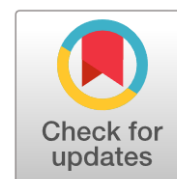


HENRY HOLDSHIP WARE: A U.S. MILITARY INTERPRETER, A SOVIET SPY, AND AN ECONOMIST

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Abstract

This article looks at the life of Henry Holdship Ware (1908-1999), the grandson of the founder of Atlanta University. Captain Henry H. Ware was an aide and interpreter to Major General John Deane, Chief of the U.S. Military Mission to the Soviet Union during World War 2. In this capacity, he was an interpreter with the U.S. Army assigned to the Tripartite Conference in Moscow (1943) and Conferences at Tehran (1943) and Yalta (1945), and a liaison officer and interpreter during Operation Frantic, a joint American-Soviet campaign of shuttle bombing missions in Poltava, Ukraine, in June–September 1944. He was also present at the official surrender of the armed forces of Nazi Germany at Karlshorst on May 8, 1945, and interpreted toasts at the banquet of celebration after the ceremony. Henry Ware learnt Russian during his five-year stay as a student at Plekhanov Institute in Moscow, where he studied economics and was recruited by the NKVD to report on the American community in Moscow. Back in the USA, he was independently recruited by the Golos-Bentley Soviet espionage network under the codename ‘Vick’. In 1975, probably inspired by his study of the Soviet economy, he founded the Useful Services Exchange (USE), a community-based organization in Reston, Virginia, enabling neighbors to help each other through the exchange of services. The discussion draws on available visuals, memoirs, newspaper sources, and declassified documents.

Keywords: translation studies, history of interpreting, military interpreter, Tehran, Yalta, Henry H. Ware

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The Military Interpreter

Reading through Edward Topol's Russian-language novel "The Flying Jazz, or When We Were Allies", which describes the relations between American and Soviet pilots, commanders, and ordinary people involved in Operation Frantic in Poltava, Ukraine, in the autumn of 1944, I came across the name of U.S. Army Captain Henry Ware, who was presented as "the Embassy interpreter". First, I was surprised to see this name mentioned but then realized that the episodes with Captain Henry Ware had been taken from the memoir "The Strange Alliance: the Story of Our Efforts at Wartime Co-operation with Russia" written by John Russell Deane (e.g. 1947, p. 29).

Major General John Russell Deane (1896–1982) was a senior United States Army officer who served as Chief of the United States Military Mission in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow during World War II. And Captain Ware, who had spent five years as a student in Moscow before the war, was his aide and Russian interpreter throughout Deane's stay in Moscow starting on October 18, 1943. In this capacity, Henry Ware was an interpreter with the U.S. Army assigned to the Tripartite Conference in Moscow (1943) and Conferences at Tehran (1943) and Yalta (1945), and a liaison officer and interpreter during Operation Frantic, a joint American-Soviet campaign of shuttle bombing missions in Poltava, Ukraine, in June–September 1944. He was also present at the official surrender of the armed forces of Nazi Germany at Karlshorst on May 8, 1945.

In other words, although the office of the United States Military Mission in Moscow was housed at the U.S. Embassy, Henry Ware was not an "Embassy interpreter". For interpretation, Ambassador W. Averell Harriman relied on people like Charles Bohlen, First Secretary at the American Embassy at Moscow, or Second Secretary Edward Page, who, for instance, acted as interpreter during the meeting between Marshal Stalin and Ambassador Harriman on April 15, 1945 (Borch, 2011). On October 18, 1943, during the preliminary meeting of the Tripartite Conference, interpretation was provided by Charles Bohlen and Vladimir Pavlov (Deane, 1947, p. 8). Ambassador Harriman was also assisted by his daughter Kathleen, who came to Moscow at the age of 25 and learnt enough Russian "to make polite, if stumbling, conversation at receptions, propose toasts, and translate those of her father" (Roberts, 2015, p. 17).

General Deane had a very high opinion of Pavlov's skills as interpreter. On Churchill's suggestion, the Yalta Conference started with the presentation of the military situation of the Western Allies in Europe and in the Pacific. Lord Alanbrooke presented the European part, and General Deane followed with a discussion of the Japanese situation (Deane, 1947, p. 245):

I had arranged to have Pavlov, the little blond-headed interpreter who accompanies Molotov everywhere, interpret for me. As soon as I started, I realized that nothing is easier than to speak through an interpreter - especially one as good as Pavlov. While sentences are being translated, one can arrange one's thoughts about what is to come next and at the same time observe the audience to see the impression made by the thought just expressed.

Although Captain Henry Ware, interpreter, is mentioned as member of the American delegation at Yalta (Barron, 1955), General Deane preferred to have the Soviet interpreter Pavlov for the presentation. At the opening of the Tripartite Conference in Moscow, General Deane highly appreciated Bohlen's Russian rendition of Roosevelt's opening speech: "His speech was well delivered through Chip Bohlen, acting as interpreter, and the ball was then passed to Churchill" (Deane, 1947, p. 40). On the other hand, he was frustrated by the work of the British interpreter, Major Arthur H. Birse, although he does not mention the name (Deane, 1947, p. 42):

Churchill used every trick in his oratorical bag, assisted by illustrative and emphasizing gestures, to put over his point. At times he was smooth and suave, pleasant and humorous, and then he would clamp down on his cigar, growl, and complain. His efforts reached the Russians through his interpreter, an excellent technician but who had none of Churchill's oratorical ability. Heard through the interpreter, Churchill's words lost their force and fell on deaf ears.

Deane's words of appreciation for Captain Ware's work refer to the banquet of celebration following the official surrender of the armed forces of Nazi Germany at Karlshorst on May 8, 1945 (Deane, 1947, pp. 179-180):

As usual, the toasts were continuous and endless. British-American-Soviet friendship was at its peak... The Russians had an interpreter who soon lost his voice, leaving the entire burden of translating the glowing sentiments that were being bandied about to Captain Henry Ware, whom I had brought with me from

Moscow. Ware has a flair for the dramatic and he translated the toasts in a loud falsetto voice which carried even more feeling than the person making the toast had intended. We were all overcome with emotion, vodka, or both.

The ceremony of surrender started at midnight and took 50 minutes to complete (Zhukov, 2015); the banquet started an hour later and lasted until six (Deane, 1947, p. 180) or seven (Bokov, 1979) o'clock in the morning. Zhukov's interpreter at the ceremony was Anatoly Mitskevich (Figure 1). After the war, Mitskevich became a famous science fiction author with the pen name of Anatoly Dneprov. However, his first work was a non-fiction book "On the Other Side of War (1943-1945)", published posthumously in 2017.

Figure 1

Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Arthur Tedder (sitting at left) and Marshal Georgy Zhukov (sitting at right) at the German capitulation ceremony at Karlshorst, Berlin, May 8, 1945. Standing in the middle is Soviet interpreter Anatoly P. Mitskevich.



Note: [Screenshot], Berlin - Germany Surrenders: Karlshorst, Berlin. History Untapped <https://youtu.be/bojvIkEK4Zo?si=H7aTBtPl6e4yZUV>

There was at least one more Soviet interpreter at the banquet, who can be seen in the only photo of the event I have been able to find so far (**Figure 2**). Lieutenant Ivan Chernyaev was aide and interpreter to General Ivan Al. Susloparov, who signed the first Instrument of German Surrender on May 7, 1945, in Reims, northeastern France (**Figure 3**).

Figure 2

(first row, left to right) Marshal Arthur Tedder, Marshal Georgy Zhukov, and US General Carl Spaatz toasting the unconditional surrender at Karlshorst, Berlin, May 9, 1945. Standing behind at the right of Tedder is Lt. Ivan Chernyaev.



Note: Life (TimeLife_image_1176077).

https://artsandculture.google.com/asset/PwG_XKbY1QM0aQ

Figure 3

General Major Susloparov (second from right) signing the Instrument of Capitulation in Reims on May 7, 1945. First from right is U.S. General Carl Andrew «Tooey» Spaatz. Lt. Chernyaev sits behind Susloparov at left.



Note: <http://waralbum.ru>

Unfortunately, I have not been able to get hold of Dneprov's memoir before the publication date of this article, so at this stage it is impossible to say with definite certainty who lost his voice during the banquet, Mitskevich or Chernyaev.

The photographs of Henry Ware as interpreter in **Figures 4 & 5** were taken in Poltava, Ukraine, where he was a liaison officer and interpreter during Operation Frantic, a joint American-Soviet campaign of shuttle bombing missions in June–September 1944. The idea for Operation Frantic was proposed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to the Soviet leader, Joseph Stalin, at the Big Three conference in Tehran in November 1943. Ambassador Harriman and Major General Deane actively participated in the negotiations. The progress was slow as Stalin was reluctant to allow American bombers to land on Soviet bases. As a result, the shuttle bombing operation did not begin until June 1944.

Figure 4

Gen. Perminov and Gen. Walsh listen to a pilot's report after the mission to Galati. The officer in the center is Capt. Henry Ware, interpreter from Gen. Deane's staff, June 1944.



Note: U.S. Air Force photo.

Figure 5

USAAF Lt Gen Ira C Eaker with Ambassador Averell Harriman and Capt. Henry Ware in Poltava Russia, July 6, 1944, NA740.



Note: 96th Bombardment Group Historical Photographs.

In the documentary Operation Titanic (1944) released by the U.S. War Department in 1945 (Operation Titanic was code-named Operation Frantic), Captain Henry Ware can be seen walking down the streets of Poltava, interpreting at the grave of Vladimir Korolenko, a famous Ukrainian writer, at the Old Cemetery in Poltava (**Figure 6**) and sitting next to Soviet Air Force General Perminov, commander of the air base at Poltava at a Show and Dance event (**Figure 7**).

Figure 6

Captain Henry Ware (first from left), interpreting at the grave of Ukrainian writer Vladimir Korolenko at the Old Cemetery in Poltava



Note: [Screenshot]. U.S. War Department. (1945). Operation Titanic (1944).
<https://youtu.be/k-4aZ2cb7Ug?si=nW4J4FADhIJsCiqM>

Figure 7

Major General Alexei R. Perminov, (front row, at left) and Captain Henry Ware (front row, at right) at a Show and Dance Event at Poltava airbase.



Note: [Screenshot], U.S. War Department. (1945). Operation Titanic (1944). Reel 4. Russians entertain Americans with folk songs and dances. <https://youtu.be/k-4aZ2cb7Ug?si=nW4J4FADhIJsCiqM>

Of course, Henry Ware was not the only American interpreter at Poltava because an operation of such scale required dozens of interpreters on both sides. More than twenty US officers and GIs with a knowledge of Russian were selected by George Fisher to serve as interpreters and liaisons at the Ukrainian bases (Fisher, 2000, p. 104). First

Lieutenant George Fischer, adjutant to Colonel Thomas Hampton, grew up in Moscow and was proficient in Russian. General Deane mentions Corporal Paul Kisil, “an excellent Russian interpreter” (Deane, 1947, p. 195). Other interpreters included Second Lieutenant Igor Reverditto, First Lieutenant William Kaluta, Sergeant Samuel Chavkin, and Corporal Peter Nicolaeff, to name just a few. More information can be found in Kaluta (n.d.), Conversino (1997), and Plochy (2019). Interesting archive photos can be seen in Musafirova (2020) describing the efforts of Oleg Bezverkhyi, a military historian from Poltava, to collect available documents, photos, and videos about Operation Frantic at NARA, U.S. National Archives and Records Administration.

Recruited Twice by the Soviet Secret Service

Henry Holdship Ware was born in Montclair, New Jersey, in 1908. His father, Edward Twitchell Ware (1874–1927), was the son of Edmond Asa Ware (the founding president of Atlanta University), and third president of Atlanta University. His mother, Alice Holdship Ware (1872–1965), was a playwright who used theater as a platform to advance civil rights. For instance, her one-act play “Mighty Wind A-Blowin” was performed by African-American actors at the opening of the New Theatre League biennial conference in New York on June 10, 1938 (New Theatre League to Meet, 1938, p. 12). Alice Ware was a member of an independent citizens committee to support the senatorial candidacy of Corliss Lamont running on the Independent-Socialist ticket (Independent Citizens Committee for Lamont, 1958, p. 2). Corliss Lamont was one of the founders and the first chairman of the National Council of American–Soviet Friendship (NCASF) established in 1944. According to “Woman’s Who’s Who in America” (Leonard, 1914–1915, p. 854), Alice Ware

... was charter member and director of Twentieth Century Club and of the Civic Club of Allegheny County; was secretary for many years of Kingsley House Association; organizer and officer of Tenement Improvement Co. Mem. Civic League, Gate City Free Kindergarten Association, Drama League of America; chairman of the Negro Race Committee of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association, Woman's Alliance of Unitarian Church. Clubs: Atlanta Woman's, honorary member Southern Association of College Women, the Little Club (literary and dramatic). Unitarian. Favors woman suffrage; marched in N.Y. parade; belongs to only local suffrage organization, the Civic League.

Before getting married to Edward Twichell Ware in Pittsburgh in 1905, she had spent several years in Europe. Although not a card-carrying member of the Communist Party USA (founded in 1919), she obviously had close ties with it. According to information in declassified KGB archives, Alice Ware was “a trusted individual and a Comparty sympathizer” who in 1940 was used “to deliver money to Germany, to the family of a prominent German Comparty figure who had been arrested” (Vassilev, n.d., pp. 302-303). Alice Ware visited the USSR in June 1933 to participate in the First Moscow Theater Festival (Americans, Scandinavians Arrive for Theater Festival Opening, 1933, p. 1). Her son Henry was already there, learning Russian in order to study economics at Plekhanov Institute for National Economy, after receiving his B.A. from Pomona College (1929) and M.A. from Columbia University (1932).

The article ‘The Founding of USE’ in the *Reston Connection* newspaper (May 26-June 1, 1999) informs that Henry Ware spent five years with a Russian family in the Soviet Union while teaching at the Anglo-American School and writing for the *Moscow Daily News* in the period before 1939. The *Moscow Daily News* (1932-1938) was a short-lived sister publication of *Moscow News* (1930-2014), the oldest English-language newspaper in Russia founded by the American socialist Anna Louise Strong, who was its associate editor. According to an article in the *Moscow News* (Taplin, 2008), the Anglo-American School (AAS) in Moscow is “the oldest international school in Moscow [...] founded in 1949 as an independent, coeducational day school, chartered by the American, British and Canadian Embassies in Moscow”. In 1949, Henry Ware was Acting Chief of the USSR Division of the Office of International Trade at the U.S. Department of Commerce and could not have been a teacher in Moscow.

However, a search in the *Moscow News* archive revealed a heated and prolonged discussion of the need of an English school for the children of American and other specialists working in the Soviet Union. The first article entitled “English School Wanted in Moscow” is dated September 13, 1931. Next to it is an interview with Mr. Leon A. Swajian, an engineer from Detroit, who complained that he had had to leave his kids in the U.S.A. because there was no English school in Moscow. Leon A. Swajian was in fact the person who “helped build Stalingrad [tractor plant] and was chief of the construction for the Kharkiv tractor plant”. I recently came across an article in the first issue of “Science and Technology for Youth”, a Bulgarian magazine launched in 1948. The article entitled

“The Myth of the Miracles of American Technology” (pp. 24-27) and written by A. Markin, a Soviet engineer, claims that modern Soviet equipment made it possible to build much faster than in the U.S.A, and the Kharkiv plant was built in just 15 months (Markin, 1948). The article fails to mention that both the Stalingrad and the Kharkiv plants were designed by Albert Kahn Associates Inc., U.S.A., and were supplied with equipment from more than eighty US engineering companies and several German firms. The Kharkiv plant was a replica of the Milwaukee Harvester factory in Wisconsin. The speed of the construction works was only due to the shock labor of peasants, students, Red Army soldiers, and convicts (Kozoriz, 2021). According to engineer Swajian,

The trouble with most Russian engineers is that they haven't seen any big job carried on from beginning to end under American conditions. They lack practical experience. And they do too much writing... At Kharkiv ten engineers were assigned to assist me... In America, I would have found two engineers sufficient... Another point is the Russian habit of half-finishing a job, then returning to finish it (Swajian, 1931).

After a long campaign of requests to the People's Commissariat of Education, the Anglo-American school was finally opened a year later, on September 1, 1932, on Sadovaya Spasskaya 6 in Moscow. The article “Anglo-American School Opened” (Moscow Daily News, September 2, 1932, p. 4) informed the readers that Elizabeth Manevich was appointed director, and Sophie Hollander supervisor of the curriculum. The school had twelve qualified teachers with university or college degrees. According to the unnamed author, any school in America with these teachers would be given a first-class official rating. Unfortunately, no names of the teachers are mentioned, and it is impossible to say at this stage whether Henry Ware ever taught at the Anglo-American School in Moscow in the 1930s.

In 1933, the Anglo-American Institute was launched when a group of American educators (Harvey W. Zorbaugh, professor of sociology at New York University, Dan H. Kulp II, professor of sociology at Columbia University, and Professor Sollins) organized the first American summer school in Moscow to attract U.S. students to the Soviet Union. A year later, with the cooperation of VOKS (Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries), the Commissariat of Education, Intourist, and Moscow University, a permanent school was established that came to be known as the Anglo-American

Institute of the First Moscow University sponsored by the Institute of International Education in the USA, the educational division of the Carnegie-Rockefeller Foundation (Classes Here to Graw 200 U.S. Students, *Moscow daily News*, June 30, 1934, p. 4). Again, there is no information that Henry Ware had any connection with this Institute.

As for writing for the *Moscow Daily News*, a search in the archive revealed two articles authored by Henry Ware. His first article in *Moscow Daily News* entitled “Foreign Book Store Lacks the Classics” appeared on March 30, 1933 (Ware, 1933a). In the article, Henry Ware insisted that something should be done to improve the supply of reading material at the Book Shop for Foreign Workers in Pushkin Square. He was saddened by the fact that the works of Lenin were only available in German. His second and last article in the Soviet English-language press, “A Butcher Shop on the Grand Scale” (Ware, 1933b, p. 2), gives a clear idea of Ware’s political and economic views (Ware, 1933b, p. 2):

From the present somewhat primitive methods of handling meat, the USSR in one jump will actually surpass the efficiency of the U.S. packing houses. This is possible because in America material and efficiency is wasted through cut-throat competition between owners of various patented processes...

The unwary customer in America buys bone with his meat, only to throw it away. All retail butcher shops waste bone and a certain amount of scrap meat...

The supply of meat will be prepared to meet the demands of factory kitchens and restaurants, to which the meat will be delivered by a fleet of closed trucks. In this way the retailer is eliminated...

In 1930, a special commission went to America to study methods and practice. It was with the help of American architects and designers in Chicago that the commission drew up the plans for the Moscow plant.

For many decades, the urge to surpass America using American technologies and experts was the cornerstone of Soviet propaganda. In 1957, Khrushchev came up with the promise to “overtake and surpass America” in the production of meat and butter, boasting that by 1970 the U.S.S.R. would be ‘the first country in the world’ (Crankshaw, 1964) and insisting that plans to overtake the U.S. by 1975 were too pessimistic. *Time Magazine* promptly reacted to this statement with a short article entitled “Russia: Bark on the Wind” (1957), paraphrasing Khrushchev’s referral to a Russian proverb, “A dog

barks and the wind carries the sound away." The call to "catch up with and overcome" the capitalist countries was voiced by Lenin in 1917 and repeated by Stalin in his speeches in late 1920s and early 1930s. In January 1949, Stalin had plans to "free Europe from economic dependence on the U.S. and England by developing our production to such an extent that it could make up for the shortage of food and raw materials that Europe is currently experiencing and making it dependent on the U.S. and England (together with Canada)". In other words, Stalin quite seriously believed that the combined efforts of the USSR and the countries of the socialist camp could "in the next 8-10 years" help to "provide Europe with food, cotton, coal, rubber, non-ferrous metals" (Kolarov, 2005, pp. 618-625; my translation from Bulgarian).

Not surprisingly, Henry Ware was soon recruited by Yakov Mulyarov, lieutenant of State Security within the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD), to report on the American community in the Soviet Union and was given the codename 'Vick'. Back in the U.S.A, he started work with the State Department and in 1942 was independently recruited into the Golos-Bentley network of Soviet spies in America. A brief description of Henry Ware's and his mother's involvement with Soviet secret services can be found in Vassilev's Black Notebook (n.d., pp. 302-303):

Report on "Vick"83 28.10.48 (Henry Ware – p. 300) (Leg. contact – "Saushkin")

YOB: 1908, born in New Jersey, U.S. citizen. From '32 to '36, he lived in Moscow and studied at the Plekhanov Institute of National Economics. In '35, he was recruited by the OO NKVD USSR to cover the American colony in the Soviet Union. "Former employee of the NKVD USSR Mulyarov—who had handled 'Vick'—was arrested in 1938; during his cross-examination, he testified that in 1935, 'Vick' had allegedly recruited him for Amer. intelligence; furthermore, Mulyarov supposedly gave 'Vick' the names of all NKVD USSR agents he knew that were used to cover the Americans. This information was not verified."

In '42, the station obtained a positive reference for "Vick" from the CP USA and independently decided to recruit him (recruitment was carried out by "Vardo," whom "Vick" knew as "Helen"). Information about his agency's activities. The connection was interrupted in '44 as he was drafted into the army. In Oct. '44, Vick was in Moscow, on the staff of Deane's mission. The 2nd Directorate of the MGB attempted to establish agent ties, but he refused.

“Vick’s” mother – Alissa Ware, b. 1872, a writer. Visited the USSR in ’33. According to information from 1942, she is a trusted individual and a Comparty sympathizer. In 1940, we used A. Ware to deliver money to Germany, to the family of a prominent German Comparty figure who had been arrested.

Vassilev’s Notebooks is a collection of eight notebooks and loose pages kept by Alexander Vassiliev while researching Soviet espionage in America in the KGB archives in 1990s. The Notebooks were instrumental in identifying the real names behind the codenames of some of the spies, including Henry Ware (Haynes & Klehr, 2009). The codename “Vick” came up during work under the secret program codenamed ‘VENONA’ that started in February 1943 and provided insight into Soviet intentions and treasonous activities of government employees (VENONA Documents, n.d.). It was mentioned once in a message of 21 June 1943 (New York KGB station, 2010) in the VENONA files revealing the Soviet espionage ring in America:

Vick: unidentified asset of the New York KGB in 1943. Had contact with State Department officials and may have been a State Department employee (Haynes & Klehr, 1999, Appendix A, p. 369).

In the U.S.A, Henry Ware was recruited by Elisaveta Zarubina (codename ‘Vardo’), a legendary spy known as the Soviet Mata Hari (Yuferev, 2017). Of course, the VENONA files are most famous for exposing Julius and Ethel Rosenberg who provided the Soviet Union with top-secret information about American radar, sonar, jet propulsion engines, and nuclear weapon designs. Compared to them, Henry Ware was a low-profile source of information.

He was drafted into the U.S Army soon after 21 June 1943, and not in 1944 as stated in the Black Notebook documents. Captain Ware is listed among the members of the American delegation at the Tripartite Conference in Moscow, October 18 – November 1, 1943, as Aide to General Deane (Franklin & Perkins, 1963) and to the Tehran Conference, November 28–December 1, 1943, as Interpreter with the United States Army assigned to the Conference at Tehran (Franklin & Gerber, 1961). Technically speaking, Henry Ware was still a Soviet spy when he was drafted into the U.S. Army, received the rank of Captain, and was assigned to General Deane’s staff in Moscow. There, he was once again approached by the NKVD but finally refused to cooperate.

The economist

The articles ‘The Founding of USE’ in the *Reston Connection* newspaper (May 26-June 1, 1999) and ‘Economist Henry H. Ware, 90, Dies’ (1999, May 26) in *The Washington Post* claim that after moving to Washington D.C. from Moscow in 1939, Dr. Ware became the Acting Chief of the USSR Division of the Office of International Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce. He indeed occupied this position, but in late 1940s, after the end of WW2. According to the Records of the International Trade Administration (n.d.), the Office of International Trade was established as one of the five autonomous units of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (BFDC) on December 18, 1945, and abolished on October 9, 1953. That’s exactly the time when Henry Ware worked there at the USSR Division with the first mention dated August 22, 1946 (Julius Rosenberg et al., n.d.; News, 1950, p. 62).

Ironically, as part of his official duties, he was obliged to perform “a thorough and complete search of the appropriate Commerce Department files for a record of all available material and correspondence which passed between the USSR Branch of the Office of International Trade and the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation” (Federal Bureau of Investigation, September 3, 1948, Julius Rosenberg et AL. Referral. Commerce Dept. No. 1., n.d.). The Vice President of the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation in question was Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, an American NKVD spymaster, recruited from within the USA Communist Party. In the Black Notebook, she has the codename “Myrna” – “Elizabeth Bentley, former vice president of the “United States Service and Shipping Corporation.” A traitor since ’45”. In 1945, she defected by contacting the FBI and exposed two spy networks. There is no evidence that Henry Ware was involved in the spy ring at that time, and the identity of ‘Vick’ in the VENONA files was still unknown.

Henry Ware’s interest in the Soviet economy culminated in his Ph.D. thesis defended at Columbia University, “Economics of Soviet retail trade” (Forty-Eighth List of Doctoral Dissertations, 1951, p. 793) with the initial title “The Soviet consumer: a theoretical approach to the problem of consumer satisfaction under the Soviet set-up” (Notes, 1946, p. 759). While working on his thesis, Henry Ware published three articles on the Soviet economy, i.e. “Costs of Distribution in Soviet Domestic Trade” (1950a), “The

Procurement Problem in Soviet Retail Trade” (1950b), and “Incentives for Soviet Store Personnel” (1950c).

In 1975 Henry Ware founded the Useful Services Exchange (USE), a pilot neighborhood barter project in Reston, Virginia offering services that participants could do for others like giving rides to the airport or lending of equipment. He co-authored the “Barter Network Handbook” (Tobin & Ware, 1983). Ware’s experience with small business bartering started in the 1950s when he worked as a consultant in the operation of a commission swan shop. He summarized his experience in “Starting and managing a swap shop or consignment sale shop” (Ware, 1968). He also worked for the National Education Association and Arlington County, conducted seminars and lectured at various American colleges and universities.

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