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Robert Sharon ALLEN
Paul SCOTT

The 1943 investigative report mentioned under the attachment on John HENSHAW contains a statement that the true name of Robert Sharon ALLEN is GREENBERG.

Regarding ALLEN's background there is evidence in an FBI report on "Minter Wood and Julia Dorn Wood" dated 16 March 1945, (which is an investigation concerning Julia HEINANN and an alleged Soviet espionage net in New York, and which does have a direct relationship to the Soble case), which might be pertinent. The name of Paul PETERS was found in the notabook of DORN, and subsequent investigation determined that this was probably a reference to H. Harbor ALLEN, who had used the name of Paul PETERS for Communist Party work.

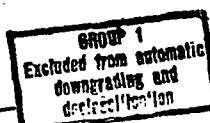
H. Harbor ALLEN is the brother of Robert Sharon ALLEN. He was born April 18, 1899 at Cincinnati, Ohio; had been employed by 20th Century Fox films studio in New York; and was formerly an associate editor of Life Magazine from 1936-41. FBI also noted that Armand EISLER, the uncle of Gerhart EISLER, had entered the United States with the aid of an affidavit from Harbor ALLEN. When interviewed, ALLEN stated that he did not know Armand, but had made the affidavit for Hans EISLER, Armand's nephew. All three EISLERS have been identified as long-time agents of the Soviet intelligence services.

According to a statement made by Nelson FRANK, a reporter who had done part-time work for the Daily Worker during the 1920's, FRANK was well acquainted with the ALLEN brothers. He stated that the two boys were raised by an aunt and uncle somewhere in Virginia. He also stated that he knew Harbor ALLEN in New York, where he was a member of the Communist Party under the name Paul PETERS. Other records indicate that "Harbor ALLEN" was a contributing editor of New Masses, year not shown, and that "Paul PETERS" was also a contributing editor for New Masses in 1930.

Robert ALLEN himself had very open Communist ties during the 1930's. He was originally a reporter for the Christian Science Monitor when he began his association with PEARSON after World War I.

In 1939 he was a listed speaker at the People's Forum, in an ad carried in the Daily Worker. He also quoted favorably in the Daily Worker several times during the 1930's, and again in July 1950 for articles written concerning the attempted UN negotiations in Korea. ALLEN is a listed contributor (\$2.00) in 1929 in response to an appeal for funds to enable the Daily Worker to remain solvent.

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Regarding ALLEN's partnership with PEARSON, it has generally been conceded by several sources that ALLEN was the "brains" of the PEARSON-ALLEN team. In a report prepared by an [] concerning PEARSON and ALLEN, it appears that ALLEN was just as deliberate in his falsification of facts regarding prominent people as was PEARSON. ALLEN also was just as much involved in the several legal suits instituted against PEARSON. When ALLEN decided to enter the Army, no firm arrangement was agreed to by PEARSON. ALLEN served on General PATTON's staff, was subsequently captured by the Germans, and lost an arm during his service.

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[] with the proviso that Mrs. ALLEN never disclose the details. ALLEN apparently did not do much writing for a while, and was noted as a speaker at the 1946 Friends of Democracy anniversary dinner, where he attacked the press for racial discrimination. During the next two years, ALLEN wrote for the left-wing New York Post and worked on a book on General PATTON. He became affiliated during this time with William V. SHANNON, and together they authored the Truman Merry Go Round. (SHANNON now writes a column appearing in the New York Times, and several of his recent stories presented a moderate stand toward current political problems. According to an article from Time dated 10 March 1961, SHANNON was "pundit in residence" for the New York Post in 1961. He is approximately 40 years of age, Massachusetts-born, a graduate of Clark University and Harvard University. He was "the most brilliant student I ever had" according to Arthur SCHLESINGER. SRC records reflect that SHANNON was a close social friend of CIA employee [] and []

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Although ALLEN had broken with PEARSON, it is very strange that in 1947 he wrote the PEARSON column while PEARSON was on vacation. This series of articles concerned a "hush-hush Federal grand jury in New York that is apparently probing another New Deal trail." ALLEN continued, repeating some of the alleged questions being posed to witnesses (not identified) such as the witness' knowledge of Henry MORGENTHAU, General William J. DONOVAN, Harry Dexter WHITE, etc., and inferred that several OSS employees were among the witnesses.

The break between ALLEN and PEARSON is even more confusing, when it is learned that Frank KUICKHOLN, in his book The Drew Pearson Story, stated that "ALLEN returned from the war to find the column so encrusted, pitted and riddled with Drew's feuds and vendettas that he hardly recognized it and did not care to have his name associated with this monstrous change-over from spirited political reporting to irresponsible political power."

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During 1961, [] reported that he learned from [] that Robert S. ALLEN had been pressured to dismiss Paul SCOTT by (dm) [] SCHLESINGER and ROSTOW. ALLEN, however, being in poor health, refused and stated that the column was being written in its entirety by SCOTT. Source stated that SCOTT had a record

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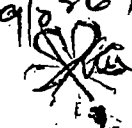
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of being "left-wing" but that he was a devout Catholic and apparently had very close friends in the extreme right-wing elements of the Catholic Church. Subsequently Source learned that the SCOTT matter was no longer any problem, since SCOTT allegedly was brought under control of the right-wing, and in fact, that SCOTT was then being used by [redacted] office to surface certain stories. (It is noted that numerous or these stories emanating from [redacted] at that time were allegations against CIA and its employees.)

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It will be recalled from the attached summary on HENSHAW that SCOTT during 1965 was utilizing HENSHAW, and allegedly was writing some of HENSHAW's material for him. Since HENSHAW works for National Enquirer, the material referred to could hardly be other than the usual type of muck printed in Enquirer.

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