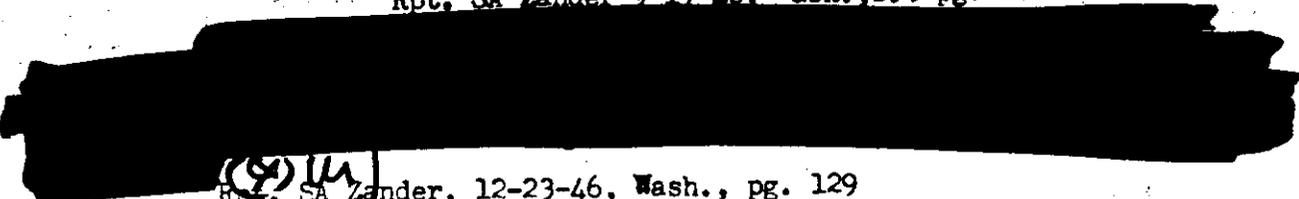
It is considered significant that Mrs. William H. Taylor, wife of one of the prominent subjects in this case, contacted Mrs. Perle on May 17, to report the return of the Taylor family from Europe on May 12, although they were leaving town on a vacation within a few days. The Taylors were extended a dinner invitation by Mrs. Perle.

Contact between the Perles and the Harry Magdoffs, apparently of a social nature, was observed during the investigation. Magdoff is a subject of this case. Contact was also observed with Arthur Stein, an employee of the United Public Workers of America, CIO and reportedly an active Communist.

It has been determined through physical surveillance and other investigation that Victor Perlo has continued to be in close contact with Harry Magdoff and his wife, who are apparently close personal friends.

It has further been determined that during August and November, 1946, Arthur Stein was again in touch with Victor Perlo. Also on August 14, 1946, John Abt, a subject of this investigation, is known to have contacted Perlo.

Rpt. SA Zander 9-17-46, Wash., D.C pg. 178



b7D

(S) M
Rpt. SA Zander, 12-23-46, Wash., pg. 129

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that approximately one or two months prior to the death of Golos on November 27, 1943, it was learned that he had very recently made contact with another underground Soviet espionage group in Washington, D. C. Golos considered this contact as valuable. Gregory points out that he had been placed in contact with this group by Earl Browder early in 1944. At that time Earl Browder indicated to Gregory that Golos had been contacting a new group in Washington, D. C., and had been unable to keep an appointment with them. Browder was anxious for Gregory to meet this group and make the necessary arrangements. Within a reasonable time after this conference with Browder, he informed Gregory that he had made arrangements for a meeting of the group at the apartment of John Abt at Central Park West, near 90th Street, New York City. Abt was employed in 1939 as General Counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO, a position which he still holds and by virtue of which he has served as a close advisor to the late Sidney Hillman. Abt is married to Jessica Smith, who was formerly employed in the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., and who is now President and Editor of the magazine "Soviet Russia Today," a Soviet propaganda organ under the guise of American leadership. Jessica Smith was formerly married to Harold Ware, now deceased, the son of Ella Reeve Bloor, an outstanding, long-active Communist figure. Ware headed the Communist underground in the United States Government for a number of years prior to his death.

Gregory states that on the day specified the appointment was kept at the apartment of John Abt. Gregory was admitted to the apartment by Abt and there met four individuals, none of whom had been previously observed by Gregory. They were introduced as Victor Perlo, Charlie Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald. Gregory indicated the group felt they could talk freely and it is recalled that on this occasion they discussed the payment of their Communist Party dues, as well as the receipt of Communist Party literature from Gregory. There followed a general discussion among all of those present as to the type of information which these people, excepting Abt, would be able to furnish. It was obvious to Gregory these people, including Abt, had been associated for some time and had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder. Gregory recalls that Edward Fitzgerald, at the time of this meeting, was employed by the War Production Board. He indicated that he would be able to furnish Gregory with miscellaneous statistical information coming to his attention as a result of his employment at the War Production Board. It is also interesting to note that each member of this group met by Gregory indicated they were delegates "from their group in Washington."

Gregory had a subsequent meeting with representatives of this group at the apartment of John Abt. It is recalled that at this meeting Perlo and Fitzgerald were present and again there was some conversation concerning the collection and payment of Communist dues by members of the Perlo group. It was the expression of Gregory that the Perlo group was in a rather disorganized state and suffering from strife as well as lack of leadership. Subsequent to Gregory's meeting with the Perlo group at the apartment of John Abt, members thereof were met in the apartment of Mary Price, who is the subject of a separate

SECRET

subtitle in this memorandum. Gregory recalls meeting at irregular intervals from the spring of 1944 to December, 1944. With reference to the individuals of the Perlo group met at the apartment of Mary Price who supplied information, Gregory states that Victor Perlo represented this group in meetings more often than other members of the group. Fitzgerald, however, was the supplier of information on four or five occasions. He supplied general information concerning production figures which he obtained from his employment with the War Production Board. In the spring of 1945, after the disassociation of Gregory from contacts with the Perlo group, Fitzgerald made a visit to Gregory on one occasion in New York City during April, 1945. Fitzgerald complained to Gregory concerning his dislike of Victor Perlo and wondered if some other contact could be arranged for him. It is recalled by Gregory that Fitzgerald, a native-born American, was formerly employed in some Governmental capacity in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Subsequently, in the early 1930's, Fitzgerald proceeded to Washington, D. C., and at a later date became associated with the War Production Board and the Foreign Economic Administration. Gregory states definitely that he was a member of the Communist Party.

Background of Edward Joseph Fitzgerald

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

refer

No significant information concerning Fitzgerald was available prior to the time charges were made against him by Gregory.

SECRET 102

Results of Investigation

SECRET

On December 27, 1945, it was determined through a highly confidential source that Magdoff, who is treated separately herein, arranged to see Fitzgerald at the Commerce Department where Magdoff is now working as Chief of the Current Business Analysis Unit. On December 31, 1945, this same source reported that Irving Kaplan was contacted by George Perazich, who advised that he had just returned from Yugoslavia. Kaplan indicated he was attending a New Year's Eve party that evening at the home of the Fitzgeralds at 2209 Observatory Place, N. W. Perazich indicated that he knew where this address was since he at one time had occupied these premises. Kaplan invited Perazich to accompany the Kaplans to this party and the latter accepted as he would then have an opportunity to see the whole crowd. It is interesting to note that Mr. and Mrs. Abraham George Silverman, who also figure in this investigation, attended this gathering. (S) (u)

A physical surveillance subsequently determined that Fitzgerald is assigned to Room 3020 of the Department of Commerce Building, whereas Room 3201, which is immediately adjacent thereto is occupied by Harry Magdoff, mentioned hereinbefore. On January 5, 1946, Fitzgerald was under physical surveillance when it was determined that he proceeded to his office in the Department of Commerce Building. After leaving his employment at the end of the day it was noted that he proceeded to a commercial establishment in the vicinity with an unknown individual. There they were joined by a third man and subsequently they all walked to the vicinity of Eleventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, where they parted. The individual who had accompanied Fitzgerald from his employment in the Department of Commerce Building boarded an Alexandria, Virginia, bus and proceeded to a basement apartment at 3226 Ravensworth Place, North, Park Fairfax, Virginia. This apartment is occupied by Harry Magdoff, mentioned hereinbefore.

Through a highly confidential source it was learned that Fitzgerald contacted Beattie Magdoff, wife of Harry Magdoff, on January 26, 1946. Fitzgerald stated that he would see the Magdoffs the coming Friday and Saturday night. Further, that both the Fitzgeralds and the Magdoffs would be at a party to be given at the residence of Feroz M. Cornelius on the following Saturday night. A physical surveillance of the party held at the Cornelius residence at 2909 Olive Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., on Saturday, February 2, 1946, determined that it was attended by some twenty-five persons, including Irving Kaplan, Harry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald and their wives. Also present at this gathering was Beatrice Heiman, former secretary to Constantine Gumsansky, former Soviet Ambassador to the United States. Heiman is strongly suspected of being a Soviet agent. Subsequent to her employment in the Soviet Embassy, she was a correspondent for Tass News Agency, a Soviet news gathering organization, and is now correspondent for the Overseas News Agency and the Jewish Telegraph Agency. On April 12, 1946 it was learned that Beatrice Heiman had invited the Fitzgeralds to a party on April 19th. (S) (u)

It was determined through a highly confidential source on January 28, 1946, that Herman Eddeberg contacted Harry Magdoff and advised that he was scheduled to give a lecture entitled "Russia in World Trade" at Rollins College in Florida and was having some difficulty in locating sufficient material. Magdoff asked the question as to whether this lecture was being given "for the Senator," presumably Senator Claude Pepper. Magdoff stated that Irving Kaplan had prepared data on Russia and suggested that Eddeberg contact Kaplan. Magdoff also indicated that Fitzgerald had also worked on Kaplan's summary. Eddeberg volunteered the information that he had contacted Fitzgerald who denied working with Kaplan on this summary and who also referred Eddeberg to Magdoff. Mention was also made that Frank Coe, the subject of a separate subtitle, might have a copy of Kaplan's summary which Eddeberg desired for use as material for his proposed lecture. (S) (u)

Fitzgerald and his wife have been observed to be in frequent contact with the Irving Kaplans throughout the course of the investigation. His association with the Harry Magdoffs has also been observed to be frequent. On June 19, 1946 Fitzgerald advised his wife that Kaplan and Magdoff were coming to the house that night "to do some work". In addition to contacts with these two subjects, he has also been observed to have contacts with subjects George Perazich and George Silverman, whose activities are set out elsewhere in this summary. (S) (u)

Leslie Eish, who is frequently in contact with the Magdoffs and the Kaplans, made his temporary residence at the home of Fitzgerald for several weeks prior to June 22, 1946. Eish is employed in the Department of Agriculture. He was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation in 1941 and 42. He is reported to have been an active member of the American Peace Mobilization and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He denied these memberships when interviewed but admitted having been a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain.

It is considered significant that Fitzgerald has been observed in contact with Leonard B. Nierenberg, an associate of Harry Magdoff and Irving Kaplan, whose wife is an active member of the Washington Book Shop Association and is employed by the CIO Maritime Committee. He has also been in contact with Herbert Fuchs, formerly an attorney for the National Labor Relations Board who at one time addressed a meeting of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

520

A highly confidential source has advised that on September 29, 1946, Harry Magdoff contacted Edward Fitzgerald and they discussed the controversy which former Secretary of Commerce Wallace was having with Mr. Bernard Baruch. It was mentioned that Magdoff, Fitzgerald, V. Lewis Bassie, and Phil Hauser were drafting a letter of reply to Mr. Baruch. They were in agreement that Wallace should not admit that he had made an error. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 10/17/46, pages 40 and 41)

Confidential sources have advised that Fitzgerald and Harry Magdoff have been instrumental in preparing various speeches and letters for the former Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace. In connection with this, on October 12, 1946, a reliable and confidential source advised that Fitzgerald mentioned to Harry Magdoff that he, Fitzgerald, could not bear the new Secretary of Commerce Harriman and from what he hears, Harriman was not using "their stuff." (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 11/5/46, page 99)

On October 26, 1946, Fitzgerald was in contact with Harry Magdoff and among other things, according to a highly confidential source, Fitzgerald remarked that Mr. Harriman had been around looking over the office space in the Department of Commerce and Fitzgerald was of the opinion that he and Magdoff might lose their jobs sooner than they expected. He said that Mr. Harriman will get rid of them as soon as he wants to. He indicated that they are on their way out but that he could not figure out anything else to do except sit around and hold their breath. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 11/19/46, pages 13 and 14)

The same highly reliable informant advised that on October 20, 1946, it appears that Harry White, Irving Kaplan, Harry Magdoff, Edward Fitzgerald, Abraham George Silverman, and V. Lewis Bassie were endeavoring to organize a political organization which would be financially supported by business friends of Harry Magdoff in New York City. It appears that after this organization is completed, it will offer its facilities to support Henry A. Wallace and will endeavor to work in conjunction with other labor organizations such as the CIO, PAC, and the AFL. The following men have been suggested to assist in the organization of this political group: Lee Pressman, Joel Fisher, Joe DuBois, Bernard Bernstein, Randy Feltus, and David Karr. Of the above group, White, Kaplan, Fitzgerald, Silverman, and, of course, Magdoff are all subjects in this investigation. The other individuals have been mentioned previously in other sections of this memorandum. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 11/19/46, pages 47 and 48)

HAROLD GLASSER, with alias
H. S. Glasser

Allegations of Gregory

Jacob M. Golos, a former Soviet agent who died November 27, 1943, indicated to Gregory in November, 1943, that he, through Earl Browder, had established contact with a group in Washington, D. C. Subsequently, in the early part of 1944, Earl Browder indicated to Gregory that he would make arrangements for Gregory to meet with this same group and that the meeting would be held in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. Gregory thereupon held a meeting with representatives of this group, which was designated as the Perlo group, and at that time learned that Harold Glasser was also a member. It was indicated that Harold Glasser had been out of the United States as a representative of the United States Treasury Department, that he returned in the early part of 1944, and was thereafter stationed in the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C. It was further indicated that Glasser was closely associated with and probably an assistant to Harry Dexter White, an official in the Treasury Department.

According to Gregory, Harold Glasser subsequently furnished general information concerning the activities of the Treasury Department, particularly concerning proposed loans by the United States to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in the Foreign Economic Administration, which information had been sent to the Treasury Department.

After Harold Glasser's return from Europe, Victor Perlo, a member of the group, advised that Glasser had requested to be allowed to return as a member of that group. Gregory was advised by Perlo that Glasser and one or two others had previously been taken by an American in a Government agency in Washington, D. C., and turned over to a Russian contact. The identity of this American was not known to Perlo, and Charles Kramer was indicated as the person able to provide this information. Gregory determined from Kramer that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from the Perlo group was an individual named Hiss in the United States State Department, which individual is believed to be Alger Hiss, a prominent figure in this investigation. Gregory advised that Harold Glasser was a known member of the Communist Party.

Background

Harold Glasser was born November 23, 1904, at Chicago, Illinois. He attended Chicago University and Harvard University and was married on July 7, 1942, to Faye Cohen. Harold Glasser has had various employment which includes University of Akron, Brookings Institute, and the Labor Bureau of the Middle West. He has also been employed by the Work Projects Administration and the Department of Agriculture. On November 23, 1936, he was employed by the Treasury Department, and it was indicated that his immediate superior was Harry Dexter White, who is a prominent subject in this investigation.

Glasser has remained as an employee of the Treasury Department to this date, and it is noted that in 1940 he was detailed to the Government of Ecuador as an expert in financial and economic matters. In 1943, as an official of the Treasury Department, he was detailed to the State Department and sent to North Africa, serving on the Civil Affairs Section of General Eisenhower's Staff. In 1944, he represented the Treasury Department at conferences on Italian financial matters and during the same year was approved by the President of the United States to represent the Government of the United States at the second session of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration at Montreal, Canada. In the year 1945, he served as a member of the American delegation to the United Nations Reparations Commission in Moscow, Russia, and also represented the United States Government at the third Council session of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration at London, England. Also in 1945, he was one of the Treasury experts designated to serve on General MacArthur's Staff in Tokyo. However, this assignment never materialized.

[REDACTED]

It is known that this was the residence of Harold and Faye Glasser from October, 1933, to September, 1934, which individuals are identical with Harold Glasser and his wife, Faye, who are subjects of this investigation. *refer*

[REDACTED]

One of the prominent officials for this *refer* organization was Boris Copstein, who is known to be presently holding a position with the Soviet Government in the USSR.

A confidential source has indicated that Harold Glasser and his wife have also been members of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the Spanish Aid Committee which committees have, by various sources, been indicated as Communist front organizations.

Katherine Wills, the divorced wife of Victor Perlo, advised in a letter addressed to the President of the United States that Harold Glasser was a member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., and further stated that she was certain that it was the same Harold Glasser who had been sent to Ecuador by the United States as an economist. Katherine Wills also identified her former husband, Victor Perlo, as well as John Abt and George Silverman, as being members of the Communist underground in Washington, D. C. These individuals are all prominent figures in this investigation.

It has been ascertained through a confidential source that Allan Rosenberg, an employee of the Foreign Economic Administration and identified as a subject of this investigation, has frequently been in contact with Harold Glasser and it has likewise been determined that John Abt and William Wilman have also been in contact with Glasser.

~~SECRET~~

Faye Cohen Glasser has, through a confidential source, been determined to be a member of the League for Women Shoppers and to have served on the Executive Board of that organization. This group has been variously reported to be a Communist front organization.

Results of Investigation

During the course of the investigation of Harold Glasser and his wife, Faye Glasser, it has been determined by physical surveillance that they have on many occasions been in company with Allan Rosenberg, who is also a subject of this investigation. It has also been determined that Harold Glasser has also been in contact with other persons who have been reported to be members of alleged Communist front organizations but the connection of these individuals with this investigation has not at the present time been determined.

On November 25, 1945, it was determined by physical surveillance that Charles Kramer, an individual prominent in this investigation, visited at the Glasser residence.

At the present time Harold Glasser is employed by the United States Treasury Department as Director of Monetary Research. Victor Perlo, an important individual in this investigation, is employed by the Treasury Department and is presently working in the office of Harold Glasser. Both of these individuals were directly responsible to Harry Dexter White while he was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in Charge of Monetary Research. A State Department press release on July 26, 1946, announced that the President had approved the list of the members of the United States Delegation to the Fifth Session of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration which was scheduled to convene at Geneva, Switzerland, August 5, 1946. The name of Harold Glasser appeared as one of the advisors to the Council member William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State. (65-56402, Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, dated 11-19-46, Washington, D.C.)

On July 25, 1946, a physical surveillance disclosed that a party was held at the home of Harold Glasser, 5410 Cathedral Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., at which Sol Adler, another subject of the investigation, was present, as well as Allan Rosenberg and his wife, also a subject of this case; Joseph B. Friedman of Arlington, Virginia, an attorney with the Treasury Department; and Samuel Miller of Washington, D. C., an employee of the War Assets Administration as a sales manager and a former assistant to Harold Glasser in the Treasury Department.

A highly confidential source advised that Glasser actually attended the UNRRA Convention in Geneva in August, 1946. He also went to Europe on October 8, 1946, on official business to study the German import and export program, returning to the United States on October 24, 1946. (65-56402, Reports of SA Lambert G. Zander, dated 8-29-46, 11-5-46, and 11-19-46, Washington, D.

~~SECRET~~

ALGER HISS

Allegations of Gregory

~~SECRET~~

Gregory related that Harold Glasser, an individual who is a prominent figure in this investigation, had been working in Europe for the United States Treasury Department and had dropped out of the Victor Perlo group in Washington, D. C. Gregory stated that Victor Perlo had told Gregory that Glasser had asked him if Glasser would be able to return to the Perlo group. Perlo, in explaining why Glasser had left the group originally, stated that Glasser and one or two others had been taken some time before by an American in a Government agency in Washington and had been turned over to some Russian. Perlo told Gregory that he did not know the identity of this American, and that Charles Kramer, also a prominent figure identified with this investigation, so far as he knew was the only person who had possession of this information. Gregory stated that at a later date Gregory, in talking with Kramer in New York City, brought the matter up and Kramer stated to Gregory that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from the Perlo group was named Hiss and that he was employed by the United States State Department.

Gregory informed that "Jack," a Russian contact who has not as yet been identified, advised of the information relative to Glasser and in the spring of 1945 Gregory obtained an article concerning the United States State Department from the newspaper "PM" in which Hiss was mentioned. At that time "Jack" stated to Gregory that he had learned the identity of Hiss.

Gregory also advised that on one occasion Gregory Silvermaster, a prominent figure in this investigation, complained to Gregory that Victor Perlo was upsetting existing arrangements among the members of his group in Washington and asked if Gregory could do something to remedy the situation. Gregory told "Bill," a Russian contact who has not as yet been identified, about the Silvermaster complaint and he stated that he knew a person named "Gene" who could "lay down the law to those boys and straighten them out." Gregory advised that it was Gregory's impression that he was referring to Hiss who had been mentioned in the "PM" article and who was stated to be an adviser to Dean Acheson in the State Department.

Background

The files of the United States State Department reflect that no person by the name of Eugene Hiss has formerly been employed by the State Department. However, Alger Hiss, residing at 3210 P Street, N. W., Washington D. C., is an employee of the State Department.

[REDACTED]

refer

~~SECRET~~

26188

~~SECRET~~



ref

A confidential source of information considered reliable has stated that the name of Mrs. Alger Hiss (Priscilla), with a further notation "Husband with State Department," appeared on the membership list of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, an alleged Communist front organization. The records of the Dies Committee, United States House of Representatives, contained information reflecting that Alger Hiss, a Legal Adviser in the State Department, was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, an alleged Communist front organization.

A former important member of the Communist Party and courier for the Communist Government underground in the 1930's reported that Alger Hiss and his brother, Donald Hiss, were members of the underground organization of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., at least until 1937. He stated that the Communist Party had planned to enlist the services of Donald Hiss to handle the Harry Bridges case in California because of the influence he might have through his employment with the Labor Department. He also stated that Alger Hiss was a member of the Communist Party as late as 1937, was a member of the underground and was quite active with a group in Baltimore, Maryland. Also, according to this informant, Priscilla Hiss was alleged to have been a Socialist during the early days of the New Deal. In 1945 he also advised that while Alger Hiss was employed in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Department of Agriculture, he had met on several occasions with Harold Ware's group, which group was a part of the Communist Party underground operating in Washington and that on these occasions Hiss attended group meetings which were held with the Senator Nye Munitions Committee and that he was then segregated from the Harold Ware group and had no more contact with it other than social meetings with the members.

This informant advised he had no reason to believe that Alger Hiss had ever broken with the Communist Party. He stated that on one occasion he made a special trip to the home of Alger Hiss in Georgetown, Washington, D. C.,

~~SECRET~~

with the intention of talking to Hiss in an effort to persuade him to leave the Communist Party. He had dinner and remained almost the entire night with Hiss and at the conclusion of this Alger Hiss, with tears streaming down his face, refused to break with the Communist Party and gave as his reasons his loyalty to his friends and his principles. This informant stated that in his opinion one of the strongest reasons for Hiss' maintaining contact with the Communist Party was the fanatic loyalty to the Party on the part of his wife.

A confidential source believed reliable has provided information that Alger Hiss was the former chairman of the Research Committee of the International Juridical Association, which Association was closely affiliated with the International Labor Defense, the latter group having served as the legal arm of the Communist movement.

Results of Investigation

During the several weeks prior to December 28, 1945, Alger Hiss was primarily engaged in activities relating to his planned trip to London, England, as a representative of the State Department and during this period he made, so far as is known, no important contacts with other subjects in this investigation.

Alger Hiss returned to the United States on February 22, 1946, and at his request he was interviewed on March 25, 1946. During this interview he advised that he was not much of a joiner but could have been on the mailing list of organizations of various kinds, but was unable to state whether this was a fact. He recalled that for a period of five or six months prior to his employment with the Department of Agriculture he was a member of the International Juridical Association, which he characterized as a small group interested in labor law. Hiss denied that either he or his wife were ever members of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He was of the impression that his wife could have been a member of the League of Women Shoppers, because he thought some of her friends had been members of that organization. Hiss denied emphatically that at the present time or at any time in the past he had been a member of the Communist Party. He also denied that he had ever had any association with the Communist Party. He further advised that as far as he knew none of his friends were members of the Communist Party. However, he stated that he had heard many people say that one of his friends, Lee Pressman, was either a Party member or followed the Party line, but Hiss did not know this to be a fact. Lee Pressman, mentioned by Hiss, is identical with Leon Pressman, the present General Counsel for the CIO, Washington, D. C.

The only contact which Hiss is known to have made of interest occurred on August 17, 1946, when Henry H. Collins, Jr., who was associated with Hiss in the Communist underground prior to 1937, invited Hiss and his family for dinner on the following date. Collins was formerly with the State Department and is presently employed by the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees. He is a known contact of Joseph B. Gregg and Bela and Sonie Gold, subjects in this case.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

On September 17, 1946, Alger Hiss was invited to the home of Bill Armstrong, who is a member of the War Shipping Board. A confidential source advised that Henry Ware with Lieutenant Colonel V. Maksimovich mentioned that among the guests to be at the party in addition to Hiss was John Hazard, who is believed to be identical with John Newbold Hazard, formerly of the State Department. (Rpt. SA Zander, 10-17-46, page 60)

Mary Foreman, wife of Dr. Clark Foreman, of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was in conference on October 11, 1946, according to a confidential source, with Priscilla Hiss, the wife of Alger Hiss. Mary Foreman mentioned that she and her husband had been with colored friends from Howard University the night they were refused admittance to the Lisner Auditorium. She stated that there were approximately 100 of them in a mixed group and that they were turned away. She further mentioned that the group anticipated protesting. (Rpt SA Zander 12/6/46 page 35)

On December 9, 1946, it was ascertained that Alger Hiss had received an award from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Subsequent news articles indicated that Hiss has been elected president of the Carnegie Institute for International Peace. On December 11, 1946, Priscilla Hiss advised a friend that Hiss would remain with the State Department until the United Nations affairs had been finished. It was further ascertained through a confidential source that Alger Hiss contemplates continuing with the State Department until February, 1947, after which time he will work with the Carnegie Foundation. (Memo from Strickland to Ladd 12/19/46, Gregory Case)

On December 30, 1946, a physical surveillance revealed that Robert Talbot Miller, III, a subject in this investigation and who is not previously known to have been in contact with Alger Hiss, spent three hours at the office of Alger Hiss in the State Department.

~~SECRET~~

26181

~~SECRET~~

On January 11, 1947, Alger Hiss, according to a highly confidential and reliable source, made the statement that he would leave the State Department on January 15, 1947, in order to take up his duties with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Subsequently the same source advised that Hiss remarked that his offices with this organization would be located at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and that he would assume his new duties on February 1, 1947. Hiss resigned from the State Department on January 15 and is vacationing prior to beginning his new job. (M.I. Summary, Washington Field Office, 1-11-47 and 1-19-47)

CHARLES KRAMER, with alias
Charles Krivitsky

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory recalled that during November, 1943, Jacob M. Golos, former Russian agent who died November 27, 1943, stated that through Earl Browder he had recently been placed in contact with a group in Washington, D. C. Early in 1944, Browder arranged a meeting for Gregory with representatives of this group in the apartment of John Abt in New York City. According to Gregory, four individuals who were introduced as Victor Perlo, Charlie Kramer, Henry Magloff, and Edward Fitzgerald, as well as John Abt, were in attendance.

During this meeting, there was a discussion concerning the payment of Communist Party dues by this group of individuals, who were known as the Perlo group. Also, the group discussed how they would receive Communist Party literature. There then followed a general discussion as to the type of information which these people, with the exception of John Abt, would be able to furnish, and, according to Gregory, it was apparent that these people, including John Abt, had been associated for some time and had been engaged in some sort of espionage for Earl Browder.

Gregory stated that Kramer indicated he was associated with the Senator Kilgore Committee in Washington, D. C., and further indicated that he would be able to pass along Capitol Hill gossip, which type of information was actually furnished at a later date by Charles Kramer.

Subsequent meetings were held by representatives of this group in the apartment of Mary Price, and Charles Kramer attended approximately three of these meetings.

Gregory recalled that Charles Kramer was a friend of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, Helen Silvermaster, who are prominent individuals connected with this investigation. Kramer was likewise known to Harold Glasser, and, according to Gregory, Victor Perlo had indicated that Harold Glasser, who at one time was a member of the Perlo group, had been taken away by someone in Washington and had been turned over with other members to a Russian contact. Perlo indicated he did not know the identity of the person who had taken Glasser away but that Charlie Kramer was the only person who had that information. Subsequently, Gregory in discussing this matter with Charles Kramer in New York City ascertained that Glasser had been taken away from the Perlo group by a man named Hiss in the United States State Department, which individual is indicated to be Alger Hiss, also a subject in this investigation.

It was further indicated by Gregory that Charles Kramer was a known Communist Party member active in union affairs in the District of Columbia and associated with the CIO Political Action Committee.

SECRETBackground

Charles Kramer was born December 14, 1906, of Russian-Jewish parents. His legal residence is in New York City and at one time he was employed by the National Labor Relations Board in that city. In 1942 Kramer came to Washington, D. C., and was employed by the Senate Subcommittee on War Mobilization, which committee is known as the Kilgore Committee. In 1943, Kramer was employed by the Office of Price Administration and was for a period of time on loan by the Office of Price Administration to the Senate Military Affairs Committee. At the present time he is on loan from the Office of Price Administration to the Office of Senator Claude Pepper, and his offices are located in the United States Capitol Building. Kramer is known to have written speeches for Senator Pepper.

A former prominent member of the Communist Party and courier between Alexander Stevens (J. Peters), a known Soviet agent in New York and the Communist underground in the United States Government, stated that in 1931 he replaced Charles Kramer as Editor of the publication "New Masses," a Communist controlled propaganda organ. According to this informant, in 1935 he was designated to contact Harold Ware, who was head of a Communist underground group composed of approximately eight members and that each of these members was himself a leader of another underground Communist unit operating in the District of Columbia. He identified Charles Krivitsky, alias Charles Kramer, as a member of the Harold Ware group. Also identified by him as being affiliated with this group were John Abt, Leon Pressman, presently General Counsel for the National CIO, Henry Collins, Nathan Perlow, believed to be Victor Perlo, Alger Hiss, and his brother Donald Hiss, and Nathan Witt, former Secretary of the National Labor Relations Board.

Katherine Wills, who is the ex-wife of Victor Perlo, in a letter addressed to the President of the United States on April 14, 1944, identified Charles Kramer and his wife as being members of the Communist underground in Washington, D. C. In addition, Katherine Wills likewise identified as being members of the Communist underground, Victor Perlo, George Silverman and Barry White, all of these individuals being prominent figures in the present investigation.

Charles Kramer has in the past intimately associated with many Communist Party members, some of whom are reported to be connected with the Soviet espionage system in other parts of the United States.

b1

(S) (A) (C)

[The Communist Party - A Manual of Organisation," and was reportedly a member of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party in the United States. Charles Kramer is also known through confidential sources to have been in close contact with David Ramsey, who has been described as a Communist editor and the ghost writer for Earl Browder and who is a contact of Gerhart Eisler, a known Comintern agent.] (S) (U)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

Charles Kramer also has been identified as being possibly associated with Dr. Harry Grundfest, a scientist in New York, who is known to be active in various Communist controlled organizations.

Results of Investigation

It has been determined by physical surveillance that Charles Kramer and his wife have frequently been in the company of Harold Glasser, an individual who has figured prominently in this investigation. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] In August of 1943 Falk was reported to be a member of the 11th AD Club of the Communist Party under the name of Allen Falk. He was a Lieutenant in the United States Army Medical Corps stationed in Washington, D. C., where he was reported to be assigned in the office of Senator Pepper. His wife, Joy Hume Falk, also known as Jane Falk, nee Katherine Joy Hume, was reported to be a member of the 11th AD Club of the Communist Party in January, 1944. She was born in China of American

parents and was educated at Fairfax College. She has been employed with the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China of New York City, and with Russian War Relief, Incorporated.

(c) [REDACTED] b1
[REDACTED] Oliver Peterson has figured in another important Soviet espionage group. In November, 1942, Oliver Peterson headed the Consumers Division of OPA where Lydia Altschuler, a member of the group, was believed to have visited in October, 1942. In February, 1943, Oliver and Esther Peterson were definitely identified as acquaintances of Lydia Altschuler at that time. Oliver Peterson was also found to be a contact of Marie Josephine Reed, a member of the Communist Party in Pittsburgh.

It has further been determined that Charles Kramer is very friendly with Congressman Hugh DeLacy and is called "Chuck" by DeLacy. [REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] information indicates that Ruth Mosser in 1943 was a member of the White Collar Section of the Communist Party. She was also reported to be a member of the National Lawyers Guild in New York City in 1941. She was also mentioned as a possibility as secretary of a Washington Branch of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. She has an LL.B. degree from Cornell University Law School and in 1944 was reported to be employed by the Research Institute of America, Incorporated. [REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] b1
[REDACTED] (c)
[REDACTED] b1
It was further ascertained that the Kramers are acquainted with Joseph Gregg and his wife, also subjects of this case. (W) u

Charles Sidney Plato is another acquaintance of Charles Kramer. In December, 1942, Plato was employed by the Board of Economic Warfare as principal liaison officer, having formerly been employed by the Federal Power Commission. His wife was employed by the Civil Aeronautics Authority. He has been a free lance writer and contributed to various magazines, particularly with reference to labor problems and current events.

[REDACTED]

b1

(c)
Investigation reflected that Kramer was very active in assisting Representative Ellis H. Patterson of California in preparing for his primary campaign in California. Kramer went to California with him, but despite their efforts, Patterson was decisively defeated in the primary.

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

(c)
It might also be noted that while Kramer was in California assisting Patterson, he stayed at the home of Bill Pomerance, one of the leading Communists in the Los Angeles area.

[REDACTED]

b1

(c)

[REDACTED] (C) In 1942 it was stated that Pohlman had been employed by the Department of Agriculture since 1935. His name and that of his wife appeared on the active indices of the American Peoples Mobilization and on the indices of the Washington Bookshop. [REDACTED] b1 b7D

[REDACTED] (C) another subject of this case, for the Democratic National Committee. She took part in a parade in October, 1935, sponsored by an organization known as "Wives," whose members called on Congress to exert pressure to get their husbands back from overseas. Up until September, 1945, Helen Fruchtman was reported to have been very active in Communist Party work in San Francisco and was known to have contacted Steve Nelson, a known Soviet espionage agent, in New York City on November 10, 1945. She was Membership Director of the Richmond Communist Party Club in San Francisco. [REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] (C) Josephson is closely associated with numerous individuals engaged in Communist activity and with Communist organizations. He has been reported to be an OGPU agent and associated with persons suspected of Russian espionage activities. In 1935 he was arrested in Copenhagen, Denmark, with George Mink and charged with espionage for the Soviet Union. [REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] (C) Nathan Kishorn is another associate of Kramers. His signature appeared on the nominating petition of the Communist Party for September 30, 1940. He is presently employed in the New York Newspaper Guild and on [REDACTED] (u)

SECRET

[REDACTED]

b1

(C) Witt has been reliably reported as being a member of the Communist Party and was formerly Secretary of the National Labor Relations Board. He was closely associated with Lee Pressman of the CIO and appeared as Counsel for the Communist dominated Teachers Union after his resignation from the Labor Board. In 1943 Witt was listed as a sponsor of a meeting to be held by the Peoples Committee and the Negro Labor Victory Committee at Madison Square Garden on June 7, 1943.

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

Investigation has shown that Kramer made out a check to John J. Abt, another subject in this case, dated July 28, 1946, in the amount of \$60.

[REDACTED]

b1

(C) On September 11, 1946, Senator Pepper delivered a speech in Madison Square Garden at a meeting sponsored by the MCPAC and the Independent Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions. This speech condemned our foreign policy saying that such was dictated by Conservative Democrats and Reactionary Republicans and tainted with McKinley Imperialism. Kramer indicated that he had been instrumental in preparing this speech for Senator Pepper. (S) (u)

SOLOMON AARON LISCHINSKY
with alias Sol Lischinsky

Allegations of Gregory

SECRET

According to Gregory, during the early portion of 1944, Earl Browder arranged a meeting for Gregory with a group which was known as the Perlo group. At the first meeting, which was held in the apartment of John J. Abt in New York City, Gregory met with Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Henry Magdoff and Edward Fitzgerald. It was indicated to Gregory that all of the individuals in the Perlo group were Government employees and were furnishing information which they had obtained from Government files to Gregory for the use of the Soviet Union. Subsequent to this meeting, Gregory learned that there were other members of the Perlo group and that one of these was Sol Lischinsky. Gregory stated that Lischinsky was an employee of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and although definitely a member of this group, to Gregory's knowledge had never furnished any intelligence information.

Background

Solomon Aaron Lischinsky was born on March 27, 1908, at Montreal, Canada, entered the United States in June 1936, and became a naturalized citizen of the United States on February 6, 1940, in the District of Columbia. Lischinsky received his education at universities in Canada. In 1932 he received a Ph.D degree from the University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada. He took work at the American University in Washington, D. C. in mathematics and statistics in 1941 and 1942. His present residence address is 2002-B Ft. Davis Street, S.E., Washington, D. C.

Lischinsky has had numerous employments in the United States and from October 1938, to February 11, 1941, was employed as the head of the Wage and Hour Bureau, Washington, D. C., of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. It is noted that his immediate supervisor at that time was John J. Abt who has been identified as a prominent individual in this investigation. In 1941 and 1942 he was an economist for the House Committee investigating National Defense migration, and from 1942 until 1944 he was with the War Production Board. He left the War Production Board and went to UNRRA in September 1944. He has been Chief of the Agricultural Equipment Branch, Supply Bureau, Agricultural Rehabilitation Division. He was named on the Polish Mission but according to latest report, he had not been cleared to go to Europe. In recent months he made two visits to Seattle, Washington, on official business, one during the latter part of February and the other in May. In his Federal Employment applications in 1942 and 1943 he listed among other references, Irving Kaplan, George Parasich and Harold Glasser, subjects in this case.

Lischinsky, through a confidential source, has been indicated to have been an active member of the American Peace Mobilization, which group has variously been reported as being a Communist front organization. Lischinsky is also reported to be a contact of Dr. Ludwik Witold Rajchman, who is also employed with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration representing the Polish Government, and who is alleged through confidential sources to be a close contact of individuals suspected of espionage for the Soviets. (S) (u)

Results of Investigation

~~SECRET~~

Through a physical surveillance on December 2, 1945, it was ascertained that Sol Lischinsky was visited at his home by Herbert Schimmel. It has been confidentially ascertained that Schimmel is known to have contacted Dr. Harry Grundfest, a prominent scientist, who is reported to be a Soviet agent.

Solomon Lischinsky and his wife were visited on December 3, 1945, by Frank J. Donner, an individual who, from various sources, has been reported to be a Communist and who, with his wife, Madeline Jaffe, has been associated with numerous Communist Party front organizations. Both Frank J. Donner and his wife are Government employees. Madeline Jaffe on June 11, 1944, was identified through a physical surveillance as having been in attendance at a meeting on that date which was attended by Albert Lamson, Secretary, Communist Party District #4 and a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, and James P. Brunca, Chairman, Communist Party, District of Columbia.

On December 8, 1945, through a physical surveillance, it was ascertained that Lischinsky and his wife met Mollie Kasan, a former Government employee, who was through confidential sources known to be a member of the Washington Cooperative Book Shop Association, a Communist front organization. A complaint was received at the Bureau on March 28, 1946, to the effect that Miss Kasan had expressed views extremely pro-Soviet and had praised the Communist government in Russia and had intimated that she was a member of the Communist Party. It might also be noted that Orville Olson, a close friend of John Abt who is mentioned above, is a contact of Mollie Kasan.

It has been ascertained through confidential sources that Sol Lischinsky and his wife are quite well acquainted with Harry S. Magdoff who has been identified as a member of the Perle group. It has been further ascertained through a confidential source that on December 18, 1945, Mrs. Harry Magdoff advised an unidentified individual as to the addresses of Dr. Stein, residing at 5750 MacArthur Boulevard, and of Sol Lischinsky. It is noted that Arthur J. Stein resides at 5750 MacArthur Boulevard and this individual is National Research Director of the United Public Workers of America. Stein is also known to be closely associated with prominent Communist Party functionaries and to have on several occasions had these Communist Party functionaries at meetings in his home. (S) (u)

In the course of the investigation it has been observed that frequent contacts are made by Lischinsky and his wife with Maurice Mandel and his wife, Pearl. The Mandels reside at 133 N Street, S.E. Pearl Mandel is a sister of Sol Lischinsky. She is also employed at the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

- Tolson _____
- E. A. Tamm _____
- Clegg _____
- Glavin _____
- Ladd _____
- Nichols _____
- Rosen _____
- Tracy _____
- Carson _____
- Egan _____
- Gurnea _____
- Harbo _____
- Hendon _____
- Fennington _____
- Quinn Tamm _____
- Nease _____
- as Gandy _____

On the evening of April 13, 1946, a physical surveillance at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Joel Gordon at 3818 W Street, S.E., disclosed that a party was

~~SECRET~~ 119

being held to honor the return of Sol Lischinsky from Seattle. Harry Magdoff and his wife were identified at this party. Gordon has been identified as chief of the Yugoslavia Branch, Bureau of Areas, of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

On July 30, 1946, it was observed that Lischinsky had lunch with Irving Kaplan and a third party who was not identified. In the course of this lunch period Solomon Adler, a subject in this case, entered the same restaurant with another man and, after eating his lunch and leaving the restaurant temporarily, returned to join Lischinsky, Kaplan and the unidentified person with them.

It has been observed that Sol Lischinsky has been in contact with Seth Levine who is Research Director of the CIO Maritime Committee. Levine is an active member of the Washington Book Shop Association, an alleged Communist-dominated organization. Levine is said to have attended meetings of the white collar group of the Communist Party and is an associate of prominent Communist Party members. (S) (U)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

HARRY SAMUEL MAGDOFF, with alias
Henry Magdoff

~~SECRET~~

Allegations of Gregory

According to Gregory, Jacob M. Golos, a former Soviet agent who died in November, 1943, had through Earl Browder, made contact with a Government underground Communist group in Washington, D. C. Subsequent to the death of Jacob Golos, Earl Browder arranged a meeting between this group and Gregory in the apartment of John J. Abt, in New York City. Gregory stated that at the first meeting with this group, four individuals were introduced, namely Victor Perlo, Charles Kramer, Henry Magdoff, and Edward Fitzgerald. During this meeting these individuals discussed the payment of their Communist Party dues to Gregory, as well as the fact that Gregory would furnish them with Communist Party literature. It was apparent that these individuals, including John Abt, had been associated for some time and had engaged in espionage for Earl Browder. During the meeting, they discussed the type of intelligence information which they would be able to furnish to Gregory. It was ascertained that Magdoff, who at that time had just returned from a period of approximately six months of hospitalization, expected to return to his job with the War Production Board, in Washington, D. C., and was uncertain as to what specific type of information he would be able to furnish. Gregory recalled that later Harry Magdoff did furnish meager information which he obtained through the War Production Board. Gregory recalled that Magdoff had come to Washington, D. C., in the early 1940's and was a member of the Communist Party.

Background

Harry S. Magdoff was born August 21, 1913, at New York City. His education included a B.S. Degree from New York University received in 1935 as well as education at the University of Pennsylvania and City College of New York, New York.

Harry Magdoff was employed as a statistician from 1936 to 1940 by the Works Progress Administration, which in July, 1939, was changed to Work Projects Administration. He was later employed by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense and on July 3, 1944, became an employee of the United States Department of Commerce, where he served as an economic analyst in the War Production Board. On December 26, 1945, Harry Magdoff was appointed to the Fact Finding Commission to work on the General Motors strike. In March, 1946, Magdoff was moved "upstairs" into the Office of the Secretary of Commerce. Magdoff resigned from the Department of Commerce in December, 1946, to accept a position with the New Council of American Business in Chicago and New York City.

SECRET

Confidential sources have indicated that during Magdoff's career at City College of New York, he was reported with his brother, Samuel Magdoff, to be a Communist and to have associated with individuals known to be members of the Communist Party. During that period Harry Magdoff was also reported to be very active in the Social Problems Club of the City College which club was reported to be a Communist Party organization. During the period that Harry Magdoff was at the University of Pennsylvania, he resided at 49 East Glivedon Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and at that time was reported, through confidential sources, to have been a subscriber to the Daily Worker, which paper was delivered in his name to that address.



It has further been ascertained through confidential sources that Harry Magdoff has been in contact in 1945 with Eugene Victor Jasincki, an individual who is known to be a member of the Communist Party.



Results of Investigation

Through a physical surveillance it was determined that on December 20, 1945, Harry Magdoff was visited at his home by Solomon A. Lischinsky, who has been identified as a prominent subject in this investigation.

It was further ascertained that on December 1, 1945, Harry Magdoff, accompanied by his wife, attended a showing of the picture "The House on 92nd Street" and by means of a physical surveillance it was determined that during the showing of the picture where secret writing was being brought out on a postage stamp, Beatrice Magdoff inquired of her husband, Harry Magdoff, "Do you do things like that?" It was not known whether or not Beatrice Magdoff was referring to the activity on the screen.

During the course of the investigation, it has been determined that Mrs. Harry Magdoff is extremely active in the League of Women Voters. She spends a considerable part of her time in the activities of this group and

SECRET 122

~~SECRET~~

attended its National Convention in Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. Magdoff and Mrs. Bernard Redmond frequently attend meetings of this organization together. Bernard Redmond has been identified as a prominent subject in this investigation. Through a confidential source it has been determined that Mrs. Magdoff informed an unknown man as to the addresses of one Stein who resides at 5750 MacArthur Boulevard and Solomon Lischinsky. It is noted that Solomon Lischinsky is a prominent subject of this investigation and that Arthur Stein, who resides at 5750 MacArthur Boulevard is a national officer of the United Federal Workers of America, CIO, and is further known to be a close associate of prominent Communist Party functionaries, including Al Lannon, Chairman, Communist Party District No. 4. Arthur Stein is further known to have held Communist Party meetings in his home which have been attended by Communist Party functionaries. Arthur Stein and his wife, Anna, have contacted the Magdoffs socially on several occasions during this investigation. On one of these occasions George Perazich was present. There have also been observed other contacts between Mr. and Mrs. Perazich and the Magdoffs. Perazich has been identified by Gregory as a member of the Perlo group.

On December 14, 1945, it was ascertained that the Magdoffs entertained at dinner, Eugene R. Finick, who is employed by the Soviet Purchasing Commission.

Also during the course of the investigation Harry Magdoff and his wife have been determined to be very close friends of Charles Kramer and his wife, Mildred Kramer. It is noted that Charles Kramer is also a major figure in this investigation.

On February 2, 1946, Harry Magdoff and his wife attended a party which was also attended by Irving Kaplan, Edward Fitzgerald and Beatrice Heiman. It is noted that Beatrice Heiman is the former secretary to Constantin Gumnensky, former Russian Ambassador to the United States.

On February 26, 1946, a reliable confidential informant advised that Edward Fitzgerald had invited Harry Magdoff and his wife to come over for dinner. He suggested that after dinner he and Magdoff could "do some work." (S) (u)

Numerous contacts between these families, possibly of a purely social nature, have been observed.

Harry Magdoff is on excellent terms with Irving Kaplan, whose activities are more specifically described elsewhere in the memorandum. Confidential informants advise that they consult each other on matters in connection with their work, and frequently visit each other at their homes.

Magdoff has likewise been observed to have contact with Victor Perlo and George Silverman, prominent subjects in this case.

Harry Magdoff has been observed to have had several contacts with Catherine D. Stone, who is the wife of Harry Clinton Stone. Mrs. Stone is Russian born and has spent many years of her life in Russia. Her name appears in the indices of the Dies Committee and she is known to be closely associated with the Soviet Purchasing Commission, having acted as an English instructor for that group. She has been closely associated with Victor Stepanoff, a naturalized American of Russian extraction, who is the leader of the Russian War Relief in Portland, Oregon. Mrs. Stone has shown considerable interest in the work of the League of Women Voters and has been in contact with Mrs. Magdoff in this connection on several occasions. Repeated contacts have also been observed between the Magdoffs and Leslie Eish, who is a naturalized Czechoslovakian presently employed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Eish's name appears on the active list of members of the American Peace Mobilization. The Dies Committee report indicates he was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. His name appears in the 1938 year-book of the Young Communist League where he is also indicated to have been a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade which fought in Spain. He was interviewed in April 1942 in connection with a Hatch Act investigation. At that time he denied affiliation with the American Peace Mobilization and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action but admitted being an Abraham Lincoln Brigade Veteran.

Another person with whom Harry Magdoff has been observed in contact is Jay Diess. Diess has been reported to be a contact of Mrs. John J. Abt, editor of "Soviet Russia Today," and wife of John J. Abt, in whose apartment members of the Perlo group held meetings, according to Gregory.

The cordial relationship existing between the Magdoffs and the Lischinsky is indicated by the observed presence of the Magdoffs at a party honoring Sol Lischinsky on April 13, 1946 given by Joel Gordon, and also Lischinsky's presence at the Magdoff house on April 16, 1946. During Lischinsky's absence from the city his wife frequently contacts Mrs. Magdoff.

A dinner party at the Magdoff's residence on April 19, 1946, was attended by Hildegard Rheeland. Mrs. Rheeland was reported by the Dies Committee in September, 1942 to be a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and the Washington Bookshop. She is also active in the League of Women Shoppers and, further, is a close friend of Mildred Kramer, wife of one of the subjects in this case.

Another frequent contact of the Magdoffs is Leonard D. Nierenberg. His wife, Margaret Pollock Nierenberg, is also friendly with Mrs. Magdoff. She is a member of the Washington Bookshop and was formerly employed by the Board of Economic Warfare and in the Office of the CIO Maritime Committee in Washington, D. C. Leonard D. Nierenberg is an employee of the U. S. Treasury Department. He returned in December, 1945, from Europe where he was a civilian employee of the Treasury Department working with the Office of Military Government. The Nierenbergs are in contact with the Irving Kaplans and the Edward Fitzgeralds, subjects in this case.

SECRET

In March, 1946, Norton Long, who is employed in the Office of the Administrator of the National Housing Administration, talked to Harry Magdoff on several occasions in an effort to persuade him to take a position with the National Housing Authority. In the course of these conversations he indicated his confidence in Magdoff and his disappointment at Magdoff's decision not to leave the Department of Commerce. (S) (U)

On May 16, 1946, Magdoff suggested the name of Marcel Kistin as a likely prospect for a position with the Assistant Research Director under the Secretary of Agriculture. It is to be noted that Kistin is a frequent contact of several of the subjects of this case. (S) (U)

On July 10, 1946, Magdoff was reliably reported to have visited George Silverman at his home, reportedly for the purpose of discussing the possibility of Murray Latimer's appointment as Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

A confidential source regarded as reliable stated that on September 8, 1946, Beadie Magdoff, wife of Harry Magdoff, was in contact with Mrs. Sol Lischinsky and they discussed their past summer vacations. On the same date, according to this source, Mrs. Magdoff contacted Arthur Stein of 3550 Quebec Street, N. W., and Stein invited the Magdoffs to visit them sometime in the future. Stein is an official of the United Public Workers of America - CIO and is strongly suspected of being involved in a current Communist underground group in Washington, D. C. (S) (U) (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 10/1/46, pg. 120)

A highly reliable source advised that on September 21, 1946, Mrs. Magdoff discussed former Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace's resignation and stated that Harry Magdoff helped write the Madison Square Garden speech of Wallace, but it was all of Wallace's ideas. Mrs. Magdoff remarked that they must organize so that something might be done in 1948, if not in 1952. She said that Harry Magdoff is willing to go out on a soap box and said, "It is life or death for all of us." She suggested that letters be written to the President criticizing his request for Wallace's resignation. (Report) of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 10/17/46, page 98) (S) (U)

The same highly reliable source advised that on September 22, 1946, Joel Fisher of the Commerce Department contacted Harry Magdoff and they discussed the appointment of the present Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Harriman. Joel said that he had talked to Harry White, who still has not worked on his speech. It appears that Joel Fisher, Harry Magdoff, and Harry White with others were attempting to bypass President Truman's request that Wallace discontinue making speeches until after the Paris Peace Conference was over by having Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., carry the issue until Wallace is again at liberty to speak regarding the foreign policy. Harry Magdoff said the more he thinks about it, the decision he must make is either that he steps out and participates in some organization, or he would be a lot happier if he is going to stay in Washington to sit down and (S) (U)

do a technical job and be available evenings and weekends for a guy like Henry Wallace if he needs any help preparing material or other things such as that. (S) (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 10/17/46, page 103)

The same source advised that on October 4, 1946, Harry Magdoff was in contact with David R. Wahl and Wahl advised that he was selling his house. Wahl remarked that Carl Green had suggested that he contact Harry Magdoff before otherwise committing himself. Magdoff said he was interested but indicated that his position is now in a "very vague state" but he would like to come to see the house sometime the following Saturday. (S) (u)

On October 20, 1946, according to a reliable confidential source, it was learned that Harry White, Irving Kaplan, Harry Magdoff, Edward Fitzgerald, Abraham George Silverman, and V. Lewis Bassie were endeavoring to organize a political organization which would be financially supported by business friends of Harry Magdoff in New York City. It appears that after this organization is completed, it will offer its facilities to support Henry A. Wallace and will endeavor to work in conjunction with other labor organizations such as the CIO, PAC, and the AFL. The following men have been suggested to assist in the organizations of this political group: Lee Pressman, Joel Fisher, Joe DuBois, Bernard Bernstein, Randy Felius, and David Karr. Of the above group, White, Kaplan, Fitzgerald, Silverman, and, of course, Magdoff are all subjects in this investigation. The other individuals have been mentioned previously in other sections of this memorandum. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 11/19/46, pages 47 and 48)

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on November 25, 1946, Charles Kramer, a close associate of Senator Claude Pepper and also a subject of this memorandum, advised Mrs. Harry Magdoff to tell her husband that a group would be meeting on Monday night at 8:00 PM at Senator Pepper's office in Room 253 of the Senate Office Building. (S) (u)

Through a physical surveillance on November 25, 1946, it was learned that Charles Kramer met Martin Pepper of the National Lawyer's Guild. Subsequent Kramer proceeded to the Dodge Hotel and was joined by Victor Perlo, likewise a subject in this case, and thereafter they went to the Senate Office Building. Later, Irving Kaplan, another subject, was observed to arrive in his personal automobile and entered the Senate Office Building, also Harry Magdoff and V. Lewis Bassie were observed to enter the offices of Senator Claude Pepper. Another individual observed to enter the Senate Office Building was Herbert Schimmel of the Kilgore Committee, a known close contact of Kramer. Schimmel was later observed leaving the offices of Senator Pepper. At 11:30 PM that same evening, Kramer, Perlo, Kaplan, Magdoff, Bassie, and Schimmel were all observed leaving the Senate Office Building and after conversing briefly on the sidewalk, departed. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 12/23/46, pages 90 and 91)

In a pamphlet published by the New Council of American Business, Incorporated, covering their First Washington Conference - 1946, there appears a section devoted to views of various Government officials on the business outlook. Among these Government officials were the photographs and comments of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Harry Magdoff, and Victor Perlo. Magdoff is listed as a Special Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce (Program Planning) and Victor Perlo is listed as an Economist, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department. Silvermaster is listed as "Chief Economist, War Assets Administration." (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 11/5/46, page 100)

On December 20, 1946, a reliable and confidential source advised that Harry Magdoff stated that he anticipates beginning his new employment with the New Council of American Business a week from the following Monday (December 30, 1946.) He stated that although the Council has a Washington office, his work would no doubt keep him out of town in New York and Chicago for the next few months. Magdoff indicated that he is happy to be leaving the Commerce Department as "things have been pretty messy the last couple of months." (S) (U)

Highly confidential reliable sources have verified the fact that Magdoff is presently employed with the New Council of American Business. (Rebetype from Washington 12/23/46)

GEORGE N. PERAZICH

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory related that prior to the death of Jacob Golos in November, 1943, he had indicated that Earl Browder had placed him in contact with a Communist underground government group in Washington, D. C. During the early part of 1944 at the request of Earl Browder, Gregory met with representatives of this group which was identified as the Perlo group, and the first meeting with these individuals took place in the apartment of John J. Abt in New York City. During this meeting these individuals discussed the payment of Party dues, the receipt of Communist Party literature, as well as the type of intelligence information which they would be able to furnish to Gregory during the course of their governmental duties. It was indicated to Gregory that several individuals belonging to this group were not present at the meeting and one of these persons was subsequently identified by him as George Perazich, who was employed during that period in the Yugoslav Section of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and accordingly had access to considerable data concerning Yugoslavia. According to Gregory, the information subsequently supplied by George Perazich, principally concerned the UNRRA activities or contemplated activities in Yugoslavia. Perazich would also make notations on the material which he believed to be of value and thereafter would report it to Victor Perlo, who would type the information. Gregory recalled that sometime in the fall of 1944 George Perazich proceeded to Yugoslavia via Egypt, as a representative of UNRRA and at that time Gregory recalls mentioning the trip to either "Bill" or "Jack", two Russian espionage agents known to Gregory, but who have at this time not been identified. It was indicated that arrangements would be made for George Perazich to be contacted in either Egypt or Yugoslavia but as to whether such a contact was in fact made was never known to Gregory. Gregory advised that Perazich was born in Yugoslavia and a naturalized American citizen. He was also known to Gregory to be a member of the Communist Party.

Background

George N. Perazich was born on April 20, 1905, in Yugoslavia, and was naturalized as an American citizen on September 3, 1942, at Buffalo, New York. His wife, Mrs. Amelia Perazich, permanently resides at Route 2, Box 162, Dinuba, California.

George Perazich was graduated from the Naval Academy of Yugoslavia, and then was employed as a Junior Officer on merchant ships traveling extensively for a period of two years. During that time he lived for short periods in Holland, Turkey, Italy and South America, and according to his own account reads, speaks and writes Serbian and Italian and has a reading knowledge of the Spanish, French and Russian languages. From 1926 to 1933

~~SECRET~~

he attended the University of California Engineering School, and in the latter year received a B.S. Degree. He has also attended the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Buffalo.

Perasich's employment record includes employment at the University of California, and the National Bureau of Economic Research and National Research Project. During the latter employment he was in charge of a Division and surveyed the technical and educational performances of over 100 industrial plants in the United States. From 1940 through October, 1942, he was a Research Director employed by the Research Advisory Service, an organization maintained by fifteen leading banks throughout the United States. On November 8, 1943, he was employed as an Industrial Specialist, Foreign Economic Administration and United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. At the present time he is Director of Industrial Rehabilitation, Industrial Rehabilitation Division, Yugoslav Mission, which appointment was received on July 1, 1945. It has been confidentially disclosed that during the course of his employment with UNRRA, while serving in the Balkan Mission in November, 1944, his brother, whose name is not known, escaped with eight other individuals from Yugoslavia. Four of the party were arrested and Perasich entered the camp where his brother was detained in order to intercede for him. It was reflected in the official report that all of the individuals were definitely anti-Partisan and all of them had received money from anti-Partisan funds. For this action Perasich was reprimanded by UNRRA officials and ordered not to discuss UNRRA policy matters with any members of the Yugoslavian Delegation.

According to the Dies Committee records, Perasich was a known member of the National Committee Student Congress Against War, as a representative from the University of California, and it was confirmed that the individual mentioned in the Dies report and the subject of this investigation are identical.

Results of Investigation

As Director of the Industrial Rehabilitation Division, Yugoslav Mission, George Perasich was outside of the United States until December 21, 1945. Immediately upon his arrival he traveled to California to see his wife and family and then returned to the East Coast. Through a physical surveillance it was determined that subsequent to his arrival in Washington, D. C. from Yugoslavia, and prior to his trip to California, Perasich attended a party held at the home of Edward Fitzgerald, which party was attended by Victor Perle, Irving Kaplan and George Silvestro. It is noted that all of the individuals in attendance at this party, as well as Edward Fitzgerald, are prominent subjects of this investigation.

During the course of the investigation Perasich has been observed to be in frequent contact with Irving Kaplan, Harry Magdoff and Edward J. Fitzgerald who are all prominent subjects in this investigation. Many of these contacts were apparently social. The families are on excellent terms. Perasich is also known to have contact with Lou Goldblatt, an associate of Irving Kaplan and a close associate of Harry Bridges. Goldblatt is employed by the International

SECRET

Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in San Francisco.

Another contact of Perazich observed was with Alfred J. and Beatrice Van Tassel. Van Tassel was Perazich's supervisor in the NPA in Philadelphia from 1937 to 1939 and Van Tassel is reported to have been a member of the International Labor Defense and to have been associated with prominent Communists and to have participated in Communist demonstrations in California. He was also reported to have had in his possession a number of Communist pamphlets while he was living in Philadelphia. Among these pamphlets were several relating to the Spanish League for Peace and Democracy.

Perazich is claimed as a friend by Herb Schimmel. Schimmel is a close friend of Charles Kramer, a subject of this investigation. Schimmel is employed by the Kilgore Committee of the House of Representatives.

George Perazich has continued up to the present date with his close association with Irving Kaplan, Harry Magdoff, and Edward J. Fitzgerald, prominent subjects of this investigation.



b1

Expt Sk Zander 11-19-46, Wash. DC, page 75

George Perazich on November 15, 1946, attended a rebroadcast of the Nuremberg trials, which broadcast was also attended by Harry White, George Silverman, and Harry Magdoff.

At the present time George Perazich is residing at 3207 Oliver Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., and remains employed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

SECRET

ALLAN ROBERT ROSENBERG

Allegations of Gregory

According to Gregory, Jacob Golos, a known Soviet agent, was in contact, prior to his death in November, 1943, with a Communist Government underground group in Washington, D. C. Subsequent to Golos' death, Earl Browder arranged for Gregory to meet with representatives of this group which had been identified as the Perlo group at the apartment of John J. Abt in New York City. At the first meeting with this group the individuals present mentioned the manner in which they would make Communist Party dues payments, as well as receive Communist Party literature. The group also discussed at length what contributions of intelligence might be expected from themselves, as well as other members of the group. With respect to the information to come from other members, Gregory recalled that Allan Rosenberg, who was at that time serving abroad in some capacity for the United States Government, was reported to be able to furnish information on his return to the United States. Gregory held frequent meetings with representatives of this group subsequent to the first meeting and one of the individuals who met with Gregory in Mary Price's apartment in New York City as a representative of the Perlo group was Allan Rosenberg. It was arranged that the representative of the Perlo group would gather together in Washington the intelligence information which had been secured from Government files by the other members of the group and would carry this information to New York to be turned over to Gregory and thence to Jacob M. Golos, the Soviet agent.

According to Gregory, Allan Rosenberg furnished information which he had obtained as a result of observations, recommendations, plans and proposals made by various Government officials concerning the handling of Germany. During that period he was employed in the Foreign Economic Administration and material of that nature came to him in the course of his duties with that agency. It was recalled by Gregory that Rosenberg submitted rather voluminous reports and he turned over substantial quantities of written material bearing upon matters such as specific suggestions and proposals made by various American officials with respect to the problems expected to be met in postwar Germany. Gregory advised that it was indicated that Allan Rosenberg had come from a wealthy American-Jewish family and had received an LL.B Degree at Harvard University. He came to Washington in the early 1930's and was known to Gregory to be a member of the Communist Party.

Background

Allan Robert Rosenberg, according to his own statement, was born April 21, 1908, in Dorchester, Massachusetts. His father, Dr. Isaac G. Rosenberg, is presently residing in Brookline, Massachusetts, and was born in Portland, Maine. His mother, Jennie Lewis, was born in Lithuania. His wife, whose maiden name was Erna Rothschild, was formerly employed in the Rural Electrification Administration. She is reported to have been active

in a Federal employee's union at that time. In connection with his employment, Rosenberg in 1944 listed the following persons as relatives in Federal employment: Robert Rosenberg, Columbus, Ohio, a second cousin and Lieutenant in the Engineer Corps of the United States Army; Dr. Howard Libby of Brookline, Massachusetts, First Lieutenant in the Army Medical Corps; and Stanley Keimera, address and employment not given.

Allan Rosenberg has had Government employment with the Railroad Retirement Board and the National Labor Relations Board. During the period he was with the Railroad Retirement Board he was loaned by them to the Senate Civil Liberties Committee as an investigator. It is further noted that while employed in the National Labor Relations Board he was under the immediate jurisdiction of Nathan Witt, who is identified as a contact of subjects in this investigation, and who is identified by a former prominent Communist, as a leader in the Communist underground group in Washington, D. C. The informant 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 in leadership by John J. Abt.

[REDACTED]

Rosenberg was employed from 1941 to 1945 by the Foreign Economic Administration and in 1945 resigned to go into private law practice with his brother-in-law, Willie Koplovitz. The Dies Committee records reflect that the names Allan R. Rosenberg and Allan Rosenberg were listed as members of the Marian Anderson Citizens Committee. These records also reflect that Allan Rosenberg was affiliated with the National Lawyers Guild.

Through a confidential source believed reliable it was determined that Allan Rosenberg was an active member of the Lawyers Guild in Washington, D. C., and served on the Committee on Civil Rights and Liberties of the National Lawyers Guild.

During the course of the investigation, Allan Rosenberg has been noted to be frequently in the company of Warren Leonard Sharfman, who was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation, and has been reported by the Dies Committee, as well as many confidential sources, to be a pro-Communist and a member of numerous alleged front organizations. On November 28, 1945, through a physical surveillance, it was determined that Allan Rosenberg drove to the home of Harold Glasser in Washington, D. C., who is a prominent subject of this investigation and that Rosenberg and Glasser then drove to the residence of Warren Sharfman. The physical surveillances conducted during the course of this investigation have further disclosed that Rosenberg, Sharfman and Glasser are intimately acquainted with each other. It is noted that Harold Glasser has been identified as a member of the Perlo group of which Allan Rosenberg was also a member. It has likewise been observed that Rosenberg has maintained

contact with Nathan Witt who has been previously mentioned as a member of the Communist Underground Group; David Aahl, one of the subjects of the instant investigation; Edwin S. Smith, who is a director of and prominent in the activities of the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship; and Thomas I. Emerson, Associate General Counsel for the National Labor Relations Board.

[REDACTED] b7D

On July 25, 1946, a physical surveillance on the home of Harold Glasser, 5410 Cathedral Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C., who is one of the subjects of this case, disclosed that Allan and Erna Rosenberg attended a party there which was also attended by Sol Adler, a subject in this case, and Joseph B. Friedman of Arlington, Virginia, an attorney with the Treasury Department as well as Samuel Miller of Washington, D. C., an employee of the War Assets Administration as a sales manager and a former assistant to Harold Glasser of the Treasury Department.

Allan Rosenberg has continued his association with Harold Glasser, Nathan Witt, John Abbott, Joe Fitzgerald, Harry White and other subjects of this investigation. He is also known through confidential sources to have in the recent past been in contact with David Aahl and Bowen Smith, also individuals prominent in this investigation. Rosenberg has continued his affiliation with the Lawyers Guild and is known to have attended a meeting of this organization on September 4, 1946. On September 9, 1946, Allan Rosenberg, through a physical surveillance, was noted to be in the company of George Silverman and Harry Magdoff at Pan and Hill's restaurant, Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

On October 11, 1946, Allan Rosenberg and his wife were observed, through a physical surveillance, to have spent several hours at the apartment of Mary Jane Keeney, 223 B Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. Keeney has also been prominent in this case. Also noted at Keeney's apartment were Bowen Smith and his wife.

Investigation has disclosed that Allan Rosenberg, who is in private

57

law practice in Washington, D. C., with Warren Scharfman, has complained about the lack of law business for his firm and has contemplated obtaining more lucrative employment. Concerning additional business for the firm, Rosenberg has been in close contact with Harry M. Plotkin, General Council for the Federal Communications Commission. Plotkin is reported by confidential informants to be pre-Russian and liberal.

A highly confidential and reliable source advised on January 19, 1947, that Rosenberg is acting in the capacity of attorney for Carl Marzani, a former employee of the U. S. State Department who was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in Washington, D. C. on the charge of making a false statement to the government when obtaining his original employment, it being charged that he was a Communist and denied such statement when making application for government employment. Marzani is a known contact of Joseph B. Gregg, a main subject in this case, mentioned elsewhere in this memorandum. (M.I. Summary, Wash. Field, 1-19-47)

RONALD NIVEN WHEELER

Allegations of Gregory

According to Gregory, Jacob M. Golos, a Soviet agent who died in November, 1943, had been placed in contact through Earl Browder with a Communist underground Government group in Washington, D. C. Early in 1944 Earl Browder arranged for Gregory to meet representatives of this group in the apartment of John J. Abt in New York City. During this meeting the representatives of the group discussed the payment of Communist Party dues, the receipt of Communist Party literature, and the type of intelligence for which they would be able to furnish from the Government sources with which they had contact and the group also discussed the intelligence information which could be expected from other members of the group who were not present at the meeting. Gregory recalled that mention was made of Donald Wheeler and it was indicated that because of his position on the Editorial Board of the Research and Analyst Section of the Office of Strategic Services, he would be able to make contributions of value. Accordingly, Gregory indicated that during the course of Gregory's association with the Perlo group, Donald Wheeler furnished considerable information which he had obtained through his employment on the Editorial Board of the Research and Analyst Division of OSS. The information he furnished included "ditto" copies of monthly and semi-monthly reports of the Office of Strategic Services as they were concerned with political developments throughout the world. It was recalled that these "ditto" reports were sometimes marked "secret" and sometimes marked "confidential." They did not, however, contain any marginal notations as to what Division of the Office of Strategic Services they were to be routed, nor did they, so far as is recalled, indicate any other Governmental agencies to which they were to be directed. Donald Wheeler also furnished typewritten and handwritten exhibits which he had obtained from an OSS digest made up of cable reports from the State Department and OSS personnel. Included among his material, there were also 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.

Subsequent to the initial meeting with the Perlo group, Gregory regularly met representatives of this group at the apartment of Mary Price in New York City, and on at least one occasion Donald Wheeler was the representative who brought the intelligence information secured by other members of the group in Washington, D. C. to Gregory. It was further recalled by Gregory that Victor Perlo, at the initial meeting of Gregory and the Perlo group, produced written material including OSS documents which had been made available to Perlo by Donald Wheeler.

It has further been indicated through confidential sources that Wheeler is a very close friend of David Hedley, a known member of the Communist Party and a known contact of reported Soviet agents in California.

Another confidential source has stated that while Donald Wheeler was residing at 511 Orange Street, New Haven, Connecticut, he was known to have subscribed to and received the Communist paper the Daily Worker (X) (U)

[REDACTED] refer

It has further been indicated through a confidential source that Donald Wheeler and his wife are members of the Washington Cooperative Book Shop. The Dies Committee records reflect that Donald Wheeler has been a member of the Washington Book Shop, American League for Peace and Democracy, and was a member at large of the Executive Council of the Washington Committee to Aid China, which organizations have been reported by the Dies Committee to be Communist front organizations.

Through a confidential source it was ascertained that Donald Wheeler attended a meeting of the Second Washington Youth Conference in connection with the American Youth Conference as a member of the Washington Committee for Aid to China. At that time Donald Wheeler spoke to the gathering urging cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union, and indicated the Soviet Union to be the only country giving consistent aid to China. This same source indicated that Hudson Wells, a known Communist Party functionary and at that time acting Executive Secretary of the Washington Branch of the Communist Party, also spoke at this same conference.

Results of Investigation

Through the course of the investigation it has been determined that Donald Wheeler has, on several occasions, been in contact with other individuals prominently mentioned in this investigation. On November 20, 1945, Donald Wheeler parked his automobile in the 4500 block of Brandywine Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and it is believed that he visited the home of Victor Perlo at 4517 Brandywine Street. It is also believed that on the same evening he visited the home of Harold Glasser who is also a prominent figure in this investigation. It is noted that Harold Glasser and Victor Perlo are both, according to Gregory, members of the Perlo group of which Donald Wheeler was also an active member. On November 25, 1945, an individual driving an automobile registered to Victor Perlo visited at the home of Donald Wheeler.

Through a highly confidential source it was determined that on December 1, Isabel Lee, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Lee contacted Donald Wheeler's wife and arrangements were made for the two families to

visit the following day. It was decided that Donald Wheeler would pick up the Lee family and bring them to the Wheeler residence. On December 2, 1945, through a physical surveillance it was determined that Donald Wheeler drove to the residence of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Lee and then returned to the Wheeler home with the Duncan Lee family. It is recalled that Duncan Lee mentioned to Gregory that he had a friend named Donald Wheeler employed in OSS; that they attended either Oxford or Cambridge together and that Wheeler was a progressive person. Throughout the course of the investigation it has been determined that the Duncan Lee and Donald Wheeler families have been in close contact with each other. (S) (U)

On December 3, 1945, a highly confidential source advised that Mrs. Wheeler was contacted by a person who identified herself as Annie, and this confidential source advised that through previous conversations, this person was believed to be identical with Annie Stein. It is noted that Annie Stein is the wife of Arthur Stein, a national officer in the United Public Workers of America, CIO, and both Annie Stein and her husband, Arthur Stein, are known to have held meetings at their home which have been attended by Communist Party functionaries, including Albert Lannon, Chairman, District Number 4, Communist Party, and a member of the Communist Party National Committee. (S) (U)

It has further been determined through confidential sources that Mrs. Wheeler has been in contact with Reba Lewis, and on December 9, 1945, through a physical surveillance it was determined that an automobile registered to Roger Abbott Lewis arrived at the Wheeler home and an individual believed to be Roger Lewis visited the Wheeler residence. It is noted that Reba Lewis is a former employee of the National Labor Relations Board and is known to be in contact with many prominent Communist Party members in the District of Columbia. Reba Lewis is also the daughter of Rose Leaf Anderson, a known member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia, and is the step-daughter of John Anderson, also a known Communist Party member. Roger Abbott Lewis is also known to have, in August, 1944, been in attendance at a meeting of the leaders of the white collar units of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia, held at the home of Charlotte Young, who was at that time organizational secretary for the white collar units of the Communist Party.

As of February, 1946, Wheeler was in charge of the Western European Economic Intelligence Section, Economic Branch, European Near East and African Intelligence, Office of Research and Intelligence, State Department. His connection with the State Department was severed June 8, 1946, and he is not yet re-employed.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

On February 27, 1946, it was determined that the wife of Donald Wheeler was in contact with Sarah Rosenbaum, co-manager of the Washington Book Shop Association, 916 17th Street. It was further determined that Donald Wheeler's wife was in contact with Eleanor Brisson. Brisson is reported to be a member of the Communist Party Mid City Branch and was formerly president of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, Local 27. She is presently reported to be an organizer for the Committee for Spanish Freedom. Mrs. Wheeler has also been in contact with Carolyn de Caux. Carolyn is the wife of Leonard De Caux who is editor and publicity director of the CIO News. Leonard De Caux is reported to be a member of the Communist Party and was formerly treasurer of the Washington, D. C., unit of the National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, the sponsors of which included several high ranking Communists. The Wheelers have also been in contact with Eleanor Fowler who is presently secretary-treasurer of the CIO Women's Auxiliaries. She has been reported by several informants to be a probable member of the Communist Party and has been a leader in Communist front organizations for many years. Her husband, Cedric Fowler, was known to have been a member of the Communist Party as late as 1938 and is still believed to be active. Eleanor Fowler served as a picket for the Washington Peace Mobilization at the White House in the spring of 1941 and was executive secretary of the Washington Chapter of the American League for Peace and Democracy. She is also a member of the Washington Book Shop Association.

The Wheelers have also been in contact with Ruth Sherman. Ruth Sherman is the wife of Robert Sherman, president of the Commerce Department Local 23, UPWA. He was on the CIO Committee to reinstate Helen Miller who was dismissed from the Labor Department for Communist activity. Robert Sherman was also active in the Committee for Democratic Action and worked for the National Negro Congress.

It has also been noted that Donald Wheeler has stayed in close contact with his brother George S. Wheeler. George Wheeler was a member of the American Peace Mobilization, the Washington Book Shop, and a member at large of the Executive Council of the Washington Committee to Aid China. The former superior of Wheeler while the latter was working for the National Labor Relations Board stated that he had a difficult time keeping George Wheeler straight because after each weekend he would have to be talked to to overcome the indoctrination that George's Communist friends had pumped into him over the weekend. Furthermore, it was stated that Wheeler was the principal behind the defense of Helen Miller against the charges of Communism which had been brought against her at the Labor Department.

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

[REDACTED]

refer

It might

81

be noted that letters were written on behalf of George Wheeler by Representative Charles Savage from Washington, Senator Wayne Morris from Oregon, and Senator Downey from California. In addition, Representative John Coffey, Congressman from Washington, sent his secretary, Paul Olson, to appear on Wheeler's behalf before the Loyalty Rating Board.

Investigation has reflected that the Wheelers were in contact with an individual named Richard Liebes. Investigation in San Francisco has reflected that Liebes was born in California and while employed as a graduate assistant in economics at the University of Hawaii from September, 1936, to June, 1938, he was closely associated with John Rainecke, a well known Communist who is suspected of being the Honolulu contact of Communist couriers. In 1939 he married Brunhilde Kaufer who is an active member of the Communist Party and attends meetings of the Bethune Branch of the Party. For the past two years Liebes has been employed as an economist for the National Labor Bureau in San Francisco and has been an instructor in the California Labor School which is a Communist front organization. He is also acquainted with prominent East Bay Communists and was a contact of Steve Nelson at the time the latter was a Communist Party functionary in Alameda County, California.

43
13
2

It has been noted, also, that the Wheelers have been in contact with Elizabeth Grambs in Berkeley, California. Grambs was a member of the Communist Party in December, 1943.

[REDACTED] It is also noted that in 1943, Hazel Collins, the wife of Dr. Charles Collins, who has been a Russian espionage suspect since March, 1940, told Sherna Vinograd, wife of Jerome Vinograd, whose visits at meetings with Gregory Khoifets and Kasparov were considered of significance in Russian espionage activity in the San Francisco area that the "group" was meeting January 3, 1944, at the home of Betty Grambs. It is also noted that Dr. Collins and his wife correspond with Vladimir Fochner, a suspected Soviet agent. It is also noted that Karl Kahn, who was scheduled to lead a discussion on the Teheran agreement at a Communist meeting to be held in the home of Mrs. Grambs is also a good friend of Billie Wachter, a known Communist and employee of the California Labor School of Oakland, California. At the time Mrs. Grambs executed her application for federal employment she gave as references Dr. Ben W. Peters and Lila Hassie. It is noted that Dr. Peters and Mrs. Hassie have both been active in the functions of the Communist Party and are closely associated with many known Communists. Dr. Peters has been employed in a highly confidential position with the Manhattan Engineer District, working on the development of the atomic bomb.

b7D

On July 16, 1945, George Taylor of the National War Labor Board advised as follows: "Mrs. Grambs has submitted her resignation with the War Labor Board to be effective August 15, 1945. We should like to suggest that action in her case remain suspended until such time as she may make application for re-employment in the government."

It is noted that on April 17, 1946, the Wheelers were invited to

(S) (u)

Billie Wachter
1009 p 178
65-54402

- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Carson
- Egan
- Gurnea
- Harbo
- Hendon
- Pennington
- Quinn Tamm
- Nease
- Gandy

SECRET

dinner at the home of Robert Barnett. Barnett is employed in the Japanese-Korean Section of the State Department. In connection with the Barnetts, it is noted that during a conversation between Barnett and Duncan Lee, another subject in this case, Barnett was upset upon learning that a mutual friend was connected with the paper "Human Events" and described this paper as "Fascist propaganda," stating that it is "anti-Soviet, anti-federal bureaucracy, and anti-New Deal." (S) (u)

It is noted that Donald Wheeler has been in contact with Mrs. Hastay of New York City. It was determined that this is Mrs. Willard Walter Hastay who lives at 501 West 121st Street, New York City. Mrs. Hastay is the sister of Donald Wheeler and her husband was employed in 1944 by Columbia University to work under contract for the Office of Scientific Research and Development, being classed as a "mathematical statistician performing analyses of combat and equipment problems."

Donald Wheeler has continued up to the present date with the same individuals previously mentioned and has been noted to be in contact with other individuals prominently mentioned in this investigation including Arthur Stein, Victor Perlo, Duncan Lee and others.

At the present time Donald Wheeler remains unemployed. However, he has since October, 1946, worked with Robert Nathan, CIO Economist, on a special project which it is reported will last until February, 1947.

MISCELLANEOUS INDIVIDUALS
IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

~~SECRET~~

MICHAEL GREENBERG
with aliases, Menahen Greenberg,
Michael Gibson

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that from the summer and fall of 1943 to about August or September, 1944, Michael Greenberg was supplying information. Gregory informed that Greenberg was associated in some capacity in Washington, D. C., with Lauchlin Currie, who is also a subject in this case. Greenberg became acquainted with Currie when he was an assistant to President Roosevelt and continued close to Currie when he assumed his duties with the Foreign Economic Administration. Gregory further informed that Greenberg was educated in England and at Harvard. Gregory advised, however, that although Greenberg was reputedly brilliant, he was not particularly valuable but he did furnish considerable information, principally concerning China. Gregory advised that the information obtained by Greenberg was passed on to Mary Price, the former secretary to Walter Lippman, and eventually passed on to Jacob Golos, a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1943. Gregory advised that on one occasion Mary Price mentioned that Greenberg was a Communist in England but Gregory did not know of any Communist Party activities on the part of Greenberg in the United States.

Background

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 apparently is a Soviet subject. Michael Greenberg has two sisters, Helen, born in 1917, and Esther, born in 1919. There is no subversive information available concerning Helen, who is presently employed in the General Post Office in England.

[REDACTED]

At the age of twelve years, Menahen Greenberg changed his name to Michael. However, he attended Trinity College at Cambridge University under the name Michael Menahen Greenberg and received an A.B. degree in 1936, followed by M.A. and Ph.D degrees. In 1938 one Michael Greenberg, believed to be identical, was reported to be a Cambridge member of the Communist Party and the author of a booklet on Palestine.

Greenberg arrived in the United States at New York City on September 30, 1939, on a student's visa to attend the Graduate School of Harvard University. He remained at Harvard from October, 1939, to January, 1941. It has been reliably reported that while at Harvard University, officials of the school were disappointed at his progress and several professors at the school regarded him as "a left of the center." Others reported him as "an out and out Communist."

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Greenberg is married to Marian Galin who was born October 15, 1917, at Boston, Massachusetts, and at one time was employed as a stenographer by the British Broadcasting Corporation, Washington, D. C.

Refer

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- Tolson
- E. A. Tamm
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Carson
- Ryan
- Gurnea
- Harbo
- Hendon
- Pennington
- Quinn
- Nease
- Gandy

[REDACTED]

Refer

Michael Greenberg is at the present time unemployed. However, it is noted that on September 13, 1946, he applied for a position in the American Division of the United Nations. His application was placed in file and not acted upon by that organization.

(Rpt SA John Hilsbos, 10-17-46, NY, page 33)

Greenberg resided during a part of August, 1946, in New York City, at 20 East 80th Street. This apartment is leased to Murray J. Goldberg, a dentist who during the period that the apartment was occupied by the Greenbergs was away on vacation.

Greenberg subsequently moved to 110 East 87th Street and on November 11, 1946, moved to 250 West 100th Street, New York City, where he is presently residing. Investigation disclosed that Murray Goldberg assisted Greenberg in moving his personal effects to the new address.

b7D

Typed name
Mr.
Mr.

Goldberg

The Washington, D. C., telephone directory lists Michael Greenberg as living at 2700 Eighth Street South, Arlington, Virginia. It was determined, however, that Greenberg had moved from this address on October 1, 1945, and his forwarding address was 7 West 15th Street, Apartment J-14, New York City.

Results of Investigation

It was determined that Michael Greenberg and his wife moved into Apartment J-14 at 7 West 15th Street, New York City, about the middle of November, 1945. This apartment was originally rented to one Dr. Joshua Epstein and Epstein had sublet the apartment to Greenberg.

[REDACTED] refer

In February of 1946 it was determined that Greenberg was located in the offices of the FEA, 1515 22nd Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., being employed there on a special State Department project. His regular office was in Room 308 of the LaSalle Building, Connecticut Avenue and L Street. In April, 1946, he was employed by the State Department in the Research and Planning Division of the Analysis Branch. On June 15, 1946, according to the State Department, he was dismissed due to a reduction in force. In March, 1946, Greenberg addressed a letter to Alger Hiss setting forth his qualifications and stating, "I expect to be in New York next week and would appreciate any suggestions you might make. Should it be possible for you to put me in touch with principal UNO people, I would appreciate it duly."

In February, 1946, Greenberg contacted Michael Straight of the "New Republic." It is noted that Straight had been employed by the State Department as a division assistant, Division of European Affairs, from August in 1940 to May, 1941. On November 7, 1941, Straight received an invitation to a reception at the Russian Embassy and available information reflected that he was active in the American Peace Mobilization and the North American Spanish Relief Committee. He enlisted in the Air Forces on November 24, 1942.

In December, 1945, Greenberg placed a call to Fort Washington, New York, 2663, which is the number of Thomas A. Bisson, 40 Richards Road, Fort Washington. The files show that Bisson had been in frequent contact with Philip Jacob Jaffe, main subject in the investigation involving Jaffe and others in unauthorized disclosures of material contained in Government files. It is noted that Bisson was appointed to the position of Principal Economic Analyst in the Far Eastern Division of the Economic Warfare Analysis Section on January 22, 1942. It is also indicated that Bisson contributed several articles to the Communist magazine "Soviet Russia Today" and had been on the editorial board of "Amerasia."

JOSEPH B. GREGG alias
Joseph Greenstein

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that Gregg obtained a position with the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington, D. C., about 1942. Gregg thereafter had dinner with Golos one day at a Child's Restaurant in New York City and arrangements were made for Gregg to obtain all information possible which he could obtain in his official capacity with the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs. It will be recalled that Golos is identical with Jacob Golos, a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1943. From about the early part of 1942 until the latter part of 1944, Gregg turned over to Gregory information he had obtained from a perusal of Office of Naval Intelligence, Military Intelligence and Federal Bureau of Investigation reports. The material he obtained included information reported by ONI as to suspected Communist and Russian activities in Latin America. For instance, there would be information that a certain Russian bookstore might be engaged in Russian espionage. Gregory stated that similar information was obtained from the reports submitted by Military Intelligence and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Gregory also advised that the same type of information was being furnished by Robert Miller but Gregg was not aware of this. It will be recalled that Miller is also a subject in this case and was employed by the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Gregory stated that Gregg continued his employment with the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs and continued to furnish information until about December, 1944.

Gregory stated that in the latter part of 1943 shortly before Golos died, he, Golos, obtained a Leica camera from the Russians which he turned over to Gregg with instructions that Gregg was to photograph the most important documents that came into his possession. Golos also informed Gregg that the information he was supplying was in fact going to Earl Browder and as a matter of fact Gregg, on one of his visits to New York City was introduced to Browder and had a long conversation with him concerning Latin-American matters in general.

Gregory stated that in the spring of 1945 "Jack," a Soviet espionage agent whose true identity has not as yet been determined, mentioned that Gregg was becoming highly suspicious as to the ultimate distribution of the information he was providing. Gregory stated, however, that he understands "Jack" 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. Gregory also stated that "Jack" was considering using Gregg as a courier for the Soviets in Washington, D. C. Gregory advised that Gregg did in fact later act in a courier capacity for "Jack". Gregory further informed that Gregg was a dues-paying Communist Party member and on his visits to Washington he, Gregory, collected Communist Party dues from Gregg.

Background

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. Confidential and reliable sources have advised that Gregg is still very friendly with Miller and contacts him frequently.

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that in the early part of 1943, Minter Wood was in contact with Gregg. It will be noted that Minter Wood is an employee of the State Department and is the husband of Julia Dorn Wood and the brother-in-law of Beatrice Heiman. Heiman was the former secretary of Ambassador Constantine Gurnansky. She is also the daughter of Julius Heiman, an associate of Arthur Adams, a prominent Soviet espionage agent who was, until recently, operating in the New York area.

~~SECRET~~

Results of Investigation

Investigation regarding Gregg was undertaken in November, 1945. According to the Washington Telephone Directory, he was residing at 6829 Piney Branch Road, N. W., Washington, D. C., and was employed with the Office of Inter-American Affairs, 499 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. He has since resigned from that position and is presently residing temporarily with relatives at 281 William Street, London, Ontario, Canada.

As a result of a physical surveillance it was ascertained that Gregg visited the apartment of Minter Wood, 2141 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Also through physical surveillances it was ascertained that Gregg is in constant touch with Robert Talbott Miller, III, and Peter Christopher Rhodes, both of whom are subjects in this case. On December 6, 1945, it was learned that Rhodes and Gregg went to New York City and stayed at the residence of Rhodes, 40 Monroe Street, New York City. On the following day, December 7, 1945, Gregg was observed entering the office of Dr. A. B. Weinstein, 20 East 53d Street, New York City, at about 10:00 a.m. At noon on the same day Rhodes was observed entering this same office. It will be recalled that Dr. A. B. Weinstein is identical with Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein, who is a prominent subject in this case. Both Gregg and Rhodes left 20 East 53d Street together for lunch at about 2:00 p.m. Approximately one hour later Gregg reentered Dr. Weinstein's office and did not again emerge until about 7:30 p.m. that evening.

A highly confidential and reliable source has advised that Gregg has, on several occasions, been in contact with Maurice Halperin who is also a subject in this case.

[REDACTED] b1
[REDACTED] On December 18, 1945, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that Gregg indicated he was going to obtain a new position in the Office of American Republics, Department of State (probably the Division of American Republics Affairs) (S)(u)

On January 11, 1946, as a result of a physical surveillance it was learned that Gregg went to the Office of Dr. A. B. Weinstein, 20 East 53d Street, New York City, at 10:43 a.m. and left the office at 8:20 p.m. that same day accompanied by Dr. Weinstein and an unidentified man. Gregg returned to his home in Washington, D. C. on the following day.

In connection with Gregg's activities with the veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, it is interesting to note that on January 16, 1946, he received an invitation from this organization, which has offices at 13 Astor Place, New York City. This invitation was to attend the Eastern Seaboard Conference of the organization to be held on February 9 and 10, 1946, at Manhattan Center. He was

~~SECRET~~

asked to fill out an enclosed form furnishing his opinion with reference to the possible revival of the auxiliary of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

On January 24, 1946, Gregg received a letter bearing the return address "6th Floor, 20 East 53d Street, New York City," which is known to be the offices of Dr. Abraham B. Weinstein, a dentist in New York City who is a prominent figure in this investigation. On January 31, 1946, Gregg was surveilled from Washington, D. C. to the home of Harry A. Greenstein, 89 Midland Boulevard, Maplewood, New Jersey. Greenstein is Gregg's brother.

According to a reliable source of information, an employee in the offices of Dr. Weinstein in New York City contacted Dr. Weinstein's residence in Stamford, Connecticut, and advised that Gregg had left Weinstein's office without signing the check. It was indicated that Joseph Gregg had been to Weinstein's office on that date and further, that he would return to the dentist's office in about two weeks. (S) (u)

From another reliable source it was learned that on February 1, 1946, Dr. A. B. Weinstein mailed a letter to Gregg in Washington which stated as follows: "In our great hurry to leave the office we have overlooked to give you another check book which contained ten more checks of the series of the thirty-two, so we will hold them for you to sign when you next come into the office." (S) (u)

A reliable source of information advised that on February 10, 1946, Inez Munoz conferred with Joseph Gregg concerning her dissatisfaction over the lack of work in her office. Gregg requested her to be patient and told her if she did not feel like staying a whole day when she comes to work she might leave as no one would know the difference anyhow. It is known that Inez Munoz is located in the office previously used by Gregg at the Office of Inter-American Affairs. (S) (u)

Inez Munoz is a known contact of Helen B. Tenney and Robert Talbott Miller, III, both subjects in this investigation.

On February 14, 1946, Gregg, according to a reliable source, contacted his wife and advised her that he would immediately depart for New York City from Washington and he stated he would be back on the following day. According to the reliable source it was indicated that Gregg would visit the offices of Dr. Weinstein in New York City. Subsequently Mrs. Gregg contacted one Kenneth Goldman and stated, in connection with her husband's visit to the dentist in New York City, that Gregg was having some very intensive business with the dentist and it is necessary for him to be in the dental chair from 9:00 a.m. until 7:00 p.m. on some occasions. She said that Gregg had previously been going to a dentist in Washington but since he didn't want to have wires on his teeth he decided to go to this dentist that he had heard about in New York. (S) (u)

SECRET

Joseph Gregg was observed to enter the building at 20 East 53d Street, New York City, at 10:00 a.m. on February 15, 1946. This is the home address of Dr. Weinstein mentioned hereinbefore. He remained in the building until 1:10 p.m. on this occasion. Gregg returned to Washington on February 17, 1946. (S) (u)

On March 12, 1946, a physical surveillance revealed that Joseph Gregg visited Robert Talbott Miller, III, in his office in the Otis Building at 5:40 p.m. and remained in this building until 6:15 p.m. when Gregg and Miller were observed to enter Miller's automobile.

On March 19, 1946, Mrs. Rose Gregg, according to a reliable source of information, made a statement to the effect that her husband had just gotten a telegram from his dentist in New York City and that it would be necessary for him to go up there for a few days. She indicated that the dentist was expecting Mr. Gregg at 10:00 a.m. on the following day. Thereafter Gregg departed for New York City on the evening of that same date. On March 29, 1946, a reliable source of information advised that Mrs. Gregg contacted her husband and a discussion was had concerning action being taken by the State Department on Joseph Gregg's dismissal. Gregg indicated he had contacted one of his superiors at the State Department and "gave him the old song and dance about his wife and kids" and buying a house, etc., apparently in an attempt to have the State Department forestall any action they were taking against him. Gregg indicated he attempted to determine what charges were brought against him but they would not make any positive commitments that charges would be pressed if Gregg resigned. Gregg advised that he wants it on the record that he is resigning and said he is afraid if he doesn't do so immediately it will get past the charge of "false statement". Mrs. Gregg suggested that her husband contact either Carl Spaeth or Maurice Halperin; however, Gregg did not agree with this suggestion. Halperin, it will be recalled, is another subject in this case and was employed by the State Department at this particular time. Subsequently Joseph Gregg's resignation became effective from the State Department as of April 1, 1946. (S) (u)

Al Prago of New York City, according to a reliable and confidential source, contacted Gregg and told Gregg that he, Prago, was in Washington to see his girl friend and that they intended to go to a concert on the following day. Prago indicated that he desired to see Gregg after the concert. Prago mentioned that he is working at the Jefferson School of Social Science of New York City and wanted to tell Gregg all about it. On the following day Prago again contacted Gregg and stated he intended to pick up his girl friend, who resides at Buchanan Street, and would bring her to Gregg's home at 9:00 p.m. It was subsequently determined that the woman mentioned by Prago was Ruth Schwartz who resides at 537 Buchanan Street, N. W. and who Prago subsequently married on June 23, 1946. (S) (u)

Concerning Al Prago, mentioned above, it has been determined that he resides at 320 Westend Avenue, New York City, and is presently director of the Extension Division of the Jefferson School of Social Science. He was born in New York City on November 17, 1911, and is the son of William Prago, Russian born, and Gelia Leibowitz, also born in Russia.

[REDACTED] Prago has also been determined to have been active in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and the United American-Spanish Aid Committee. He is also reported to have been a member of the Loyalist Army in Spain from 1936 to 1939. (S) (u)

In 1941, Prago and three other individuals entered the United States from Canada at Niagara Falls and their automobile was found to contain a quantity of Communist literature. One of the individuals with Prago was Harold Smith of No. 7 Highland Place, Yonkers, New York. It is known that Smith is the secretary to Earl Browder and that Browder resides at the aforementioned address.

On April 6, 1946, the same reliable informant advised that Gregg conferred with Maurice Halperin and invited Halperin to visit him at his home. They discussed the possibility of seeing each other the following day at Halperin's home but Halperin declined stating that a former colleague of his, namely Phil Dunaway, would be there and he did not feel that they should have a visit at that time. (S) (u)

The same informant stated that on April 11, 1946, Gregg was in contact with Charles Flato of P. R. Associates' Incorporated. Gregg advised Flato he was sorry that he was unable to keep the appointment with him on the previous day. They made a luncheon engagement for the following Friday. Flato inquired as to whether Gregg had heard about Jack Fahy, who, according to Gregg, is in Callinger Hospital and not allowed to have visitors. (S) (u)

Charles Flato, mentioned above, (is) known contact of many suspected Communists and Soviet espionage agents. With reference to Jack Fahy it is interesting to note that Fahy's name appeared in the address book of Ursula Wasserman, a suspected Soviet espionage agent, upon her departure from the United States for Buenos Aires in March, 1946. On April 16, 1946, according to the informant, Kathleen Fahy contacted Joseph Gregg and told him about the condition of her husband Jack who is at Callinger Hospital with tubercular pneumonia. She said her husband was alive only because they were able to obtain some medicine through Mayor O'Dwyer of New York. In this connection she stated the Commissioner of Health in New York owes his job to Jack Fahy. (S) (u)

A highly reliable source of information advised that Joseph Gregg had lunch with Robert Miller at Alphonso's Restaurant in Washington on April 23, 1946. On April 23, 1946, Gregg and his family departed Washington for Maplewood, New Jersey, where they visited the residence of Harry Greenstein, Gregg's brother, and on April 26, 1946, a physical surveillance reflects that Gregg was observed to leave the office of Abraham B. Feinstein at 20 East 59th Street, New York City, at 1:05 p.m.

Gregg contacted Hinter Wood of the State Department and inquired if Wood would object to using his telephone number in connection with his advertisement, which Gregg intends to place in the paper in an attempt to purchase an automobile. He told Wood he didn't want anyone to know the telephone number he was using in connection with this advertisement. (S) (u)

On May 12, 1946, according to a highly reliable source of information, Bruce Waybur, formerly an employee of Ludwig Ullmann, another subject in this case, contacted Joseph Gregg and Waybur advised he is now connected with Bill Glaser at the offices of the United Electrical Workers at 1029 Vermont Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. It was arranged that Waybur, Glaser, and Gregg would have luncheon together at an early date. Waybur offered Gregg a job with the United Automobile Workers in their Economic Department in Detroit, Michigan, in which Gregg did not display any interest. (S) (u)

The same reliable source stated that on May 13, 1946, Robert T. Miller, III, advised Joseph Gregg that Frank Jellinck, whom they both used to see about five years ago, has been in Mexico since that time. Miller stated that Jellinck and several others are thinking of forming an organization which is practically a duplicate of the Hemisphere Corporation which was operated by Miller and Gregg. Miller said this organization would be situated in Mexico and that Jellinck would be in Washington for a few days. Jellinck appeared to be interested in buying a mailing list owned by Miller and Gregg which they used in connection with the Hemisphere Corporation. However, this sale never transpired. (S) (u)

The informant stated that on May 24, 1946, Mrs. Rosa Gregg, the wife of subject Joseph Gregg, inquired of Robert Miller if he had heard from his bank in New York. Miller stated that he had contacted the bank and that everything seemed to be in order. He advised he would give Mrs. Gregg a check on the following Sunday or Monday in the amount of \$1000. Apparently this was a loan made to Gregg in connection with the purchase of an automobile which Gregg was then attempting to buy. (S) (u)

While Joseph Gregg was in contact with Hinter Wood on May 31, 1946, Wood mentioned that he planned to stay around Washington during this summer since he is afraid of losing his job at the State Department if he takes a vacation. Gregg mentioned that the only thing delaying his departure from Washington is the fact that he didn't know where he was going. (S) (u)

On June 3, 1946, a reliable informant advised that Mrs. Gregg stated that she and her husband would be leaving Washington in about two weeks and that they would stop in New York City and probably make a stop in the United States in the West. She is probably returning to their home in London, England.

On June 5, 1946, according to a reliable source of information, Maurice Halperin referred Joseph Gregg to the Metropolitan Broadcasting Company, a new corporation which has been organized in Washington, as an applicant for the position of sales manager. It is known that William Ludwig Wilmski, Mary Jane Kenny, and Paul Brown, all important figures in this investigation, are stockholders in this corporation. (S) (u)

On June 12, 1946, a highly confidential source advised that Joseph Gregg apparently was using the telephone number of Isaac Nunes, mentioned hereinbefore, in newspaper advertisements in an effort to purchase an automobile. It appears that he used this telephone number for individuals to contact him in connection with this advertisement. The informant stated that Mrs. Isaac Gregg contacted Isaac Nunes on June 13, 1946, and Mrs. Gregg told her that Joseph Gregg had enjoyed his visit with her on the previous night and when he left he said he had a queer sensation as though he were back in Madrid. (S) (u)

A physical surveillance reflects that on June 13, 1946, Gregg was in possession of a 1946 Nash four-door sedan which he purchased on or about that date.

A physical surveillance further reflected that on June 15, 1946, Gregg was visited at his residence by Lincoln Fairley of 6305 134 Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Fairley is an employee of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen Union in California. He is a known contact of Henry H. Collins, a Captain in the United States Army who has a known member of a Communist Party underground movement in Washington from about 1933 to 1937.

A mail cover reflects that Joseph Gregg received a communication from P. S. Rhodes, R.F.D. Azzonia, New York. This person is apparently identical with Peter Christopher Rhodes, a subject in this investigation who will be mentioned in detail in another portion of this memorandum.

A highly reliable source of information stated that on June 18, 1946, Joseph Gregg was in contact with Maurice Halperin and Halperin discussed in detail his new position with the American-Arab Anti-Corruption Committee in New York City and Halperin stated that he would attempt to obtain a job for Gregg with his organization some time in the future. Gregg stated that he doubts that this would work out inasmuch as they might look into his background too far and find out that an Arab got mixed up with a Jew way back in his family. (S) (u)

It is known through a highly confidential source that the Greggs lived at the residence of Maurice Halperin for two nights prior to their leaving Washington for Canada on June 29, 1946. Also, it is interesting to note that Gregg made arrangements with Inez Munoz, mentioned hereinbefore, to have his mail received at her address at 2231 California Street, N. W.

Gregg and his family left Washington, D. C., on June 29, 1946, and they traveled to New York City where, through a physical surveillance, it was noted that Gregg was observed to enter the offices of Dr. A. B. Weinstein on July 1, 1946. Thereafter the Gregg family visited relatives at 34 Bonair Avenue, New Rochelle, New York, which is the address of David Rogdanoff. From there they traveled to London, Ontario, Canada, where they are presently residing with Joseph Gregg's in-laws, Mr. and Mrs. William Leff at 201 Williams Street.

Since Gregg has been in Canada, there has been no indication that he has been in contact with any of the subjects of this case until the Christmas Holidays of 1946 when he and his wife visited in Washington, D. C., as stated hereinafter.

[REDACTED] (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 10/1/46) b1
 (S)

Highly confidential and reliable sources advised that while Gregg was in Washington in July, 1946, he received a letter from the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in New York City under date of July 26, 1946. This letter announced that a National Convention would be held on September 14 and 15 and mentioned that Lister and General Walter, former Commander of the 45th Division ("our Division") in Spain had been invited. The letter asked for a contribution to finance General Walter's trip to the Convention. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 10/1/46, page 34)

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that the records in the offices of Dr. Abraham B. Weinstein, dentist at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City revealed that Dr. Weinstein has a file on Joseph Gregg which shows a chart with the address 8829 Piney Branch Road, N.W., Washington, D. C., telephone Randolph 5070, New York telephone Beekman 3-5358. The date on this chart is October, 1945, and next to a notation "Referred by" is the name Peter Rhodes, who is also a subject of this case mentioned elsewhere in this memorandum. On a treatment chart attached to his file are several dates, the first of which is October 19, 1945. Next to this date is the following notation: "X-Ray series: Study Models, Consultation," followed by the initials "A.B.W.," undoubtedly those of Dr. Abraham Benedict Weinstein. The following dates appear beneath the date October 19, 1945: October 31, 1945; November 1, 1945; December 7, 1945; February 1, 1946; February 15, 1946; March 21, 1946; March 22, 1946; and March 25, 1946. Opposite these dates are various notations indicating certain dental (S)(u)

MAURICE HALPERIN

261/5

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that he became acquainted with Maurice Halperin in the latter part of 1942 through arrangements made for such meeting by Jacob Golos. It is recalled that Golos was a known Soviet espionage agent who died on November 27, 1950. Gregory stated that Halperin was at one time a professor of romance languages at Oklahoma University and because of some trouble at the University, he had come to Washington, D. C., with a former colleague named Willard Park. It is noted that Park is also a subject in this case. According to Gregory, both these individuals indicated to Bruce Minton of "New Masses" that they desired to be placed in contact with some Communist in the East.

Gregory advised that while in Oklahoma, Halperin had been a Communist Party member and that after he arrived in Washington, D. C., he was employed by the Office of Strategic Services in the Latin-American Division of the Research and Analysis Branch. Gregory informed that Bruce Minton apparently communicated to Golos the desire of Halperin to meet a Communist contact in the East and as a result of this, Gregory was later introduced by Golos to Halperin. Gregory stated that the first meeting with Halperin took place in Washington, D. C., at the residence of Willard Park and on this occasion, Gregory discussed with them the work they were doing. Arrangements were made whereby Gregory would collect Communist Party dues from Halperin.

A few weeks later Gregory met Halperin and Park in Washington, D. C., at the home of Mary Price. It is noted that Mary Price is a subject in this case and was formerly the secretary of Walter Lippman. On this visit Gregory made arrangements with Halperin and Park to be supplied by them with certain information to which they had access in their respective offices.

Gregory advised that after this meeting both Halperin and Park began to supply Golos with various information and made it available to Golos by giving it to Mary Price, who in turn passed it on to Gregory. Several months later Mary Price became ill and thereafter Halperin and Park gave their information direct to Gregory.

Regarding the type of information being made available by Halperin, Gregory advised that Halperin delivered mimeographed bulletins and reports prepared by the Office of Strategic Services on a variety of topics and also supplied excerpts from State Department cables to which he evidently had

access. Gregory reported that Halperin's contributions were gratefully received by Golos who appeared to attach considerable importance to them.

Gregory stated that on occasions, Halperin visited in New York City and was taken to dinner by Gregory and Golos. Gregory stated that on these occasions it appeared that Halperin was under the impression that information furnished by him was being transmitted to Earl Browder and Gregory could not advise if Halperin had any knowledge as to what further disposition was made of this material.

Halperin continued to furnish information to Gregory until about December, 1944, and at that time Gregory advised Halperin was still employed by the Office of Strategic Services.

Background

refer

A Hatch Act investigation was conducted in 1941 and 1942 regarding Halperin and at this time it was learned that he 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 also learned that in 1940, Halperin had cashed a check drawn on the Bank of Foreign Trade, USSR, in the amount of \$436.00. 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. A reliable informant advised that Halperin while at the University of Oklahoma had contributed articles to "New Masses", a Communist controlled propaganda organ. This same informant stated that Halperin spent considerable time in Mexico where it was alleged he associated with liberals and radicals.

SECRET

In February, 1942, Halperin was interviewed in Washington, D. C., under the provisions of the Hatch Act. During this interview he denied that he was a member of the Communist Party or of the Young Communist League. It is noted that Gregory advised he personally collected Communist Party dues from Halperin.

Results of Investigation

Investigation concerning the activities of Halperin was instituted in November, 1945. As a result of this investigation it was definitely determined that he frequently contacts Robert Talbott Miller, III, a prominent subject in this investigation, and David Wahl. According to the records of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, David Wahl, 4628 Western Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland, was alleged to be a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and of the Washington Book Shop. In addition, he was reported to be a trustee of the Washington Book Shop. He was formerly President of the United Federal Workers of America local in the Library of Congress. An informant believed to be reliable advised that David Wahl was at one time employed by the Foreign Economic Administration and had come to Washington as a "master spy" for Russia. This informant stated that Wahl obtained all information he could and transmitted it to the Communist Party Headquarters in New York City, from where it was again transmitted to Russia.

A confidential and highly reliable source advised that Halperin visited Joseph B. Gregg at his home on January 6, 1946. It is noted that Gregg is also a subject in this investigation.

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that Halperin had a reservation for a room at the Hotel Embassy in New York City on January 23, 1946. Halperin was seen leaving this hotel on the morning of January 24, 1946, after which he contacted several individuals in New York City. On the afternoon of January 25, 1946, Halperin again left the Hotel Embassy and returned to Washington, D. C. on the Congressional Limited. As a result of investigation it was determined that Halperin had never actually registered under his own name at the Hotel Embassy on any day between January 23, 1946, and January 26, 1946. It was further determined that he apparently registered under the name of Peter H. Olergarde, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. According to "Who's Who in America," one Peter H. Olergarde is a consulting expert to the Secretary of the Treasury and his home is in Amherst, Massachusetts. No information is available at this time to indicate why Halperin did not use his own name while staying at the Hotel Embassy.

According to a highly reliable source of information, Mr. and Mrs. Phil Dunaway and Mr. and Mrs. David R. Wahl were guests at the residence of Maurice Halperin. Philip Dunaway was a co-employee of Halperin at the Office of Research and Intelligence, U. S. State Department. David R. Wahl is the Washington representative of the American-Jewish Conference with which Halperin is associated.

The informant stated that on February 9, 1946, Robert Talbott Miller, III, advised Halperin that he and his wife would visit the Halperins on the afternoon of February 10 at the latter's residence (S) (u)

On February 12, 1946, by order of the Secretary of State, Halperin's employment in the State Department, to which he had been transferred from OSS, was terminated.

With further reference to David Wahl, a highly reliable source of information stated that on February 27, 1946, Halperin conferred with Wahl and told him that he, Halperin, needs a doctor and he asked Wahl if he had anyone in mind. Wahl stated he thought he might get some cooperation from a doctor he knows here in town. When asked about the doctor's specialty Wahl replied "allergy, but he is also a general man." Halperin was apparently discussing his separation from the Office of Research and Intelligence, State Department, because he stated that whatever illusions he had, if any, were broken that afternoon with an ultimatum. He indicated that he was suffering from a background of ulcers which he has had for some years. A further discussion was had concerning Halperin's physical condition, which was received with laughter by Wahl. Wahl said he would discuss Halperin's case with his doctor friend who, it was subsequently learned, was Dr. Isadore M. Alpher who has offices in the Farragut Medical Building, 900 17th Street, N. W. He resides at 3700 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., which is the Alban Towers Apartment House. (S) (u)

It is known that in 1941, Dr. and Mrs. (Rose) Isadore Alpher of 2901 18th Street, N. W., a physician, were active members of the Washington Chapter of the American Peace Mobilization which has been described as a Communist front organization. Also, Dr. Alpher was listed as a local sponsor for the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, Washington Friends of Spanish Democracy, and the Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign in 1942. During a discussion which Halperin had with Louis Ream of the American Red Cross on March 4, 1946, a reliable informant stated that Halperin mentioned that he was going on sick leave at the end of that week, which would carry him along until the end of May and that upon the completion of his sick leave his annual leave would begin, which would carry him on until October, 1946. Halperin indicated that he hadn't done so badly. Halperin maintained that his dismissal resulted from his old Oklahoma University background but that he felt relieved in getting out of the whole mess and said he was going to get down to work. Halperin thanked Ream for all of his efforts in trying to find out something about his dismissal. (S) (u)

On March 18, 1946, a reliable informant stated that Woodrow Wilson Borah, an employee of the Office of Research and Intelligence, State Department, advised Halperin that Carel Deutsch of their division at the State Department had been fired. Borah also advised that Colonel McCormack advised him that he was waiting to clear Halperin's sick leave status through the Civil Service Commission before sending him a letter. He advised that Carel Deutsch would remain on the payroll until June 30, 1946. (S) (u)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

SECRET

The informant stated that on March 22, 1946, Halperin advised Mrs. Robert Talbott Miller, III, that he was on sick leave but that he was "sick in a special way." Mrs. Miller referred to his sickness as an "infection." (S) (u)

On March 29, 1946, informant stated that Charles Flato contacted Maurice Halperin and advised him he is no longer in the government but he, Flato, is now associated with the New Council of American Business, Inc., and Public Relations Association, Inc. at 1737 H Street, N. W. Flato mentioned he had hired Theresa Soracco as a secretary. Halperin praised her capabilities at great length. It is noted that Theresa Soracco is the fiancee of Martin Robert Rogers, a close associate of Halperin while they were both employed at the State Department. (S) (u)

On the same date the informant advised that Carol Deutch, mentioned hereinbefore, contacted Halperin and stated he is preparing to leave Washington and that he had accepted a professorship at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Massachusetts. On April 15, 1946, it was learned through a confidential source of information that Halperin had an appointment to see President Byrd of Maryland University on the following Thursday in connection with an effort being made by Halperin to obtain a teaching position at Maryland University. (S) (u)

A reliable source of information reported that on May 18, 1946, Joseph Gregg contacted Maurice Halperin and they discussed the possibilities of Halperin obtaining a professorship at the University of Maryland. Halperin stated he did not want anyone around town to get any ideas about this position as there were a lot of people who would definitely prefer to see him not get any job. Gregg indicated he understood about this. The informant further stated that on May 21, 1946, Philip Dunaway invited Halperin to his home in order to meet Robert Lamb of the CIO offices in Washington, and Carl Green of the Metropolitan Broadcasting Company. Shortly after this Halperin told Woodrow Borah that he would drop by his house at 8:00 p.m. (S) (u)

On May 26, 1946, according to the informant, Mrs. Edith Halperin, wife of Maurice Halperin, advised that a friend of hers, namely Mary Jane Keeney of 215 B Street, N. W., is going to Japan and she has some furniture she would like to loan somebody if they would pay for the transportation. It is interesting to note that Mary Jane Keeney is a subject in this case who will be dealt with in another section of this memorandum. (S) (u)

On May 30, 1946, according to a highly reliable source of information Halperin was in contact with Henry Morgenthau, Jr., former Secretary of the Treasury, and arrangements were made for Halperin to visit Morgenthau in New York City on the following Wednesday at 3:00 p.m. at 285 Madison Avenue on the 22d floor. (S) (u)

26238

SECRET

The informant stated that on May 30, 1946, Halperin was in contact with Woodrow Borah and Halperin explained his duties with the American-Jewish Conference, explaining that he will perform liaison work with the United Nations and further stated that the organization represents a number of Jewish groups. He said in so far as he is concerned it will be like working in OSS all over again. He said they gave him a very interesting security check before they hired him in which all the weaknesses of other security checks became points in his favor. He said it really amounted to nothing more than a question as to where his people were born. He said he enjoyed this security check immensely and he might say it was the first time a security check was actually enjoyable. (u)

The informant stated that Halperin, on June 2, 1946, mentioned that Henry Morgenthau, Jr., was considering having Halperin do some ghost writing for him in connection with a book that Morgenthau was writing concerning South America. However, it is known that this ghost writing did not materialize at a future date. The informant stated that on June 15, 1946, Maurice Halperin invited Martin Robert Rogers and Theresa Scracco to his home on the following day. It was further indicated that Just Lunning of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration, and Donald Russell of the State Department would be there. Lunning is a known contact of other subjects in this case. (u)

not right - see 65-56462-1358 p. 48

On June 16, 1946, a confidential source advised that Mrs. Halperin, while contacting Mrs. Rose Gregg, mentioned that her husband, Maurice Halperin, would contact the Greggs and invite them to their home inasmuch as they wanted Joseph Gregg to meet Phil Dunaway. The informant stated that on June 18, 1946, Halperin contacted Martin Robert Rogers and Rogers commented that Halperin, in his new position with the American-Jewish Conference, will be able to help his friends. Halperin stated he believed he would be able to help them in the fall, stating "we might be able to move in some of our people." Halperin advised his new office is on the 14th floor of 43d Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City. (u)

The informant stated that on June 26, 1946, David Wahl, while visiting at the Halperin home, discussed with one Cesar Cass the employment of various people in the American-Jewish Conference. Wahl, who is connected with that organization, mentioned he is interested in seeing that the committee of the American-Jewish Conference obtain several "live wire" members. He recommended Phil Dunaway, whom he described as having been in charge of all the reports for the Research and Analysis Branch of OSS, as well as John Dierkes of the Treasury Department who is a friend of Bartley Crum. Dierkes is a known contact of the Silvermasters and [redacted] (u)

[redacted] (u)

On June 30, 1946, Mrs. Robert T. Miller, according to a reliable source, was in contact with Mr. Halperin and she inquired if the Greggs, meaning Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Gregg, had stayed at Halperin's house before their departure. (u)

~~SECRET~~
26289

from Washington. Halperin answered affirmatively and stated they were expected to stay only one night but they stayed two nights. Halperin added that his brother practically had to throw them out in order that the Halperin family could return. (S) (U)

A physical surveillance reflected that on June 26, 1946, Theodore Halperin, brother of Maurice Halperin, who was residing with the Halperin family in Washington, met Elizabeth Searle, Executive Secretary of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. at 4:00 p.m. that date in front of the New England Restaurant on 9th Street, Washington, D. C. While in Washington Theodore Halperin was in frequent contact with many suspected Communists and was engaged in the promotional activities of the Win the Peace Conference which was held in Washington during the Summer of 1946.

With further reference to Theodore Halperin, it is of interest to note that a confidential source reported that on July 5, 1946, Theodore Halperin attempted to reach Clarence "Casey" Gurewitz who resides at Apartment 102 at 1619 R Street, N. W., and who is a Communist Party functionary in Washington, D. C. Subsequently this contact was had and "Casey" Gurewitz informed Theodore Halperin that he would be at home most of the day and it was arranged that Theodore Halperin would drop into see him between twelve and one p.m. that day. (S) (U)

In connection with the above it was previously reported by a highly reliable source of information that Maurice Halperin had an engagement with "an important gentleman on R Street" on December 22, 1945. Therefore, it is possible that this individual referred to by the informant is identical with Clarence "Casey" Gurewitz. (S) (U)

On July 7, 1946, according to a highly reliable source of information, Maurice Halperin informed Philip Dunaway that he was in Washington for the weekend. He stated that Martin Robert Rogers has an office at 250 West 57th Street in a building which is used in part by the State Department. Halperin stated that he, Halperin, is temporarily living at 7 Grove Street, New York City, which is an apartment occupied by Rogers. Dunaway informed Halperin that the chief thing that he has missed since Halperin left Washington are the various guests of the Dunaways. In this connection he stated that Julius Joseph Joseph has been staying with the Dunaways and will be going back in approximately three weeks. According to Dunaway, Joseph is presently in New York City where he will have a vacation for approximately ten days. Joseph is a subject in this investigation who will be mentioned more fully in another section of this memorandum. (S) (U)

A confidential source of information advised that on July 16, 1946, Mrs. Edith Halperin advised her husband, Maurice Halperin, who was in New York City, that he had received a letter from the State Department which disapproved his request for sick leave. She said the letter stated that under the date of March 5 Halperin had submitted his resignation from the State Department to become effective May 31. The letter pointed out that it is within their province (U)

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

to make an administrative determination relative to the granting of sick leave requested at the termination of an appointment; that in the light of certain investigation which has been conducted by the State Department it has been administratively determined that the Department will not approve Halperin's request for sick leave for the period for March 5 to May 31, 1946. Accordingly, the Division of Finance at the State Department was instructed to pay for that period on an annual leave basis. Halperin was to receive a final lump payment for any additional leave which has accrued to his credit prior to his resignation from the State Department. (S)(u)

In this connection it was determined that the State Department investigator had approached Dr. Isadore Alpher to whom Halperin was sent by his friend David R. Wahl concerning his certification of the ulcer trouble suffered by Halperin. Dr. Alpher reportedly cancelled his original report to the effect that Halperin was too sick to work.

On July 20, 1946, a confidential source of information reported that Maurice Halperin's family will join him in New York City where they will all reside at 438 Crown Street, Brooklyn, New York, sometime in the early part of September, 1946.

On July 21, 1946, Maurice Halperin, according to a reliable informant, stated that he has another job in New York City which consists of making short wave broadcasts to Latin America. He described this position as entailing a regular round table program every other week which is entitled "Mesa Redonda" and this program is beamed to three Latin American countries. He explained he is taking the place of a professor at Columbia University and that the program is broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System. He also advised that during the coming week he would be on a National Broadcasting Company program entitled "Information Please," which would be short-waved to South America. He bragged about the fact that the employees in the Office of the American-Jewish Conference are not aware of this activity as they think he is lobbying at United Nations. (S)(u)

During August, 1946, Edith Halperin, the wife of Maurice Halperin, was in close contact with Mrs. Mae Rhodes, whose husband Joseph H. Rhodes is an employee of the Department of Commerce in Washington, D. C. Investigation has disclosed that Mrs. Rhodes is very active in Communist front organizations in the District of Columbia. She is also an active participant in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and the Race Relations Committee of the League of Women Voters. It was determined that on August 7, 1946, Mae Rhodes and Edith Halperin discussed the activity in a Negro rally held in Washington, D. C., to protest the Georgia lynching. They discussed with pleasure that approximately (S)(u)

15,000 people attended this demonstration, and Mrs. Halperin stated that she was encouraged due to the fact that the anti-lynching propaganda was getting more attention in the press. (Rpt SA Zander, 10-146- page 40) (S) (u)

Maurice Halperin has continued to be in close contact with Philip Dunaway and David Wahl, who have previously been identified in this memorandum.

On September 3, 1946, the Halperin family left Washington, D. C., for New York City. They are presently residing at 438 Crown Street, Brooklyn, New York, and Maurice Halperin is employed as secretary to the United Nations for the American-Jewish Conference.

JULIUS JOSEPH JOSEPH

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in July or August, 1942, he was requested by Golos who, it will be recalled, is a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1943, to go to Washington, D. C., and make contact with J. Julius Joseph who at that time was employed by the Social Security Board. From conversations with Golos, Gregory advised that he understands Joseph had come to New York City sometime previously and made contact with the Communist Party headquarters. Apparently the Communist Party headquarters recognized his potentialities and informed Golos of his identity.

Gregory met Joseph at his home in Washington, D. C., and obtained a large amount of information which Joseph had been collecting for the previous two months. This information concerned labor relations and other matters in the labor field. About Christmas, 1942, Joseph was transferred to the New York Office of the Social Security Board and remained there for about six months. During this time Gregory contacted him and he supplied the same type of information which he got from the records of the Social Security Board. Thereafter he returned to Washington and continued his employment with the Social Security Board and at intervals was contacted by Gregory.

Gregory stated that in 1943, Joseph was drafted into the United States Army and at that time Golos suggested that he attempt to be assigned to the Office of Strategic Services. Gregory recalled that about a week after his induction he was assigned to the Office of Strategic Services and that he was in the Japanese Division and was working in the Library of Congress but was not given free access to all Office of Strategic Services files inasmuch as he was then under investigation. However, even at this time he did furnish some information concerning general activities of the Office of Strategic Services, particularly as they related to the Russian Division.

Gregory stated that about a year later Joseph informed him that he really had not been investigated and that the Army officials told him it was a case of having him confused with some other individual by the same name and thereafter he enjoyed much more confidence on the part of his associates. Gregory stated that thereafter Joseph was able to supply him with considerable material relating to the work of the Japanese and Russian Divisions of the Office of Strategic Services. Joseph made available to Gregory written reports which were carbon copies of the actual reports. Gregory could not recall if these reports were indicated as confidential,

SECRET

restricted or secret. Gregory's association continued with Joseph until December, 1944. Gregory was not able to advise if Joseph actually knew the true identity of Golos and what actually happened to the material being furnished by him. Gregory stated, however, that some time in 1943 Joseph's wife left him and later, Gregory, when speaking to Joseph's wife, learned that she knew Golos' true identity.

Gregory also advised that both Joseph and his wife, Bella, were dues paying members of the Communist Party and in fact on occasions, Gregory collected their Party dues from them.

Background

Julius Joseph Joseph was born on February 10, 1914, at Northampton, Pennsylvania, the son of Jewish parents, both of whom were born in Russia. He received an A.B. degree from the University of Michigan in 1936 and an M.A. degree from 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., under Dr. Haber and in 1941 to 1942, he worked for the Social Security Board in New York City. From 1942 to 1943, he was with the Social Security Board in Washington, D. C., and was drafted into the Army in the latter part of 1943. Shortly thereafter he was transferred to the Office of Strategic Services. An investigation was made to determine his loyalty and fitness during which it was 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 who was then a high official in the War Manpower Commission.

According to the records of Selective Service Board #4, Washington, D. C., Joseph was released from active duty in the Army on July 24, 1945, to accept employment with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. At the time he was detached he was a First Lieutenant, Office of Strategic Services Research Intelligence and Evaluation Officer.

A highly reliable source advised that when Joseph was investigated to determine his loyalty and fitness it was not proven that he was a member of the Communist Party but several individuals informed that he was decidedly radical in his views. One of these individuals stated that Joseph made a statement to the effect that he 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. The source advised that this was typical of other statements attributed by acquaintances to Joseph.

SECRET

Results of Investigation

Information was received from a reliable source that Julius Joseph Joseph is presently employed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. He had been in Germany with the Displaced Persons Bureau until June, 1946, when he returned to this country for a brief consultation in connection with UNRRA affairs. While in Washington, D. C., he stayed at the residence of Philip M. Dunaway at Forest Glen, Maryland. Dunaway is a close associate of Maurice Halperin, a prominent subject in this case. Joseph also visited in New York City during his stay in the United States and while in New York resided at 19 Commerce Street with his sister and her roommate, Edith Fiengold, who has been identified through investigation as a former employee of the National Maritime Union and a known member of the Communist Party in New York City. It is reported by confidential sources that she has on many occasions made speeches on youth work for both the National Maritime Union and the Communist Party.

Julius Joseph Joseph arrived in New York City on July 22, 1946. Physical surveillance reflected that on July 23, 1946, he attended the Stanley Theater, 7th Avenue and 41st Street, which is a Russian theater showing only Russian films. Also through physical surveillance it was determined that on July 24, 1946, Joseph was in the company of an unidentified man who was overheard to remark that he was interested in going to Russia. This man also mentioned the name of Jessica Smith, who is a known Communist propagandist in the United States and who recently returned from Russia. It was also reported that this unidentified individual while in the company of Joseph bought a copy of the Daily Worker newspaper. On July 26, 1946, Joseph departed at 3:00 p.m. by Pan-American Airlines for London, England, returning to his assignment with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. He left as a forwarding address the telephone number of Beulah Green, 19 Commerce Street, who has been identified as Annie Beulah Woodfolk presently employed by the National Maritime Union as an executive secretary. Investigation has reflected that this individual was formerly secretary of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Maritime Union and is a known member of the Communist Party in New York City. It is further noted that she is in the same Communist Party club as Edith Fiengold mentioned above.

(Rpt SA John T. Hilsbos, 8-16-46 page 37 & rpt 10-17-46, page 42)

DUNCAN CHAPLIN LEE

S I

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in 1942, Mary Price, a subject in this case and the former secretary of Walter Lippman, mentioned to Jacob Golos, a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1943, that B. C. Lee was going to Washington, D. C., with General Donovan in the Office of Strategic Services. Mary Price asked Golos if he was interested in Lee. Golos replied that he was and told Mary Price to handle him. Thereafter, some material was obtained through Lee but it was not very valuable and Golos ordered Gregory to handle Lee direct. Gregory contacted Lee in Washington and from conversation had with him learned what type of information he could furnish and also learned that Lee realized that the information he was giving was destined for Russian Intelligence.

Gregory advised that Lee gave him Office of Strategic Services information of a varying nature and always orally. The information included facts on various phases of anti-Soviet work by the Office of Strategic Services, its activities in European countries with respect to uncovering Russian activities and the location of Office of Strategic Services personnel in foreign countries. The information furnished by Lee was on a quality rather than on a quantity basis. Gregory also stated that at first he contacted Lee at his Washington residence but later met him on the streets and stated these contacts continued until December, 1944.

Gregory advised that Lee's wife, Ishbel, had been a Communist Party member in New York City and when she was considering becoming a United States citizen, she was somewhat apprehensive that an investigation of her present activities might reveal her Party affiliation and reflect on her husband.

Gregory advised Lee was usually nervous and emotionally upset and on one occasion when General William J. Donovan had proposed to have some NKVD representatives come to the United States, Lee was excited and frightened and had visions of them visiting at his home to thank him for his cooperation.

Background

Duncan Chaplin Lee was born in Anking, China, on November 19, 1913. He resided there until 1926. From 1926 to 1931, he lived at Chatham Hall, Chatham, Virginia, with his father, Reverend Edmund Jennings Lee, an Episcopalian minister who is the rector of the girls' preparatory school known as Chatham Hall.

SECRET

In 1935, Lee received a B.A. degree from Yale University and in 1938, he received a B.C.L. degree from Oxford University, Oxford, England. On June 18, 1938, he married Isabella (Isabel) Scott Gibb at Oxford, England. On June 16, 1939, he was employed as a clerk by the law firm of Donovan, Leisure, Newton and Lumbard, 2 Wall Street, New York, New York. He left this law firm on June 30, 1942, to become Assistant General Counsel of the Office of Strategic Services in Washington, D. C.

In 1942, Lee was Assistant Secretary of the National Board of Directors of Russian War Relief and he was also a member of the Executive Committee of the China Aid Council. It should be noted that Mildred Price, another subject in this investigation, was at that time the Executive Secretary of the China Aid Council.

[REDACTED] b7D

Results of Investigation

An investigation was started in November, 1945, and it was ascertained that Duncan Chaplin Lee was a Lieutenant Colonel employed by the Office of Strategic Services and that his Washington address was 1522 - 31st Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

As a result of a physical surveillance it was ascertained that Mr. and Mrs. Lee visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Wheeler on December 7, 1945, and on the following day, the Wheeler family visited the home of Duncan Lee. It is noted that Gregory advised that on one occasion, Duncan Lee mentioned to him that he had a friend named Donald Wheeler who was employed by the Office of Strategic Services. Gregory also stated that Wheeler had attended either Oxford or Cambridge University with Duncan Lee and Lee had described Wheeler as a "progressive person."

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that Duncan Lee in the latter part of December, 1945, stated that he was desirous of getting out of the Army and indicated that he would probably return to General William J. Donovan's law firm in New York City.

Present available information indicates that Lee is still residing in Washington, D. C., and is employed as attorney for the Chinese Defense League apparently as an associate of the law firm of Corcoran and Youngman. This employment began on January 28, 1946.

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

It is noted that Duncan Chaplin Lee has been in contact with Lieutenant Raymond W. Cobb in Fairfax, Virginia. Cobb is presently in the United States Navy and it is recalled that he accompanied Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace to China a year or two ago. It was further determined that on May 23, 1946, Robert T. Miller, III, another subject in this case, contacted Frank Jellineck, a mutual contact of the subjects in this case, concerning a journalistic venture in Mexico City. Miller appeared favorable, however, they indicated that Joseph Gregg, another subject in this investigation, was somewhat unfavorably disposed. Jellineck commented, "We'll go ahead with Duncan Lee," indicating that Lee would take it if Gregg and Miller did not. (X) (u)

Investigation has reflected considerable data concerning Reverend Edmund J. Lee, the father of Duncan Lee. Reverend Lee is presently rector of the Chatham Hall School for Girls, located at Chatham, Virginia. This is a finishing school for girls whose families generally possess considerable wealth. Available information shows that Edmund J. Lee of Chatham, Virginia, appeared in a black notebook of Alice Burke, then Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, District No. 16. It was also noted that Reverend Lee is an advocate of racial equality, which stand has made him rather unpopular.

Duncan Lee has continued his association with the law firm of Corcoran and Youngman and is employed as attorney for the China Defense League.

On August 26, 1946, Mary Price, a prominent figure in this investigation whose activities are identified elsewhere in this memorandum, was in contact, according to a confidential source, with Isabel Lee, the wife of Duncan Lee. Mary Price advised that she was going to New York City and offered to leave her automobile with the Lees for their use while she was in New York stating that she preferred to go by train. (u) (X) SA Zander, 9-17-46, Wash DC, page 101)

Duncan Lee has continued his association with Donald Wheeler, a subject previously identified in this memorandum.

ROBERT TALBOTT MILLER, III

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in April or May, 1941, Golos, who was his Russian contact and a known Soviet espionage agent who died in November, 1943, introduced him to Robert Miller who operated the Latin-American news service "Hemisphere" and his wife. Gregory met Miller every two weeks for dinner and on these occasions Miller furnished him with copies of "Hemisphere" which he gave to Golos. Gregory stated that Miller is the son of a prominent New England physician; that he went to Moscow as a newspaper correspondent and while there met an American girl, Jenny (Jennie) Levy who worked for the Moscow Daily News and married her. Gregory stated that while in Moscow, Miller apparently became indoctrinated with Communistic philosophy. Gregory advised that subsequently Miller returned to the United States and started the publication of "Hemisphere." He apparently lost money over a period of time and then attempted to obtain a job with the Government. He was successful in obtaining employment with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, moved to Washington, D. C., and brought with him some of the files of "Hemisphere." Miller allegedly informed Gregory that his files had contained materials supplied by Communists in South America but that he had destroyed all of this material prior to bringing his files to Washington, D. C.

Gregory contacted Miller in Washington and obtained from him pamphlets and other information which he obtained through his official connection with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Gregory could not recall definitely what these pamphlets contained but believed they were at least restricted articles such as might be passed between Government agencies and which were not for public consumption. Gregory was unable to recall whether any of these pamphlets were stamped restricted or confidential. Miller also told Gregory that in his capacity in the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, he had the opportunity to see reports written by the Office of Naval Intelligence, the Military Intelligence Service, the Office of Strategic Services and the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning Latin-American matters.

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

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Gregory stated that Miller's association with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs ceased about November, 1943 and thereafter he informed him that he was attempting to obtain a position in the State Department. Gregory stated that he saw Miller in December, 1944, at which time he was employed in the State Department but advised that Miller never furnished him with any information from the files of the State Department.

Background

Robert Talbott Miller, III, was born April 5, 1910, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. On August 29, 1934, he left the United States allegedly for a visit to Moscow, Russia, where he arrived September 12, 1934. While there he obtained employment as a 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 (Jennie) Levy, an American born employee of the Academy of Sciences in Moscow.

From June, 1937 to August, 1938, Miller and his wife lived in Paris, France, and he apparently was employed there as a newspaperman. From October, 1939 to September, 1941, Miller resided in 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 at this time he was appointed as an analyst for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Department of Commerce. He later became Director of the Division of Reports of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. In July, 1944, he was 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. He presently resides at 3223 Northampton Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The Hemisphere News Service was incorporated under the laws of New York on September 25, 1939. Miller was listed as President, Jack Bradley Fahy was listed as Vice President and Treasurer, and Jennie Miller was listed as Secretary. The principal activity of the corporation was the publication of a weekly news bulletin pertaining to economic matters in Latin America, Canada and Alaska. This bulletin was known as "Hemisphere."

In September, 1941, the Hemisphere News Service was moved to Washington, D. C., and became the Export Information Bureau, Incorporated. This concern was managed by Joseph B. Gregg and was devoted exclusively to research work for the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. At the time the

concern moved to Washington, Miller became a research analyst with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and subsequently the Export Information Bureau, Incorporated, was absorbed into the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. It will be noted that Joseph B. Gregg, above-mentioned, is also a subject in this investigation. It will further be noted that Jack Bradley Fahy, former Vice President of the Hemisphere News Service, was a veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War. In the "Daily Worker" for 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. Jack Fahy's name has appeared in an address book of Ursula Wasserman, a strongly suspected Soviet espionage agent.

As a result of a physical surveillance it is known that in February, 1941, Miller was in contact with Jacob Golos, now deceased, a former known Soviet espionage agent.

A highly confidential and reliable source has advised that in the summer of 1944, Miller was very well acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Silvermaster, subjects of this case.

Results of Investigation

As a result of an investigation started in November, 1945, it was ascertained from a highly reliable and confidential source that Miller frequently contacts Joseph B. Gregg, who is also a subject in this case.

Through a physical surveillance it was ascertained on December 8, 1945, Miller and his wife visited the home of Maurice Halperin, who is also a subject in this case.

On January 17, 1946, Pelageya (Polya) Habicht gave a talk at the Friends Meeting House of Washington, 2111 Florida Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C., which was sponsored by the East-West Society. This talk was actually a propaganda lecture on behalf of Russia. It was noted that both Mr. and Mrs. Miller attended the talk. Pelageya Habicht is 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 the time of his arrest in 1941. A highly reliable and confidential source has advised that the Millers are very friendly with Pelageya Habicht.

A highly confidential and reliable source has stated that on several occasions Robert Miller has visited with John Paul Milan Marsalka who lives at 3317 R Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Marsalka was a translator for the State Department, Foreign Service, at Moscow, USSR, from May, 1934 until August, 1939. In 1940, he was employed as a library assistant at the Library of Congress and in 1941, he was connected with the Office of Price Administra-

tion in Washington, D. C. A very reliable source advised that in August, 1941, he was dismissed from the Office of Price Administration because of charges of being a Communist or having Communistic tendencies. In 1943, he 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 the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. A highly reliable source has advised that [REDACTED] b1

Through a highly reliable source it is known that on March 5, 1946, Miller was in contact with Mr. Charles P. Kindleberger requesting advice relative to Miller's being detailed by the State Department to a job at the German Embassy in Washington, D. C. Kindleberger told Miller that Miller should go into the job with his eyes open, that it was an administrative job and not a policy-formulating one and that the politicians were handling it. (u)

Also on March 5, 1946, Miller is known through a highly confidential and reliable source to have contacted Dr. Robert T. Morse, 3106 N Street, N.W., who is Miller's personal physician but whom he has known through this source to have contacted under peculiar circumstances in the past. It is known that Miller's contacts with Dr. Morse relate to matters other than medical treatment for Miller.

Ann Feltus, wife of Randy Feltus, a former employee of the Treasury Department and a known contact of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Harry Dexter White, both prominent subjects in this investigation, contacted Jennie Miller, wife of Robert Talbott Miller, III, on March 11, 1946, and advised her that she and her husband had arrived by plane on the previous evening from California. (u)

On March 12, 1946, through a physical surveillance, it was determined that Joseph B. Gregg and Robert Talbott Miller, III, were together and that Gregg had gone to Miller's office at 810 18th Street, N.W. On March 16, 1946, it was determined that Florence Levy, sister-in-law of Robert Miller, is employed at the State Department. It will be noted that investigation has determined that Florence Levy has affiliated with Communist front organizations and has indicated Communistic sympathies.

Jennie Miller, the wife of Robert Miller, on March 22, 1946, was in contact with Maurice Halperin, a former employee of the Office of Strategic Services who is a prominent subject in this investigation. Also on that date Jennie Miller was in contact with Rose Gregg, wife of Joseph B. Gregg, mentioned hereinbefore. According to a highly confidential source, during the contact with Rose Gregg, Rose advised Jennie Miller that Joseph Gregg had left Washington on the previous Wednesday and that he would let her know when he was going to return. She informed Jennie Miller that Gregg still had some more dental work to be finished. This was an apparent reference by Mrs. Gregg to her husband's visit to the office of Dr. Abraham B. Weinstein, a dentist in New York City who is (u)

RAC:WLEJ

169

SECRET

prominently mentioned in this investigation. Joseph B. Gregg as well as other individuals in this investigation have visited the office of Dr. Weinstein under peculiar and questionable circumstances. This point is being brought out in view of the fact that Mrs. Miller apparently had knowledge of the fact that Gregg had visited this dentist in New York City. (S) (u)

On March 26, 1946, Mrs. Maurice Halperin was in contact with Jannie Miller, and at that time the Halperins agreed to meet for dinner at the Miller residence on Friday, a week. (S) (u)

Through a highly confidential source it is known that on April 2, 1946, Helen Silvermaster, wife of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, attempted to contact Mrs. Robert Miller.

Through a physical surveillance maintained at the residence of Robert Talbott Miller, III, at 3223 Northampton Street, N.W., on the night of April 5, 1946, the following people were observed to enter the Miller residence between 7:30 P.M., and 8:30 P.M.: Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and a man believed to be William Ludwig Ullmann, who, it is noted, resides with the Silvermaster and is a subject of this investigation; Maurice Halperin and his wife, Edith; Mr. and Mrs. John Dierkes, and Charles Flato, all of whom are highly suspected Communist functionaries. Also, an unknown man and woman arrived in a Buick sedan and entered the Miller residence. It was subsequently determined that the license plate on this car was assigned to Bernard Leroy of 6142 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. An unknown man and woman also arrived in a District of Columbia car which was identified as being registered to Myra C. Callis, 3206 E Street, N.E., who is the wife of a colored doctor. It was further observed that Mrs. Polya J. Habicht, a suspected Soviet agent, was also in attendance as was Florence Levy, Miller's sister-in-law, who has been mentioned previously.

On April 10, 1946, Joseph B. Gregg and Robert Miller are known, through a highly confidential source, to have met, at which time they discussed Miller's work for the State Department at the German Embassy.

Victor Perlo, a prominent subject in this investigation, was in contact with the Miller residence, according to a highly confidential source, on April 13, 1946. At that time Perlo stated that he would like Mrs. Brinkerhoff to have her husband contact him concerning a tennis engagement. (S) (u)

On April 17, 1946, Robert Miller was in contact with Mrs. Kathleen Fahy, an employee of the American Red Cross and wife of John Fahy, an employee of the Interior Department. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fahy are suspected to be Communist Party members. During the conversation Miller inquired concerning the health of John Fahy who at that time was confined to a hospital with pneumonia. (S) (u)

William Ludwig Ullmann on April 20, 1946, who has been mentioned hereinbefore as a subject in this case, attempted to contact Robert Miller at his residence.

On April 21, 1946, Joseph B. Gregg and his wife were supposed to be at the Miller residence at 8:00 on that evening.

Mrs. Robert Talbott Miller, III, was in contact on April 28, 1946, according to a highly confidential source, with Alexandra Pavlovna Lewis, also known as Shura Lewis, wife of James W. Lewis who was an employee of the State Department and was formerly employed in Moscow, Russia, as a code clerk in the United States Embassy. Mrs. Lewis was a Russian National at the time of her marriage to James Lewis in Russia and she is a highly suspected NKVD agent. Mrs. Miller invited Mrs. Lewis to a gathering which was to be held on the evening of April 28, but Mrs. Lewis declined the invitation inasmuch as she had guests for the evening.

Through a physical surveillance on April 29, 1946, it was determined that Robert Talbott Miller, III, and his wife visited the residence of John P. Karsalka, a suspected Communist. It was observed at that time that an automobile bearing license plates registered to James W. Lewis of the State Department was parked near by.

On May 19, 1946, according to a highly confidential source, Mrs. Polya Habicht, mentioned hereinbefore, was in contact with Miller, at which time she invited him to a discussion which was to take place at her home. She asked Miller to take the part of the American view in the discussion and added that she would take the Russian view. She informed Miller that she had received up-to-date literature and newspapers direct from Pravda and Izvestia from Moscow. Mention was made of E. Wilder Spaulding for whom Miller is working at the State Department and Mrs. Habicht stated that in her opinion Spaulding was not up to date and, therefore, did not think that Miller had much room for progress or advancement under him. (S) (u)

On June 19, 1946, Robert Miller contacted Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and William Ludwig Ullmann, at which time Mrs. Silvermaster invited the Millers to dinner on that evening. During this contact Helen Silvermaster advised Robert Miller that Ullmann was trying to make an impression on his new boss, John Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury. Miller informed Mrs. Silvermaster that his place (his job at the State Department) was going to rack and ruin and he desired to talk to Nathan Gregory Silvermaster in order to obtain some advice from him. He also stated that he wanted some advice from Mrs. Silvermaster and from William Ludwig Ullmann.

On June 19, 1946, Jennie Miller was in contact, according to a highly confidential source, with Ruth Seegar, who inquired as to the individual in charge of the Friends School. It appeared that Ruth Seegar was interested in placing her son, Michael, in the school. Jennie Miller advised that Dr. Savitz was in charge and that if she talked to Dr. Savitz to use the Millers as a refer. Ruth Seegar further advised Jennie Miller that her husband, Charlie Seegar, has been working behind closed doors on a very important letter. Jennie Miller told Ruth Seegar that she knew three adults who had formerly gone to Friends School and all had turned out very well. One later fought in Spain. Jennie Miller (X)

mentioned that at the progressive schools the children get more democratic ideas nowadays and she said that the progressive intellectuals in New York all send their children to "the little red schoolhouse and the town and country schools." (S) (U)

Through a highly confidential source it is known that during the month of June, Jennie Miller was in close contact with Rose Gregg, Helen Silvermaster, and Edith Halperin.

On June 27, 1946, Olya Margolin contacted Jennie Miller at which time Jennie Miller informed Margolin that the only person she knew who was working for the National Committee for Atomic Information was Cynthia Berkes. (S) (U)

Through a physical surveillance it was ascertained that on June, 24 Robert Miller was in the company of John K. Tibby, who was a former Lieutenant in the United States Navy, during which time he served as Senior Intelligence Officer and Principal Intelligence Officer with the Board of Economic Warfare and with the Joint Intelligence Committee as an Assistant Secretary. Subsequent to his contact with Miller he was observed to enter the War Department Building, Room 2104, which is the office of the Central Intelligence Group.

Through a highly confidential source it is known that in June, 1946, Jennie Miller was contacted by a person who identified himself as Ed and who stated that he could be contacted at the Roosevelt Hotel, Room 311. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED SECTION]

On July 2, 1945, according to a highly confidential source, Jennie Miller was contacted by a woman believed to be Margaret Greenfield. At that time she told Jennie Miller that the Callises were in town and she would contact them. The Callises referred to are probably Dr. Henry Arthur Callis and his wife, Myra, who reside at 2306 P Street, N.W., and are colored. (S) (U)

Robert Miller and his wife were invited by Olya Margolin to a reception to be held for Abel Flenn at the home of Henry Villard, 1520 33rd Street, N.W. It is noted that Mrs. Henry Villard has been listed as a member of the American Peace Mobilization, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Women's Peace Party, and has favoring recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia. Henry Villard's father is Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of "The Nation," who is a member of the American League to Limit Armaments, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Civil Liberties Bureau, League of Independent Political Action, and other similar organizations. (S) (U)

*working
this is
Henry
Villard
Cousin
of Henry*

S. Villard who works at State

*See Report of Lambert
Bauder - 8/1/46 - ...*

(Serial 1448-) - ...

him out

According to a highly confidential source, on July 22, 1946, a woman identified as Ella contacted Florence Levy, who was at that time residing at the Miller residence. Florence Levy advised Ella that the State Department had begun an investigation of her and that a friend of hers had been contacted by investigators who inquired as to where her parents were born and concerning her integrity. Florence Levy stated that this was probably a security investigation. During the conversation Ella informed Florence Levy that the investigators probably had not found out that they bought the "PW" which, she added, is supposed to be the uptown edition of the Daily Worker. (X) (u)

Robert Miller is also known through a physical surveillance to be in contact with Inez Munoz, who is known to be a close contact of Joseph B. Gregg and Helen Tenney, both of whom are prominent subjects in this investigation.

A highly reliable and confidential source advised that on August 9, 1946, Alice Raine was in contact with Jennie Miller, the wife of Robert Miller, and Alice advised that she and her husband, Philip, had returned to Washington on August 3, 1946. She said that they just got back from Florida and the situation there is terrible - just like going to Germany in 1934 and 1935. The people in Florida, she stated, are very reactionary and, in fact, it is more or less that way all over the south. Alice stated that Philip Raine is going back to work at the State Department the following week. (X) (u) Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 9/17/46, page 150)

This same source advised that Alice Raine and her husband have contacted the Millers on numerous occasions subsequent to this time socially.

On August 19, 1946, a source regarded as completely reliable advised that Jack Marsalka contacted Jennie Miller and was desirous of knowing when she would be free for a shopping tour. When questioned as to what he intended to buy, Marsalka said, "Nothing," but that the remark that had been made by Jennie Miller about Mrs. Condon gave him an idea that they "might do Mrs. Condon some good." Jack stated that Mrs. Condon is rather touchy on several subjects and he thought that one of these days he might accidentally be downtown with Mrs. Condon and they might accidentally run into Mrs. Miller in Garfinckel's and Jennie could give him some idea as to how to get Mrs. Condon "fixed up." Marsalka remarked that Mrs. Condon must think that she is in Pittsburgh somewhere where she has to economize. Jennie remarked that she thought that Mrs. Condon is a born economizer. Mrs. Miller and Marsalka made arrangements to meet that afternoon and Marsalka remarked "We will give her the works. \$200 and she'll think I cleaned the town." This reference is regarding Mrs. Edward Uhler Condon, wife of the Director of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. (X) (u) Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 9/17/46, page 151)

~~SECRET~~

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on August 30, 1946, Randy Feltus, formerly employed by the Treasury Department and now residing in New York City, contacted Mr. Miller and invited the Millers to New York for the weekend, furnishing his address as 50 West 70th Street. This invitation was tentatively accepted. (S)(u)

Subsequent information through this same source has reflected that when Randy Feltus comes to Washington on business, he contacts the Millers and visits at their home. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 9/17/46, page 153)

According to a highly confidential source, on September 12, 1946, Alix Reuther of the State Department was in contact with Jennie Miller and advised her that a friend of hers, Inez Munoz, was leaving on the 22nd of September and that she, Alix, was giving a farewell party for her on the 21st and would like the Millers to attend. This invitation was accepted and it was indicated that the party would be held at 2241 California Street, N. W., Apartment 107. Alix Reuther is a known contact of Mary Jane Keeney, who is mentioned elsewhere in this memorandum. (S)(u) (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 10/1/46, page 140 and 141)

This same highly confidential source advised that on October 29, 1946, Jennie Miller was in contact with Peggy Greenfield, previously mentioned, and Mrs. Miller advised that they are going to picket the Lisner Theater. Mrs. Miller suggested that she and Peggy could take some colored guests with them; however, Peggy was not in agreement with this. Peggy stated that she would tear the tickets up in their face. The picketing of the Lisner Theater was due to the racial discrimination inasmuch as this theater does not permit negroes to attend its plays. (S)(u) (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 12/6/46, page 73)

A reliable source advised that on November 19, 1946, Robert Miller invited David and Edith Wahl to their home for dinner on Friday night, November 22, 1946. David Wahl has been mentioned previously in this memorandum as a contact of numerous individuals connected with this case. A physical surveillance at the Miller residence on the night of November 22, 1946, reflected that the following individuals were present: Dr. Henry Arthur Callis and his wife, Myra, (negroes); Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and his wife, Helen; Ludwig Ullmann; Jack Marsalka; and Mr. and Mrs. Wahl. (S)(u) (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 12/23/46, pages 92 and 93)

Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Miller have continued their contacts with Jack Marsalka and wife; Mrs. Polya Habicht; Florence Levy, sister-in-law of Robert Miller; Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Gregory Silvermaster; William Ludwig Ullmann; and Minter Wood.

Robert T. Miller, III, resigned his position from the State Department in December, 1946, and he is presently unemployed.

WILLARD ZEPPE PARK

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that Maurice Halperin, an individual who has figured prominently in this investigation and who was a former professor at Oklahoma University, and Willard Z. Park, who also had been a professor at Oklahoma University, had moved to Washington, D. C., and became acquainted with Gregory during the latter part of 1942. Gregory related that these two individuals had indicated to Richard Bransten, alias Bruce Hinton, a prominent Communist Party member, that they desired to be placed in contact with some Communist in the East. This information was transmitted by Bransten to Jacob M. Golos, a former Soviet agent who died on November 27, 1943. Gregory, on the instructions of Golos, contacted Halperin and Park and collected Communist Party dues from Halperin. Gregory stated that Golos during the latter portion of 1942 made a visit to Washington, D. C., and personally met Halperin and Park at the home of Mary Price, also a prominent figure in this investigation. At that time, according to Gregory, Golos apparently made arrangements with them that on occasions he would be supplied with information to which they had access in the course of their Governmental duties.

Subsequent to this meeting, according to Gregory, information was made available by Halperin and Park to Mary Price and was then transmitted by Gregory to Jacob M. Golos. At a later date Mary Price became ill and the information being supplied by Halperin and Park was passed directly from them to Gregory and thence by Gregory to Golos. Gregory stated that Park was able to supply only throw-away and rather inconsequential data which he obtained from the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs where he was employed. However, Halperin supplied information of apparently great value to Golos which he obtained from the Office of Strategic Services and the State Department. Gregory stated Park's activity ended early in 1943. Gregory advised that Park had made occasional contributions to the Communist Party through Gregory.

Background

Willard Z. Park was born October 14, 1906, at Silt, Colorado and received his formal college education in the United States and Germany. Park was employed from 1935 to 1937 as a professor at Northwestern University and from 1938 to 1942 at Oklahoma University as a professor of sociology and anthropology. From February, 1942, through July, 1944, Park was employed by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs as Assistant Chief of the Economic Section and later as Head of the Social and Geographical Unit. From July, 1944, to September, 1945, he was employed by the Foreign Economic Administration as Chief, UNRRA Liaison and Coordination Staff. On September 24, 1945, he was appointed as Chief of the Ethiopian Mission in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration which position he presently holds. He has been in Ethiopia since September, 1945, with the exception of one month, July 13 to August 13, 1946.

(65-56402, Report of SA Lambert G. Zander dated Oct 1, 1946, Washin