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Among associates and friends Magdoff listed Ed Fitzgerald, Irving Kaplan, Sol Lischinsky, and George Perazish. He did not mention Charles Kramer or Victor Perlo until asked about them and then admitted knowing both. He denied, however, ever having seen Kramer or Perlo in New York City, and admitted meeting Fitzgerald there only once, in the summer of 1944. ✓

Magdoff was informed that information had been received that he had been in John Abt's apartment on February 27, 1944 with Victor Perlo, Edward Fitzgerald, and Charles Kramer. While he shook his head negatively and said "No," it was apparent that this statement had shaken him severely. ✓

(Report of Lambert G. Zander dated  
April 21, 1947, WFO) U

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- ✓ F. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- ✓ E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- ✓ Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- ✓ Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- ✓ Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- ✓ Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- ✓ Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- ✓ Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- ✓ Egan \_\_\_\_\_
- ✓ Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_
- ✓ Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- ✓ Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- ✓ Pennington \_\_\_\_\_
- ✓ Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- ✓ Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- ✓ Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

GEORGE N. PERASICH

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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 (it later was ascertained from Gregory that the meeting probably took place on February 27, 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. Abbott 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 Perasich, 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 Perasich, principally concerned the UNRRA activities or contemplated activities in Yugoslavia. Perasich 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 Perasich 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 Perasich 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 Perasich 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. Perasich was born on April 20, 1905, at Resovichi Petrovac, Yugoslavia, entered the United States at Galveston, Texas, in August, 1924, as a student and re-entered for permanent residence at Brownsville, Texas, on February 26, 1941. He was naturalized as an American citizen on September 3, 1941 at Buffalo, New York. At the present time he resides at 5805 Dorchester Avenue, Apartment 3-C, Chicago, Illinois, with a Professor Paul R. Sweet. His wife Anelia resides at 3207 Oliver Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. which Perasich considers his permanent address and to which he returns on week ends. He is employed by the University of Chicago and is working on the commercial aspects of atomic energy. His office is located at Room 305, Social Science Research

Building, 1156 East 89th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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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, 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. U

Perazich's employment record includes employment at the University of California. From November, 1935 to August, 1940, he was employed by the National Bureau of Economic Research, Works Progress Administration and National Research Council. During this latter employment he was in charge of a Division and surveyed the technical and economical performances of over 100 industrial plants in the United States. From August, 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. From October, 1942, to October, 1943, he was employed by the Western Electric Company, Kearney, New Jersey; from November 8, 1943, to December 21, 1943, by the Foreign Economic Administration as an industrial specialist and from January 1, 1944, to February 28, 1947, by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. 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 Perazich 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 Perazich was reprimanded by UNRRA officials and ordered not to discuss UNRRA policy matters with any members of the Yugoslavian Delegation. U

According to the Dies Committee records, Perazich 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. U

#### Results of Investigation

As Director of the Industrial Rehabilitation Division, Yugoslav

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Mission, George Perasich was outside of the United States until December 31, 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, on December 31, 1945, which party was attended by Victor Perlo, Irving Kaplan and George Silverman. It is noted that all of the individuals in attendance at this party, as well as Edward Fitzgerald, are prominent subjects of this investigation. U

During the course of the investigation Perasich has been observed to be in frequent contact with Irving Kaplan, Harry Magdoff and Edward J. Fitzgerald. 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 Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in San Francisco. U

Another contact of Perasich observed was with Alfred J. and Beatrice Van Tassel. Van Tassel was Perasich's supervisor in the WPA 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. U

Perasich is claimed as a friend by Herb Schimmel. Schimmel is a close friend of Charles Kramer, a subject of this investigation. U

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

Highly confidential and reliable sources have advised that Mr. and Mrs. Perasich have continued to be in frequent contact with Irving and Dorothy Kaplan, Beatrice Van Tassel, Harry and Beatrice Magdoff, Jane Stone, and Norman Bursler, all subjects or contacts of subjects in this case. In addition they have been in contact with Mr. and Mrs. Dan Kukanja. Kukanja is the chief UNRRA delegate from Yugoslavia. *AM*

4-23-47- p 116 Reports of SA Lambert ~~for Zovier~~, Washington, D. C. 3-11-47 p 111  
9-9-47 p 108

On June 7, 1947, Perasich was interviewed by FBI Agents and stated that he had never been a member of the Communist Party or any organization known by him to have been affiliated with or controlled by the Communist Party.

He said that he was not acquainted with and had never heard of Jacob Golos, Victor Perlo, John Abt, Charles Kramer, Harold Glasser, Donald Wheeler, Allen Rosenberg, Mary Price, Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, William Ullman or Anatole Volkov.

He admitted knowing subjects Harry Magdoff, Edward Fitzgerald, Sol Lischinsky, and Irving Kaplan, and also Herb Schimmel, Norman Bursler, Carl Green and David Weintraub, whose names have figured prominently in this case, and said he did not know if any of them were Communist Party members or not.

He further stated that his work with the Foreign Economics Administration and UNRRA did not involve confidential or restricted information, that he never was solicited for any information which was not available to member nations of the UNRRA, and had never given information regarding his work to unauthorized persons.

The above was reduced to a statement signed by Perasich.

In addition he advised that while attending the University of California he had been a member of the League for Industrial Democracy but did not recall ever being on the National Committee of the Student Congress Against War, and had never been a member of the Young Communist League.

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ALLAN ROBERT ROSENBERG

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Allegations of Gregory

According to Gregory, Jacob Golos 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, probably held on February 27, 1944, 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 Golos' successors.

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.

Gregory later advised that he had met Rosenberg only once, in November, 1944. At the time, considerable controversy existed within the Perlo group and Rosenberg was dissatisfied and felt he should withdraw. Gregory had a lengthy conversation with him advising him regarding the material he should attempt to obtain, but does not know the effect of the

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talk as Gregory ceased espionage activities in December 1944.

Report of SA Lambert G. Zander dates 3-11-47 p 146

Background

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Allan Robert Rosenberg, according to his own statement, was born April 21, 1909, in Dorchester, Massachusetts. He resides at 3410 Lee Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia, and practices law at 1822 Jefferson Place, Washington, D. C. 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 employments: 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 Fainbers, 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. It was reported that in December, 1944, while Allan Rosenberg was on the Staff, Foreign Economic Administration, reported by a confidential source to have requested material classified as top secret by the War Department. 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, William 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.

Results of Investigation

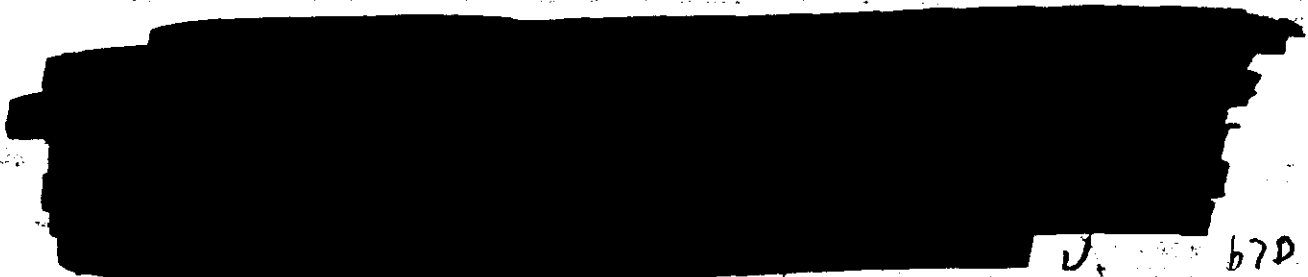
During the course of the investigation, Allan Rosenberg has been

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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 pro-Communist and a member of numerous alleged front organizations. U

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 Perle group of which Allan Rosenberg was also a member. It has likewise been observed that Rosenberg had maintained contact with Nathan Witt who has been previously mentioned as a member of the Communist underground group; David Wahl, a reported Communist; Edwin S. Smith, formerly Director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, and Thomas I. Emerson, Associate General Counsel for the National Labor Relations Board. U



On July 28, 1946, a physical surveillance on the home of Harold Glasser, 3410 Cathedral Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., disclosed that Allan and Erna Rosenberg attended a party there which was also attended by Sol Adler, a subject in this case, and Joseph P. Friedman of Arlington, Virginia, an attorney with the Treasury Department as well as Samuel Miller of Washington, D. C., an employe of the War Assets Administration as a sales manager and a former assistant to Harold Glasser of the Treasury Department. U

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On September 9, 1946, Rosenberg was observed in the company of George Silverman and Harry Magdoff at Fan and Bill's restaurant, Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C. Both are subjects in this case. U

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 in Washington, D. C. Keeney has also been prominent in this case. Also noted at Keeney's apartment were Bowen Smith and his wife. U

Investigation has disclosed that Allan Rosenberg 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 pro-Russian. U

On February 19, 1947, a confidential and reliable source advised that Carl Marzani and Rosenberg discussed Marzani's case. It should be noted that from this point on Rosenberg was exceedingly active in the defense of Marzani, a former State Department employee later convicted in Federal Court for furnishing false information to the government in that he denied his Communist Party membership. Marzani is a contact of subject Joseph B. Gregg. U

A highly confidential and reliable source reported that the Rosenbergs are mentioned several times in the diary of Mary Jane Keeney, X subject in this case. (X) U (Rept of SA Zander, WFO 4-23-47 p-134)

On March 30, 1947, a confidential and reliable source advised that Rosenberg talked with William and Beatrice Koplovits. Beatrice was upset regarding the difficulty radio station WQQW was having and indicated it had been hurt by the fact that it had been linked with Communists and Com- U munism.

The same informant advised that on the same date Rosenberg conversed with Marshall McDuffy of New York, a contact of David Wahl, Andrew Older, Charles Bremer and Herbert Schimmel. McDuffy remarked that the Greek situation "turned his stomach", and also indicated his distaste for the President's Executive U

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Order authorizing the dismissal of disloyal government employees. In discussing the Marzani case, Rosenberg exhibited his disgust with the lack of liberalism displayed in it. Both agreed that the Executive Order would be a denial of the right to work for the Federal Government which would be a denial of civil liberties and of constitutional rights. McDuffy indicated that he had been on a mission to Russia. U

On April 28, 1947, it was determined through physical surveillance that David Wahl visited Rosenberg at his office on that date. U

A confidential and reliable source has informed that Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberg have continued to contact the following individuals who either are subjects or contacts of subjects in this case: U

Harold and Faye Glasser, Carl Green, Just Lanning, Charles Plato, Mary Jane Keeney, Elizabeth Sasuly, Polya Habicht, Mynard and Anne Gertler, Warren and Emily Sharfman, Mary Wheeler, Peggy Hobbs, (a contact of subjects William Remington, Bernard Redmont, and Sylvia Skoloff, a known Party member, and Dr. Albert E. Blumberg, Secretary of the Communist Party's National Legislative Board) Lucille and Mr. Mordecai Esakiel, Philip Dunaway, and Nathan Witt. U

Additional contacts were made with Isabel Older, (a known Party member) William Knedler, of Sherwood, New Jersey, (subject of a Hatch Act Case and associate of Frederick V. Field of the Daily Worker, New Masses, and Jefferson School) Selma and David Rein (attorney for Gerhard Eisler, German Communist convicted for entering the United States on a false passport). Selma Rein is a member of the United Public Workers of America - CIO and of the reported Communist fronts, the Washington Book Shop, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, the American Peace Mobilization, and the American Youth Congress. Other contacts were Max Lowenthal of New York, (a contact of David Wahl and Bartley Crum, President of the National Lawyers Guild and Chief Counsel for "hostile" witnesses in recent hearings before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives) - Mrs. Rose Green, a known Party member formerly in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, now in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, Howard Hausman, New York, a reported Party member, Lester M. and Janet Levin, New York, whose telephone number U

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at one time was in the possession of a suspected Soviet Agent, Hubert Crampton Barton, formerly of the State Department who is presently raising funds for an appeal in the case of Carl Marzani; Daniel and Harriet Margolis, contacts of Max Lowenthal, (Daniel is a member of the National Lawyers Guild, the American League for Peace and Democracy, and subject of a Hatch Act investigation when formerly employed in the State Department) William and Beatrice Koplovits, (Beatrice is the sister of Erna Rosenberg) Rana Marikidas, (a contact of Mary Jane Keeney and of Daniel and Harriet Margolis) Helen Dunlop, Paterson, New Jersey, another sister of Erna Rosenberg, Allan Saylor, Detroit, Michigan, formerly with the Federal Communications Commission, who married Frances Wheeler a reported Party member, Bernard and Edith Gekoski, who are contacts of subject Bernard Redmont and Don Rothenberg, a reported Party member, Walter and Edith Salant, contacts of subjects Harold Glasser, David Wahl, and Harry Magdoff.

In conversations between the Rosenbergs and Carl Green, it was indicated that the Rosenbergs are acquainted with Theodora Athanasov, wife of Boyan Athanasov, a reported Communist Party member; Philip Keeney, Harry and Beatrice Magdoff, Henry Bowen Smith, Barney Leroy, Edward Brecher, Herbert Schimmel, Marcus Goldman, all subjects or contacts of subjects; Jane Patterson, employed by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and a contact of Mary Jane Keeney; Gail Richter McDonald, wife of Angus McDonald who is the Washington representative of the "New Republic"; Elizabeth Sasuly, Philip Dunaway, Carl Green, Max Lowenthal, Larry Todd of the Jews Agency, Mikhail S. Vavilov, former First-Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, Vladimir Houdok of the Czechoslovakian Embassy, and Esther Plotnik, a contact of Carl Green otherwise thus far unidentified. Rept SA Lambert G. Zander, 3-11-47, p. 144; 4-23-47, p. 134, 9-9-47, p. 125, Wash., D.C. 65-56402-2601, p. 74; rept of SA John T. Hillsbos, 6-3-47, INTERVIEW p. 52, NY.

On May 29, 1947, Rosenberg was interviewed by FBI Agents. He would neither affirm nor deny the allegations of Gregory. He denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party. He stated that Nathan Witt and John Abt have been friends of his for years. Rosenberg denied ever furnishing information from Government files to either of them. He admitted knowing Mary Jane and Philip Keeney. He said he knew David Wahl who was a member and official of the Washington Book Shop. He described Benedict Alper as a casual acquaintance and the following as "friends": Harold Glasser, Henry Bowen Smith, Just Luzzing, Charles Kramer, Harry Magdoff. The above are all subjects or contacts of subjects in this case. (65-56402-2530)

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DONALD NIVEN WHEELER

Allegations of Gregory

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According to Gregory, Jacob M. Golos 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 information 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 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. U

Subsequent to the initial meeting with the Perlo group, Gregory regularly met representatives of this group at the apartment of Mary Fricke 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. L

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Gregory related that Major Duncan Lee, a prominent figure in this investigation, but not associated with the Perlo group, mentioned to Gregory at one time that he had a friend named Donald Wheeler in OSS. He also mentioned that Wheeler had attended either Oxford or Cambridge University with him and that Wheeler was a "progressive person." Gregory further recalled that Donald Wheeler was American born, a graduate of Yale University and subsequently studied in Oxford or Cambridge University, specializing in economics. Gregory also had knowledge of the fact that Donald Niven Wheeler was a member of the Communist Party.

Background

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Through confidential sources believed reliable, Donald Wheeler has been reported to have been a member of the following organizations, all of which have been identified by various sources as being Communist front organizations: Civic Emergency Federation, Citizens Unemployment League, Unemployment Council and Spanish Aid Committee.

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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."

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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

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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 CDS; 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. (C) W

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. (C) W

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. (C) W

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. U

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 Driesen. Driesen is reported to be a member of the Communist Party NLD City Branch and was (C) W

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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, UPEA. 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 week-end he would have to be talked to to overcome the indoctrination that George's Communist friends had pumped into him over the week-end. 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.

*refer*

It might be noted that letters were written on behalf of George Wheeler by Representative Charles Savage from Washington, Senator Wayne Morse 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

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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 Reinecke, 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. U

It has been noted, also, that the Wheelers have been in contact with Elisabeth Grambs in Berkeley, California. Grambs was a member of the Communist Party in December, 1943, and [REDACTED] b7D

[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 Gregori Kheifets 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 Poesner, 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 Liala 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. (S) U

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." U

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

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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." *qu*

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." *u*

A highly confidential and reliable source advised on June 10, 1946, that Donald Wheeler, his wife and child, Margaret Jean Denicleon, Donald Wheeler's sister and her daughter left Washington on that date for a motor trip to the West Coast. This source stated that they would visit with F. M. Wheeler at Rolling Bay, Washington. It is believed that F. M. Wheeler is Donald Wheeler's father. It was also reported that they would spend some time with Mary Wheeler's mother, Mrs. J. B. Lakes, at 122 6th, Warren Place, Seattle, Washington. *(u) qu* (65-56402, Serial 1359, p. 175) *u*

During the latter part of 1946 Donald Wheeler continued in contact with the same individuals previously mentioned and was noted to be in contact with Arthur Stein, Victor Perlo, Duncan Lee, and others. *(u) qu*

A highly confidential and reliable source reported on December 7, 1946, that Lillian Clot of the Washington Book Shop Association contacted Mary Wheeler about a New Year's Eve party that was to be given at Joe Pierce's place. Mary Wheeler agreed to serve on the committee for this event. *(u) qu*

*(u) qu* (65-56402, serial 2288, pages 258 & 260) *u* b7E

From a highly confidential source it was ascertained that in a 1946 calendar maintained by Donald and Mary Wheeler there was a notation on the pages for February 22 and 23, 1946, that Vic and Ellen (Perlo) were to be their guests for dinner on the latter date. *(u) qu* (Rept SA Lambert G. Zander, 5-12-47 at Washington, D.C.)

A highly confidential and reliable source advised that on January 25, 1947, Harry Magloff mentioned to Joseph Fitzgerald that he had seen Donald Wheeler on the street and that Wheeler was unemployed and was depressed. *(u) qu*

(65-56402, Serial 1970) *u*

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During February, 1947, Donald Wheeler received a letter which was postmarked February 5, 1947, at Portland, Oregon, and bore the return address of R. Marford, Reed College, Portland, Oregon. (S) u

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

On March 11, 1947, a reliable source advised that Betty Anari in Eugene Cotton's office had been contacted by Mrs. Donald Wheeler. Betty Anari's name appears in the records of the Communist Party of the District of Columbia. (S) u

This same reliable and confidential source advised that on April 19, 1947, Mrs. Duran G. Lee planned to have dinner at the home of Mary and Donald Wheeler on that date. (S) u (65-56402, Serial 2849, page 77)

A reliable source advised that on March 29, 1947, Marcus Gold attempted to contact Mary Wheeler. Gold was listed as being a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the Washington Book Shop. He has occasionally been in contact with Mary Jane Keeney, a subject in this case, and is a known contact of David R. White. (S) u

A highly confidential and reliable source reported that on May 17, 1947, Donald Wheeler discussed with Harry Beitscher the possible sale of Wheeler's home to Beitscher. Beitscher has been reported from various sources as a Communist Party member and a possible member of the Communist Party (Government Underground Group). (S) u (65-56402, Sub 1, Serial 1649)

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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This same reliable source reported on May 6, 1947, that Bureau Lee was drawing up Donald Wheeler's will. (S)u

This same source reported on June 4, 1947, that Donald Wheeler was preparing to leave Washington, D.C., for Seattle, Washington, on the following Tuesday or Wednesday and that Wheeler was planning to do some farming at the latter place. (S)u

A highly delicate and reliable source known to Agents of the Washington Field Office advised in December, 1947, that Donald Wheeler, Conduit Road, Brockmont, Maryland, phone Oliver 4324, is a life member of the Washington Dock Ship Association. (S)u

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(65-36402, Serial 3165)

Interview

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On May 29, 1947, Donald N. Wheeler was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI. The Agents advised Wheeler that they desired to speak to him regarding a serious and confidential matter concerning his activity in furnishing information obtained by him during his employment with the Office of Strategic Services to an unauthorized source and to a foreign government. Upon being so advised Wheeler stated that he did not want to talk to the Agents regarding this matter and refused to discuss it any further.

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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MISCELLANEOUS INDIVIDUALS  
IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

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MICHAEL GREENBERG  
with aliases, Menahem Greenberg,  
Michael Gibson

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#### Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that from the summer and fall of 1913 to about August or September, 1914, Michael Greenberg was supplying information. Gregory informed that Greenberg was associated in some capacity in Washington, D. C., with Lanchlin 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. 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. U

#### Background

Michael Greenberg was born Menahem Greenberg on November 28, 1911, 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.

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[REDACTED] At the age of twelve years, Menahem Greenberg changed his name to Michael. However, he attended Trinity College at Cambridge University under the name Michael Menahem 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. U

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." U

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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*

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Greenberg's last residence in the United States was 428 East 58th Street, New York City. He has been unemployed. U

He left the United States and arrived in England September 2, 1947. He is attending Trinity College, Cambridge University, Cambridge, England. His stay in England has been extended until July, 1948. U

### 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]

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In December, 1945, Greenberg placed a call to Port Washington, New York, 2563, which is the number of Thomas A. Bisson, 40 Richards Road, Port 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." U

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 908 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. U

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, 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. U

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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 UNESCO people, I would appreciate it duly." U



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On September 18, 1948, 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. (Report S.A. John Hilsbos, New York City, October 17, 1948, p 85) U

Greenberg resided during a part of August, 1948, in New York City, at 80 East 80th Street. This apartment is leased to Murray J. Goldberg, a dentist who was away on vacation during the period that the apartment was occupied by the Greenbergs. U b7D

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[REDACTED] (S) u X

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A mail cover on Greenberg's apartment reflected that he received a communication from the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Washington, D. C. (X) u

Interview

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Greenberg was interviewed by F.B.I. agents on May 29, 1947, and reinterviewed on June 2, 1947. He gave a signed statement at both interviews. In the statement of May 29 he said he met Mildred Price during his association with the Institute of Pacific Relations in New York and through her, in 1941, met her sister, Mary Price, whom he met socially 2 or 3 times in Washington, D. C. from 1942 to 1944. He denied knowingly disclosing confidential government information, unless inadvertently in a social conversation, while employed under Lauchlin Currie on the White House staff.

In the June 2 statement Greenberg said that he and his wife had attended a dinner at the apartment of Mary Price in the middle or latter part of November, 1942, which was attended by a girl named Van Schaik whose first name may have been Elizabeth. In April or May, 1943, he had dinner with Mary Price who told him she was employed by Business Week Magazine. After dinner he spoke about international affairs and thought he spoke about China generally. In June 1943, Mary Price visited him and he was sure they discussed the Chinese situation as he was working on it intensely at the time.

In addition to the signed statements Greenberg advised that when he first went to New York, he became a friend of Phillip Jaffe and in view of their mutual interest in the Chinese situation he usually made a point of seeing Jaffe on his trips to New York. At a New Year's Eve party at Jaffe's home in 1943, Greenberg discussed China and the Chinese situation with him at some length. He refused a request by Jaffe to write an article for "Amerasia" on that occasion because of his official capacity with the government.

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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 Jacob 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. 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.

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Background

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[REDACTED] During that time he was associated with Robert Talbott Miller, III, who is also a subject in this case. 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 former 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.

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Results of Investigation

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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 at 860 Helmut Avenue, London, Ontario, Canada. He is presently connected with the William Laff Company, (junk dealers) in London. He is also connected with Hyman Laff, a son of William Laff, who deals in scrap paper. Gregg recently purchased a paper shredding machine which he was operating in conjunction with the latter business. (Report of BA John T. Hilsbos, 4-21-47 and letter from Liaison Office, Ottawa, Canada to Bureau 1-31-47) ✓

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 has been 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 53rd 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 53rd 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. (S) ✓

[REDACTED] (S) 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) ✓

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 53rd Street, New York City, at 10:45 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. ✓

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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 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. (X) u

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. 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. (X) u

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 checks. 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. X

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." (X) 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 was located in the office previously used by Gregg at the Office of Inter-American Affairs. (X) u

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

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 Hannah 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 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 (X) u

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to this dentist that he had heard about in New York. Joseph Gregg was observed to enter the building at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, at 10:00 a. m. on February 15, 1946. This is the office 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 6:17 p.m. when Gregg and Miller were observed to enter Miller's automobile. (S) u

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 forstall 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 on 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

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Concerning Al Prago, mentioned above, it has been determined that he resides at 520 West End 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 Celia Leibowitz, also born in Russia. U

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[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. X

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. U

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 X

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, was in Gallinger Hospital and was not allowed to have visitors. X (S) U

Charles Flato, mentioned above, is a 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 was at Gallinger 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) (4) U

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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 25, 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 S. Weinstein at 20 East 53rd Street, New York City, at 1:05 P.M. (X) u

Gregg contacted Minter Wood of the State Department and inquired if Wood would object to using his telephone number in connection with his advertisement, which Gregg intended 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. (X) u

On May 12, 1946, according to a highly reliable source of information, Bruce Waybur, formerly an employee of Ludwig Ulmann, another subject in this case, contacted Joseph Gregg and Waybur advised he is now connected with Bill Glazer at the offices of the United Electrical Workers at 1029 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. It was arranged that Waybur, Glazer 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. (X) u

The same reliable source stated that on May 13, 1946, Robert T. Miller, III, advised Joseph Gregg that Frank Jellinek, whom they both used to see about five years ago, has been in Mexico since that time. Miller stated that Jellinek 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 Jellinek would be in Washington for a few days. Jellinek 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. (X) u

The informant stated that on May 24, 1946, Mrs. Rose 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. (X) u

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

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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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 store their furniture and probably would return to the United States in the fall. She was apparently referring to their coming trip to London, Ontario, Canada. (S) u

On June 6, 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 Ullmann, Mary Jane Keeney, and Carl Green, all important figures in this investigation, are stockholders in this corporation. u

On June 12, 1946, a highly confidential source advised that Joseph Gregg apparently was using the telephone number of Inez Munoz, 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. Rose Gregg contacted Inez Munoz 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. u (S) u

A physical surveillance further reflected that on June 15, 1946, Gregg was visited at his residence by Lincoln Fairley of 6205 33rd Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. Fairley is an employee of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen Union in California, and a known contact of Henry H. Collins, Jr., mentioned hereinbefore. u

A reliable source has reported that Joseph Gregg received a communication from P. C. Rhodes, R.F.C. Amenia, 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. u (S) u

A highly reliable source of information stated that on June 18, 1946, Joseph Gregg was in contact with Maurice Halperin. Halperin discussed in detail his new position with the American-Jewish Conference in New York City. He 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." u (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 u (S) u

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that Gregg made arrangements with Inez Munoz, mentioned hereinbefore, to have his mail received at her address at 2231 California Street, N. W. (S) (4)

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 Bogdanoff. 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 281 Williams Street. U

Since Gregg has been in Canada, there has been no indication that he was 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. U

[REDACTED] (S) Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 10/1/46, p 34) u

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, p 34) u

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 6829 Piney Branch Road, N. W., Washington, D. C., telephone Randolph 5070, New York telephone Beekman 3-3358. 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 U

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treatment administered to Gregg on those dates. Also, it is noted that after the treatment are the doctor's initials. In most cases, these initials are "L.G.". It is believed that these are the initials of an assistant to Dr. Weinstein, Dr. Leon Garber. Weinstein's initials appear only after the first treatment on October 19, 1945.

Various physical surveillances maintained on Gregg in the past reflect that on all the dates mentioned in the treatment chart beginning with December 7, 1945, and ending with March 25, 1946, Joseph Gregg was observed to go to the office of Dr. Weinstein. (Report of SA John T. Hilsboss, NYC, 11-21-46, pages 81 & 82)

With respect to the visit of Joseph Gregg and his wife to Washington, D. C., during the Christmas holidays of 1946, information has been received from a source regarded as completely reliable that on December 25, 1946, Gregg and his wife arrived at the residence of Robert Talbott Miller, III, a subject in this investigation, having arrived by automobile. This same source stated that Rose Gregg advised that she and her husband had stopped in New York en route for a few days. Mrs. Gregg stated that Joseph Gregg had been working in a paper packing business in Canada which was not very thrilling but it offered a living. She stated that he had received an offer from Puerto Rico in his field and a decision would be made concerning this offer in the near future. (TT from WFO 12-27-46)

Gregg is not known to have been in contact with any of the other subjects in this case during 1947.

Interview

Joseph B. Gregg was interviewed on April 15 and 16, 1947, at Toronto, Canada, by Bureau Agents. On the first date that he was interviewed he was shown a photograph of Jacob Golos and he advised that he did not recognize this photograph and that he did not know any individual named Jacob Golos.

Gregg volunteered the information that he had been a member of the International Brigade in Spain during 1937 and 1938, but stated that he had severed all connections with the Brigade after he returned to the United States in about December, 1938. He explained his joining the Brigade by saying he had gone to France in 1937 as a free lance reporter and had gone to Spain from there. Upon seeing the atrocities committed by the Spaniards he became sympathetic to the Loyalist cause and joined the International Brigade as a truck driver. He advised that the only member of the Brigade

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he had been in contact with since returning to the United States was Albert Prago who came to see him on one occasion. U

Gregg stated that he had started work for the United States Government in September or October, 1942 and prior to that from 1939 to 1942, he had been a representative of the Hemisphere Corporation and that he had been connected with Jack Fahy and Robert Miller in this corporation. U

Gregg, when questioned, stated that he had visited New York City on several occasions while employed by the United States Government. He advised that he usually stayed with a personal friend, David Bogdanoff, but on one occasion stayed at the home of Peter Rhodes, 40 Monroe Street, New York City. He advised that he knew Rhodes through his connections in the Government. He also admitted being friendly with Maurice Halperin, formerly of OSS, who now is in New York City. U

Gregg talked freely of his having dental work done by Dr. Weinstein in New York City. He stated that the total bill for his work was about \$200 and that he had paid for this by means of postdated checks, many of these being dated for the latter part of 1947 and possibly some in 1948. He stated that he had been to Dr. Weinstein's office on many occasions and on one occasion he spent almost two complete days there. He mentioned that Dr. Weinstein had been recommended to him by a fellow employee in CIAA whose name he could not recall. U

Gregg stated that while he was employed by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and the Office of Inter-American Affairs he was never asked to furnish any information or any documents relative to the Communist activity in Latin America to any individual outside of Government service. He stated that he worked under Robert Miller in both of these offices. Gregg was of the opinion that the security measures in both of these offices were more than adequate. U

A photograph of Gregory was shown to him and he denied knowing this person and stated he could not recall having met anyone answering the description of this individual. U

At the conclusion of the interview a statement setting forth the results of the interview was given Gregg to read but he advised that he did not desire to sign any statement or even read it and did not do so. U

(Report of Special Agent J. T. Hilsbos, New York City, 4-21-47) U

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MAURICE HALPERIN

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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. 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. U

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. U

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. U

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. U

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. U

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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. U

#### 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 contacted Robert Talbott Miller, III, a prominent subject in this investigation, and David Wahl, mentioned hereinbefore. U

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

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. Odegarde, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. According to "Who's Who in America," one Peter H. Odegarde 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. U

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. (S) U

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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. U

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, needed 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 H. 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 Karel 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 Karel Deutsch would remain on the pay roll until June 30, 1946. (S) U

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The informant stated that on March 22, 1946, Halperin advised Mrs. Robert Talbot 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 was no longer in the Government but he, Flato, was then 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 was the fiancée 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 Karel Deutsch, mentioned hereinbefore, contacted Halperin and stated he was 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 28, 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. E., was going to Japan and she had some furniture she wanted to loan somebody if they would pay for the transportation. (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 22nd floor. (S)u

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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.

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. The informant stated that on June 15, 1946, Maurice Halperin invited Martin Robert Rogers and Theresa Soracco 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.

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, would 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.

The informant stated that on June 26, 1946, David Wahl, while visiting at the Halperin home, discussed with one Oscar 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]

[redacted]

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. and Mrs. Joseph Gregg, had stayed at Halperin's house before their departure.

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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. U

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 in to see him between twelve and one p.m. that day. (S) u

On July 7, 1946, according to a highly reliable source of information, Maurice Halperin informed Philip Dunway that he was in Washington for the week-end. 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. Dunway informed Halperin that the chief thing that he has missed since Halperin left Washington are the various house guests of the Dunways. In this connection he stated that Julius Joseph Joseph has been staying with the Dunways and will be going back in approximately three weeks. According to Dunway, 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 was within their province (S) u

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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 had been administratively determined that the Department would 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 had 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 E. Eahl 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. (u)

On July 20, 1946, a confidential source of information reported that Maurice Halperin's family would join him in New York City where they would all reside at 438 Crown Street, Brooklyn, New York, beginning September, 1946. (S) (u)

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 based 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) (X)

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) (X)

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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. (K) U

Maurice Halperin has continued to be in close contact with Philip Dunaway and David Wahl, who have previously been identified in this memorandum. (Rept. SA Zander, WFO, 10-1-46, pg. 40) U

Through a confidential and reliable source and physical surveillance it has been determined that Halperin has continued contacts with David Wahl, Carl Green, and Woodrow Borah, previously mentioned. (K) U

(Rept SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO  
3-25-47 p.71)

Willard Z. Park when interviewed by FBI agents on July 16, 1947, stated that he had first met Philip and Mary Jane Keeney, contacts of the subjects in this case, at a dinner at Halperin's home in 1942. U

(Rept. SA Robert E. Leonard, WFO  
7-17-47, p.1)

Interview

On May 29, 1947, Halperin was interviewed by FBI agents. He stated that during the period when he was a professor at the University of Oklahoma he had made numerous trips to Mexico and South America, and in 1935, he and a group headed by Clifford Odets, who has been associated with known Communists and a number of Communist front organizations, such as the League of American Writers, were refused entry into Cuba because the group was considered by Cuban authorities to be of a revolutionary nature. U

He said that in 1941, as a result of an investigation by the Oklahoma State legislature, he and several other professors at the University of Oklahoma had been accused of Communist propensities and as a result he had obtained a leave of absence and had come to Washington. During his stay at the University, he went on, he had contributed to the New Republic and "guesses" he "must have" contributed to the New Masses, although he would make no definite statement. U

He admitted that he "may have met" Bruce Hinton, editor of the New Masses, and knew Robert T. Miller, Philip Dunaway, Joseph Gregg, David Wahl, Willard Z. Park, Philip Keeney, and Woodrow Borah, subjects and contacts of subjects in this case, but denied knowing Jacob Golos, Gregory, Mary Price, Harry Dexter White, Frank Coe or the Silvermasters and did not identify photographs of Golos and Gregory. U

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He advised that during his government employment he has taken home some government documents for reference work and (or courses he might teach on Latin-American affairs and also in case he had an opportunity to write his memoirs. He said he could not see anything wrong with doing so as they were not classified, to his knowledge, and were of no value at that time to the State Department. He stated very specifically that he had not furnished any of the information to anyone else. U

He denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party. U

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JULIUS JOSEPH JOSEPH

Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in July or August, 1942, he was requested by Jacob F. Golos to go to Washington, D. C., and make contact with Julius J. 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. U

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. U

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. U

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. U

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restricted or secret. Gregory's association with Joseph continued 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 sometime in 1945 Joseph's wife left him and later, Gregory, when speaking to Joseph's wife, learned that she knew Golos' true identity. U

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. U

#### Background

Joseph was born February 10, 1914, at Northampton, Pennsylvania, son of parents both born in Russia. He attended high school at Allentown, Pennsylvania, and received an A.B. degree from the University of Michigan in 1936. In 1938 he was granted a master's degree from the same institution with a major in political science, economics, sociology, and public administration. U

Joe Joseph, as he is more commonly known, was employed in 1939 by Dr. William Haber, a former professor at the University of Michigan, who was then the director of a national refugee service in New York City. U

On June 28, 1940, Joseph secured employment with the federal government as an associate economist with the National Research Planning Board. This employment was at New York City, also under the supervision of Dr. William Haber. U

In December 1, 1941, Joseph transferred to the Federal Security Agency at New York City as an associate technical analyst, Social Security Board, Grade P-3. U

On July 29, 1942, Joseph was transferred to the War Manpower Commission as a senior administrative official, Planning Division, Grade CAF-12. At this time he moved to Washington, D. C. U

Joseph was inducted into the U. S. Army on April 30, 1943, and in May of the same year was assigned to the Office of Strategic Services. In this capacity he attained the position of deputy chief, Far Eastern Division, with a rating of P-6. In May, 1945, he was released from active duty, U. S. Army, in order that he might accept a position with UNRRA. U

Beginning on June 29, 1945, Joseph was employed by UNRRA, and his last present position was that of organizational officer in the European Regional Office, London, England, Grade CAF-13. U

Joseph was married to Bella Miriam Joseph but is separated. While in New York City he resided at 76-36 113th Street, Forest Hills, New York

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City. His Washington, D. C., address was 2321 Lincoln Road, N. E. U ~~SECRET~~

In conjunction with his employment with UHERA, Joseph departed from the U. S. August 10, 1945, for London, England. He returned to this country in June, 1946, and again departed for England on July 26, 1946. In January, 1947, Joseph returned to the U. S. for a short period due to the death of his father. On November 13, 1947, he returned to Washington, D. C., where he was expected to remain for approximately one month. He occupied Room 312, Dupont Circle Building, Washington. U

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. U

#### Results of Investigation

It is to be observed that Joseph has been out of the United States during the past two years, except for brief visits in June and July 1946, and January 1947. U

The files of the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that a Julius J. Joseph, as of December 9, 1936, was a Daily Worker Correspondent in Brooklyn, New York. It also reflects that a Julius Joseph, 143 West End Avenue, Manhattan, signed the 1940 Communist Party nominating petition in New York City. U

On November 18, 1942, J. Joseph of the Planning Division of the War Manpower Commission, spoke at the first session of a forum sponsored by "Science and Society" a reported Marxist quarterly. Among other speakers at this session was Earl Browder, the General Secretary of the Communist Party. The 1942 winter issue of the magazine contained Joseph's speech, which received favorable comment in the Daily Worker dated February 1, 1943. U

Through physical surveillance the following information was obtained: On July 1, 1946, it was determined that Joseph was residing with Philip and Lillian Dunaway at Forest Glen, Maryland. Dunaway is a close associate of Maurice Halperin, a prominent subject in this case, and of numerous known and suspected Communists. U

On the same date Joseph was observed to enter the apartment of Jeanette Gillerman and Marian Ainslee, both contacts of known and suspected Communists. U

On July 16, 1946, Joseph entered the apartment of Just Lunning, a contact of several subjects in this case. U

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On July 17, 1946, Joseph entered the law office of Allan Rosenberg and also indicated that he was acquainted with Maurice Halperin, both subjects. U

On July 21, 1946, Joseph visited the home of David Wahl. U

It was also determined through physical surveillance that during his sojourn in the United States, Joseph visited New York City where he stayed at 19 Commerce Street with his sister and her roommate Edith Feingold, an employee of the National Maritime Union-CIO, and a known Communist Party member. U

On July 23, 1946, he attended the Stanley Theatre, 7th Avenue and 11st Street, a Russian theatre which exhibits only Russian films. U

On July 24, 1946, he was in the company of an unidentified individual who was overheard to remark that he was interested in going to Russia. This man also mentioned the name of Jessica Smith. U

On July 26, 1946, Joseph departed for London, England, returning to his assignment with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. U

A highly confidential source advised that on January 27, 1947, David Wahl, Mary Jane Keeney and Joseph visited the home of Philip Dunaway, a contact of Wahl, Halperin and Carl Green. Keeney asked Joseph about the squatter movement of Communists in London, England, in the fall of 1946. (A number of Communists trespassed in apartment buildings and refused to be evicted) and Joseph stated that the incident had begun spontaneously but the Communist Party leaders saw its possibilities and organized and led the people. He spoke at great length, describing British government and police reaction and the street scenes. (S) (u) U

Joseph resigned from UNRRA on December 22, 1947, due to reduction of force. U

It was determined through a reliable source that in December, 1947, Joseph was residing at 41 King Street, New York City. It is noted that this is the same address where Philip and Mary Jane Keeney reside. U

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Interview

On November 17, 1947, Joseph was interviewed by FBI Agents. He failed to identify photographs of Gregory and Jacob Golos and denied knowing them, and refused to state whether or not he ever has been a Communist Party member. He admitted acquaintance with David Wahl, Maurice Halperin, Mary Jane Keeney, Allan Rosenberg, Philip Dunaway and Just Lunning. He denied ever having furnished information from Government files to any unauthorized individual. U

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DUNCAN CHAPLIN LEE

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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 that D. 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 and 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 at his residence in Georgetown. This occurred sometime in the latter part of 1942. Gregory learned from him what type of information he could furnish, and also learned that Lee realized that the information he was giving was destined for Russian Intelligence. U

After meeting Lee, Gregory saw him at rather frequent intervals until approximately June, 1943, at which time he left the country on an OSS mission. When he returned that fall, Gregory resumed his contacts with him. Gregory advised that Lee furnished 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. U

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. During the fall of 1943, Jacob Golos informed Gregory that he desired to meet Ishbel and this meeting was arranged and took place probably in October, 1943, in Washington. Gregory remembers the place distinctly as being a German restaurant and beer establishment on K Street between 14th and 15th, and said that he, Golos and the Lees spent a few hours there one evening. Golos was, as usual, introduced to Ishbel as "John" and she was given to understand that he was a big man in the Party. U

Gregory stated that at first he contacted Lee at his Washington residence but later met him on the streets. Gregory recalled that in February or March, 1944, Lee told him about the proposed exchange of agents between the OSS and the NKVD. These and other developments resulted in Lee's becoming increasingly apprehensive over meeting Gregory and they began meeting at the Georgetown Pharmacy on Wisconsin Avenue and at another pharmacy on R Street. U

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Lee's uneasiness intensified and in the fall of 1944 Lee did not show up at prearranged meetings. After Mary Price was unable to persuade Lee to see Gregory again, Gregory went to the Lee's residence and tried to convince Isabel that it was all right for her husband to see Gregory. U

In addition to the meetings in Washington, Gregory met Lee on several occasions in New York City. The first meeting occurred in January, 1943, at which time Gregory, Golos and Lee met at the Old Homestead Restaurant on Ninth Avenue. So far as Gregory is able to recall this constituted Golos' first meeting with Lee, who was in uniform at the time. The conversation at the meeting was principally along political and party lines. At infrequent intervals after this meeting Lee would telephone Gregory at his residence and they would arrange to see each other at some restaurant in New York. Gregory said that Lee occasionally came to New York to visit Mary Price and it was on these occasions that he would contact Gregory. U

Gregory's last meeting with Lee occurred probably in January, 1945, and it was at Longchamps Restaurant on Fifth Avenue at 12th Street. By this time Gregory had virtually terminated his espionage activities as far as the Washington group was concerned. U

#### 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. U

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 Lambert, 2 East 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. U

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. U

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Results of Investigation

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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."

It was 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.

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 the name of Edmund J. Lee of Chatham, Virginia, appeared in a black notebook of Alice Burke, then Secretary of the Communist Party, District No. 16. It was also noted that Reverend Lee is an advocate of racial equality, which stand has made him rather unpopular.

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. 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.

During February, March, April and May, 1947, Duncan Lee and his wife, were in contact with Donald Wheeler and Herbert Fierst, who are identified elsewhere in this memorandum.

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From a confidential source it was ascertained that on May 9, 1947, Duncan Lee was in contact with Eli Shrook. Shrook remarked that he had been in the First French Army in France and Germany from November 1944 until the war's end. He asked to be remembered to Isabel Lee and remarked "Tell her and yours that I remember our work together with the North American Committee to Aid Spain." (S) u X

On June 11, 1947, Mary Price left word for Lee that she was just passing through town again and would recontact him on the 13th. On this latter date she did contact Lee and they arranged to meet shortly thereafter at "that place we met the last time." (S) u X

Again on June 30, 1947, Mary Price contacted Lee and advised that she was en route to New York and was staying in Alexandria overnight. Lee arranged to meet her at Farhey's Restaurant, 1900 K Street, N.W., within a few minutes. (S) u X

Lee is still residing in Washington, D. C. at 1522 31st Street, N.W., and is employed as an attorney with the law firm of Coreoran and Youngman, having become associated with them on January 28, 1946. U

Interview  
(Duncan Chaplin Lee)

Duncan Chaplin Lee was interviewed by Bureau Agents on May 29, 1947. He verified the background information previously reported concerning him, but advised that instead of being Assistant Secretary he had been General Counsel for the National Board of Directors of Russian War Relief in 1942. During the same year he was on the Executive Committee of the China Aid Council. He said he was, and still is, connected with the Institute of Pacific Relations. U

He identified a photograph of Gregory. He disclaims knowing his last name and did not remember whether he had ever heard it. His recollection was that he first met Gregory at the apartment of Mary Price, probably during the latter part of 1942, and was certain that he was not introduced to Gregory at his own home. U

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He stated that he may have discussed his OSS work with Gregory, but said that Gregory did not appear overly curious concerning it and did not ask him for any OSS records or any specific information concerning the work. Lee claimed not to be aware of the type of business that Gregory was engaged in, but said he gathered from Gregory's conversation that he sold some type of article or service.

According to Lee he first met Gregory in the fall of 1942 and the last time he saw Gregory was in either late 1944 or early 1945. He could not recall whether his last meeting with him was in Washington or New York, and while he recalled meeting Gregory on one occasion at Longchamps Restaurant at Fifth Avenue and 12th Street, New York City, he could not say whether this was the last time he saw Gregory.

It was pointed out to Lee that he admitted knowing Gregory for approximately two years and it seemed rather unusual that he could not recall Gregory's last name or his occupation, but he replied that he had a very bad memory for names.

Lee was asked if he had not seen Gregory rather frequently at approximately two week intervals after he met Gregory until the time he left the country in June 1943, and he replied that he did not recall that this was the case. He said that whenever Gregory came to town Gregory called him and he explained this by saying that Gregory seemed to be quite fond of both himself and his wife, Ishbel. He said that Ishbel was with him nearly every time that he saw Gregory. He denied ever having met Gregory at the Georgetown Pharmacy on Wisconsin Avenue or at any other pharmacy, but stated that on one or two occasions he had met Gregory on the street.

He recalled having met Gregory in New York City on only two occasions, although he often telephoned him when he was in New York on business. He could not recall Gregory's telephone number and said he did not know Gregory's address as he had never met him at his home.

Lee recalled having met Gregory in the Old Homestead Restaurant on Ninth Avenue in New York City on one occasion and that at this time Gregory introduced him to a man he knows only as "John". He placed this meeting as being during the first part of 1943, shortly after he met Gregory, and he said he recalled seeing "John" on only one other occasion, which was in the fall of 1943 in Washington in a restaurant located at 823 Fifteenth Street, N. W. He claimed to know nothing about John's background, and said he was an interesting guy. He stated that "John", Mary Price and Gregory were all "left-wing" and therefore interesting as he himself was "left-wing", and as he described it, a "Henry Wallace Democrat."

Concerning Mary Price he stated that he first met her in 1941. He recalled that he and his wife stayed with her for approximately two weeks in

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July, 1942, when he first came to Washington and while he was looking for a place to live. He said that Mary Price never appeared overly interested in OSS work and did not ask him for any confidential information. U

Lee denied ever having furnished "John", Gregory, Mary Price or any unauthorized individuals with any confidential information concerning OSS. He admitted that Gregory had given him and his wife Christmas presents of a slight value, but that he had attached no significance to them. U

Interviewed  
(Ishbel Scott Gibb Lee)

Ishbel Scott Gibb Lee was also interviewed by Bureau Agents on May 29, 1947. She advised that she was born on October 12, 1913, in Allahabad, United Provinces, India. She resided in India and England until June, 1938, when she came to the United States with her husband. She is still a citizen of England. U

Ishbel Lee denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party either in the United States or in England. She admitted being associated with the China Aid Council with which her husband was connected. U

Mrs. Lee identified a photograph of Gregory. She advised that she met Gregory at the same time that her husband did at a party held in the apartment of Mary Price. While she was unable to recall Gregory's last name she believed that it might be Grant. U

She recalled that in October 1943 she met an individual named "John" in a restaurant at 823 Fifteenth Street, N. W. She did not recall John's last name and did not know whether she had ever heard it. She was of the opinion that she had seen Gregory about five times, the last one being about one and a half or two years ago. She recalled that at one time Gregory had telephoned her from a drugstore on Wisconsin Avenue and at Gregory's invitation Ishbel met him at the drugstore and they discussed family matters and so forth over cocktails. U

Mrs Lee stated that she had never heard her husband discuss OSS matters with Gregory and had never heard Gregory ask specifically concerning Duncan Lee's work. She advised that she had no information concerning any activities of an espionage nature engaged in by Gregory, "John", Mary Price or anyone else. U

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ROBERT TALBOTT MILLER, III

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in April or May, 1941, Jacob Golos 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 Communist 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. U

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. U

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, O-9 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. U

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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 Talbot 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, "Herald" 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. 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. Later he was assigned to the New Eastern Division of the State Department handling confidential matters pertaining to relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. He resigned from the State Department in December 1946. He presently resides at 2731 Fallisade Avenue, Spuyten Duyvil, New York, and is associated with J. H. Randolph (Randy) Feltus in a public relations business at 128 East 56th Street, New York City.

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. It will be noted

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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 Kasseran, a strongly suspected Soviet espionage agent. U

As a result of a physical surveillance it is known that in February, 1941, Miller was in contact with Jacob Golos. U

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. U

#### 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 contacted Joseph B. Gregg, a subject in this case. U

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

On January 17, 1946, Palageya (Polya) Habicht gave a talk at the Friends Meeting House of Washington, 2111 Florida Avenue, N. W., 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. Palageya 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 Palageya Habicht. U

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, N. W., 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- U

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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]

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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. (X) u

Also on March 5, 1946, Miller is known through a highly confidential and reliable source to have contacted Dr. Robert F. 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 believed that Miller's contact with Dr. Morse related to matters other than medical treatment. (X) u

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, on March 11, 1946, and advised her that she and her husband had arrived by plane on the previous evening from California. (X) u (X)

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, was then employed at the State Department. It will be noted that investigation has determined that Florence Levy has been affiliated with Communist front organizations and has indicated Communist sympathies. She was dismissed from the State Department on June 23, 1947. (U)

Jennie Miller, on March 22, 1946, was in contact with Maurice Halperin, 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. 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 prominently mentioned in this investigation. (X) u (X)

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Joseph B. Gregg, as well as other individuals in this investigation, has 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. (X) u (X)

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

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. (X) u (X)

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 Silvermasters 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 of being 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. (u)

On April 10, 1946, Joseph B. Gregg and Robert Miller met and discussed Miller's work for the State Department at the German Embassy. (u)

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. (X) (X) u

On April 17, 1946, Robert Miller was in contact with Mrs. Kathleen Fahy, then an employee of the American Red Cross and wife of John Fahy, then employed at the Interior Department. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fahy are suspected to be Communist Party members. The conversation was of a personal nature. (X) (X) IA

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

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

Mrs. Miller, was in contact on April 28, 1946, according to a highly confidential source, with Alexandra Pavlovna Lewis, also known as Siara 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 highly suspected of being an MVD 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. (U) (X)

Through a physical surveillance on April 29, 1946, it was determined that Miller and his wife visited the residence of John P. Marsalka, a suspected Communist. (U)

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 in Moscow. (U) (X)

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 "crack 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. (X) (U)

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. Savits was in charge and that if she talked to Dr. Savits to use the Millers as a reference. Ruth Seegar further advised Jennie Miller that her husband, Charlie Seegar, had 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 mentioned that at the progressive schools the (U) (X)

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children get more democratic ideas nowadays and she said that the progressive intellectuals in New York all send their children to "the little red school-house and the town and country schools." (u) X

Through a highly confidential source it is known that during the month of June, 1946, Jennie Miller was in close contact with Rose Gregg, Helen Silvermaster, and Edith Halperin. (u) X

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 2164, which is the office of the Central Intelligence Group. U

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 111. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] 5

On July 2, 1946, 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. (u) X

(u) [Robert Miller and his wife were invited by Olya Margolin to a reception to be held for Abel Flann at the home of Henry Hilgard Villard, 1520 33rd Street, N.W. Villard was born in 1911.] His wife is named Mary. He has been employed by the Federal Reserve System as an economist since October 1945. Before that he had been employed by the State Department in the Foreign Service Unit and in the War and Treasury Departments. His grandmother, Mrs. Henry Villard, is a member of the American Peace Federation, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Women's Peace Party, and X

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avored recognition of the U.S.S.R. His father, Oswald Garrison Villard, is editor of "The Nation" and a member of the American League to Limit Armaments, Civil Liberties Bureau, Fellowship of Reconciliation, American Civil Liberties Union, Commission on Militarism in Education, The People's Lobby, Peace Patriots, League of Independent Political Action, and favored the recognition of the U.S.S.R. W

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. Q W R

Robert Miller is also known through a physical surveillance to have been 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. J

A highly reliable and confidential source advised that on August 9, 1946, Alice Raine was in contact with Jennie 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 was going back to work at the State Department the following week. Q W R

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

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 Garfinkel'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 W W R

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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. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 9-17-46, page 151) U

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 week-end, furnishing his address as 30 West 70th Street. This invitation was tentatively accepted. 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. (Rept of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 9-17-46, p. 153) U

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. (Rept of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 10-1-46, p. 140 & 141) U

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 racial discrimination inasmuch as this theater does not permit negroes to attend its plays. (Rept of SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 12-6-46, p. 73) U

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 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. (Rept SA Lambert G. Zander, WFO, 12-23-46, p 92 & 93) U

On February 28, 1947, through physical surveillance it was determined that Miller conferred with subject William Ludwig Ullman and Barney Leroy, a contact of several subjects. (SA Lambert G. Zander, D.C., 3-25-47, p. 138) U

On March 7, 1947, through physical surveillance it was determined that Miller met with Joseph Gillman and Randy Feltus at the Hay-Adams House. A confidential and reliable source previously had advised that Gregory Silvermaster also was supposed to have met with them, but he was not observed. U

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On March 13, 1947, it was determined through physical surveillance that Miller, Joseph Gillman, Randy Faltus, Gregory Silvermaster and an unknown individual met at the Mayflower Hotel. (Rept. of SA Lambert G. Zander, U D.C., 4-23-47, p. 100)

On April 3, 1947, it was determined through physical surveillance that the Millers and Margaret Greenfield attended a dinner held at the Statler Hotel by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. (Rept. SA Lambert G. Zander, D.C., 5-27-47, p. 74) U

On April 6, 1947, it was learned through physical surveillance that the following individuals attended a birthday party for Miller at his residence; Florence Levy, Helen and Gregory Silvermaster, Ludwig Ullman, Milada Marsalka, Margaret Greenfield, Minter Wood, Polya K. Habicht, Bernard and Eleanor Leroy, Bella and Samuel Rodman and J. Leiter. (Rept. SA Lambert G. Zander, D.C., 5-12-47, p. 112) U

A reliable informant who had been engaged in military intelligence work for the Russians from 1928 to 1937 advised that she met Miller on a boat to Paris, France, in the summer of 1934, as he was on his way to Moscow. She became friendly with him and, as he was quite anti-Soviet in his views, she attempted to convert him to Communism without success. She gave him the names of Louis and Makoosha Fisher in Moscow, however, and later heard that Louis Fisher had converted Miller to Communism. (Mrs. Hedweig Massing, the first wife of Gerhart Eisler.) U

Another reliable informant advised that Miller had visited her home frequently when he had first arrived in Moscow and that although he was not pro-Soviet when he arrived, he became so during his stay. (Makoosha Fisher) U

Through physical surveillance it has been determined that on April 14, 1947, Miller and Charles Flato, suspected Communist functionary, went to New York City where they contacted Randy and Ann Faltus and Maurice Halperin, a subject of this investigation. (Rept. of SA John T. Hilsbos, 6/3/47, p. 30, New York) U

A highly confidential and reliable source has furnished the following information: On May 3, 1947, Anna Monat, wife of Dr. Henry A. Monat and contact of Randolph Faltus, inquired of Jennie and Robert Miller whether Ann and Randy Faltus were in town. She said that the Polish Embassy party the previous night was the third one to which she had not been invited this year, and she was "mad" because she had wanted to see Randy. She said she had been sightseeing all day with Roman Tautenberg (phonetic) and Archie Baufen (phonetic). (Both connected with the Polish Embassy) Tautenberg told her that the people at the Polish Embassy were very complimentary toward Faltus, and that he would like to have Faltus handle his public relations work. Anna told Robert Miller that she recently had had lunch with Dr. Joe Gillman, who had asked her if she knew Faltus and Miller. U K (u)

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Gillman is a known contact of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and David Wahl, prominent subjects in this case, [REDACTED]

On May 8, 1947, Mrs. Flato told Jennie Miller that Luke Wilson had opened an office in Washington and needed some experienced people. She asked Jennie to help. (S) (u)

Wilson is the Washington representative of the Progressive Citizens of America and a contact of David Wahl and Elizabeth Sasuly, both subjects.

On the same date, Jennie Miller contacted Shura Lewis, previously mentioned, and asked her if she were getting ready to return to Russia because of the stories carried in the newspapers about her speech at Western High School. Lewis said no and that neither she nor her husband had had any trouble. She then asked Jennie if she had seen the headline, "Western High Speaker Eyed by FBI Since Entry Into United States in 1943", and Jennie replied that the FBI have been watching her and listening to her conversations, and that "there is a witch hunt going on and, particularly, a foreigner is a bad influence. This disgusting thing of giving these children (Western High students who objected to Lewis' speech) a silk American flag and bestowing honor upon them. It's disgusting. Don't worry, it will all pass like a bad dream." (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, 6/30/47, p. 95, Washington, D.C.) (S) (u)

On May 16, 1947, Duncan Aikman, formerly of the Office of Inter-American Affairs of the Commerce Department, and of the State Department, contact of Bernard Redmont, subject, and Isabel Older, known Party member, discussed with Robert Miller the current excitement concerning the Communist situation. Duncan remarked that it is a form of "political hypochondria, like rubbing the spot, you think you've got a cancer until the darn pimple may turn into one". (S) (u)

On May 20, 1947, Robert Miller discussed the Marzani case with Margaret Greenfield. (Carl Marzani was being tried for falsifying a Government questionnaire in that he stated he was not a Communist.) Greenfield said that since the "stool pigeons" had been on the stand, she didn't see how Marzani could be convicted. She also said that she couldn't see why the subjects in this case had said anything when interviewed by FBI agents on April 15, 1947. (S) (u)

On May 21, 1947, Rose Hannah, as yet unidentified, discussed with Jennie Miller the divorce of Polya (suspected Soviet Agent) and Herman Habicht, and they were much concerned because Herman accused Polya of being a Communist. They also discussed the Shura Lewis incident. (S) (u)

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On May 28, 1947, Rose Hannah told Jennie Miller that Polya Habicht had gone over a lot of Herman Habicht's correspondence which was stored in their attic and had turned the papers she thought might be useful over to the proper authorities, the embassy. (Soviet Embassy) (S) (u)

On June 17, 1947, Robert Miller told Duncan Alkman, previously mentioned, that he had been glad to see so many people at the Henry Wallace meeting after they (Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives) had tried to scare everybody away. (S) (u)

On June 23, 1947, it was determined through physical surveillance that Miller visited the home of James Ansara. W

On June 25, 1947, Alice Ansara told Jennie Miller that she and James Ansara (dismissed by the State Department for alleged disloyalty) were beginning to consider his letter of dismissal as a great compliment. (S) (u)

A confidential and reliable source has advised that Mr. and Mrs. Miller have continued to contact the following individuals: (S) (u)

- William Ludwig Ullman, subject in this case.
- Minter Wood, contact of various subjects.
- Hilda Kohn, wife of Paul Kohn, formerly of the Office of Strategic Services and subject of a Hatch Act investigation.
- Ed Hart of Radio Station WJHL, who conducted a program in extenuation of ten State Department employees who had been discharged for alleged disloyalty.
- Klinor and Barney Leroy, formerly of the Treasury Department and a contact of Randolph Feltus, David Wahl, Charles Kramer, and Elizabeth Sasuly.
- Helen and Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, principal subjects.
- Euth Seegar, who has indicated Communist sympathies.
- Lucy Flato, wife of Charles Flato, previously mentioned.
- Fritzie Marnal, a contact of Herbert Schimmel and Charles Kramer, the latter a subject and the former a contact of Dr. Harry Grundfest, a suspected Soviet Agent.
- Herman and Polya Habicht, previously mentioned.
- John Marsalka, a pro-Soviet individual.
- Henry Bowen Smith, a contact of Mary Jane and Philip Keensy, and Larry Todd of Tass News Agency.
- Myrnard and Anne Cartler, contacts of David Wahl, Carl Green, Philip Dunaway; and Woodrow Borah, discharged by the State Department for alleged disloyalty.
- Carl Green, contact of David Wahl, Maurice Halperin, Mary Jane and Philip Keensy, and Philip Dunaway.

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David Wahl, ] (S) (u)  
 Media Williams, formerly employed in the office of Leonard Bernie, who was dismissed by the State Department for alleged disloyalty.  
 Florence Dodier, wife of Thomas A. Dodier, contact of Bernard Redmont and William Remington, subjects, and Helen Scott, a contact of Redmont.  
 Wilder Poole of East Chester, New York; wife, Marcia. He is formerly of the State Department Security Council and a contact of principal subject Alger Hiss.  
 Jane Hutchins, with alias "Wren", secretary of Abe Flamer, president of UPWA-CIO, who has been reported to be a Communist Party member by numerous sources.  
 Helen Lamb, employed by the New Republic and contact of the Silvermasters, Phillip and Mary Jane Keeney, and Harry Bowen Smith, all previously mentioned.  
 Bella and Sam Rodman. Bella is a known Party member and Sam is a member of the Washington Bookshop Association. Both are contacts of Polya Habicht and the Mursalkas.  
 Herbert Schimmel, contact of Dr. Harry Grafsmeyer, previously mentioned, Charles Kraner, George Peranich, and Sol Lischinsky, subjects.  
 Jack Fahy, a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and contact of suspected Soviet Agent Ursula Wasserman and Joseph Gregg, subject.  
 Charlotte Hankin, a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.  
 Dr. Henry Sigurist, reported to be pro-Soviet.  
 Len and Carolyn De Caux. Len is editor of the CIO News and a reported Party member.  
 Willie McVoy, active in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, to some extent Communist-controlled, and wife of Clifford McVoy of the CIO-PAO, and contact of the Silvermasters, William Ludwig Ullman, Elizabeth Searcy, and Palmer Water.  
 Dr. Nathan Halfgott, a Soviet Embassy physician.  
 Milada Mursalka, wife of John Mursalka.  
 Helen Sweeney, close friend of Clara Lewis, Joan and Bernard Redmont, and Abel Flamer.

(Reports of SA Lambert G. Zander, Washington, D.C., 3/11/47, p. 91; 3/25/47, p. 136; 4/23/47, p. 100; 5/22/47, p. 112; 5/27/47, p. 74; 6/9/47, p. 94.)

On April 15, 1947, Robert Miller was interviewed by FBI Agents. He admitted having been employed by the Spanish Loyalist Government News Service in Paris, France, for a year, commencing in July, 1937, and stated that he had

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

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met Mrs. Joseph Gregg during that period, although he did not meet her husband until the summer of 1939. He admitted being aware that Gregg and Jack Fahy, Miller's associates in the Hemisphere Corporation, were truck drivers for the Spanish Loyalist forces in Spain. Miller claimed he could not remember ever having met Jacob Golos, alias Jacob Raisin, or having been introduced by Golos to Gregory and described as ridiculous the accusation that he had been a Soviet political agent. (This information appeared in the files of the Czech Communist Headquarters in Paris, France, which was raided in October, 1939.)

He admitted that he and his wife knew Gregory in New York City, and that Gregory afterwards came to see them in Washington, D.C. He did not offer any explanation as to why he knew Gregory only by a first name after seeing him on a number of occasions over a period of years, though he admitted it was unusual and constantly tried to change the subject. He denied that he ever gave Gregory prepared reports or any information on Communist or Russian activities in South America. He admitted, however, that he may have discussed confidential matters with him generally and in a casual sort of way.

He denied being a member of the Communist Party or ever having been connected with it in any way and stated that he would not employ, or associate with, any individual whom he knew to be a Communist or a definite Communist sympathizer.

He readily admitted acquaintanceship with the following individuals who either are subjects or whose names have appeared in the course of the investigation:

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster  
Helen Silvermaster  
William Ludwig Ullman  
Joseph B. Gregg  
Maurice Halperin  
Alger Hiss  
Harry Dexter White  
Victor Perle  
David Wahl  
Mary Jane Keeney  
John Marsalka  
Herman Habicht  
Palya Habicht  
James Lewis  
Shura Lewis  
John Hazard  
Jack Fahy  
Ann Feltus  
Randolph Feltus

Alice Baine  
Philip Baine  
Hilda Kohn  
Sylvia Weyl  
Nathaniel Weyl  
Dr. Nathan Helfgott  
Margaret Greenfield  
Dr. Henry Arthur Callis  
Myra Callis  
Olga Margolin  
Ben Margolin  
John Dierkes  
Cynthia Dierkes  
Rowena Rowell  
Klinter Kood  
Duncan Aikman  
Barney Leroy  
Charles Flato  
Dr. Eugene Kulischer

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He insisted that he had no knowledge of any Communist sympathies on the part of the above individuals. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, Washington, D.C., 4/21/47, p. 19) U

On April 21, 1947, Miller was re-interviewed by FBI Agents. He furnished no additional information but admitted that he has been pro-Soviet ever since his trip to Russia in the middle 1930's. He added, however, that he has harbored no anti-American sympathies and in the event of a war between the United States and the Soviet Union, he would most certainly do everything in his power to assist the United States. (Report of SA Lambert G. Zander, Washington, D.C., 5/27/47, p. 74) U

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WILLARD ZERBE PARK

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Activities 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 Milton, 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. 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. U

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. U

Background

Willard Z. Park was born October 14, 1906, at Bill, Colorado, and received his formal college education in the United States and Germany. Park was employed from 1935 to 1938 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, OEFA 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 from September, 1945, to July 4, 1947, with the exception of one month, July 13, to August 19, 1946. U

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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As of July 16, 1947, he was still employed by UNRRA but expected to be through within seven to ten days, after which he would take a three to four months vacation to visit his mother, Mrs. William Stafford Park, at 1820 South Chapel Street, Alhambra, California, and his mother-in-law, Mae Brandenstein, (Mrs. Henry Brandenstein) at 2030 Gough Street, San Francisco, California, after which he may return to Ethiopia as an advisor of the Ethiopian Government. In April of 1948, he was residing at Pond Farm, P. O. Box 188, Guerneville, California, and used both addresses alternately on his correspondence. U

Park is married to Susanne Brandenstein who is a cousin of Louise Bransten, the former wife of Richard Bransten, alias Bruce Minton, mentioned previously. Louise Bransten is a well-known Communist Party member who has had close association with USSR officials. Park also is a known associate of Minter Wood and Julia Dorn Wood. Beatrice Heiman, sister of Julia Dorn Wood, was formerly Secretary to Constantine Goussinsky at the time he was Russian Ambassador to the United States. Minter Wood is known to have many Communist contacts and is a former employee of the State Department. Wood is a known contact of Robert T. Miller III and Joseph B. Gregg, both subjects in this case. U

Results of Investigation (c)

A confidential source, considered reliable, advised [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and also held a conference with Max Yergan, a well-known Communist Party figure in New York City. (c) u X

Interview

Park was interviewed by FBI Agents on July 16, 1947, and denied furnishing information from United States Government files to unauthorized persons. He said he met Maurice Halperin while both were professors at Oklahoma University. He denied knowing Gregory and did not identify his photograph or that of Jacob Golos. He admitted knowing Louise Bransten as she is his wife's cousin, and through Bransten, meeting Max Yergan prior to Park's departure for Ethiopia in November, 1945. He insisted that this contact concerned Africa and nothing else. He described Philip and Mary Jane Keeney as extremely casual social acquaintances, whom he had first met in 1942 at a dinner at Halperin's. He said he knew Robert Talbott Miller III as Miller was his superior at the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and Minter Wood, who was employed in the same office. He denied all other allegations of Gregory. (Report of SA Robert E. Leonard, WFO, 7-17-47 in 65-56402) U

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MARY WOLFE PRICE, with alias  
Mary Watkins Price

Allegations of Gregory

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Jacob M. Golos informed Gregory that he was interested in the articles of Walter Lippman, as well as the friends he had and any information which Lippman might have in his possession. Golos also stated that he was acquainted with Mary Price, who at that time was the Secretary of Walter Lippman, and he further stated that Mary Price had agreed to furnish him with all of the information she could obtain concerning the type of material Lippman was writing, as well as other information concerning Lippman's activities. Jacob Golos indicated to Gregory that he desired to introduce Mary Price to Gregory, and accordingly a meeting was arranged which was held at the 13th and 5th Avenue Schraffts Store, New York City. At the time Gregory was introduced to Mary Price, Gregory was introduced under a cover name and arrangements were made for Price to forward mail to Gregory through an intermediary. Arrangements were also made between Gregory and Mary Price for future meetings every two weeks, alternating between Washington and New York City. On the occasion of the first meeting in Washington, D. C., a short time thereafter, Mary Price furnished Gregory with a large envelope which contained copies of the correspondence of Walter Lippman. This envelope was given by Gregory to Jacob Golos. Approximately two weeks later Mary Price informed Gregory that she would be in New York City and Gregory arranged an appointment for her to see Jacob Golos. On the subsequent visits of Mary Price to New York, Gregory accompanied Golos, and the material in Mary Price's possession was turned directly over to Golos. This arrangement, according to Gregory, continued with little interruption until December, 1942, at which time Mary Price became quite ill and went to New York City. In April, 1943, Mary Price returned to Walter Lippman's employment and the passing of information continued as previously until June of 1943, at which time Mary Price resigned her position with Walter Lippman.

It will be recalled that Gregory had established contact with Maurice Halperin and Willard Park in Washington, D. C. During one of Jacob Golos' infrequent trips to Washington, D. C., he met Halperin and Park at the home of Mary Price, and at that time made arrangements with them to be supplied with certain information which they had access to. After this meeting Maurice Halperin and Willard Park began to supply Jacob Golos with information and made it available to him by giving it to Mary Price who would in turn give it to Gregory to be delivered to Golos. This arrangement continued for several months and after the time Mary Price became ill Halperin and Park furnished their information directly to Gregory.

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Another individual with whom Gregory became acquainted during the latter part of 1942 was Major Duncan Lee, and Gregory first became acquainted with him through a remark made by Mary Price at the time she was in New York in 1942, to the effect that she was attending a party in New York City given by Duncan Lee, a friend of her sister, Mildred Price. Subsequently, Mary Price mentioned to Jacob Golos that Major Duncan Lee was going to Washington, D. C. with General Donovan of the Office of Strategic Service, and she inquired whether Golos would be interested in Lee. Golos replied that, of course, he would be interested and delegated Mary Price to contact Lee. Mary Price proceeded to handle Duncan Lee who had been given an Army commission directly upon entering OSS, but his contributions were not particularly voluminous or valuable, and Jacob Golos decided that it would be better if Gregory could meet with Lee and determine exactly the nature of his duties and the type of information coming to his attention in OSS. Accordingly, Mary Price arranged a meeting, at which time Lee informed Gregory that he was in an advisory capacity to General Donovan and was cognizant of most of the material directed to General Donovan's attention. Gregory advised that it was apparent at that time that Lee, who had been a Communist Party member in New York City, was under the impression that the information he had been giving Mary Price was being delivered to Earl Browder. However, from subsequent conversations and remarks later made by Lee, it was brought to Gregory's attention that Duncan Lee realized that such information was actually destined for Russian intelligence. W

According to Gregory, Helen Tenney, who was also an employee of OSS and who supplied Golos with intelligence information, took over Mary Price's apartment located at 2038 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. U

Mary Price also had another contact who supplied her with information which she in turn passed on to Jacob M. Golos. In this connection, according to Gregory, Michael Greenberg, who was associated in some capacity with Lauchlin Currie, was invited to give information when Mildred Price, the sister of Mary Price, suggested to Jacob Golos that Greenberg might be of some use. Thereafter, appropriate arrangements were effected by Mildred Price whereby Greenberg would relay information to Mary Price and thence to Golos. Gregory recalled that Greenberg's activities continued until approximately September, 1944, at which time Mary Price, at the suggestion of Gregory, dropped him. Mary Price had previously indicated that Greenberg was a Communist Party member in England and Mary Price occasionally attempted to collect Communist Party dues from him. However, Gregory had no specific knowledge of Greenberg's Communist Party activity in the United States. In the early portion of 1944 Gregory was introduced through Earl Browder to representatives of a group of the Communist Party government underground in Washington, D. C., which was known as the Perlo group. The first meeting by Gregory with this group was in the apartment of John J. Abt in New York City and it was arranged at this meeting that a representative of this group would collect such intelligence information as the various members were able

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to secure and would deliver it to Gregory at the apartment of Mary Price, who at that time was residing at 207 West - 11th Street, New York City. It was arranged that when a member of this group desired to meet Gregory, Mary Price would arrange the meeting and the representative of the group would write to her and give the date of the visit. If any changes were made, Mary Price was to be apprised thereof by letter and would, accordingly, inform Gregory. No particular member of the group was delegated to be the representative. In connection with these meetings, according to Gregory, between the spring of 1944 and December, 1944, Gregory met a member or members of the Parlo group in Mary Price's apartment once every two or three weeks. Victor Parlo represented the group in the meetings more often than anyone else. However, Edward Fitzgerald, Charles Kramer, Allan Rosenberg and Donald Wheeler each represented the group in Mary Price's apartment on at least one occasion.

In November, 1943, "Catherine," one of Gregory's Russian contacts, and a Soviet agent who has not as yet been identified, introduced Gregory to the person who was to replace Golos as Gregory's principal. This individual who was identified as "Bill" and who has not been further identified, instructed Gregory that all of the material collected from Mary Price should be turned over to him. Also, the individual who succeeded "Bill" as Gregory's Russian contact and who has not been identified other than as "Jack" also made efforts to have Gregory turn Mary Price over to him. These demands were rejected by Gregory. Gregory recalled that "Jack" had issued instructions for the purchase of Christmas gifts for people who were furnishing information to Gregory, and one of the individuals named by "Jack" was Mary Price.

Shortly after June, 1944, Earl Browder informed Gregory that he desired to meet some of the people whom Gregory had been contacting, and shortly thereafter Earl Browder was introduced to Mary Price and Joseph Gregg, at Mary Price's apartment in New York City. This was, to Gregory's knowledge, the first meeting between Mary Price and Earl Browder, and after they had conferred for a considerable time, Mary Price informed Gregory that she had indicated to Browder that she desired to get out of the whole business and that he had stated he would let her know. A few days later Earl Browder informed Gregory that he had decided to let Mary Price get out of the business and that Gregory was to inform her accordingly.

#### Background

Mary Wolfe Price was born March 31, 1909, at Madison, North Carolina. She received her university education from 1926 to 1930 at the University of North Carolina. Mary Price's employment includes numerous private enterprises and it is noted that she was employed from June 1939 to June 1943 by the New York Herald Tribune, and from June 1943 to January 1945 by the McGraw-Hill

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Publishing Company on the editorial staff of the publication "Business Week." It is noted that during her employment with the New York Herald Tribune she was also a stenographer for Walter Lippman who maintains a Washington contact for the New York Herald Tribune. It is further noted that Mary Price, in March, 1945, was appointed director of the Legislative and Educational Department of the United Office and Professional Workers of America. U

Mary Price's sister, Mildred Price, is now Mrs. Harold Coy. Mildred Price is a known member of the Communist Party and is confidentially reported to have done research work for the Communist Party for over a period of ten years. Through a confidential source it was determined that Mary Price is a known contact of Louise Bransten, who reportedly was the mistress of Gregori Kheifets, prominent NKVD agent on the West Coast at one time. (u)

Through a confidential source it was determined that in 1940 the names Mary and Mildred Price appeared as members of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action which organization has by various sources been reported to be a Communist front organization. It was further determined through the same source that the name Mary Price appeared as a member of the Capital City Forum, which organization maintained its headquarters in the same office with the Socialist Party in the District of Columbia. A confidential source has indicated that Mary Price is known to be an associate of Helen Tenney, an individual who has been identified with this investigation and also with Donald Henderson of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who is National President of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of America, CIO, and who is reported to be closely associated with important Communists in the United States. It has also been ascertained that Branson Price is the brother of Mary Price and it is noted that Branson Price, during 1942, was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation. He has been reported by confidential sources to be a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and a Washington organizer for the Washington Peace Mobilization which organizations have from various sources, been reported to be Communist front organizations. U

#### Results of Investigation

During the course of the investigation it has been determined that Mary Wolfe Price is presently residing at 903 Courtland Drive, Greensboro, North Carolina, and is serving as Secretary-Treasurer of the North Carolina Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. U

According to a confidential source it is known that on December 10, 1945, James Hibben endeavored to contact Mary Price. This individual is believed identical with James Herbert Hibben who was associated as Chief of the Chemical Division, United States Tariff Commission and who, according to confidential sources was reported to have performed services for the Antorg. (u)

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Trading Corporation to influence the securing of men to fill technical positions in the USSR. This individual has also been reported to have attempted to procure files and reports from the Army-Navy Munitions Boards and to have attempted to obtain other confidential information on explosives, all of which was outside of the scope of his jurisdiction. A confidential source advised that Hibben was acquainted with Russian Ambassador Constantia Guman'sky and expressed the opinion that Hibben would aid Russia even though it is to the extent of harming the United States. This source stated that Hibben had, on several occasions, taken confidential files of the Chemical Division, United States Tariff Commission, to his home in violation of the Commission rules. (S) (u) X

During the December holidays in 1945 Mary Price visited her sister and other individuals in New York City, and on approximately January 1, 1946, returned to Greensboro, North Carolina. During 1946 she was known to have been in contact with Duncan C. Lee and his wife Isabel. (S) X

On June 11 Mary Price left word for Duncan Lee that she was just passing through town again and would recontact him on the 13th. On the 13th she did contact him and she arranged to meet him shortly thereafter at "that place we met the last time". (S) u X

On June 30, 1947, Mary Price contacted Duncan Lee and advised that she was enroute to New York and was spending the night with Virginia Durr in Alexandria. Lee arranged to meet her at Parchey's Restaurant, 1900 K Street, N. W., within a few minutes. (S) u X

#### Interview

Mary Watkins Price was interviewed by Special Agents at Birmingham, Alabama, on April 17, 1947. During the interview she was shown photographs of the following individuals: Maurice Halperin, Willard Z. Park, William W. Remington, Bernard Sidney Redmont, Victor Perlo, Solomon Aaron Lischinsky, George Parasich, Harold Glasser, Allan Robert Rosenberg, Donald Niven Wheeler and Harry Samuel Magdoff. She denied knowing any of these individuals although she stated that she had heard of Donald Niven Wheeler and knew he was an employee of the Office of Strategic Services. U

She was asked concerning Charles Kramer and advised that she did not know any individual by this name. She was also shown a photograph of Joseph Gregg, alias Joseph Greenstein, and stated that while this individual looked familiar she could not state definitely that she had ever seen him. U

She recognized a photograph of Michael Greenberg as an individual she had met at a dinner party in New York City at the home of her sister, Mildred Price. She recalled having seen him on one or two occasions thereafter and having been quite friendly with his wife.

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Concerning Duncan Lee, she advised that she first met him through her sister, Mildred Price. She saw him on numerous occasions in New York City and admitted that when he moved to Washington, D. C. he resided in her apartment for a week or two until he found a place to live. She also recalled that after his arrival in Washington he became associated with OSS. She denied that her contacts with Lee were other than social and stated that she had not asked for nor received any confidential information from Lee. U

She recognized a photograph of Helen Tenney and stated that she met Helen as a result of an advertisement which she placed in a New York newspaper offering to sublet her Washington apartment. Helen Tenney, among others, answered the ad and did sublet the apartment. Mary Price claimed to have only seen Tenney on one or two occasions but stated that at one time when she was in Washington and unable to secure hotel accommodations she spent the night with Tenney. U

When shown the photograph of Jacob M. Golos, she immediately stated she believed she recognized this individual but then hesitated and eventually said she was not positive and that she could not recall the circumstances under which she might possibly have met him. U

When shown a photograph of informant Gregory, she was rather hesitant but then stated that she recalled this person as "a Vassar gal" whom she may possibly have met in New York City through Hope Sterling, also an alumnus of Vassar. She stated she recalled seeing Gregory in Washington on a few occasions but she was of the opinion that Gregory was just in Washington on visits as she believed Gregory was employed in New York City for a travel bureau. The name "World Tourist" was mentioned to Mary Price but she appeared not to recognize the name of this company. U

Concerning Earl Browder, she stated she knew of him but had never met him. U

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BERNARD SIDNEY REDMONT  
also known as Bernard Sidney Rothenberg

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that Bernard Sidney Redmont was recruited by William Walter Remington, a subject in this case, sometime in 1943. Gregory stated that Redmont had attended the Columbia University School of Journalism and had won a Pulitzer Prize and had travelled through Russia and Mexico in the course of his studies. Gregory stated Redmont was a reporter for a short time after his return to the United States and then went to Washington, D. C., where he obtained a position with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in the Press Division.

Gregory advised that he told Jacob Golos of the possibilities of Redmont and Golos gave instructions that Gregory was to obtain Remington's assistance in getting the cooperation of Redmont.

Gregory stated that Redmont subsequently met Golos in New York City and at that time Golos told Redmont that he was desirous of obtaining any information that came into his, Redmont's, possession and indicated that this information was to be turned over to Earl Browder. Thereafter Gregory met Redmont in Washington, D. C. from sometime in the spring of 1943 until August, 1943, when he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps.

Gregory stated that the information supplied by Redmont concerned principally information from cable intercepts and other such material concerning Latin America that would normally pass through the Press Division of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Background

Bernard Sidney Redmont was born in New York City on November 8, 1918. On May 5, 1942, Bernard Sidney Redmont applied for a position as Assistant Information Publicist, Office for Emergency Management. In this application it was noted that he received an A.B. degree from the College of the City of New York in 1938; an M.S. degree from the Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University in 1939. While in college he was awarded the Pulitzer Travelling Scholarship. At the City College of N.Y. he was entered as Bernard Sidney Rothenberg. He was a member of the American Student Union, a reported Communist front organization, and openly criticized the college president for a public attack on "The Red Maxon".

Redmont voluntarily enlisted as a private for general services in the United States Marine Corps Reserve on August 2, 1943. At that time he listed as his occupation, Chief Day Editor, Radio News Unit, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and enumerated among his duties the supervision of the preparation of news and commentaries for broadcasts to Latin America. Redmont was married March 12, 1940, to Miss Joan Rothenberg at Mexico, D.F., she having been born in Brooklyn, New York. Her brother, Donald Rothenberg, has been reported to be a Communist Party member. Redmont was wounded in action on February 12, 1944, in the Marshall Islands during a Japanese air attack.

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and he was discharged from the Marine Corps on September 23, 1944.

Results of Investigation

An investigation of Redmont was started in November, 1945, and it was determined that he was then employed in the Office of Inter-American Affairs and was then head of the Foreign News Bureau with Offices at Sixth and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. He resided at 3418 Tenth Place, S. E., Washington, D. C.

On January 9, 1946, as a result of a physical surveillance, it was ascertained that Redmont attended a meeting of the American Veterans Committee in a small frame building near the old District Building, Washington, D. C. Prior to attending this meeting, a highly confidential and reliable source reflected that Redmont had attempted to have William Walter Remington attend the meeting with him. It will be recalled that Remington is also a subject in this case. (A)

On January 10, 1946, a reliable source advised that Redmont had obtained a new position in Buenos Aires. Further information reflected that this new position was as a staff correspondent for "World Report," a weekly international news magazine owned by the United States News Association and headed by David Lawrence. Redmont left the United States April 5, 1946, and arrived in Buenos Aires, April 16, 1946, to assume his new position.

A close contact of both Mr. and Mrs. Redmont has been Helen Grace Reswick Scott Keenan, commonly known as Helen Scott.

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[On February 12, 1946, Dwight Mallon invited Redmont to a cocktail party that he was giving for his brother Horace Taft. Dwight indicated that he was in the War Manpower Building, but hoped something would come through on the UNO section of the State Department. Dwight indicated that a man in the State Department, whose identity he did not reveal, had talked to Alger Hiss in London on that date and received a limited okay on his. X

[REDACTED SECTION]

In April, 1946, shortly after Bernard Redmont's arrival in Argentina, his wife was asked if Bernard had met any of "the gang" and Joan stated he had met Kowbray, Connie, Al Fisher, and another friend of Kowbray. Kowbray, mentioned above, is possibly identical with Henry S. Kowbray, graphic press designer, Grade SP-5, \$1,800 per year, who was on military leave from the Guidance and Reference Division of the State Department. The Al Fisher mentioned above is probably identical with Allen Fisher, writer-photographer, CAF-12, \$5,180 per year, Press and Publications Division, State Department. It is further noted that Joan stated that Bernard met a friend of Boris Krylov on the plane from Rio to Montevideo. She stated that Krylov had given Redmont a letter of introduction to this person who is described by Bernard as "the top man down there." It is also stated that this individual is the Tass News Agency correspondent in Buenos Aires who had just come from Mexico. It might further be pointed out that Helen Scott is apparently in love with Boris Krylov, although the latter is married. (S) (u) X

On numerous occasions Helen Scott and Mr. and Mrs. Redmont have been in contact with Eleanor Driessen. This individual is reported to be active in the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., a member of the City Executive Committee, and is paid secretary for the American Committee for Spanish Freedom. She attends Communist Party meetings regularly and is believed to possibly be the liaison agent between the Communist Party and the Communist Party white collar group. (S) (u) U

Considerable information is available concerning Malcolm R. and Peggy Hobbs, with whom the Redmonts have been in contact. Hobbs has been employed by the McGraw Hill Publishing Company as a reporter, both in Mexico City and in Springfield, Massachusetts. His wife has been employed by the Office for Emergency Management, Division of Inter-American Affairs, as a radio script writer. In 1934 Peggy Hobbs of the Commerce Department was reported to be a delegate to the Maryland - D. C. CIO Council Convention et.

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Cumberland, Maryland. In 1944 also Peggy Hobbs of the War Department was reported to be Secretary of Local No. 1, United Federal Workers of America. The Hobbs family has also been reported on previous occasions to have been in contact with William Remington, another subject in this case. Peggy Hobbs has also been in contact with Sylvia Skoloff, a registered member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia in 1946. She has also been in contact with Dr. Albert Emanuel Klumberg, Secretary of the Legislative Board of the Communist Party of the United States, and also with Dorothy Fynn of the National Negro Congress.

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Investigation has also reflected that Joan Redmont and her children departed for Buenos Aires, May 29, 1946. U

On April 15, 1947, William Walter Remington, a subject in this case, was interviewed by FBI agents. He advised that during Gregory's contacts with him, on one occasion Gregory questioned him as to his knowledge of South America, and asked if he knew anyone who had a good knowledge of South American affairs. He told Gregory he had a friend, Bernard Redmont, who could furnish such information. Subsequently, he continued, he introduced Redmont to Gregory or arranged for such an introduction. He could not recall the details. To the best of his recollection Redmont continued seeing Gregory for sometime after he, Remington, had stopped seeing her - at least until Redmont's entry into the Marines (August 2, 1943). He said he knew this because Redmont would talk to him occasionally and would mention that he had seen Gregory and that Gregory sent regards to him, Remington. U

#### Interview

Bernard Sidney Redmont was not interviewed until August 25, 1948, since he had been in Buenos Aires since April, 1946. When interviewed, Redmont identified the photograph of Elisabeth Bentley as one "Helen Johnson" whom he stated he had met in Washington, D. C. He recalled this "Johnson" woman as a reporter for PM newspaper but he did not recall an individual named Jacob Golos. He denied any discussion with the "Johnson" woman to the effect that any information furnished to her by him was going to the Communist Party or any foreign nation, and he stated the information given to "Johnson" by him was available to any reporter. He admitted acquaintanceship with William Walter Remington but did not recall meeting "Johnson" through Remington or discussing her with him. He denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party. U

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William Walter Remington

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that he became acquainted with William Walter Remington and his wife, whom he referred to as "Bing", sometime in 1942. At this time, Gregory had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Remington and Jacob Golos in New York City.

Gregory stated that shortly thereafter he contacted Remington who was employed with the War Production Board in Washington, D. C. Gregory stated that all contacts were made in Washington, D. C., from 1942 until the early part of 1944, when Remington was drafted into the United States Navy. During this time, Remington furnished Gregory with scraps of paper upon which he had scribbled information concerning tests made of airplanes and other data concerning high octane gasoline and information wholly related to the aircraft production field. Gregory stated that Remington copied this material from reports and other information that came into his hands through official channels. Remington also told Gregory verbally about information that came into his possession from conversations he had with Government officials and other individuals whom he would see in a normal course of his official duties. During one of these conversations Remington told Gregory about a new process that he been developed for the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

Gregory stated that Remington was a dues-paying Communist Party member and that on his visits to Washington, Gregory would attempt to obtain from Remington his regular dues.

Gregory stated that in 1943, Remington introduced him to Bernard Redmont, who is also a subject in this case, and who also later furnished Gregory with confidential information.

Background

William Walter Remington was born in New York City on October 25, 1917. He received an A. B. degree in June, 1939, from Dartmouth College. In June 1940, he received an M. A. degree from Columbia University and had completed most of the requirements for a Ph.D. degree at Columbia University. He was also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity.

The records of Local Draft Board No. 8, Washington, D. C. reflect the following employment for Remington: November, 1940 to December, 1941, Tenament Houses, Inc., as a director on a commission basis; May, 1940 to June, 1941, National Resources Planning Board as assistant to the Assistant Director;

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July, 1941 to February, 1942, Office of Price Administration as Assistant to the Director; February, 1942 to October, 1943, War Production Board as Assistant to the Director; October, 1943, to April, 1944, War Production Board as Assistant to the Director of Orders and Regulations Bureau. Remington was married on June 23, 1939, to Anna Moos. They now have two children. U

[REDACTED]

Prior to the time Remington entered the United States Navy, a Hatch Act investigation was conducted regarding him. During this investigation, it was reported that he had been an active member of the American People's Mobilization and regularly attended meetings of that organization. It was also reported that he was one of several individuals who solicited funds for the American Youth Congress delegates during their convention in Washington, D. C., in February, 1941. Both he and his wife were also reported to have been members of the Cooperative League and Rochdale Stores including the Cooperative Book Shop. In a sworn statement, Remington advised that he had been a member of the American Peace Mobilization and had attended meetings of that organization. He also stated that he was sympathetic with and did research work for the American Youth Congress but that he had terminated all affiliations with that organization in the fall of 1939. U

Results of Investigation

As a result of an investigation started in November, 1945, it was determined that Remington resided at 11 Fauquemont Road, R.F.D. 1, Alexandria, Virginia. At the time he was also an ensign in the United States Navy. U

A highly reliable and confidential source advised that on December 10, 1945, Mrs. Anna Remington stated that her husband was still in the Navy and did not expect to get out until the summer of 1946, that he had a job with the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and was engaged in stabilizing the economy of the country. U

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On December 17, 1945, a confidential and reliable source advised that Remington contacted an individual at Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, apparently for the purpose of securing a position there. This same source stated that on January 4, 1946, Remington was offered a teaching position at Williams College starting on June 24, 1946. U

On January 9, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that Remington was invited by Bernard Sidney Redmont to attend a meeting of the American Veterans Committee. It will be noted that Gregory informed that he was introduced to Redmont by Remington and that Redmont also furnished confidential information to him. U

On January 11, 1946, as a result of a physical surveillance, it was ascertained that Remington went to New York City and visited the Institute of Pacific Relations, 1 East Fifty-fourth Street. It is to be noted that a number of persons employed by and interested in the Institute of Pacific Relations are members of the Communist Party. U

On January 25, 1946, a highly confidential and reliable source advised that Remington and his wife were studying Russian with one Ward Allen. U  
was (65-58412-673 p 21)

The same source has advised that Remington accepted a position with Williams College to teach for two semesters beginning in September, 1946, as a visiting lecturer. At the same time it was indicated he would try to write a thesis on Russian economics. However, on July 27, 1946, he communicated with President Baxter of Williams College indicating that John R. Steelman, Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and an Administrative Assistant to President Truman, had written to Baxter requesting that Remington be released from his promise to report to Williams College as a visiting lecturer in September. Remington advised Baxter that this request was made because of his position with the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and the important duties which he had assumed in connection with this position. A reply was received from Williams College on July 31, 1946, advising him that he would not be held to his commitment. U

A highly confidential and reliable source advised on December 8, 1946, that Remington stated that he, Remington, would be looking for another job in the next couple of weeks, but that he did not expect to try another government agency. U

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A source reported as completely reliable advised on January 24, 1947, that Remington had been discharged from his position with the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, later known as the Office of Temporary Controls. The effective date of his discharge was not given, however, it is known that he left sometime in January, 1947. (Memo from Mr. Fitch to Mr. Ladd, 1-24-47, 65-56402)

On March 11, 1947, Remington was employed as an Economist with the Council of Economic Advisors, Executive Office of the President. (Repts SA Lambert G. Zander, 4-23-47 & 5-12-47, Washington, D.C.)

On March 16, 1948, Remington transferred from the Council of Economic Advisors to the Department of Commerce where he is the Director of Export Program Staff, Office of International Trade. (WFO lett 4-8-48)

Remington has separated from his wife and is at the present time residing at 1717 Piggs Place, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

(Rept SA Lambert G. Zander, 9-9-47, D.C.)

Interview

William Walter Remington was interviewed by Bureau agents on April 15, 1947. During this interview he advised that he had been a member or closely associated with the following organizations: the Spanish Relief Committee, the Campus Christian Organization, the American Student Union (worked closely with this organization in organizing peace meetings and so forth, but does not recall that he was a member), Consumers Cooperative, American Federation of Government Employees, Central Labor Union, the T.V.A. Union (AFL), and the American Peoples Mobilization.

Regarding the Washington Cooperative Book Shop, Remington advised that his wife, Anne, was a member of the Book Shop and may have given his name also as a member.

Regarding his mother-in-law, Elisabeth Moe, Remington stated that he was aware of her radical activities and that while he did not believe she was a member of the Communist Party at the time he married Anne, he believes that she is now a Party member. Remington admitted acquaintanceship with Joseph North and of knowing that North was editor of "New Masses," a Communist publication. Remington stated that he considered North to be a "very dangerous person." When questioned as to his association with North, Remington advised that he usually visited his mother-in-law once a year and that he saw North about every time he visited her.

He recalled that North had introduced him to some people but he could not recall their names. He described one as being a little man about 55 to 60 years of age and who looked "Dutch." He also recalled that this man was introduced by North under the name of John. Remington could not recall whether this introduction took place on the occasion that he and his wife were introduced to John and Gregory at a restaurant in New York City.

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He added that his meeting with John and Gregory occurred either at lunch or dinner, he believed the former. Gregory was introduced to him as being a newspaper reporter for P. M. U

Remington was visibly shaken at this point in the interview and was rather evasive, at first attempting to leave the impression that this was the only meeting he had had with John and Gregory. Upon additional questioning, however, he stated that he had run into Gregory several weeks later on a street corner in Washington, at which time he gave him his telephone number. He contradicted this later, however, and advised that he had given Gregory his telephone number during the luncheon in New York City. U

Remington stated that after the luncheon engagement in New York, Gregory had contacted him by phone on his next trip to Washington and when he was unable to recall him by the name, Gregory refreshed his recollection. Remington then recalled him and they met at a street corner in the vicinity of 5th Street and Constitution Avenue. On subsequent occasions when Gregory was in Washington he would telephone Remington and they would meet at the Mellon Art Gallery or in restaurants or street corners in that vicinity. U

According to Remington, he furnished Gregory with certain information with regard to personalities connected with the War Production Board and specifically informed him about Donald Nelson, William L. Bott, and others. Remington also admitted having furnished Gregory with his own biography. U

Concerning these meetings, Remington admitted that he had, on occasions, slipped scraps of paper to Gregory, which according to him contained only the correct spellings of the names of the people about whom he furnished information. He denied ever furnishing Gregory any information regarding aircraft production and related matters, but did call to his attention certain articles appearing in various newspapers which related to the war effort. One specific article he recalled dealt with the fact that the United States should produce 125,000 airplanes during a certain year, and which fact he confirmed when Gregory questioned him about it. Remington recalled that Gregory was interested in determining how fast the U.S. could reach maximum productions and the method of priorities control known as the "Productions Requirement Plan." U

Remington was very non-specific regarding the dates of his meetings with Gregory and believed that they began late in 1941 or early in 1942 and continued until 1943. He stated that he had not seen Gregory since he entered the U. S. Navy. U

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Remington emphatically denied membership, present or past, in the Communist Party and denied ever having paid Party dues to Gregory. He, however, admitted giving money to him on various occasions and stated that these payments were for copies of P.M. and The Daily Worker. He indicated he usually only gave Gregory a nickel or a dime each time, although he recalled having loaned him a dollar on one occasion but said that he later repaid him. U

He recalled that on one occasion Gregory questioned him as to his knowledge of South America and asked him if he knew anyone who had a good knowledge of South American affairs. He indicated that his friend Bernard Redmont could furnish such information and that he subsequently either introduced Redmont or arranged for him to be introduced to Gregory. Remington claimed to be unable to recall the details as to how Redmont met Gregory. U

He advised that he believed that Redmont continued seeing Gregory after he stopped seeing him. The reason he knew this was that Redmont would talk to him casually and would mention that he had seen Gregory and that Gregory had sent regards to him. U

According to Remington, he had never discussed with Redmont any of his contacts with Gregory and did not know what type of information Redmont furnished to him. Regarding Redmont's political philosophy, Remington stated that he had always considered Redmont somewhat of a radical but had never felt that Redmont would be disloyal to this Country. U

Remington advised that he had received some sort of Christmas present from Gregory on one occasion and he believed it was some little gift, probably a box of candy. He denied emphatically that he had ever been contacted by anyone in such a way as to lead him to believe that the person may have been associated with Gregory. He also denied ever having introduced, or made arrangements to have introduced, anyone to Gregory for the purpose of furnishing him information with the exception of Bernard Redmont. U

He admitted knowing P. Bernard Hortman and stated that Hortman had formerly been an assistant to Professor James W. Angell of Columbia University and had been recommended for a position in the Government by Angell. He also admitted knowing Maynard Gertler, Herbert Schimmel, and Robert Lamb, all of whom have been identified in this investigation. U

Concerning his association with Henry Holdship Ware, Department of Commerce, Remington stated that he had met Ware's wife when she was in attendance at Columbia University. U

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Remington advised that he felt the Bureau had every reason to suspect him of being a Communist, but added that he is, at the present time, very strongly opposed to Communism and that he very much suspected that this Country would have to fight Russia in the near future. He stated that he felt every Communist in the United States was a potential agent for Soviet Russia in the event of such a war.

At his request, Remington was reinterviewed on April 22 and 23, 1947, at which time he advised that an additional organization to which he belonged was the American Veterans Committee. Concerning the A. V. C., he stated that he had played a semi-active part in the anti-Communist group in Washington and added that the so-called Communist group seemed to be led by Don Rothenberg, the brother of Mrs. Bernard Redmont. During these interviews, Remington advised that Gregory had probably contacted him on five or six occasions in Washington, D. C. He admitted that on one occasion he had contacted Gregory in New York City as Gregory had given him his telephone number and asked him to call when he was in New York. He also advised in these interviews that at Christmas, 1942, Gregory had given him and his wife Christmas presents consisting of a neck tie and a handkerchief.

On April 23, 1947, the information given by Remington was incorporated into a statement which he willingly signed.

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Allegations of Gregory

Gregory advised that in the latter part of 1942 Jacob Golos mentioned that he was acquainted with Peter Christopher Rhodes. Golos told Gregory that Rhodes had been born in the Philippine Islands and there seemed to be some question about his nationality inasmuch as his father was reputedly a German citizen. Golos also mentioned that Rhodes' mother was a British intelligence agent and had killed his father during World War I. Gregory further advised that Golos had received information from Rhodes and was definitely interested in it, but Gregory was not able to inform what types of information Rhodes had given to Golos. U


In the early part of 1945 Gregory ascertained through conversation had with Mrs. Peter Rhodes, that she, Mrs. Rhodes, was aware of the true identity of Golos. U

Also in 1945 Gregory advised that "Jack," a Soviet espionage agent whose true identity has not yet been determined, and Anatole B. Gromov, the former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, were attempting to find out where Rhodes was at that time. Gregory stated that Gromov attached some importance to Rhodes, but Gregory was never able to determine why Rhodes was regarded as valuable to the Soviets. U

Background

Peter Christopher Rhodes was born on December 30, 1911 in Manila, Philippine Islands, the son of Christof Beutinger and Margery C. Clair. He received an A. B. degree from Columbia University in 1933, and an M.A. degree in 1934. From 1934 to 1936 he attended Oxford University, England on a graduate fellowship. U

Rhodes entered on duty with the Federal Communications Commission on October 16, 1941, as Assistant Chief Editor of Radio Reports, Foreign Broadcasting Monitoring Service. His status was changed to Foreign Editor, National Defense Activities, Federal Communications Commission, London, England, on December 1, 1941. On March 15, 1944, Rhodes was separated from the service of the Federal Communications Commission and was employed by the Office of War Information in London, England. U



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