F.O.1.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

FILE

SUBJECT

SILVER MISTER

FILE NO.

65-56402

Tesquising municipal

VOLUME NO.

141

SERIALS

3451- 3500.

							***************************************	(Comments (comme	lan Truit and a William	A STATE OF THE STA		in contract the co		
	3460	3459	3488	3457	3456	3456	3422	3455	3 psy	3453	3/52	1548.	Serial	File No: 65-
	V	8-118	8.15-48	87.8.8	8.54.8	8-42	830-48	84-12-8	24.48	8-12-8	24.42	W. 21/2	Date	65-56/DZ
	my T Add	LADD praw Tup	LANGHIM Man Jotan	Barre bus more porce I was	La la mi	LADD promo platon	NO las AG	NY Con sed	woo to Do lead	HA 71 SE	Wer lo Do I ap	NH Cto Ha	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	Re: Suverus Sie
30 8	/	,	4			,	۲ ا	b K	1/2 1/2	r 0	1/2 1/4		No. of Pages Actual Released	
JEM BEIELL	,									61		b76 b70	Exemptic (Identify	
7													Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	Date: (month/year)

	File No: 65. 5640L	
	Re: SICHEMANSTER	
(month /mont)	Date:	

Bellevill Paper of Communication, to, from) Ro. of Pages Exemptions use Paper by Up the All Paper purple LADD Paper purpl	GI SE	11/16	3470	3469	SARE	3467	346E	3465	1 3469	3463	3462	3461	3460	Serial	File No:
The communication, to, from The of Prages The part of Communication, to, from The part of Communication to, from The part of Communi							1 1			,					Section
Date: Date:		W lts	Fle town	NO Then	By Co.	Micres	iny la		sul to A6/	Flother avon	LADD	Lesen punio	110		141 Re: 272 377727.000
Exemptions used or, to whom (Identify statute if (b)(3) cit	•	+	4	10	- <u>'</u>		6/2	,	1/2 No		,	,	`	∟∟⊥≍ո	
			b1	b 1											Date: (month/year)

				(* 1 *	<i>‡</i>						,•	
	3481	3,81	SE	3480	3479	ALBE	3477	3476	3475	3474	3473	3472	Serial	File No: 65
	8-27-48	8-82-8	8.31-48	8.30-48	64.1.9	3-12-48	8-4.48	D-30.16	8-24-48	1.27-40	8-26-48	dr-m-2	Date	Section 14
	10 la va	ud la Me	UO T NY	NY TO SEE	10 la rovo	Nicholo meno Tolon	KGAY Aremo Flether Jones	Fletour numbers fond	KERY MEAN Fletour	WFO TT NO	HO TO Attack to do	La la Ma	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	W Re: DICKGNISTER
187	_	_	_	_	Q.	W	>>	169	\	_	_	_	No. c	
170					γ	W	<u></u>	3/59	0	_	0		No. of Pages ctual Released	
-6	212			be both		·	62 670	NOT WITHIN	Repor		61		Exempt (Identi	
								PANDIN FOIA					Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	Date: (month/year)
		•					,							

. ź

).		•			3			•
34%	3487	3429	3488	3487	3437	346	348	3485	SPAY	3/1/23	3482	Serial	
A2-48	9.8.48	97-18	41-8-17	84 6-8	92.48	P-11 48	9-2-48	Q1-48	8-25-18	8-12-8	8-6-42	Date	Sectionity
LADO Mun DIR	LO T NY	NV TILLO	No to AL	NY TO LLA	IN to AML	me los NO /a.d	UD la Ab	Fletder AMAIN LADD	Do la Al note	woo to Halana	Brundmidder pino (1701)	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	19/
		ф ф		/		1/1 1/1		/	2/, 2/,	1/2 1/2		No. of Pages Actual Released	
0												Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	(month/year)

				ţ										
		3500	3499	3498	3497	3496	XSBAE	3495	3/94	3493	3492	3491	Serial	File No: 65-
		8. E.S.	B-30-48	8-31-10	9-1-18	8-13-48	7-26-48	7-21-48	7-27-48	98-48	9-15-48	9-1-42	Date	0ex 1402
		NY to the law	APL 15 LS	LAWGHLIN MAN Thetdon	NY TI DO	prichal many Talon	Nicholo num jolon	NY to DIRING	Fletcher mano LADD	NY TT LLO	GLAVIN MANO THESE PARC	MY THO	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	11 Re: SILIER MOSTER
79		/33	Y		12	-		27	6		56	. 4	No. o Actual	
17		1/28	0		V			2	e		1/25	4	No. of Pages	
		b) bic bis	Ryen		رره ده								Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)	Date: (month/year)
	1	1	1	1	1	I	1	ı	1	1	l.	i	1	1 1

: Director, FBI

DATE: August 12, 1948

FROM : SAC, New Haven

SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, ET AL

ESPIONAGE - R

This matter is being submitted for the Burell S init

RELURDED - 63

CC: New York

SISEP 13.348

INDEXED - 6331 AUG 31,1448

Office Memo.

um • united sta

JVER IMENT

o : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: August 17 1946

FROM Left GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

Mr. Egan Mr. Gurnea

SUBJECT: GREGORY, ET AL ESPIONACE - R

Mr. Fennington

ESPIONACE - R (Bureau File 65-56402)

ATTENTION: MR. HOWARD FIRTCH

On Wednesday, August 11, 1948, the House Committee in Un-American Activities met in open session in the Caucus Room of the Old House Office Building. Congressmen present on the committee included McDOWELL, HEBERT, MUNDT, NIXON and Chairman THOMAS.

The first witness heard was HENRY COLLINS who was represented by his attorney, HARRY C. LAMBERTON. After a short recitation of his background and education and service in the Army, COLLINS was then questioned concerning allegations of espionage made against him by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS who previously has testified before this committee. COLLINS refused to identify Mr. CHAMBERS and stated he did not know Mr. CHAMBERS. He refused to answer the question as to whether or not he knew an individual in 1935 known only to him as "KARL". The committee then pointed out to COLLINS that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and "KARL" were identical and COLLINS again refused to answer the question whether or not he knew "KARL". COLLINS refused to answer all other pertinent questions and declined to answer whether or not he knew individuals including JOHN ABT, ALGER BISS, DONALD HISS, VICTOR PERLO, CHARLES KRAMER and J. PETERS alias ALEXANDER STEVENS. COLLINS was then permitted to read his prepared statement.

Congressman HEFERT then asked COLLINS if he had ever been interviewed by the FRI and COLLINS answered in the affirmative, saying it was approximately six years ago. HERERT then asked COLLINS what was the general nature of the interview and COLLINS replied it was concerning some section of the law but he could not be specific as he could not recall. Congressman HEBERT then asked COLLINS if any of the questions of the FBI interviewing agents had been concerning Communism and to this question COLLINS stated he could not recall.

COLLINS was excused and thereafter the committee called ELIZA
BETH T. BENTLEY as the next witness. The testimony offered in this session by

Niss BENTLEY was confined to her dealings with the FBI as regards this espionage

matter.

RECORDED . 126 65- 56 402-345 2

CEG:MAH 100-17493 ALL INFORMATION CONTAKE HEREIM IS UNCLASSIFIED

HEREIM IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-14-82 BY SPLOBAL

3045 Mr-14 #41 12

52 SEP 161948

HENTLEY related she first went to the FBI in New Haven in 1945 and the testimony was confined mostly to her having received money from an official of the Russian Government in October 1945. HENTLEY identified "AL" as being identical with ANATOL GROMOV, then Second Secretary of the Russian Embassy. HENTLEY stated that GROMOV had paid her \$2,000.00 in \$20.00 bills in New York City while she and GROMOV were under the surveillance of agents of the FBI. She further testified that this \$2,000.00 in money was immediately turned over by her to two Special Agents of the FBI and she stated so far as she know, the money was still in the hands of the government.

Congressman MUNDT then pointed out to the committee that this \$2,000.00 sum of money now represents something tangible and when questioned by Mr. MUNDT, Miss EENTLEY stated that if necessary she could give the names of the FEI Agents to whom she had turned over the \$2,000.00.

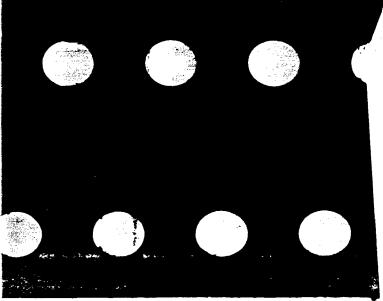
In further clarification of the story she has told, Miss EENTLEY stated that over a period of one and a half years, she had worked for the FBI as an informant on this case and she stated she had been told on more than one occasion by agents of the FBI that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had conducted investigations based upon her story and never had found any major point of discrepancy in her story.

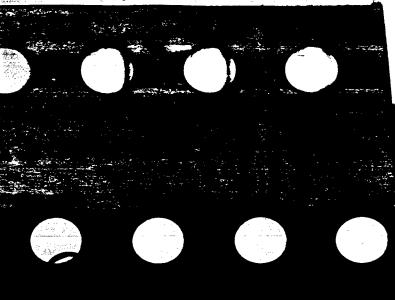
The committee adjourned at 11:55 A. M. and Chairman THOMAS announced that on Thursday, August 12, 1948, the committee would take testimony from GEORGE SILVERMAN, CHARLES KRAMER and two additional witnesses unidentified at this time since subpoenas had not yet been served upon them. Chairman THOMAS announced that on Friday the committee expected to take testimony from HARRY D. WHITE, LAUCHLIN CURRIE, DONALD HISS, Dr. and Mrs. BELA GOLD and FRANK COE.

Mr. THOMAS further announced the committee would continue hearings on Saturday next and added that a subcommittee would leave Washington, D. C. Friday for New York City where in executive session in New York City testimony would be taken from the SAMARINS. (MIKHAIL IVARCATION)

During the course of the day's proceedings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, nothing was said either by witnesses or members of the committee that might cast any unfavorable reference upon this Bureau.

CEG:MAH 100-17493





FE	ERA	L BU	REAU	OF I	nves'	TI	NOIT	_
							194	8
	-							
•		Г			Mr	. Nea	188 .	
ָם.	irec	tor	Mr. Tols	on 	Jr	. Wa	ikart inn Ta	
_ M :	r. '	COTAL	Mt. Cle	gg 	~~.L	. A 100	inn Ta	rmm
_M	r. (TO	gir. Gia Mar Tad	d I	i	ss G	andy glish	
M	r.	Tay	Air. Nic	hols /		. En	glish Is Sec	, 562
_M	r.	naru	Mr. Jak	serl	H	ecord	s Sec	tion
لإ	ii Ior		I L		. H		RACOL	da be
•		Tra	F4				_	Ш
ب_	nt∼ ET.•	Car	Wrig	ht -				
لـــ ا	Mi	Jon	Mr. Ka	obr			Chisho	ìΤm
ب_	ur.	Leo	mr. Mr. ard.	obr enningtö		iss		
	Mr.	McC	by o	uirn Tož	107	iss	Pitts	
	M۳.	McG	hira:	case		1		
	Mr.	Mol	l Mice (Gandy		+		
						j .		
			خالد خجبتيني	Ū	or A	orga	priate	a Acti
	_Se	e Me	• • -		OI E	Pre	pare I	Reply
	_Se	nd F	116			_	_	
	11	1.	Æ	m	71	<u>~~</u>	w	
	7						C	,
9		. 1	4	5	<u>~^</u>		orne	
_				Δ		4	1 4	
J	0.		Lin	in	my	4	<u> </u>	
				, ,	t	1	0. 5	7
1	M	W	سميد	此	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	744	2
	<u> </u>		3.34					
			*	_				
_		ATT	Thir	'ORMA'	TION	1 001	TAIN	ED 🔪
		A	اگانا د د ج جستان		YATA		TED.	

L. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext 691

Rev. 4-17-85)







FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

ጎ		
:	Deleted under exemption(s)	you. with no segregable
]	Information pertained only to a t	third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
]	Information pertained only to a t	third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
]	Documents originated with anoth agency(ies) for review and direct r	
-		ted by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the Fition following our consultation with the other agency(ies).
-		
-		tion following our consultation with the other agency(ies).
-	to the releasability of this information	tion following our consultation with the other agency(ies).
-	to the releasability of this information	tion following our consultation with the other agency(ies).
- -	Page(s) withheld for the following	tion following our consultation with the other agency(ies).
- -	to the releasability of this information	tion following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

XXXXX

 Office Mem um - united st... Over Mitent

To : Director, FBI Attn: Mr. HOWARD FLETCHER DATE: Augus

FROM S. GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

OPEN HEARING ON AUGUST 4, 1948

Re: GREGORY

ESPIONACE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN, JS, UNCLASSIFIED

Miss Gandy...

Miss Gandy...

Miss Gandy...

On this date at 10:30 A. M., the House of Representatives

Special Committee on Un-American Activities met in open session in the
Caucus Room of the Old House Office Building to hear the testimony of
NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER. This subject, accompanied by DAVER REIN,
his counsel, was sworn; identified and then recited his background history
including governmental employment. He then was permitted to read a prepared statement in which he denied all allegations which had been made
concerning him by ELIZABETH BENTLEY. (1)

The Committee then asked SILVERMASTER whether or not he had been or now was a member of the Communist Party. He declined to answer that question on the grounds that it might be self-incriminatory, and on all successive questions concerning his knowledge or acquaintanceship with other "GREGORY" subjects; SILVERMASTER refused all answers. (U)

He was confronted by Miss BENTIEY and still refused either to acknowledge or deny that he knew her. She then recited considerable information of her intimate acquaintance with Mr. and Mrs. SILVERMASTER. Mr. LOU RUSSELL, Committee Investigator, was the next and last witness called, and he read into the Record a resume of the Civil Service Commission's investigation concerning SILVERMASTER, which data had been placed into Civil Service Commission files back in 1942. (U)

An announcement was made that the House Committee would resume hearings on Thursday morning, August 5, 1948, at 10:30 A. M. at which time, the Committee would hear testimony of ALGER HISS (U)

During the entire proceedings there was nothing said or inferred by either the Committee or witnesses which might be construed as being unfavorable towards the Bureau. SILVERMASTER made one statement that he had been investigated by Civil Service, the FBI, the Grand Jury in New York, and the House Committee and said since he had not been indicted and tried, it was his belief that he was being persecuted and "smeared", the Committee Chairman then asked SILVERMASTER if he thought the House Committee was attempting to "smear" him and he replied "no". The Chairman attempted to get a specific statement of that regard but SILVERMASTER was non-committal; the Chairman then referred to that statement of SILVERMASTER as being "vague", (U)

A copy of SILVERMASTER's prepared statement was procured and 4s (forwarded herewith as an enclosure. (U)

CEG:el 100-17493 Enclosure

40

GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

L. W. R. OBEHNDORF, Special Agent

BHISGORY ESPIONAUE

(m this date, the writer attended the hearing of the Ferguson Committee in the Sanate Campus Room in the Senate Uffice Building. The hearing began at 2:15 P. W. and recessed at 4:30 P. M. until 10:00 A. M., August 5, 1948. (U)

The first witnesses to appear before the Committee were Admiral INGLISS, Chief of the Office of Naval Intelligence; Admiral HARTMAN, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Maval Personnel; Admiral RUSSELL, Judge Advocate of the Navy; and JOHN L. SULLIVAN, Secretary of the Mavy. In brief, they declined to turn over the Mavy's confidential file relating to WILLIAM WALTER REMINSTON to the Committee. (U

The only other witness to be heard was the Executive Secretary of the Loyalty Review Board of the Civil Service Commission, Mashington, D. C., whose name was not audible. This gentleman outlined the provisions of the Loyalty Program and described its method of operation. (

The only matters of possible interest were a statement by Admiral INGLISS that his agency exchanged confidential material only with Army, Air Corps, and FBI, and a statement by the Executive Secretary of the Loyalty Review Board of the Civil Service Commission that the FEI had initiated some 5500 full field investigations under the Loyalty Program and that to date, only some 2600 of these investigations had been completed. (U) ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

IMRO:cl 100-17493

65-56402 BACLESTEE

State int of Nathan Gregory waster Before House Committee on Un-American Activities, August 4,1948.

My name is Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and my present residence is Harvey Cedars, N. J. I was born in Odessa, Russia, on November 27, 1898, and came to the United States in 1915. I was naturalized as an American citizen in 1927.

I received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Washington in 1920 and Doctor of Philosophy (Economics) from the University of California in 1932. I was Professor of Economics at St. Mary's College, California, from 1924 to 1930. In 1931 and 1932 I was a member of the Governor's Commission on Unemployment and later was Director of Research and Surveys of the California State Relief Administration.

From 1935 to November, 1946, I held various responsible positions with the federal government in the Re-Settlement Administration, Maritime Labor Board, Ferm Security Administration, the Board of Economic Warfare and the War Assets Administration.

In these agencies I helped establish a program of camps for migratory farm workers and promoted fair labor relations in the construction and maritime industries. During World War II I directed studies of the enemy's economic potential and helped cut the flow of strategic materials to axis countries.

I am proud that in all the positions which I have held in the federal government I have fought consistently for the interest of the American people as a whole and particularly of farm and industrial labor. I am especially proud that during the war I was able to strike effective blows in the government service at our fascist enemies.

Because I have never attempted to conceal my strong advocacy of the rights of the underprivileged and of all New Deal principles, I have been constantly harassed by groundless accusations of disloyalty. I was under investigation during almost my entire twelve years of government service. I was cleared by various agencies, including the Chief of the Secret Service and Secretary of War Patterson, among others. I left government service late in 1946 because the harassment continued. Since then I have been investigated by the FBI and have been the subject of a year-long investigation by the Grand Jury in New York.

Neither the FBI nor the New York Grand Jury have taken any action against me although they heard the same vitnesses as this Committee has produced and, I am certain, thoroughly investigated the charges made against me by Elizabeth Bentley.

The charges made by Miss Bentley are false and fantastic. I can only conclude that she is a neurotic liar. I am and have been a loyal American citizen and was a faithful government employee. I am not and never have been a spy or agent of any foreign government.

I consider the proceedings which have gone on before this Committee as a continuation of the harassment which has plagued me and interfered with my work and livlihood for years. I consider them to be motivated by political considerations on the eve of a Presidential election and the necessity to conceal from the American people the failure of Congress to act upon such matters as housing and inflation. If I committed a crime, I should be indicted and prosecuted in the courts. Without such indictment and prosecution my reputation should not be smeared.

In view of the continuance of the investigation by the New York Grand Jury and the fact that this Committee has indicated that it intends to call for still another investigation before a so-called blue ribbon grand jury in the District of Columbia, I must protect myself against this diabolical conspiracy. Upon advice of my counsel, I shall stand upon the constitutional right of every American citizen and shall refuse to testify further on matters relating to Miss Bentley's charges in the exercise of my constitutional privilege against self-incrimination under the Fifth Amendment.

65.56402-3454:



Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Director, FBI

DATE: August 27, 1948.

ATTENTION: Asst. Dir. D. M. LADD New York

SUBJECT:

whittaker_chambers: SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

10-HAY BOYD POT-JAR CA 75-1131

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Ladd on August 27th, a list of institutions which handle mental cases and which are located in the vicinity of White Plains, New York was secured by SA NORMAN W. PHILCOX. This list is set forth below:

Westchester Division of the New York Hospital Westchester Avenue, White Plains, New York

This is a private mental institution, part of the New Tork Hospital and-formerly known as Bloomingdale Hospital. All types of mental cases are handled here, both mild and actute, including nervous breakdowns.

Psychiatric Institution, Grasslands Hospital Eastview, New York

ELLED RECORD

This is a county-owned hospital about three miles from White Plains. Examinations for mental disorders are conducted here, but the patients is then referred to another hospital for permanent treatment.

The following hospitals are privately owned hospitals which treat mental disorders, but which are small in size and are in general owned by a single doctor:

Crichton House Harmon-on-the-Hudson, New York

Croton Manor Croton-on-the-Hudson, New York

Four Winds Katonah, New York

Pinewood Katonah, New York

Green Mount-on-the-Hudson Ossining, New York

About fifteen miles from White Plains

About fifteen miles from White Plains

About fifteen miles from White Plains

About fifteen miles Trom White Plains

About twelve miles from White Plains

AHB:VMF

Let. to Dir.

100-

Stony Lodge Ossining, New York

Halcyon Rest Rye, New York

St. Vincent's Retreat Harrison, New York

Blythewood Sanatorium Greenwich, Connecticut

Stamford Hall Stamford, Connecticut About twelve miles from White Plains

About five miles from White Plains

About five miles from White Plains

About ten miles from White Plains

About ten miles from White Plains

In accordance with Mr. Ladd's instructions, no inquiry was conducted at any of these institutions relative to the possible treatment of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. No such inquiry will be conducted without Bureau instructions.

ec: Mr. Lind Kr. Fletcher Mr. Whitson

The Attorney General Attention: Mr. Peyton Ford

August 30, 1948

The Assistant to the Attorney General

56402 3455

Heference is made to a telephone call from Mr. Payton Ford on August 26, 1948, in which he stated that he Fitenpurise of "Hews Work" asgazine had indicated to you that J. D. Thitiaker Thusberg may have been in an institution in or near White Plains, New York Mr. Ford asked that a discreet check be made to locate such aminstitution without, however, conducting any further investigation at this time.

Accordingly, there is set forth below a list of mental institutions in the white Plains area as reported by our New York Offices

Westchester Division of the New York Hospital Westchester Avenue, White Plains, New York

This is a private mental institution, formerly known as Bloomingdale Hospital. All types of mental cases are handled here, both mild and acute, including nervous breakdowns. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

Paveniatric Institution Grasslands los ital faction, Hew Tork

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATES-1-81 BX OP 3 DBK

This is a county-owned hospital about three miles from white 6/75-1/20 Plains. Examinations for mental disorders are conducted here, but patients are then referred to another hospital for necessary treatment.

The following hospitals which treat mental disorders any small, privately smed institutions, generally smed by a single differ

Crichton House Harmon-on-the-Hudson, New York About fifteen miles from White Plains

Croton Haner ricton-co-the-Endson, New York

bout fifteen wills from this Plains

ပြာ မြောင်း

Estonah, New York

SENT FROM D. O. bout fifteen ather from Hite Plains TIME 9 - Am "

Katonah, Hew YorkDATE 9-1

Heno for The Attorney General

Green Mount-on-the-Hudson Ossining, New York

Stony Lodge Comining, New York

Haloyon Rest Rye, Hew York

St. Vincent's Betreat Barrison, New York

Blythewood Sanatorium Greenwich, Commecticut

Stanford Hall Stanford, Connecticut About twelve miles from White Plains

About twelve miles from White Plains

About file miles from White Plains

About five miles from White Flains

About ten miles from White Plains

About ten miles from White Flairs

In accordance with Er. Ford's request, no inquiry was conducted at any of these institutions with respect to their possible treatment of Shittaker Chambers.





OFFICE NEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: August 20, 1948

TO

MR. FLEICHER

FROM:

D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation

REGISTRATION ACT

Assistant Attorney General Alex Campbell called at my office on the afternoon of August 20, 1948, left the attached copies of correspondence from Elizabeth Bentley to the Department of Commerce and advised that Mr. Donegan and Attorneys from the Department intended to study the information developed with reference to the above named company for the purpose of determining whether it would be possible to institute prosecution under the Registration Act, that the Gregory Grand Jury would be called back on September 14 and that such evidence as was available at that time would be presented to the Grand Jury?

Mr. Campbell requested that the Bureau immediately interview Mr. E. C. Ropes, who was formerly with the Department of Commerce and to whom the attached letters were addressed. Mr. Ropes, according to Mr. Campbell is now retired. He wants to determine all possible information which Mr. Ropes may possess concerning the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. He wants to determine from Mr. Ropes whether Elizabeth Bentley personally called at the Department of Commerce and if so, who accompanied her. He also requested that the records of the Department of Commerce be checked for the purpose of determining all possible information concerning the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. He stated that he thought there might be pencil notations on letters in the file indicating action, etc. that might be pertinent.

In connection with the above matter, Mr. Campbell stated he had just discussed this matter with the Attorney General and it had been definitely decided that Elizabeth Bentley would not be included in any indictment return if one is returned.

He also advised that it is the intention at the present moment to have the Gregory Grand Jury return a presentment.

D/L:dad

Attachment

RECORDED 110 65-56402 -3454

- NIA CODY FILE IN 61- 6328-720

INFORMATION CO

SAC, Washington

The army The Control of the Land 105-56402-

UNITED STATES SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION

REGISTRATION ACT

The Department has advised that it is making a study of the information developed with reference to the United States Service and Shipping Corporation for the purpose of determining whether it would be possible to institute prosecution under the Registrat on Act. The Department is further considering the presentation of such evidence as may be available to the Federal Grand Jury in New York City on or about September 14, 1948, that heard of facts in the Gregory Case.

There are attached hereto for the information of the Washington Field Office and for its assistance in conducting investigation in this matter copies of correspondence from Elizabeth Bentley to the Department of Commerce which are self-explanatory.

The Washington Field Office should immediately interview Mr. E. C. Ropes, who was formerly with the Department of Commerce and to whom the attached letters were addressed. An effort should be made to obtain from Mr. Ropes all possible information in his possession concerning the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. It should also be determined from him whether Elisabeth Bentley personally called at the Department of Commerce and, if so, who accompanied her.

The Washington Field Office should also check the records of the Department of Commerce for the purpose of determining all possible information concerning the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. It is possible that there might be pencilled notations on the letters in the file indicating what action was taken in connection with correspondence that might be pertinent to this investigation.

Instanch as this investigation is being conducted upon specific instructions from the Department, this matter should be given expeditious attention by your office and a report should be submitted immediately.

kttachment

FLJ: mod

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

10-11-27

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

ce Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERN Mr. H. B. Fletcher DATE: August 3. SUBJECT: GREGORY -ESPIONAGE ASAC Belmont called at 11:00 AM today with respect to your mestion as to when the Special Federal Grand Jury in New York was imaneled to hear the evidence in the Gregory case. He advised that New York had furnished that information to he Bureau in the report of Special Agent John T. Hillsbos in the Gregory ase dated July 16, 1947. He said this report reflected that the Grand ury was sworn in at the United States District Court for the Southern Disrict of New York on June 16, 1947. CTION: he above is for your information.

Office Memorandum UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MR. H. B. FLETCHER HISE

DATE: August 25, 1948

MR. L. L. LAUGHLEN

SUBJECT:

GREGORY

Espionage - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN AS, UKCLASSIFIE

ASAC Belmont called from New York at 9:50 a.m. on August 24, 1948, mis and stated that on the evening of August 23, 1948, Nelson Frank had turned His Gand over to the New York Office another threatening letter directed to Bentley This letter was undated. It was enclosed in an envelope postmarked August 12, 1948, at Lowell, Massachusetts. It was addressed to "Spy Author, B. Bentley, c/o Senator Ferguson, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C." The letter was written in pencil and according to Belmont, was poorly written and included many misspelled words. It read as follows:

"Dear Betty,

"Congratulations on your spy story, USA. You should have got four stars instead of a medal. will be the last story you will ever write. We will write the last chapter.

Signed "Sancy" or "Saucy"

Mr. Belmont stated that there probably will be additional letters addressed to Miss Bentley. The New York Office desired to know whether an investigation should be conducted each time such a communication was received. He stated in his opinion it did not appear logical or practical to conduct an investigation unless it contained a real threat, thus bringing it into the purview of the Extortion Statute. On the other hand, Mr. Belmont pointed out that the Bureau should not expose itself to criticism by any Congressional Committee or the newspapers for failure to handle the responsibilities growing out of such letters.

After discussing this matter with Mr. Ladd, Mr. Belmont was advised that the above letter and any subsequent letters which may be received by Bentley should be presented to the United States Attorney for an opinion as to whether they constitute a violation of any statute within the Bureau's jurisdiction. Action on the Bureau's part should be guided accordingly.

While talking with Mr. Belmont, he stated that Nelson Frank had told on the evening of August 23, while returning from Washington with Bentley she mank had told him was running over her espionage activities and recalled on all mernice revin, an employee of the war Production Doubt, is one of the persons whom she had contacted when she, Bentley, first started her espionage work in Washington. Mr. Frank suggested that the Bureau might want to check on Levin or at least 7 12 12 0 . talk to Bentley about her.

9 194

LLL:arm

Mr. Belmont stated that a check of the indices of the New York Office reflected no record on a Bernice Levin in connection with this case; however, the name Bernie Levin appeared in an address book believed to belong to Helen Silvermaster, as reflected on page 174 in the report of the Washington Field Office in this case dated June 17, 1946.

Mr. Belmont stated that he felt that Bentley should be interviewed immediately for any additional information she may have concerning Levin's background and activities. He stated that this would be done unless the Bureau directed otherwise.

After discussing this matter with Mr. Ladd, Mr. Belmont was requested to arrange to have Bentley thoroughly interviewed concerning Levin and her activities and to furnish the results to the Bureau and interested field offices promptly in order that all necessary investigation might be handled without

every few of horse

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ho: THE DIA	RECTOR		DATE: August 13	±:19#8
				Mr. Clegg Mr. Glavin
PROM : D. M. I. SUBJECT: GREGORI	ALL	INFORMATION COM	VTAINED	Mr. Michold Mr. Rosen Mr. Tracy
SUBJECT: GREGORI	CASE HER	EIN 18 UNCLASSII E # 06/03 BY	Elen rentin!	Mr. Carson
	y ya DALI			Mr. Harbo Mr. Hendoll
v.	r. T. J. Donegan	soy 2 pur JAR		Mr. Pennington Mr. Quinn Tamm Tele. Room
	1948, that the At			Mr. Nease Miss Holmes Miss Gandy
not to send	the letter to Sei confidentially	nator Ferguson	which he, 1107	10-8-1
Donegan, had	i confidentially	shown to me on	August 11	full
A FA	further advised	that United S	tates Attorney	Whiten
John F. I. M	AcGohey of New Yo	rk had called (and advised that	t
some of the	grand jurors wan	ted to hold a	special session	WITH
The first of	f September, that sional hearing, t	tney are conc hat the Attorn	erned doout the eu General was	UIV.
now of the o	pinion that they	should be cal.	led back the fi	rst
part of Sept	tember and is con-	sidering the qu	uestion of a	<u>.</u>
presentment.			·	
And Art		•	•	. 4

DML:dad

cc - Mr. Fletcher

264

I SEP 9 1948

RECORDED - 89

8 | 10 | 10 | 3459 5 AUG 31 1948

EDERAL BUREAU OF CHESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

EUG 28 1948

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM

DIRECTOR AND SAC

EIGHT. BERNARD SIDNEY REDMONT INTERVIEWED IFIED PHOTO OF ELIZABETH BENTLEY AS THAT MET IN WASHINGTON, D. C. IN MINETEEN FORTY TWO OR MINETEEN FORTY THREE. HE RECALLED JOHNSON AS A REPORTER FOR PM NEWSPAPER NYC WHO WAS DES-IROUS OF OBTAINING INFOM, CONCERNING CIAA BROADCAST TO SOUTH AMERICA. REDMONT DOES NOT RECALL JACOB GOLOS AND COULD NOT IDENTIFY PHOTOS OF GOLOS. DOES NOT RECALL MEETING ANY INDIVIDUALS THROUGH JOHNSON. DENIES ANY DISCUSSION WHTH JOHNSON /BENTLEY/ THAT INFO GIVEN TO HER BY HIM WAS GOING TO COMMUNIST PARTY OR ANY FOREIGN NATION. INFO GIVEN JOHNSON, REDMONT CLAIMS, WAS OBTAINABLE BY ANY OTHER REPORTER. ADMITTED ACQUAINTANCESHIP WITH WILLIAM REMINGTON DESCRIBED AS A FELLOW GOVERNMENT WORKER. HAS NOT SEEN REMINGTON FOR ABOUT THREE YEARS. DOES NOT RECALL MEETING JOHNSON THROUGH REMINGTON OR DISCUSSING HER WITH HIM. DENIES HEMBERSHIP CP AT NAY TIME. REDMONT LEAVING FOR WASHINGTON, B. C. CARE OF U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, TWENTY FO' AND N STREET, N. W., ON SUNDAY NIGHT FOR TWO WEEK STAY, CONTEMPL LEAVING ABOUT SEPTEMBER THIRTEEN, NINETEEN FORTY EI AIRES. REFUSED TO SIGN STATEMENT RE ABOVE. BE ADVISED IN ACCORDANCE WITH REFERENCE TEL AND A VIEW SUBMITTED. (V)

SCHEIDT

END

The Atterney Seneral

100 -3 48-D

Personal to Your request, Demont S. Debook was interspeed on Import 65, 1948, and the results of this intersect are not furth below. (U)

tont identified a photograph of Missboth Bestley as that of ples Johnson, When he stated he not in Verbington, D. C., in 1942 or 1945. e recelled Johnson as a reporter for "sel' security overlineter of Substance Security Coordinator of Substances erion Affairs breakouts to South America. Soba mt otated that he did not recell succe folce and equit not identify photographs of folce. Belacut advised during this interview that he did not recall meeting any individuals through Johnson (Bentley). Be dealed may discussion with Johnson that information given to her by him was intended for the passeniet Porty or any foreign nation. Reduces claimed that the information given Johnson by him was information that was obtainable by any other newspaper reporter. To admitted acquainteneeship with William Benington whom he described as a Sallow Coversment worker. Bednont advised that he had not seen Benington for about three years. So further stated that he did not recall meeting Johnson through Remington or discussing her with Remington, Reducet Souled membership in the Communist Perty at any time. Redment refused to sign statement containing the above information. (U)

Bedeint Parther chrised that he was leaving New York filty for Smallaghes, R. S., on August 29, 1948, where he needs he peculod for two weeks in early of the "V. S. Nove and World Report," Shik and H Shyotta, weeks in further advised that about Soylamber 13, 1945, he had leaving the Record Alvan, (1)

ALL INFORMATION ON ATTACHED AND ALL INFORMATION ON ATTACHED AND ALL INFORMATION OF A TOCK AND A TOC

Miles and State of the State of

SENT FROM D. O.

SENT FROM D. O.

TIME GOAN DO

WY S S IE OW.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: 8/3/48

FROM

A. ROSEN,

SUBJECT: CREGOR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS WAS ASSIFTED BY JPS RISHIEY

Mr. Horan from Mr. Ford's office brought a list of names Ca75-121 which he said he was working on in the Gregory case to my office. He stated that he is preparing for the Attorney General a disposition concerning each of the persons mentioned in the Gregory case, that he had been on it for a couple of days and he is trying to find out according to the Department's files the time that the particular Government agency was advised by the Department or the date the

particular action was taken with reference to advising each agency of the possible implication of these people in this case.

After checking with Mr. Ladd, I advised Mr. Horan that the Bureau had prepared a voluminous report of some 55 pages to the Attorney General at his specific request under date of August 12, 1948, which pointed out the action taken with reference to each individual.

Mr. Horan was completely unaware of this and stated that apparently someone had the wires crossed and that he would go back and check with Miss Healey in the Attorney General's office to find out whether this material is available. He thought by coming to the Bureau our records would show more quickly just when each agency was advised and what disposition was taken. I told him, of course, we could only show what action we had taken and that the Attorney General had been advised of that action in the memorandum of August 12, 1948.

AR:WW

cc - Mr. Fletcher

HICORDED. 65-56402 - 3461

Jan J

ir. Tolson
ir. E. A. Tam
ir. Cleg
ir. Cleg
ir. Cleg
ir. Glavin
ir. Nichols
ir. Nichols
ir. Nichols
ir. Rosen
ir. Traci
ir. Traci
ir. Traci
ir. Traci
ir. Traci
ir. Fraci
ir. Gurnes
ir. Harbo
ir. Harbo
ir. Harbo
ir. Harbo
ir. Bendon
ir. Hendon
ir. Pennintton
ir. Pennintton
ir. Gurnes
ir. Harbo

3-1

1 ULP 8- 13-18

Office Memorandum • United States Government DATE: August 27, 1948

TO

THE DIRECTOR

MR. D. M. LADD

SUBJECT:

GREGORY CASE

30 42 PWT-JAB 44 75-1/21

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS

Mr. Peyton Ford called me on the evening of August 26, 1948, and stated that Mr. Fitzmaurice of News Week had talked to the Attorney General about the fact that it was believed that J. D. Whittaker-Chambers might have been in an institution in White Plains, New York. stated that in view of the fact that Chambers was connected with Time Magazine, it was thought that News Week might be

trying to break a story, and that there might be something to this information. He stated that the place was supposed to be just outside of White Plains, New York. Mr. Ford stated that it might be necessary to use Chambers in the deportation case of J. Peters; that he did not want any investigation made at this time, but would like a discreet check made to see if there was an institution of this character

just outside of White Plains.

I accordingly contacted SAC Belmont in New York on August 27, 1948, and asked him to make a discreet check along the above lines and to let the Bureau know the results thereof. Mr. Belmont advised later in the day that he had obtained the names of ten or twelve of such places and that he would send a letter to the Bureau setting forth this information.

DML: FA

cc - Mr. Fletcher

55SFP

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Mr. D. K. Ladd 🛴 August 4, 1948 DATE: Mr. H. B. Fletcher

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED GREGORY CASE SUBJECT:

At 12:30 p.m., August 3, 1948, I talked with Mr. Peyton @ 78-1121 Ford of the Department, who made reference to the fact that information had been furnished to Mr. Steelman of the White House by Special Agents Jones and Roach. He wanted to know if we furnished all the information on Remington to Steelman. He also inquired as to whether the Hatch Act reports were furnished to the Civil Service Commission. (U)

I told Mr. Ford, "No", the Hatch Act reports were furnished to the employing agency. (W)

I checked and called Mr. Ford back and advised him that Special Agents Jones and Roach on December 23, 1916, had orally furnished to Mr. Steelman all available information on Remington as of that time. I told him also that on March 21, 1946, Special Agent Hoach advised Mr. Steelman of a contemplated shift in employment of Remington, the shift involving the return of Remington to the Executive Offices of the President. (U)

Mr. Ford stated that Mr. Steelman had a memorandum, which was dated August 3, year not given, on a James Newman and there was material in that memorandum relating to Remington. Mr. Ford stated that although this was not an FBI report, still obviously information came from the Bureau and he wanted to have it checked to be certain. (U)

A check has been made and no memorandum dated August 3rd with reference to Newman can be identified. This check was not completed until late in the evening and so Mr. Ford was advised of the results of this check at (0:20 a.m., August 4, 1948. [U]

Mr. Ford stated that he recalled that the name of Brien McMahon appeared in the memorandum and that there was also a man by the name of Miller and two professors. He requested that I continue efforts to Agentify the memorandum. He further stated that the memorandum was dated August 3, 1946. (W)

Based on this additional identifying material, a further check was made and this memorandum was identified as a memorandum on James R. Newman dated August 19, 1946, and this had been furnished to Mr. Steelman of the White House under that data (CORDED - 51 65 56 90 3 6

At 1:30 p.m. while discussing another genomerous with Mr. Peyton Ford, he identified the memorandum and he said that was the one he had reference to and he was interested only in the correct date of this memorandum and the fact that there was a letterence in the memorandum to the subject Remmington. Further action is unnecessary. (U)

Mr. Ladd Mr. Whitson Supervisor

Mr. Peyton Ford The Assistant to the Attorney General

August 4, 1948

Director, FRI

WILLIAM W. REMINITON

BOYRPUT -JAR. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED COTONIAL (u) HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED BYLLS

TTO 8 00 18/10/10 With reference to your contemplated reply to the Honorable) P. Rogers, Counsel, Senate Conmittee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments concerning his request that he be furnished the dates when and the Governmental agencies to which information was furnished concerning William W. Remington, I thought you might wish to consider the following: (U)

Information concerning Remington in connection with explanage activities was furnished to: (U)

Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan at the White House, December 4, 1945; The Secretary of State, December 4, 1945; Spruille Braden, Assistant Secretary of State, December 7, 1945; The Honorable James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Havy, December 7, 1945;

Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's Chief of Staff, February 20, 1946; Lieutenant General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department, February 26, 1946;

The Honorable Fred M. Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury, March 5, 1916: Wir. Fred Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, Department of State, March 15, 1946.

Details of the informant's allegations and the results of investigation in this case were furnished to:

Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan at the White House, February 25, 1916; The Secretary of State, February 25, 1966:

The Secretary of the Treasury, March h, 1946;

Lieutenant General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department, March 7, 1946;

Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's Chief of Staff, March 13, 1946; Wir. Fred Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, Department of State, March 13, 1966;

Admiral Sidney W. Souers, Central Intelligence Group, April 2, 1941

Additional information resulting from investigation Was fur

RECORDED - 95 ertient of State, December 12, 1946.

it. George Allen at the Write House was perhished a summary of the allesticus concelling intension, as well as other individuals involved in the same case, together with results of impatigation, December 16, 1946. (U) FEDERAL/BUREAU OF INTESTIGATION

THE E ds. The

BLUZIANA

You may also recall that information concerning Hemington was set out in the memorandum on Soviet espionage which was prepared for the use of the President at the Paris Conference in July, 1946, and which was delivered to the Attorney General for forwarding to the President, July 25, 1946.

Iou may also wish to consider that on March 12, 1947, the Office of Maval Intelligence was advised concerning the allegations regarding Remington's espionage activity and the results of investigation concerning him. (U)

You may also wish to consider the fact that on Earch 21, 1947, the facts concerning Remington were discussed with Dr. John R. Steelman at the White House for the second time. (U)

The tickler copy of your proposed communication to the Henorable William P. Rogers is being returned herewith. (U)

Endonge e





FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

the second secon	exemption(s) ble for release to you			with no segre
maleriai avalia	bie for release to you			
Information per	tained only to a third	party with no reference	e to you or the s	ubject of your reque
Information per	tained only to a third	party. Your name is l	isted in the title	only.
Documents orig	ginated with another G	overnment agency(ies).	These documen	its were referred to th
	review and direct respo	nse to you.		
agency(ies) for a	nformation furnished b	nse to you. y another Government of following our consultati		
agency(ies) for Pages contain in to the releasabil	nformation furnished b	y another Government a following our consultati		
agency(ies) for Pages contain in to the releasabil	nformation furnished b ity of this information f	y another Government a following our consultati		
agency(ies) for Pages contain in to the releasabil	nformation furnished b ity of this information f	y another Government a following our consultati		

XXXXX

SEP 131948



Inited States Department of A Rederal Bureau of Investigation

NEW YORK 7, N.Y.



August 17, 1948

Director, FBI Att: D. M. Ladd, Assistant Director

> RE: GREGORY ESPIONAGE - R.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to telephone conversations of today between Assistant Director D. H. Ladd and A. J. Tuohy of this Affice, ir which Mr. Ladd made reference to the testimony of ELIZABETH TOBENTLEY before the House Committee on Un-American Activities relative to the receipt by her of \$2,000 from the Russians. Mr. Ladd desired to know whether Miss Bentley had possession of this \$2,000 when she first contacted the New York Office.

A review of the files of the New York Office reflects that Miss Bentley appeared in the New York Office on October 16, 1945, specifically for the purpose of furnishing information in connection with an Impersonation complaint made by her in the case entitled "LIEUTENANT PETER HELLER". The results of the interview with Miss Bentley on that date are set Forth in the memorandum of Special Agent Frank C. Aldrich, Jr., dated November 5, 1945, at New York, a copy of which is being transmitted to the Bureau herewith for the completion of the Bureau's files. It will be noted that besides the information furnished regarding the impersonation case Miss Beatley spoke of Communist activities in connection with her employer, the W. S. SERVICE & SHIPPING CORPORATION. It will be noted that her information at the time of this interview regarding Communist activities and Russian espionage was non-specific and, of course, no mention was made by her of receiving money, in any amount, from the Russian

According to the New York files, Miss Bentley received the \$2,000 from the Russians on October 17, 1945. In this regard the Bureau's 60 attention is directed to her signed statement dated November 30, 1945, and the report of Special Agent Thomas G. Spencer dated December 5, 1945 (page 87) DECLASSIF D BY 49/3

at New York.

RECUMDE**D - 51**

NNDEXED - 51

NY 65-14603 Let. to Dir. Confidential

It will be noted further, that Miss Bentley's next appearance at the New York Office was on November 7, 1945. She was then interviewed again on November 9, 10, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26 and 29, 1945, culminating in her signed statement executed November 30, 1945. The files reflect that Miss Bentley turned over the \$2,000 to agents of this office on November 17, 1945.

Mr. Ladd also requested that the files of this office be checked to ascertain if there is any record indicating that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS ever had been confined to an institution. Mr. Ladd stated that testimony developed at the hearings of the House Committee indicated, or inferred, that CHAMBERS had been institutionalized. A review of the information contained in the files of this office pertaining to Mr. Chambers does not indicate he was at any time institutionalized. For the information of the Bureau, in a report dated October 2, 1941, at New York, written by Special Agent Hugh A. Page, Jr., entitled "WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ESPIONAGE-R", it is stated that CHAMBERS had a reputation in his neighborhood at Lymbrock, Long Island, N.Y., of being "queer" and staying very much to himself. Copies of this report were submitted to the Bureau.

By letters to the Bureau dated October 5, 1944 and April 1, 1945, in the case entitled "WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, INTERNAL SECURITY-R", Bureau file 100-25824, it is set forth that Mr. Chambers has suffered on occasions severe attacks of angina pectoris. This condition confined Mr. Chambers for several months during 1942 and 1943, and also for a short period during 1945, on his farm at Westminster, Maryland. The exact source of this information is not indicated. However, it is believed to have emanated from Mr. Chambers' place of employment, Time Magazine.

Very truly yours,

EDVARD SCHEIDT

Special Agent in Charge

73--- T





PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300 (PMGC)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICIAL BUSINESS

UNITED STATES

FOLEY SQUARE 607 U. S. COURT HOUSE

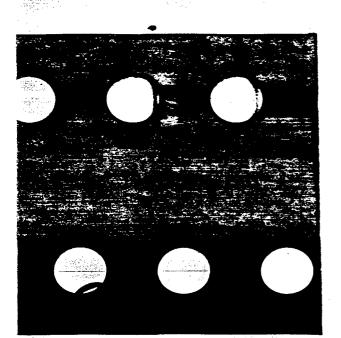
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

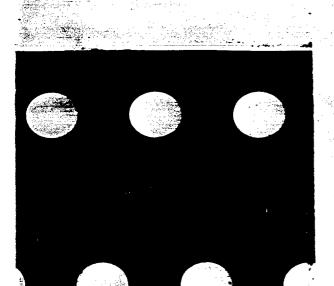
65-35+ ac-3466

U. S. Department of Justice Washington, D. C. Federal Bureau of Investigation . Edgar Hoover, Director

Att: D. M. Ladd, Assit. Director

DECLASSIFIED BY S





New York, You York Sevender 5, 1945

IMPERSONATION Tepionage -

On October 16, 1945 KLIZABETH BENTLEY, who presently resides at the St. George Hotel, Room 759, Brooklyn, New York, was interviewed by the writer at the New York Field Division. Niss BENTLET was requested by letter to appear at this office and be interviewed relative to Lieutenant PETER HELLYR believed to be an impersonator.

Hiss BUNTLEY was the original complainant in this case, having appeared at the New Haven Office on August 23, 1945 to give information concerning his to the effect that he had presented himself to her as a government investigator.

Miss BENTLEY was questioned concerning WILLER and she gave the following information:

She met MELLER at the Hotel St. George mear the end of April of 1944. They struck up an acquaintance and he eriginally told her he was an attorney. She advised him that she was the Vice-President of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, 212 5th Avenue, New York City, and he appeared to know that this corporation was engaged in the business of sending packages to Bussia. She has seen HELLER quite frequently since the original meeting, he always making the appointment by calling her at her office.

HELLER has since told her that he is an investigator but has not tried to obtain any specific information from her concerning the Service and Shipping Corporation or any Russian activities. Revever, on a number of pecasions Niss BENTLEY began to tell him things concerning the corporation veluntarily. "He immediately stopped her telling her he did not wish to hear anything about the Service and Shipping Corporation or Russian affairs.

Miss RENTLY further stated that she is confused by HELLER's attitude and is uncertain as to whether he is a government investigator or is connected with the Communist Party or Russian espionage activities and is trying to test her loyalty toward the Communist Party. She does not know where the subject presently lives and says that he was supposed to have been living at the Towers Hotel in Brooklyn when she first met him. He has a

65.56402-3466

MEMO 47-5081

belighone listed under the same of PETER P. MILLIE, GA 6-3047. The address for this phone is given as 543 Breadway, New York City. His EXECUTE Attempted to soliver MILLER reveral times at this number but the person who answered the phone imperated to take a suspicious attitude and would give her to information concepting MILLER of his whereabouts. This person also demanded to know how the obtained the telephone number.

In the pourse of interviewing Hiss surface constraint was paked why any government agent should be interested in the activities of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. The replied Shall have been seen nothing wrong with the Shipping Corporation itself, but that persons consected in Russian and Communist activities and Russian seplenage here been connected with the Service and Shipping Corporation and have does business through it. She indicated that she possesses sanciderable information about these persons and their activities, although she stated she does not know the sames of Russians who are carrying on Russian activities through the Service and Shipping Corporation. She indicated that she had over a period of time and Shipping Corporation. She indicated that she had over a period of time and Shipping Corporation intrigues and not various Russian representatives who are apparently working under cover out of the Russian Consulate.

Miss BURELLY further volunteered the information that she had been a morbor of the Communist Perty but is no longer associated with the Perty and no longer supports it because she believes it corrupt and further believes that it is cooperating with Editia to the detriment of the United States.

Concerning the United States Service and Shipping Corporation organizational set up, Nice BESTLEY said that the owner and President is Lieutement Colonel FOH: H. RAYNOLDS, who he presently attended to the United States Army Finance Office as assistant to Colonel Mc CALLISTER. Miss BESTLEY herself in Vice-President of the opposity which is incorporated in New York. The company retains CLARK, CARR and MLLIS, 120 Broadway, as attorneys and they engage in the business of obtaining government permits for the cending of packages to basels. It also makes all necessary preparations for the chipments of these packages through the NOOME Mc SOWHICK Madeping Company.

A self-agent of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation angulation in the business of packing materials to be sent to Bassia is World Services in 1128 Frondway, May York Clay. This combinate incorporated with offices at 1128 Frondway, May York Clay. This combinate the particle from Individual shippers and arranges than in eleven pound packages for shipping. It has direct contact with persons shipping goods to bassia. The World Tourists Incorporated was specified by one JACON Salos and be also in 1922. Hise Mayrial has been Vice-President of the United Nintes Service and Shipping Corporation since 1941, and from 1941 until 1943 she remted a room

47-4081

in the home of JACOB GALOS. GALOS then died and she took ever the eperation of World Tourists Incorporated as well as the operation of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation.

Miss BEFILE said that she has considerable information concerning persons shipping packages to Bussia and indicated that about fifty per cent of the shippers are "regulars" who are constantly cending packages.

In her position with both of these companies Miss BENTLET became well sequainted with some of the top Communist Party leaders in the United States, among them MARL BEOVDER, WILLIAM BROWDER, LOUIS BUDNEZ, former editor of the Daily Workers, and a number of other Communist Party leaders. She also came into freement contact with Russian Consular Officials. She volunteered the information that she feels mixed in some Russian intrigues and espionage. She said she feels that the Communist Party is being used by the Pussians to the detriment of the United States. She indicated that she has specific information which she could disclose concerning these activities.

Because of her connection with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and World Tourists Incorporated as well as with Russian Raissaries and Communist Party Members, Miss BEITLET expressed the feeling that she had been followed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation intermittently since 1941. She said she feels herself "in the middle" and is afraid of either getting in trouble with the government or with Russian Agents. She presently feels that the best thing for her to do is to tell all she knows to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Miss BENTLEY gave the following information concerning her background:

She was born in New Milford, Connecticut on January 1, 1908. She graduated from Vasser College in 1970 and obtained a master's degree in languages at Cornell University in 1934. She majored in Italian and obtained a scholar-ship to work and study in Italy after being granted her master's degree. She became disgusted in Italy and became strictly exposed to the Fascist Party and Februare to the United States in 1935. She then joined the Communist Party under the name of MLIZARETH SHERMAN in 1938.

During the entire interview with Miss BUNTLET the writer gave absolutely no indication that this office is interested in Communist activities or the activities of the Service and Shipping Corporation and World Tourists Incorporated. He attempted to allay her fears that she was being surveilled and let her volunteer information concerning her Communist connections. However, in the course

<u>12:10</u> 47-5081

information concerning espionage activities which she believes to be detrimental to this sountry that she could make an appointment to speak with any Agent at this effice. She advised that she could be reached at the telephone of the Service and Shipping Corporation, MU 3-9775, my time during the day where an appointment sould be made. She said it would be safe to call this number because she is ardinarily the only person in the effice. She was informed that an Agent of this effice may call her within the near future to arrange an appointment so that she could disclose any information she had regarding activities detrimental to the interests of the United States.

It is to be moted that during the entire interview Mies BUNTLET appeared to be disturbed and indicated that she feared the Euseians she associated with might find out that she had given information to this Bureau. However, she appeared to be entirely sincers in her desire to get away from the people with whom she had been associated and maintaining a clean break from the Communist Party. It is therefore suggested that another interview be arranged to obtain any information she may have concerning Communist and Russian activities bearing in mind that she may make an abled informant in view of her apparent intelligence.

The above information was telephonically furnished to Special Agent E. W. Buckley to whom the case concerning the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and World Tourists Incorporated is assigned. It is believed that the impersonation case on Lieutenant PETER MELLER should be held in abeyance until snother interview is had with Miss BENTLEY and until it can be determined whether she should be of value as a confidential informant.

TRANK C. ALDRICH, JR.,

Office Mem

UNITED S

GOVERNMENT

Mr. H. B. Fle

August 6, 1948

FROM

J. E. Milnes

Time of call 12:01 a.m.

SUBJECT:

GREGORY ESPIONAGE -

Night Supervisor John Sullivan of the New York Office called at 12:01 a.m. He referred to the previous telephone call tonight between ASAC Belmong and Mr. Ladd wherein it was mentioned that Cardiner Jackson may be subpoensed to testify before the Congressional Committees to verify Whitaker Chambers testimony concerning Alger Hiss. Mr. Sullivan informed me that in connection with this matter Special Agent Joe Kelly had talked to Nelson Frank after the above telephone call was made during which time Frank said that the "mystery witness" definitely was not Gardiner Jackson. After some discussion Kelly got the impression that the so-called "mystery witness" may be J. Peters, with alias Alexander Stevens, etc.

Mr. Whitson was advised of the foregoing immediately after the

call.

Wadowskill

0175-1121

FX-60

c/c m 101-1315

ARRIVATION NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO . DIRECTOR, FBI

DITERIOR STATE

SAC, BALTIMORE

-//- 84 ... L

DATE: August 24, 1948

SUBJECT:

FROM

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, alias BILL UNKNOWN SUBJECT, alias CATHERINE ESPIONAGE - R (CONSCIENTAGE) ALL INFORMATION OF HEREIN LEVENTS DE DATE DE LEVENTS DE

10/83 Po rygtry

at Washington, D. C. and letters from Baltimore to the Bureau dated July 9, 1948 and July 19, 1948. Referenced letters set forth all logical results of attempt to identify Bill or CATHERINE through file reviews, Special Agent circularization or contacts with Communist informants.

It has been noted however, that CHARLIE, identified by informant GREGORY as having received espionage material. is described in very substantial detail the same as one MYER BUDESCU, subject of an Internal Security - R investigation by the New York office. Descriptive information concerning BUDESCU was furnished to Baltimore by the New York office by teletype dated March 19, 1947 in the case entitled "Re Chief Mate Aboard Soviet Vessel Sukhona, Is-R. Further information concerning BUDESCU appears in the report of SA J. CARLTON GARTNER dated March 20, 1948, in the case entitled OLSON MARINE SUPPLY COMPANY, NEUTRALITY ACT - Export Control and in a letter to the Bureau (cc New York) dated March 23, 1948, in the same matter. For the benefit of the Washington Field Office, it is noted that BUDESCU is Olson Marine Supply Company's sole representative to Russian vessels serviced in the ports of New York, Baltimore and Norfolk, It has been noted in Baltimore that he has uninspected, free access to these Russian vessels and spends an unusual amount of time in company of the ship!s officers and aboard the boat.

For comparative purposes, available descriptions of MYER BUDESCU and of CHARLIE are set forth below:

MANE: MYER BUDESCU

AGE: Born 5/11/1899

49 years

HEIGHT: 5'3"

WEIGHT: 145

BUILD: stocky

HAIR: brown, partly bald

EYES: blue

COMPLEXION: Ruddy

CHARLIE

55 years 51 58

160

stocky

dark

dark

warth

01 SEP 23.348

RECORDED - 51 INDEXED - 51

EX-35

65/56402 B I

The A

DIEKCTOR, 191

August 24, 1948

Subject: Uninows Subject, alias Bill, Uninows Subject, alias Catharine ESPIONAGE - R (GREGORY GASE)

HATROHALITY: Boyn Galarase, Passia and has represented self as Emminian Sev. Faturalized American.

OCCUPATION: Beatist by profession but employed as set forth above.

PROULIANITIES: Venrs glasses, sear on lover right cheek. Yas naturalized 1/7/39. Has been a number of the Exec. Committee, 8th Assembly.

Dist. OF and is an old time

MARKI ST.

hasim for

Pontist

Mas been in V.S. many years and has undergone gall bladder operation.

It is noted that not only are the physical description quite similar but that each of the descriptions indicated the individual to be a dentist and long time resident of the United States.

800/93V

65-1633

vashington Field (65-4948)



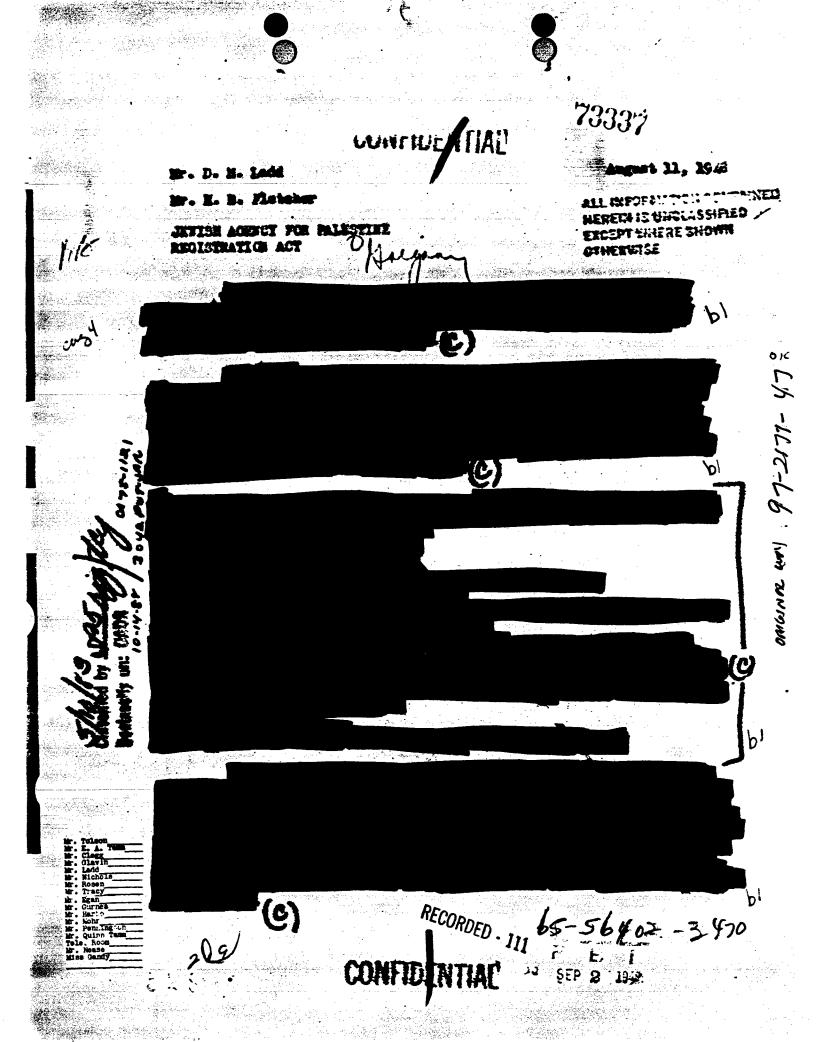




FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Deleted under exemption(s)		with no segreg
material available for releas	e to you.	
Information pertained only to	a third party with no reference to	you or the subject of your reque
Information pertained only to	a third party. Your name is liste	ed in the title only.
Documents originated with an agency(ies) for review and dire	other Government agency(ies). Tect response to you.	hese documents were referred to th
agency(ies) for review and dire		ncy(ies). You will be advised by th
agency(ies) for review and dire	nished by another Government ager mation following our consultation v	ncy(ies). You will be advised by th
agency(ies) for review and dire Pages contain information furn to the releasability of this inform	nished by another Government ager mation following our consultation v	ncy(ies). You will be advised by th
agency(ies) for review and dire Pages contain information furn to the releasability of this inform	nished by another Government ager mation following our consultation v	ncy(ies). You will be advised by th

(XXXXX



73338

CONFID NTIAL

ACTION:

lane.

The above is being forwarded for your information.

97-2171

- www

cc: 65-56402V

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT of the



73335

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WASHINGTON D. C.

August 26, 1948

ToSAC, New York

There follows the report of the PEI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your effice on August 25, 1948.

ALL INFOFMATION CONTAINED, 6 75-1/21 R-GREGORY

"D-84581 BE

Examination requested YORK

ESPIONACE - R

Reference:

Letter dated 8/24/48

Examination request focument - Fingerprint

Spe climina

Q27 Envelope postmarked August 12, 1948 at 10:00 a.m. in Lowell. Massachusetts, bearing the handprinted address "SPI AUTHOR, c/o senator percuson, house of Rep., washington. D.C.".

Accompanying handwritten letter beaded "Lowell Mass.", \$ Betty, Congraudulations: On your spy store U.S.A. ... and signed Bancy. 265-56402

Result of Examination: RECORDED - 89

The handwriting and handprinting on Q27 and Q28 were compared with priate sections of the Anonymous Letter File without effecting an

AUG 2 maghandwriting and handprinting on Q27 and Q28 were not prepared by any of the individuals whose handwritings appear on specimens previously S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE DEPARTMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF

2 - New York -- PERSONAL BELLIVER

Washington - Exclosure - laboratory

(continued mext page)

mtilications of protegraphic copy of this handwriting and handprinting will added to this file for fature reference and comparison.

73336

of latent fingerprints, but no prints of value ware found.

Specimens 027 and 028 contain no waterwark or other identifying characteristics which would indicate the manufacturer of these specimens.

The eriginal evidence, Q27 and Q28, is returned herewith to the Bashington Field Office. Photographic emples of these specimens are being retained in the files of the Laboratory.

Office Memoundum • united so tes government

SAC, Buffalo
SUBJECT: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 3/20/48

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN DE UNCLASSIFIED DATE OF OF STATES

A man who refused to disclose his identity called this office on August 6, 1948, and stated that in the event the Bureau was desirous of locating a person named "VICTOR PEARL" (phonetic), information in this regard might be obtained from an attorney named DIAKOND with offices in the Prudential Building, Buffalo, New York.

The man explained that recently he had noted in the papers relative to Communist activities that the said VICTOR PEARL had been very prominent. The caller refused to say more, suggesting that DIAMOND would supply all details.

The files of this office contain no reference to any individual named VICTOR PEARL. However, it is recalled that in recent news dispatches concerning the Senate Investigation regarding Russian espionage, one VICTOR PERLO was mentioned.

In the belief that the foregoing may be of interest to the Bureau should VICTOR PERLO be identical, the above facts are being submitted.

For the further information of the Bureau, it might be noted that the DIAMCND mentioned by the caller is undoubtedly identical with DAVID DIAMCND, an attorney with offices in the Prudential Building, who is known to be very sympathetic to local Communists and has often acted surreptitiously as the Party's advisor and has represented a number of front organizations.

LJK :MC 65–1898 100–9646

RECORDED - 74 | 65 - 56402 3472

EX-60 31 AUG 31 1948

61SEP 16 1948

July 979



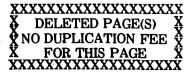




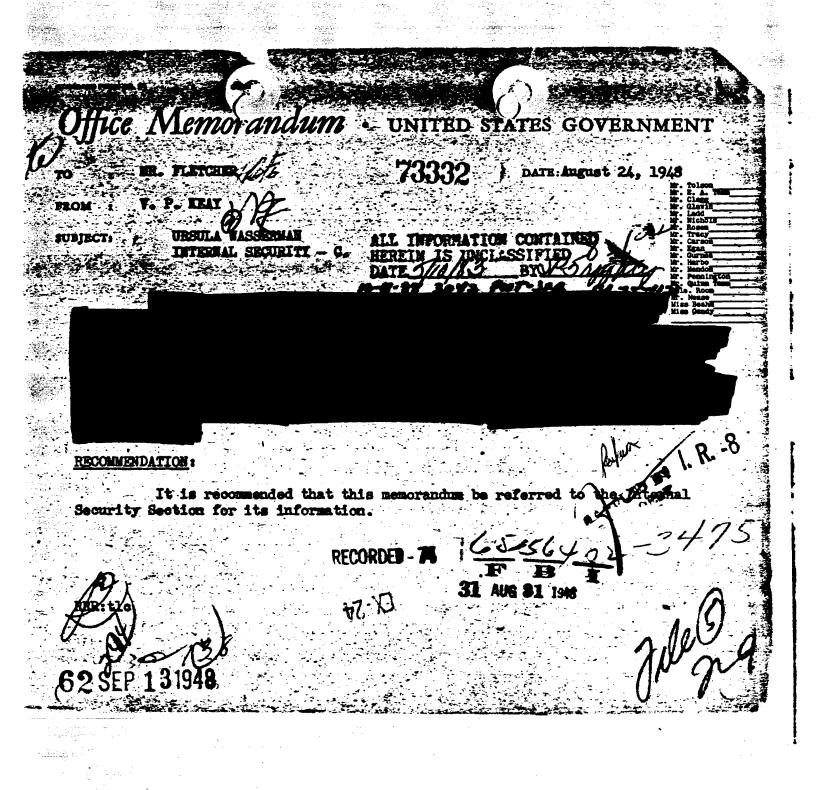
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

	eted under exemption(s) with no segrega
mat	erial available for release to you.
Info	mation pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your reques
Info	rmation pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
	ruments originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that acy(ies) for review and direct response to you.
	es contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the e releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).
	e(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Pag	
Pag	

XXXXXX



EIRSCICK AND SAC, MEN YORK erscont, replonace - R. BENEFIT THENTYPOURTH INSTANT. EXPLOYED OPM AND CEM AS STENOTYPIST DASH REPORTER, FROM AUDUST ELEVEN, NINCIPEN PORTIONE UNTIL ABOUT OCTORS: THENTIPOUR, MINETERN PORTITHO WHEN SHE went to wer tore, residing her position revective January Pive, Minetery porththere because of til health and inability to find capable doctor in Washington. Dr. Joseph Wilder, one two one one Madison Avenue, NTC, Advised ON MOVEMBER TWENTIFOUR. MINETEEN FORTYTWO THAT LEVIN WAS IIL AT THAT TIME AND UNDER HIS CARE. IN MEN YORK, LEVIN RESIDED AT ONE TWO FOUR NAUGHT PARK Averus, apartment there y parretnesis thentyeight parentnesis. Living at THIS ADDRESS AS LATE AS INCOMPRES MINETERS, MINETERS PORTETIONS. INVESTIGATION were replaces that exylv mesterd with a Alleged computers at two two two five i NAUCH?, DURING MINETERS PORTIONS AND MINETERS PORTITUO. Associates living at that absorbe engluded hose nabinou



Office Memorandum. United States Government

Mr. D. M. Ladd

August 30, 1948

Mr. H. B. Fletcher

GREGORY CASE

ESPICIAGE - R ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED 552

Herein is unclassif

Pursuant to your instructions transcripts of the sestimony of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley before the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities were reviewed.

(1. Executive session July 31, 1948, 10:00 A.M. to 10:40 A.M., Volume 1, pages 1 to 12.

2. Open session July 31, 1948, 10:45 A.M. to 3:45 P.M., Volume 1, pages 1 to 153.).

The testimony of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley before the Committee is substantially identical with the information furnished to agents of the New York Office during the course of various interviews commencing November 7, 1945 with the following exceptions: (65-56402-220)

Reference is made to Volume 1 of the Executive session, July 31, 1945 and to page 12 thereof.

Mr. Benkin - weeks and when did you decide to quit then and turn in the evidence?" Miss Bentley - "I went to the PBI in August, 1945."

Further reference is made to Volume 1, open session, July 31, 1948, and do page 101. The con

- "You went to the FBI, then about 1945?" Mr. Mundt

Miss Bentley - "August, 1945, yes."

- "With this information?" Mr. Mundt

Miss Bentley - "Yes."

Reference is made to the teletype from the New York Field Office to the Bureau dated November 8, 1945 at 1:00 A.M. Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, et al, Internal Security - R; "On November 7 Elizabeth Terrill Bentley voluntarily came to the New York Field Division and furnished information relative to a Russian Espionage ring

Further reference is made to a letter sent from the New Ha Office to the New York Office dated August 29, 1945 concerning Elizabeth entley's visit to the New Haven Office on August 23, 1945. Re Lieutenant

** | dated 8-30-48 and 3042 PWT/16-1-29-86.

65-56402-34

16522

Peter Heller, Impersonation, Espionage - R. This letter advised that on August 23, 1945 Wiss Elizabeth Bentley, Buxford Manor, Old Lyne, Connecticut, came to the New Haven Office and made the following complaint:

About five months ago in the Saint George Hotel in Brooklyn, New York she met an individual who stated his name was Lieutenant Peter Heller, connected with the New York State National Guard. Among other things he had described himself as a "big shot government spy". He indicated to her that he was desirous of having her to obtain information of value to the Government concerning Russian people who transacted business with the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation where she was employed. Miss Bentley related that if the man was legitimate and if she could be of any assistance to the Government, she would be glad to do so but that she was personally mystified as to how this could be accomplished.

Miss Bentley's information concerning Heller was very vague. No other information was furnished the New Haven Office except that Lieutenant Heller was described, a review of her previous associations with him, and the fact that she had been employed by the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and would return to New York and would resume her employment there after Labor Day.

Reference is made to page 18, Volume 1 of the open hearings, July 31, 1948.

Miss Bentley - "I haven't seen him (Nathan Gregory Silvermaster) since the end of September, 1944".

On March 12, 1946 Elizabeth Terrill Bentley was observed at the Silvermaster residence, 5515 30th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. (Physical surveillance) (65-56402-811)

Bentley stated on one occasion she came in casual contact in New York City during August, 1945 when Silvermaster was asked whether he had seen Bill* lately. Silvermaster indicated that he had not seen Bill* for about two weeks but that he was still around. (65-56402-220)

Reference is made to hearings at the open session, July 31, 1948, Volume 1, pages 99 and 100. Attention is invited to these pages while Elizabeth Terrill Bentley's testimony here is not inconsistent, her rationalization of the motivation of disaffection have not been previously so indicated in such detail.

Reference is made to the hearings at the open session, July 31, 1948, Volume 1, page 102.

Mr. Mundt - "Can you name those Russians?"

Miss Bentley - "The only Russian whose real name I know was the First Secretary of the Russian Embassy and I did not know that until much later on after I had ceased seeing him".

Mr. Mundt - "What was this man's name?"
Miss Bentley - "Anatol Gromov".

There is no indication anywhere in the information furnished by Bentley to the Federal Bureau of Investigation that she was familiar with the name or identity of the individual who had contacted her as her superior. This individual was known to her as Al and at no time was she able to furnish interviewing agents with his identity.





FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
	Deleted under exemption(s) with no segregable material available for release to you.
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
	Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.
	Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).
<u> 15</u>	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
	For your information:
	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 65-56402-3476 endamn pg 1-15

House of Representatives, U. S.

Report of Proceedings

Hearing held before

Committee on Un-American Activities

(AFTERNOON SESSION)

July 31, 1948

Washington, D. C.

WARD & PAUL

(ELECTREPORTER, INC.)
OFFICIAL REPORTERS
1760 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

- A

NATIONAL 4266 14268

Seturdey, July 31, 1948

House of Ferresentatives,

Committee on Un-American Activities,

Washington, D. C.

The Cormittee net, pursuant to call, at 10;45 a.m., in the Committee Room of the Committee on Un-American Activities. Honorable J. Parnell Thomas (Chairman) presiding.

Present: Representatives Thomas (Chairman), Nixon, McDowell, Mundt, Rankin, Peterson, and Hobert.

Also Present: Robert E. Stripling, Chief Investigator; Louis Russell, Williem Wheeler, Benjamin Mandel, Donald P. Appell, and Robert Gaston, Investigators for the Committee.

The Chairman. The meeting will come to order.

The record will show that those present are Mr. Mundt, Mr. McDowell, Mr. Nixon, Mr. Rankin, Mr. Peterson, Mr. Webent and Mr. Thomas, and a quorum is present.

Mr. Stripling, the first witness.

Mr. Stripling. The first vitness, Mr. Chairman, will be Miss Elizabeth T. Bentley.

Miss Bentley, will you stand and be sworn?

The Chairman. Miss Bentley, please stand and raise your right hand.

Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Miss Bentley. I do.

The Chairman. Mr. Stripling, before you start asking questions, the Chair would like to make a short statement.

Over a year ago this Committee started to investigate espionage in the Government. We have had many witnesses in Executive Session, all of whom testified on this subject.

The testimony received by us confirms in great detail the conclusions drawn by your investigative staff, and confirms the fact that there is a tremendous need for such an investigation and exposure and a conviction in many cases in this country.

We regret that the matter has not been prosecuted long before this. We believe that the matter should be prosecuted without further delay, and the Committee recommends that a special grand jury be convened in Weshington, D. C. in order to give special attention to the matter of espionage in the Government, and to bring the matter to an early conclusion.

Mr. Rankin. Let me say at this point that this Committee exposed years ago those Communists who have been indicted in New York and showed by their own testimony that they were members of the Communist Party, which was deminated by the

Communist Internationale, and dedicated to the everthrow of this Government.

That has been known to President Trumer and Governor

Devey of New York all this time. It is about time that they
got behind this Committee and helped to clean this proposition
up and drive these rats from the Federal, the State and the

Municipal payrolls.

So I agree with the Chairman that these presecutions should be speeded up as much as possible in order that we may weed out those enemies within our gates here and in New York and everywhere else who are plotting constantly for the overthrow of this Government. That includes the members of the New York Council as William Z. Foster, and everyone else who has joined in this international movement to wreck this Government. I think the grand jury should be convened at once.

Mr. Mundt. I would like to have included in the record this statement: that the evidence which is before the Grand Jury in New York and the recent disclosures it has made and findings being made on the other side of the Capitol in connection with espionage in Government and the sale of war materials to Russia, and the information we are going to get this morning indicate that the provision of the so-called Mundt-Nixon Bill, reported unanimously by this Committee,

passed by the House by 319 to 56 and now before the Senate, may have to be revised in the nature of strengthening those provisions instead of weakening them in order to make them fully effective.

It is entirely possible that the 81st Congress will pass a version of this bill which is much more stringent and which is strengthened considerably even over that portion which has already passed the House, and that some of the "bleeding hearts" of the country refer to as having been too drastic a measure.

Mr. Hebert. Mr. Chairman, do I understand from your opening statement that you will use this testimony today as the basis of a formal presentation to the United States.

Attorney in the District of Columbia to request him to convene a special grand jury?

The Chairman. That is correct. This testimony today and other testimony we have received from other witnesses.

Mr. Hebert. Coming from this Committee the United States Attorney will be formally requested to convene a special grand jury to investigate the matter of communism in the Government.

The Chairman. That is correct. Does any other member have anything they would like to say?

Mr. Mundt. I think in connection with that request, Mr. Chairman, we chould also request the Atterney General to

consummate these hearings being held in New York and have the proper indictments at this time, because whose is a very obvious effect to delay and slow down the findings of that New York case until after Newember.

The Chairman. I think, Mr. Mundt, that is one of the main reasons -- I don't say after November -- but one of the main reasons why we want a new grend jury convence in the District of Columbia is because nothing has been handed down by the Grand Jury up in New York.

Mr. Rebert. You don't mean a grand jury, but you mean a special blue ribbon grand jury.

The Chairman. Special blue ribbon grand jury.

Mr. Hebert. That will devets its efforts entirely to this matter.

The Chairman. That is correct.

Mr. Rankin. Mr. Chairman, in that connection let me make this inquiry. The gentleman from Louisiana says investigate the Communists connected with the Federal Government.

Some of these Communists that have been indicted are connected with the State governments, or the City Government in New York, and if they are on any payroll of the Federal Government, State Government, or City Government or County Government and plotting the overthrow of this Government, they ought to be investigated by this grand jury.

Mr. Hebert. Of course, that statement is accepted

because the District of Columbia is a Federal Government.

The Chairman. Vell, gontlemen, we have a witness here and we had better start.

Mr. Stripling.

Mr. Stripling. Very well.

TESTIMONY OF ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY

Mr. Stripling. Miss Bentley, you are here in response to a subpoers which was served upon you on July 23 in the St. George Hotel by Mr. Donald P. Appell; is that correct?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Stripling. To appear before the Committee last Wednesday; is that correct?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Stripling. At your request --

The Chairman. (Interposing) The Chair would like to say that we are going to finish this at this session if we have to stay here all day and all night and all day tomorrow. Go ahead.

Mr. Stripling. At your request the subpoena was continued until today; is that correct?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Stripling. You are here before the Committee in response to that subpoena?

Miss Bentley. That is correct, yes.

Mr. Stripling. Vill you please state your full name?

Miss Denvier. Yes, Mizabeth Terrill Bentley.

Mr. Stripling. What is your present address?

Miss Dentloy. My present address is the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn.

Hr. Savariling. When and where were you born?

Miss Bondley. I was born in New Milford, Connecticut, 1938.

Mr. Stripling. Can you give the Committee a resume of your educational and occupational background?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. Don't go into too much detail.

Miss Bentley. I graduated from high school and then from Vassar College. I have an A.B. from Vassar College.

Mr. Stripling. What year did you graduate from Vassar?

Kiss Fentley. 1930. I have a Masters from Columbia
University in 1935. I had a year's study at the University
of Florence in Italy, and a summary study at the University
of Turuju in Italy. I think that completes the educational
qualifications.

I taught two years in the Pox Cross School in Middleburg, Virginia.

Other positions I held were in the business world as secretary in import-export firms, publicity firms, translating. I was Vice President of U. S. Service and Shipping for six years. For the last year I was secretary in an import house.

Mr. Swipling. Have you ever be out of the United States?

Miss Bentley. Yes. I have been out of the United States.

Mr. Stripling. What countries did you travel to?

Miss Bentley. I have been in England, Belgium, Prance,

Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Italy, one day in Algiers.

Mr. Stripling. When did you travel in Europe?

Miss Bentley. The summer after I graduated from Vassar I went on a guided musical tour. That was the one that took me to most of the countries. Then in 1931, I think it was, I studied in Turuju. In the year '33-34 I was in Florence.

Mr. Stripling. Miss Bentley, were you ever a member of the Communist Party of the United States?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I was.

Mr. Stripling. When did you join?

Miss Bentley. March 1935.

Mr. Stripling. Who recruited you into the Communist Party?

Miss Bentley. The two people who signed my membership card were Mrs. Lee Fuhr and Dr. James P. Mendenhall.

Mr. Stripling. Will you please spell Ers. Pahr's name?
Miss Bentley. F-u-h-r.

Mr. Stripling. Will you identify Mrs. Fuhr?
Miss Esptley. Yes.

Mr. Strip ing. Would you do so?

Hiss Beatlay. I don't know where she is just now, but she was a number and, as I understand it, the first American number who would to Sysin during the Spanish Civil War. I have lost truck of her for many years and don't know exactly where she is now.

Mr. Stripling. Could you identify Fr. James Mendenhall?

Miss Beatley. Yes. At that time he was a professor

in the Lincoln School, which is a part of Teachers College

Columbia. Since then I believe he went into the OPA, but I

have also lest track of him recently.

Mr. Stripling. Would you tell the Committee the circumstances under which you were recruited into the Party?

Miss Exampley. Yes. I had come back from a year in Italy quite upset about Fascist conditions there. On my return I met a number of Communists of whom those two are a part, and they got me into the American Las us Against War and Fascism, which was interested in my impessions of Italy.

After that they gradually got me into the Communist Party.

Mr. Stripling. Were you active in the Communist Party or were you a rather passive member?

Miss Bentley. I would say just about medium, not too active, just an average run-of-the-mill meaner.

Mr. Stricling. Did your activity increase at any

particular poriod?

Miss Eentley. Yes, but not open Party activities, if that is what you meen.

Er. Stripling. Miss Bentley, are you sequainted with an individual or were you acquainted with an individual named Jacob Golas?

Miss Beniley. Yes, I was.

Mr. Stripling. When did you first meet Jacob Golas? Miss Bentley. In October, 1938.

Mr. Stripling. Would you give us the circumstances under which you met him, please?

Miss Bentley. Yes. I think about three or four months before I met him I had, through Columbia University, obtained a position with the Italian Library of Information, which I had discovered to be part of the Italian Government Propaganda Ministry. I had discovered they were circulating Fascist propaganda, and I had gone to Communist Party headquarters and requested someone who could use this information to be distributed to anti-Fascist organizations for their use.

I was then introduced to Mr. Jacob Golas.

Mr. Stripling. At that time what was Mr. Golas' occupation?

Miss Bentley. I didn't know until a year after I met him, but actually he was at that time and up until his death president of Variations, Inc.

Mr. Stripling. Will you describe briefly the type of organization World Tourists was? What did it do?

Miss Bantley. My understanding is it was set up in 1927 with funds supplied by the Communist Party as a travel agency, and that Mr. Golas came into the organization in the early '30's when it was financially on the rocks, took it over, made its prime purpose sending individuals and tourists to Russia, and made quite a bit of money during those boom travel years.

Then in the late \$30's when travel fell off, they got a concession from the American office of In-Tourists, which is the Soviet agency in charge of parcels and packages going to the U.S.S.R., and their main business became sending packages to individuals in Russia.

Mr. Stripling. In connection with World Tourists, Miss Bentley, did you ever know a person by the name of Gerhardt Eisler? Did you ever meet him?

Miss Beatley. No, I didn't.

Mr. Stripling. Did you ever know of anyone by the name of Samuel Liptzen?

Miss Bentley. No.

Mr. Stripling. I mention that, Mr. Chairman, because in the hearing before this Committee on Gerhardt Eisler it was brought out that Mr. Eisler traveled to the Soviet Union under a passport in the name of Samuel Liptzen. He carried

with him a letter signed by Jecob Golas which he presented to a Soviet agent in Paris, which arranged for him to go to the Soviet Union. The passport which he obtained under the name of Samuel Liptzen did not indicate that he intended to go to the Soviet Union.

I have the letter here and would like to read it into the record at this point in order to identify Mr. Golas and World Tourists.

The Chairman. Without objection it is so ordered.

Mr. Stripling. The letter is dated June 17, 1935, addressed to In-Tourists, Inc., Paris, France. It reads:

"Dear Mr. Tolotrav:

"This will introduce to you Mr. Samuel Liptzen, a good friend of mine, who will ask you to arrange a trip for him to the Soviet Union via the Soviet steamer from Dunkirk, France to Leningrad. Will you kindly use your influence to secure the best accommodations for him and give him your best attention.

"With personal best wishes, I remain

Very truly yours,

WORLD TOURISTS, INC.

Jacob Golas, Manager."

Mr. Renkin. That is the same Eisler that the Negro witness Noah testified was an instructor in the Communist School of Revolution in Moscow whom he was ever there, isn't

that right?

Mr. Stripling. Yes, that is the same one.

Mr. Renkin. Where is this Golas now? That is what I would like to know.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Golas is deceased.

Mr. Rankin. Oh, he is dead.

Mr. Stripling. Miss Bentley, you say you first met
Mr. Golas in October 1938?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Stripling. Did your acquaintance with him in connection with the activities of World Tourists increase to any degree, or was he a casual acquaintance of yours?

Miss Bentley. At first he was only a person to whom
I gave information about the Italian Library of Information
and its Faccist activities. After I left there in the spring
of \$39 I continued to have him as my contact. I suppose now
because he thought I was valuable material that could be
used in the future.

I did odd jobs for him like collecting material in the Library for use in what he said were articles in the New Masses, or receiving mail at my address for him, and that sort of thing.

WLC 1

Mr. Stripling. Do you recall whether or not you ever received any mail from Mexico addressed to Mr. Golos?
[Miss Bentley. Oh, yes.

Mr. Stripling. Addressed to you but to be delivered to Mr. Golos?

Miss Bentley. No. Canada, not Mexico.

Mr. Stripling. Did any of that mail come from Prod Ruse?

Miss Bentley. I can't state of my own knowledge, Mr. Stripling, because I didn't look inside the envelopes, but I suspect it may have been.

Hr. Stripling. Do you recall what year it was you transmitted mail from Canada to Mr. Golos?

Miss Eantley. Yes. I can tell you almost exactly. It was 1939, 1940.

Mr. Stripling. Did Mr. Golos ever sak you to perform any special duties for him in connection with any work that he was doing for the Communist Party in behalf of the Soviet Union?

Miss Bentley. Later on, yes; but do you mean in this period?

Mr. Stripling. Any period.

Miss Bentley. Later on, yes.

Mr. Stripling. When was that?

Miss Bentley. At about the start of the Russian-German

war which would be around June or July of 1941.

Mr. Striffing. What did he ask you to do?

Miss Sential. He seked me to take charge of individuals and groups. This was a gradual process, not all at once. It was to take charge of individuals and groups who were employed in the United States Government and in positions to furnish information.

Mr. Stripling. What kind of information?

Miss Bentley. All sorts of information -- political, military, whatever they could lay their hands on.

Mr. Stripling. Was he operating or had he set up a so-called espionage organization to obtain information from Government employees and Government officials to be transmitted to the Soviet Union?

Miss Sentley. I think that he set it up. I rather doubt that he had operated it before that. Of course, I can't state definitely.

Mr. Stripling. It was in operation, however, when you knew him?

Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. Would you tell the committee how this espionage organization operated and your participation in it?

Miss Bentley. It started with actual Government employees in about July, 1941, when he told me that he had received

from Earl Browder the name of a man working for the United States Government, who was interested in helping in getting information to Russia and who could organize a group of other Government employees to help in this work.

Mr. Rankin. What kind of employees?

Miss Bentley. Government employees.

Mr. Stripling. Did he tell you the name of the individual?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. Who was the individual?

Miss Bentley. N. Gregory Silvermaster.

Mr. Stripling. Did you know him also as Nathan Gregory Silvermaster? Was that his first name?

Miss Bentley. I think he told me his first name was Nathan but he had never used it. I believe that is it.

Mr. Stripling. In what agency of the Government was Mr. Silvermaster employed at that time?

Miss Bentley. He was with the Farm Security Administration in the Agriculture Department, and then in '43, briefly, perhaps six months or so, he was in the B.E.W.

Mr. Stripling. The Bureau of Economic Warfare?
Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman, I have Mr. Silvermaster's employment history, which I would like to put into the record at this point. However, I do not want to interrupt her testimony right now.

The Chairman. Hay I ask a question right there for the record?

Was Mr. Silvermaster ever a witness before this committee or a subcommittee of this committee in executive session?

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Silvermaster -- Do you mean:
Was he ever a witness before this committee?

The Chairman. In executive session.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Silvermaster testified before the committee, Mr. Chairman, on May 25 of this year. If you would like, I can read his own testimony as to his employment history in the Government.

The Chairman. Do you want to just put it in the record?

Mr. Rankin. I want to know where he is now.

The Chairman. All right, put it in.

Mr. Rankin. Read it. Is he on the Federal pay roll now?

Miss Bentley. I have been told he is out of the Govern-

ment. I think Mr. Stripling would know more about it than I.

Mr. Rankin. Let's bring the investigation down to date.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Rankin, he resigned last year when his salary was cut from \$10,000 a year to \$8,000.

Mr. Rankin. He resigned what position?

Mr. Stripling. I will give you that. At the time he resigned he was in War Assets.

Mr. Rankin. You mean he was a member of the Communist

Party at that time?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Rankin. An agent of the Communist Internationale?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I think you would call it that.

The state of the s

Mr. Rankin. And was employed by the War Assets Administration here in Washington?

Miss Bentley. He was employed by the War Assets Administration after I knew him.

Mr. Rankin. I am talking about last year, within the last year. As I understand from your testimony, this man was on the Federal pay rool, was employed by the War Assets Administration and was a member of the Communist Party and an agent of the Communist Internationale; is that correct?

Miss Bentley. I haven't seen him since the end of September, 1944. I can only tell you what he was up to that date. He was, during the time I knew him, yes.

Mr. Rankin. He was an employee, then, of the war Assets Administration?

Miss Bentley. Not at that time, no. He was back in the Agriculture Department when I said good-bye to him.

Mr. Rankin. But he was in the employ of the Federal Government?

Miss Bentley. That is correct, yes.

Mr. Rankin. He was a member of the Communist Party, you say?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Rankin. And an agent of the Communist Internationale?

Miss Bentley. Probably an agent of the NKVD would be

more correct.

Mr. Rankin. That is the Russian Communist Secret Police?
Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Rankin. And the Communists are dedicated to the overthrow of this Government; is that right?

Miss Bentley. That is right.

The Chairman. Will you read that, please?

Mr. Stripling. This is in regard to the question asked about his employment in the Government.

He was first employed in the California State Relief

Administration. Then, he testified that in August of 1935:

"I was offered a position in Washington with the Resettlement

Administration. I was with the Resettlement Administration

from 1935 on. In 1937, I believe, I left Resettlement to

accept a position with the United States Maritime Labor Board,

and then in 1938 I went back to Resettlement, which was then

the Farm Security Administration, where I headed the Labor

Division. Then, I believe it was June of 1942 or 1943, I

transferred the Office of Surplus Property of the Procurement

Division, and from there, by administrative changes, to the

Commerce Department Office of Surplus Property, and from there

by reorganization to R.F.C.

"Mr. Stripling. Did you say 'by reorganization'?

"Mr. Silvermaster. Yes. Surplus Property Administration has gone through a series of administrative evolutions, you might say, and the Office of Surplus Property of Procurement was moved from Procurement. It had handled consumer goods. The consumer goods was in one agency and capital and producer goods was in another agency. I was with the consumer goods in Procurement, Treasury Procurement, in the Office of Procurement, and then the Commerce Department and then R.F.C., and finally War Assets, which integrated all of the units under one administration."

Mr. Rankin. Did the investigator ask him at that time if he was a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. Stripling. Yes, he was asked that question.

Mr. Rankin. What did he say?

Mr. Stripling. He refused to answer that question, Mr. Rankin, on the grounds that he might incriminate himself.

Mr. Mundt. Do you know where Mr. Silvermaster is employed now?

Mr. Stripling. He is not employed in the Government.

He is under subpoena of this committee, and I think the committee will have him here.

Mr. Mundt. Has he any connection with the United Nations?
Mr. Stripling. No, sir.

Now, Miss Bentley, will you continue with your testimony?

We were at the point where Mr. Golos had told you there was an individual in the Federal Government who was to furnish information to him.

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Stripling. Were there other people in the Government in this group that Mr. Golos referred to?

Miss Bentley. This was the first group of Government employees, the first Government employees which Mr. Golcs had taken on and which I, in the position of courier, --

Mr. Stripling. You were a courier?

Miss Bentley. I was the person who made trips to Washington and picked up the material and brought it back to Nr. Golos.

Mr. Stripling. How often did you come to Washington?
Miss Bentley. About every two weeks.

Mr. Stripling. Can you name any other individuals that you know of your own knowledge were members of this group, this espionage group?

Miss Bentley. Yes. Mrs. Silvermaster aided in it, although she gave no information. She helped with the photography end of it. William Ludwig Ullman.

Mr. Stripling. Was he in the Air Corps at that time?

Miss Bentley. The first time I knew Lud he was in the

Treasury Department.

Mr. Stripling. Do you know what position he held in the

Treasury Department?

Miss Bentley. No, I don't.

. Mr. Stripling. Do you know whether he was ever in the Air Corps or not?

Miss Bentley. Yes, he was.

Mr. Stripling. During the war?

Miss Bentley. Yes, he was stationed in the Pentagon most of the time.

Mr. Rankin. Is he a Communist?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. Could you name any other members of the group who were employed in the Government?

(No response.)

Mr. Rankin. May I ask where this man Ullman is now? Is he still with us?

Is he still operating in the Pentagon?

Mr. Stripling. From the investigators who have been working on his case, I learn that he is no longer in the Treasury Department.

May I ask you, Miss Bentley, was one Solomon Adler a member of this group?

Miss Bentley. Yes, he was.

Mr. Stripling. Was he a rather active participant?

Miss Bentley. Rather remotely, Mr. Stripling, because
of the time I had charge of that group he was in China.

Mr. Hankin. Mr. Stripling --

The Chairman. We had better continue.

Mr. Rankin. I want to find out about tills.

The Chairman. We had better let the Chief Investigator ask her any questions, and then we can ask questions later, because we have got a long way to go.

Mr. Stripling. Miss Bentley, did you collect the Communist Party dues for Mr. Adler and turn them over to Mr. Silvermaster? Do you recall doing that?

Miss Bentley. Mr. Silvermaster gave me the dues for his complete group and I take it for granted those included Mr. Adler. Since he was in China, I am not too sure about it.

Mr. Stripling. Did you ever meet Mr. Adler yourself?
Miss Bentley. No, I never did.

Mr. Stripling. Did you understand that he at anytime worked with this group?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I did understand that.

Mr. Stripling. Do you know where Mr. Adler is employed at the present time?

Miss Bentley. No, I am afraid I do not.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman, according to our investigation Mr. Adder is presently employed by the United States

Treasury Department in the Office of International Finance.

Are there any other persons who were employed in the Govern-

ment at that time who were members of this espionage group?

Miss Bentley. Yes. William Taylor.

Mr. Stripling. Where was he employed?

Miss Bentley. William was in the Treasury.

Mr. Stripling. Do you know what position he held in the Treasury?

Miss Bentley. No, I don't. He had a number of positions and he was also sent abroad at various times. I believe he went to China, I believe he was sent to Portugal at one time.

The Chairman. By the Treasury Department?

Miss Bentley. By the Treasury, yes.

Mr. Stripling. Were there any other individuals in the Treasury Department who were working with your group?

Miss Bentley. With the Silvermaster group?

Mr. Stripling. Yes.

Miss Bentley. Yes, Harry Dexter White.

Mr. Stripling. What was Mr. White's position?

Miss Bentley. I believe he was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Is that correct, or do you call him an Under Secretary?

I am not sure.

Mr. Stripling. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury -The Chairman. The witness says she believes. What was
he? We want to know.

Mr. Stripling. He was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and head of Monetary Research, as I recall.

Mr. Rankin. Is he a Communist?

3

Miss Bentley. I don't know whather Mr. White was a card-carrying Communist or not.

Mr. Stripling. What was the extent of his cooperation with your group?

Miss Bentley. He gave information to Mr. Silvermaster which was relayed on to me.

Mr. Stripling. At this juncture, give us the mechanical operations of the Silvermaster group. Before you do that, in order to clarify the expression "Silvermaster group", were there other groups operating within the Government collecting information on behalf of the Soviet Union?

Miss Bentley. I had one other group that I handled, and I had every reason to believe there were other groups also.

Mr. Stripling. What was the other group that you handled?

Miss Bentley. We called it the Perlo Group. It was actually an ex-Communist Party unit that I believe had been set up in Washington in the early '30s, and I gather, from what the members of the group told me, that they had been in a minor way collecting information for some years but not in an organized fashion.

Mr. Stripling. Do you know this other group that you refer to which you said was set up in the early 30s -- was

that the group, or did you ever hear it was the group, set up by Hal Ware?

- Miss Bentley. No, I never heard of that angle of it before.

Mr. Mundt. You call it the Perlo group?

Miss Bentley. I call it the Perlo group because the ostensible leader of it was Victor Perlo.

Mr. Stripling. Where was Mr. Perlo employed at that time?

Miss Bentley. In the W.P.B.

Mr. Stripling. Could you tell us what kind of position he held in the War Production Board?

Miss Bentley. I can't tell you the title which I didn't know, but he was in a position that was handling aircraft production figures, because he had ready access to those.

Mr. Mundt. Did he supply you with those figures?
Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Rankin. Were any Members of the Congress, House or Senate, in that group?

Miss Bentley. No, I am sorry, no.

Mr. Stripling. Miss Bentley, when was this you were in contact with Victor Perlo when he was in the War Production Board -- 143 and 144?

Miss Bentley. I took that group over in about, I think, March of 1944.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman, if the committee desires, I shall read into the record the employment history of Mr. Perlo.

The Chairman. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. Stripling. All right.

The Chairman. The committee would like to have the employment record of each one of these read.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman, I shall read other information regarding his background, which has been obtained by the investigation conducted by the staff of this committee.

Victor Perlo. The above-named individual was born on May 15, 1912, in New York City. His parents were both born in Russia. His father's name was Samuel and his mother's name was Rachel. Mr. Perlo attended school in Flushing, New York. In 1931 he received an AB Degree from Columbia University, and in 1932 he received an MA Degree. From June, 1930, until July, 1930, Mr. Perlo was employed as a bank clerk in New York City. In 1931 and 1932 he was employed by a boys' camp in Massachusetts. From September, 1933, until June, 1935, Mr. Perlo was employed by the N.R.A. From June, 1935, until October, 1937, Mr. Perlo was employed by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. From October, 1937, until September, 1939, Mr. Perlo was associated with the Brookings Institute. From September, 1939, until September, 1940, Mr. Perlo was employed by the Department of Commerce. From

November 15, 1940, until February 17, 1943, Mr. Perlo was employed by the Advisory Council on National Defense of the O.P.A. From February 17, 1943 until May 1, 1945, Mr. Perlo was employed by the War Production Board. From May 1, 1945, until December 14, 1945, Mr. Perlo was employed by the Civil Production Administration. Beginning December 14, 1945, Mr. Perlo was employed by the Treasury Department, Office of Monetary Research, which was the agency Harry Dexter White headed.

Mr. Mundt. Do you know where he is now?

Mr. Stripling. We do not.

Mr. Rankin. Was he a Communist all during that time?

Miss Bentley. I would rather imagine so, Congressman,
from what he told me when I met him in 144. He told me he
had been a Communist over 10 years, so I imagine so.

Mr. Stripling. Did Victor Perlo turn information over to you?

Miss Bentley. Yes, he did.

Mr. Stripling. Information which had been obtained from people who were employed in the Government?

Miss Bentley. Yes, either he or members of his group turned it over, yes.

Mr. Stripling. Could you name other members of his group before we go on with the Silvermaster group?

Miss Bentley. Yes. I will try to remember them. Allan

Rosenherg.

Mr. Stripling. Do you know where he was employed?

Miss Bentley. Yes, he was in the F.E. ..

Mr. Stripling. In what?

Miss Bentley. I don't know what those initials are.

Mr. Stripling. Was it the Board of Economic Warfare?

Miss Bentley. It was originally B.E.W., but then it became F.E.A., Foreign Economic Administration. It was an amalgamaticn, I understand, of several agencies.

Mr. Stripling. Can you name any other member of the group?

Miss Bentley. Donald Wheeler.

Mr. Stripling. Was that Donald Niven Wheeler?

Miss Bentley. I don't know his middle name, I am sorry.

Mr. Stripling. Was it Donald or David?

Miss Bentley. Donald.

Mr. Stripling. Do you know where he was employed?

Miss Bentley. 0.S.S.

Mr. Stripling. Office of Strategic Services?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Stripling. Any other members of the Perlo group?

Miss Bentley. Charles Kramer.

Mr. Stripling. His real name was Charles Krivitsky.

Did you know that?

Miss Bentley. I have been told that, yes.

Mr. Stripling. Where was he employed at that time?

Miss Bentley. I believe at the time I first met him
he was in between jobs. Then, I believe he want with, is
it Senator, Kilgore? I am not sure whether he was a
Congressman or Senator. Later, he went with Senator Pepper.

The Chairman. Where is he now?

Mr. Mundt. Is that Kramer the man you are talking about now?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Mundt. Is Kramer a Communist?

Miss Bentley. Oh, yes, of long standing, according to the story he told me.

Mr. Stripling. I think that is rather certain, Mr. Chairman. If I may read from the testimony which we took from him on July 2nd -- I believe Mr. McDowell took the testimony --

Mr. Mundt. I would like to have that testimony.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Kramer first gave his employment record. He said:

"My last Government employment was with the Subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor of the Senate. Prior to that I worked for the Office of Price Administration, and prior to that I worked for the National Labor Relations

Board, and prior to that for the United Mine Workers of America; prior to that for another subcommittee of the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labor; prior to that for the National Youth Administration; prior to that for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and prior to that for the Institute of Social and Religious Research; prior to that for New York University."

Mr. Kramer, when asked was he a member of the Communist Party, refused to answer on the grounds that he might incriminate himself.

Mr. Mundt. The two who were named just before Kramer you neglected to ask if they were Communists.

Mr. Stripling. Allan Rosenberg and Donald Wheeler.

Miss Bentley. Yes, they were.

Mr. Mundt. Both of them were Communists?

Miss Bentley. They were both Communists.

Mr. Stripling. Can you name any other members of the Perlo group?

Miss Bentley. Edward Fitzgerald.

Mr. Stripling. Edward J. Fitzgerald?

Miss Bentley. I don't know his middle initial either.

Mr. Stripling. Do you know where he was employed?

Miss Bentley. WPB.

Mr. Stripling. Was he a member of the Communist Party?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. Are there any other members of the Perlo group?

Miss Bentley. Yes. I don't recall his first name because I only met him once -- Magdoff.

Mr. Stripling. Harry Magdoff?

Miss Bentley. That is correct, yes.

Mr. Mundt. Where was he employed?

Miss Beneley. At the time I first met him he had just returned from the Mayo Clinic in Rockester after a serious operation, and I believe he didn't take any job for a bit and then he went into the Commerce Repartment.

Mr. Stripling. I have his employment record.

Mr. Mundt. Was that during the time Henry Vallace was head of the Commerce Department?

Miss Bentley. I think probably part of the time, yes.

I am not too clear on when Mr. Wallace went in there.

Mr. McDowell. Do you know if this man is now employed in the United States Government service?

Miss Bentley. No, I wouldn't know. Most of these people I have completely lost track of, but I imagine the Committee probably knows where they are.

The Chairman. Mr. Stripling, are you going to develop what kind of information was turned over by these groups to this witness?

Mr. Stripling. Yes, Mr. Chairman, but I want first to identify the people that comprised these groups. Then we will move from that to the type of information turned over, what the witness did with the information after it was turned over.

Mr. Rankin. Mr. Stripling, will you be able to show that these groups are still operative?

Mr. Stripling. I would rather not say at this time,

Mr. Rankin. I would like to complete this testimony.

Mr. Rankin. That is what I am mostly interested in.

Mr. Mundt. I think we should take it up in chronological order and not jump to conclusions.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman, do you went the employment record of Mr. Magdoff?

The Chairman. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. April 1936 -- rather, from October 11, 1934 until May 31, 1935, Magdoff was employed by the Silk Textile Code Authority NRA, New York City. In the year 1935 he is reported to have been ill. From April 1936 until May 1940 Magdoff was employed by WPA as a statistician and on the National Research project. From October 1, 1940 until August 15, 1941, he was employed in the Statistical Division of the War Froduction Board and Office of Emergency Management. August 16, 1941 until May 17, 1943, he was employed by the War Production Board in its Bureau of Research and Statistics. From May 18, 1943 until July 3, 1944, he was employed by the Tools Division of War Production Board. July 4, 1944 to March 1946, he was employed in the District of Columbia by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Magdoff was employed by the Office of the Secretary of Commerce about April 1946 until December 17, 1946. Since the latter date he has been employed by the New Council of American Business in New York City.

Did you have collect any dues from Kr. 162doff?

Miss Pertley. The dues were brought to me by whichever member of the group came to New York City, and Mr. Magdoff's dues were exong them, yes.

Mr. Stripling. What did you do with his dues whon they were turned even to you?

Miss Bentley. I turned them over to Mr. Gelas during his lifetime.

Mr. Stripling. Now, have you named all the participants in the Perlo espionage group?

Miss Bentley. No. There was Harold Glasser of the Treasury.

Mr. Stripling. All right.

Mr. Mundt. Is Harold Glasser a Communist?

Miss Bentley. Yes, they all were. This was an ex-Communist Party unit, which means automatically they were Communists.

Mr. Mundt. "Ex" -- that means previous.

Miss Bentley. It means before that they had been tied up only, as I understand it, with the Communist Party, but then they were turned over to me. Maybe I am using the wrong phrasoology.

Mr. Mundt. Thank you.

Mr. Stripling. Would you like his employment record?
The Chairman. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. This is Harold Glasser. This individual was born November 23, 1905, Chicago, Illinois. His parents were Myra Glasser and Rachel Olswang. Both of them were born in Russia.

From 1922 until 1928 Glasser studied at the University of Chicago. From 1929 until 1930 Glasser studied at Harvard University. From 1930 to *31 he studied at the University of Chicago. During part of 1931 until 1932 Glasser was attached to the Brookings Institute in Washington, D. C. From 1932 until 1933 Glasser was attached to the Labor Bureau of the Mid-West in Chicago. Prom 1933 until 1935 Glasser taught at the Peoples Junior College in Chicago. On August 16, 1935, Glasser became employed by the WPA. This employment lasted until April 16, 1936. On May 1, 1936 Glasser became an employee of the Department of Agriculture, Minneapolis, Minnesota. November 21, 1936, Glasser's employment with the Department of Agriculture ceased, and he became an employee of the Treasury Department in Washington. He was attached to the Division of Monetary Research. On June 15, 1940 Glasser was loaned by the Treasury Department to the Government of Ecuador. He served in this capacity until May 1942, at which time he returned to the Treasury Department. On November 30, 1942 Glasser was loaned to the War Production Board where he remained until Jenuary 10, 1943. From February 1943 until September 1943 Glasser was an advisor on the North African

Affeirs Cormittee et Algiers, North Affrice.

Are there any other members of the Perlo group that you have not issued, Miss Bentley?

Miss Bontley. There is just one more who didn't give any information, but I know he belonged to the group and that is Leshinsky. Sol Loshinsky. He was with UNARA.

Mr. Stripling. What was his first name?

Miss Bentley. Sol. I suppose it would be Solomon.

Mr. Stripling. Did you name everyone in the Silvermaster group?

Miss Bentley. No.

Mr. Stripling. Would you continue to name them?

Mr. Rankin. Let's get something on this last man she named. Let's get the facts on him.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Rankin, we don't have any information on this gentleman ourselves.

Mr. Rankin. Marbe she has some.

Miss Bentley. I have very little. I did not meet him personally. I just know what they told me about him, and he never produced any information, so we didn't consider him too valuable.

Mr. Rankin. You don't know where he is now?

Miss Bentley. No, I know where very few of these people are right now.

The Chairman. Will the Chief Investigator get this

information and place it in the record at this point?

Mr. Stripling. Yes.

(The information above-referred to is as follows:)

Mr. Paterson. I would like to ask a question. We want to be sure we are not unfair to anyone.

With reference to the employment of Iramer, I believe the statement was made that he had been employed by Senator Kilgore and Senator Pepper. I believe the employment record did not refer to that but referred to a committee. Do you know whether they were employed individually by the Senators or by the committee of which they were members?

Miss Bentley. I don't know that. I know he simply referred to it in that way and I don't know exactly whether he was an employee of the Senators personally or of the committee.

Mr. Peterson. You don't know of your own knowledge that he was employed by either of the Senators?

Miss Bentley. No.

Mr. McDowell. If I recollect, Mr. Peterson, he testified he worked in Senator Pepper's office.

Mr. Peterson. I didn't hear that testimony at the time, but I notice in that he referred to committee employment.

Mr. Rankin. When was that testimony taken?

Mr. McDowell. While you were out.

Mr. Rankin. This morning?

Mr. McDowell. Yes.

Mr. Rankin. I didn't hear it.

Examer and fill weeker is remoter Perper's office while he was on the paper liner the Subcommittee on Education and Labor. I while provided find that he was quite active.

Mr. While a Didn't be work in some other Senators' offices, and when a he instrumental in trumping up the charges for the prospection of Seletar Bilbo?

Mr. professing I don't know a thing about that, Mr. Rankin.

Mr. Rentin. I think we should have some information on that point.

The Chairman. Mr. Stripling, you may proceed.

Mr. Stripling. Miss Bentley, will you now go back to the Silvermetter group and name any individual who was a part of that group that has not already been previously mentioned.

Misc Bentley. George Silverman.

Mr. Stripling. George Silverman?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. Where was he employed?

Miss Bentley. Originally in, I think you call it, the Railroad Retirement Beard.

Mr. Stripling. Yes.

Miss Ecntley. And when the war came he was given a quite important post with the Air Corps as a civilian in the

Funtagon. I heliave he was offered a coloneloy, but he turned it down and remained a civilian employee there.

Mr. Saritling. Was Silvermen a perhap of the Communist
Party?

Miss Pontley. Yes.

Er. Stripling. You collected due: from him?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. Did he furnish information to your group?

Miss Beniley. Oh, quite prolific information.

Mr. Stripling. Before we go on with what was furnished, would you tall the Committee whether or not there is anyone else in this group that you have not named?

Miss Bentley. Frank Coe.

Mr. Stripling. Where was he employed?

Miss Bentley. In the Treasury.

Mr. Stripling. Do you know what his position was?

Miss Bentley. No, I am sorry. All these people Mr. Silvermester took care of, and I simply knew they had important jobs in the Tressury, but I couldn't tell you what it was.

Mr. Stripling. He was a member of the Communist Party, according to your information?

Miss Bentley. According to my understanding, yes.

Mr. Stripling. Anyone else?

Miss Boatley, Viller Gold.

40

Mr. Str 11ng. G-0-1-d?

Miss Buntley. Yes.

Hr. Stripling. Where was he employed?

Miss Bentloy. I believe it was then the FRA. I can't recall whether BEW or FEA, but it was that same outfit.

Mr. Stripling. Was he a member of the Communist Party?
Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. Did he furnish information to your group?

Miss Eentley. Yes, he did.

Mr. Stripling. Is there anyone else you haven't named?
Miss Bentley. Yes, his wife Sonia Gold.

Mr. Stripling. Was she an employee of the Government?
Miss Bentley. Yes, in the Treasury.

Mr. Renkin. Let me ask about this man Kramer. I was out when you were testifying about him. Do you say Kramer was a member of the Communist Party?

Miss Bentley. He told me he had been a member for a good many years.

Mr. Rankin. That is all I wanted to know. My recollection is he was one of the chief men who dug up those charges for the persecution of Senator Bilbo, who was dying of cancer and fighting on the floor of the Senate against this communistic program they are trying to put through now, and I think this man Kramer was one of the chief men in that conspiracy.

Mr. Burighing. Are there any other members, Miss - Bestley, of the Bilvermaster group?

Miss Entility. Latis see, now, did I metal of Irvang
Xaplan?

Mr. Stripling. You did not mention Er. Keylan. Where was he employed?

Miss Bertley. He was employed in the WPB. He was in a very peculiar position because he was paying his dues to the Perlo group and giving his information to the Silvermaster group. Somehow the two groups get a little scrambled at that point.

Hr. Stripling. Are there any others?

The Chairman. When you have an employment record on any of these people, we would like to have it read.

Mr. Rankin. Wasn't this man Kaplan a member of this so-called FEPC that was set up here in Weshington by Executive Order?

Miss Bentley. I am sorry, I don't know that.

Mr. Stripling. Do you know an individual by the name of Herbert Schimmell?

Miss Bentley. No, I am sorry.

Mr. Stripling. Do you know John Abt?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. Was he a member of either group?

Hisr kentley. John Abt was the man who took charge of

the Perlo group before I had it.

Mr. Stripling. Do you know whether John Abt was employed in the Government?

Miss Bentley. No, I know very little about him except I believe he was with the PAC at one time. Or the PCA.

Mr. Stripling. He is with Mr. Wallace now.

Mr. Rankin. Get that PAC. That is very important.

You mean the CIO-PAC? Is that what you are talking about?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Rankin. Is he still with them?

Miss Bentley. I know very little about Mr. Abt. I only met him twice and then only for the purpose of his introducing me to the members of the Perlo group so that I could take it over.

Mr. Rankin. You do know he was a Communist?

Miss Rantley. Oh, yes.

Mr. Stripling. Are there any other members of the Silver-master group?

Miss Buttley. Yes, Norman Bursley.

Mr. Stripling. Where was he smilliged?

Miss Bentley. Anti-Trust Division of the Papartment of Justice.

Mr. Stripling. Do you know whether John Abt was ever employed in the Department of Justice?

Miss Bentley. I know practically nothing of John Abt's background, I am sorry.

Mr. Mundt. Mr. Chairman, before it slips my mind I would like to suggest that our staff bring the amployment record on all names mentioned here today down to date, including the present positions they hold either in public or private life.

The Chairman. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman, I have certain information here on Mr. Abt, but with the Chair's permission I would like to present it to the committee in executive session, because of an investigation which we have going on.

The reason, Mr. Mundt, that we do not have the employment record of all these people is we have not previously interviewed this witness in any way. We have not been in touch with her at all. The reason these matters coincide is because we already

had through our investigations the information that these people were involved.

Mr. Mundt. I am interested, Mr. Stripling, in getting their employment records down to date, because our experience on another committee of the House has been that, especially where Communists have been employed in the State Department and then removed because of loyalty charges, they have gravitated to the United Nations. I want to find out if some of these other people have had similar experience.

Mr. Stripling. Yes, sir. We will begin working on that.

Are there any other names, Miss Bentley, of the Silvermaster group that you have not mentioned?

Miss Bentley. Just one. The man was not a Communist but he did give information. Lauchlin Currie.

Mr. Stripling. What type of information did he give?

Miss Bentley. Well, being in the position he was in,
he had inside information on Government policy.

Mr. Stripling. Was he a secretary to the President of the United States?

Miss Bentley. I believe that was his title. I am not sure. I knew he was one of that circle around the President, yes.

Mr. Stripling. He was employed in the White House, was he not?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF

Hr. Stripling. What information did he furnish? What type?

Miss Bentley. He furnished inside information on this Government's attitude toward China, toward other governments. He once relayed to us the information that the American Government was on the verge of breaking the Soviet Code, various things.

Mr. Stripling. But Mr. Currie was not a member of the Communist Party to your knowledge?

Miss Bentley. Not to my knowledge, I don't believe so.

Mr. Mundt. Where was he employed?

Miss Bentley. In the White House.

Mr. Stripling. Secretary to the President.

Mr. Mundt. President Truman?

Mr. Stripling. President Roosevelt.

Mr. Rankin. When was that?

Mr. Stripling. What year was that?

Miss Bentley. That was in '43, '44 -- I believe he was there in '42 also. I think in '44 he moved into the F.E.A. At least, he had a high-up position there.

Mr. Rankin. As a matter of fact, Mr. McIntyre was secretary to the President at that time, wasn't he?

Miss Bentley. I don't know what Mr. Currie's title was, but I think he is sufficiently well known so that someone

would know.

Mr. Rankin. If I remember correctly, Mr. McIntyre was succeeded by Steve Early.

Miss Bentley. Not that type of secretary. If he was a secretary at all, he was an advisor to the President and not a secretary.

Mr. Rankin. I see. You tell the committee that this man Currie, while he was employed in the White House, was giving your Communist organization secret information?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Rankin. Why did you wait so long to report that Miss Bentley. I beg your pardon?

Mr. Rankin. Why did you wait so long to report that? information to a committee of Congress?

(No response.)

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman. Mr. Stripling.

Mr. Stripling. Can we develop that a little later?

Mr. Rankin. It is very important. You were charging that there was a Pussian spy in the White House, and I would like to get the facts about it nov.

Mr. Stripling. The reason as to why she didn't report this earlier, Mr. Rankin, we are coming to that.

Mr. Parkin. All right. I don't want to interrupt the

STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

gentleman's procedure.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman, in consection with Lauchlin Currie, we have the file of the Civil Service Commission on Nathan Gregory Silvermaster.

The Chairmin. By the way. How do you spell that name?

Mr. Stripling. L-a-u-c-h-l-i-n C-u-r-r-i-e. The

Civil Service Commission had under investigation Nathan

Gregory Silvermaster over a long period of time. We have

a file about this tall (indicating).

Mr. Rankin. What was that statement?

Mr. Stripling. We have a very voluminous file which the Civil Service Commission accumulated on Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. From time to time they would hear him regarding his alleged Communist affiliations. We have a memorandum which states that after hearing Mr. Silvermaster they were referred to Lauchlin Currie to get the true facts on Silvermaster. After conferring with Lauchlin Currie, Mr. Silvermaster remained in his employ. That is according to the files of the Civil Service Commission.

Miss Bentley. May I say something, Mr. Stripling?
The Chairman. Miss Bentley.

Miss Bentley. It was definitely from my own knowledge due to Mr. Currie's influence that Mr. Silvermaster was not ousted from his job in the E.E.W. but was pirmitted to return to the Agriculture Department without any stimp on him

Mr. Stripking. Mr. Chairman, it is quite evident from examination of the file, which I should be glad to place before the committee, that there was some influence involved because the record was very straight as to Mr. Silvermaster's long Communist associations and he was never dismissed from the Government for that reason.

To clarify a point, Mr. Rankin, which we have checked, Mr. Charles Kramer, whose name is Charles Krivitsky, was staff director on the Education and Labor Committee, according to our information, and Senator Pepper was chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. Rankin. I want to ask one more question.

Was this man Currie, whom you say was employed in the White House -- was he under David K. Niles?

Miss Bentley. I don't know whether he was under Mr. Niles or whether he worked as a co-worker with Mr. Niles.

Mr. Rankin. But I understand from your statement that they were associated.

Miss Bentley. From what I have heard, yes, they were associated, but I don't know the relationship between them.

Mr. Rankin. Was Mr. Niles mixed up in all this movement that you are talking about?

Miss Bentley. Not to my knowledge. From what I have heard of Mr. Niles he wasn't, but I can't state of my own

knowledge.

Mr. Rankin. I see.

The Chairman. The Chairman would like to make a statement at this time. The committee will go into executive session at this time and then shortly after that we will recess and convene again promptly at 1:30 with Miss Bentley as a witness at that time.

Miss Bentley, will you stay there, please.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman, could we reconvene at 1:15?

The Chairman. All right, we will make it 1:15.

The committee will now recess. We will go into executive session.

(Whereupon, at 12:01 p.m., the committee retired into executive session.)

Mr. Mundt. (Presiding) The Committee will please come to order.

Mr. Stripling, you may proceed with the interrogation.

Mr. Stripling. Miss Bentley, when the Committee recessed at noon, I believe you had just completed naming the members of the Silvermaster espiciage group, as well as the members of the Perlo espionage group, who were employed in the Government.

Now, are there any other individuals who were members of either group that you had not named today?

Miss Bentley. No, I don't believe so.

Mr. Stripling. Could you tell me whether or not at any time the group attempted to have a government official transferred to a different job in order that he might secure certain information?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I understand that it was the general policy of that group and also other groups to transfer anyone in what we would call a "non-productive" job into a job that would be of more use. I understood that in many cases they had conspired or finalled to move people into better spots.

Mr. Stripling. Now that we have completed the naming of the personnel which comprised each group, I wish you would describe to the Committee the mechanical operation of

the group, just how there excretely what we are wish the group did.

Take the Silvermaster group first.

Miss Bentley. It was my policy to come down almost regularly every two weeks. I would go to the Silvermaster home, very often have dinner with them, spend the evening, and collect from them the information which they had previously collected from the members of the group.

Mr. Stripling. Where did he live?

Miss Bentley. I can't remember the exact street. It was out just before you get to Chevy Chase Circle. I think it was 34th or 35th Street. I have forgotten the address right now.

Mr. Stripling. Was it in the District of Columbia or was it in Maryland?

Miss Bentley. It was within the District Line, yes.

I will tell you, it was just about a block from Mr. Curley's -
Mr. Stripling. Curley, C-u-r-l-e-y?

Miss Bentley. The former Governor of Massachusetts, was he not?

Mr. MoDowell. You mean Congressman Curley.

Miss Bentley. I believe it was just about a block from his house. Is that 32nd Street?

Mr. McDowell. There is no attempt here, I judge, to link Mr. Curley --

Miss Echtley. No. It is just that it is hard for me to remember streets. I remembered how to get there, but it is hard for me to tell you the street.

Mr. Stripling. Would it be 35th Street?

Miss Bentley. No, I think it would be nearer 32nd.

I think it would be 32nd Street.

Mr. Stripling. We have it here, Mr. Chairman; we will locate it.

Miss Bentley. I could take you out there, but I cannot remember the number of it.

Mr. Stripling. What type of information did Mr. Silvermaster turn over to you?

Miss Bentley. He turned over whatever members of his group secured, which was varied, depending on the spot the person was in.

Mr. Stripling. What type of information was actually turned over to you, and which you transferred to Mr. Golos?

Miss Bentley. Military information, particularly from the Air Corps, on production of airplanes, their destinations to the various theaters of war and to various countries, new types of planes being put out, information as to when D-Day would be, all sorts of inside military information.

Mr. Stripling. How would you transmit this information, yourself, acting as a courier for the group?

Miss Bentley. That depended. In the very early days

ther either typed it out or breagnt me decuments. Later on they began photographing it.

Mr. Stripling. Where was the photographing carried out?

Miss Bentley. In the basement of the Silvermaster house.

Mr. Stripling. They had the equipment there to do it?

Miss Bentley. Yes, they did. They had a contax camera, and had the set-up all ready for putting the documents in and holding the documents in place.

Mr. Stripling. What did you do with the photographs or documents once you received them?

Miss Bentley. I gave them to Mr. Golos.

Mr. Stripling. I mean, how did you take them back to New York?

Miss Bentley. Well, whatever way was practical. If I had a large pocketbook and there was room in that, I took them, or in a knitting bag or a shopping bag or whatever was handy, depending on the size of the collection.

Mr. Stripling. Did you have large packages of material to take, or were they usually small?

Miss Bentley. Yes, toward the end, yes. Toward the beginning it was just starting, as you realize, and there was not too much material. Also at that time we did not have anybody in the Pentagon, but then, as the war progressed, and as we got people into the Pentagon, the volume increased quite heavily.

Mr. Stripling. Are you familiar with any apacific plans or documents which came from the Pentagon which you delivered to Mr. Golos?

Miss Bentley. Most of those documents were photographed and, therefore, I did not deliver the documents.

Mr. Stripling. Well, do you recall any particular photograph, any particular plans for any aircraft?

Miss Bentley. I remember information on the B-29, some of which was photographed, some of which I typed out.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman, to go back to the address of Mr. Silvermaster, it was 5515 - 30th Street.

Is that correct?

Miss Bentley. It was a street next to 30th Place; that would make it 30th, yes.

Mr. Stripling. How many trips would you say you made to Mr. Silvermaster's home to collect information?

Miss Bentley. Well, I went every two weeks, and I knew them until the end of September, 1944. I don't know how many that would make, added to which oftentimes they came up to New York in the meanwhile, and when they came they brought things, so it is, I mean, hard to figure out exactly how many it would be.

SHIEN 2

Mr. Mundt. Where would they meet you in New York?

Miss Bentley. Various places. Very often, one of them or the other of them stayed in the Hotel Victoria or the Hotel Times Square, and [would meet them there, or I would have breakfast with them at Schaffts on Times Square, you know, on 43rd Streets:-- all sorts of places we went. We didn't always go to the same place.

Mr. Stripling. Did you meet anyone in Washington besides Mr. Silvermaster in relation to the Silvermaster group?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I met his wife, Mrs. Helen Silver-master.

Mr. Stripling. Where did you meet her?

Miss Bentley. At the house.

Mr. Stripling. Now, you stated that photographs were made --

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. -- in the Silvermaster's basement.

Do you know who made these photographs?

Miss Bentley. When Mr. Ullman was available, he did
it, because he made himself into an expert photographer.
When he was away, if it was just too much for him to handle,
Mrs. Silvermaster worked with him.

Mr. Stripling. Did any of these people mentioned in the

Silvermaster group ever come to the Silvermaster home, while you were there?

Miss Bentley. Just once.

Fr. Stripling. Who was that?

Miss Bentley. George Silverman.

Mr. Stripling. George Silverman? When you obtained the material, you went to New York and you turned it over personally to Mr. Golos?

Miss Bentley. Yes, until his death, yes.

Mr. Stripling. What did Mr. Golos do with the material?

Miss Bentley. If the material was non-military, of a political character, he first took it down to Mr. Earl Browder to show it to him, and then passed it on to his Russian contact.

Mr. Stripling. Who was the Russian contact?

Miss Bentley. I think that his Russian contact was called Charlie, but I don't know anything about that. We never knew them by any other names than these nicknames.

Mr. Stripling. Did you see Charlie?

Miss Bentley. No, sir, not to my knowledge.

Mr. Stripling. Do you have any idea where Mr. Golos met Charlie?

Miss Bentley. No, I don't. He was very discreet about his connections.

Mr. Stripling. Do you know what means Charlie relayed

this information to the Soviet Union?

Miss Bentley. No, I don't.

Mr. Stripling. In other words, your job ended when you delivered it to Mr. Golos?

Miss Bentley. That is correct, yes.

Mr. Stripling. Did Mr. Golds ever discuss with you in any detail the method through which he transferred information?

Miss Bentley. No, he was very close-mouthed.

Mr. Stripling. During your activities in the Communist
Party and also during the period you were active as a courier
in this espionage ring, did you have any connection or contact
with Louis Budenz?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I did.

Mr. Stripling. He was the General Manager of the Daily Worker?

Miss Bentley. I think that was his title. I thought he was one of the editors.

Mr. Stripling. Managing Editor, I am sorry.

Miss Bentley. He was one of the editors, I know.

Mr. Stripling. What was your relationship with Mr. Budenz in connection with this work?

Miss Bentley. Well, I was introduced to him about six months or so before Mr. Golos' death, because Mr. Golos was getting quite feeble then and could not take care

of it. He told me that Mr. Eudenz was of great value inasmuch as he had access to contacts who might be useful to us, and also that he was in contact with people who could give us useful information.

Mr. Stripling. Did you thereafter meet Mr. Budenz at anytime?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I did.

Mr. Stripling. Did he give any information to you or did you give any to him?

Miss Bentley. Yes, he did give me information.

Mr. Stripling. What did you do with the information?

Miss Bentley. Brought it back to Mr. Golos as long as he was alive.

Mr. Stripling. What type of information was it that Mr. Budenz gave you?

Miss Bentley. He was a friend of Louis Adamic, the well-known Yugoslav writer, and Mr. Adamic had some unofficial -- I don't believe he was paid, in connection with the O.S.S. which was then interested in Yugoslavia; and Mr. Adamic gave this information to Mr. Budenz. Mr. Budenz relayed it to me.

Mr. Rankin. What is the name of that man we mentioned this morning?

Mr. Stripling. Charles Kramer.

Did you have any personal sontact with Earl Browder,

Miss Rentler. Yes, I did, but only in a business capacity after Mr. Golos' death. Refere has, it was jumily codial.

In other words, when Mr. Golos won, up to visit Mr. Browder at his summer place at Monroe, he would take me along, and I would talk to Mrs. Browder and have distant, but there was no business involved.

Mr. Stripling. Going now to the Perlo espionage group, who turned the material over that that group collected?

Miss Bentley. I did not quite get that.

Mr. Stripling. Who was it in the Perlo group who turned the material over to you?

Miss Bentley. Well, it depends. Whoever was coming to New York on business or to see their family, or who was selected, came up.

Mr. Stripling. In other words, you did not come to Weshington for the purpose of collecting information from the Perlo group?

Miss Bentley. No, I did not.

Mr. Stripling. Only the Silvermaster group?

Miss Bentley. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. Stripling. Who, in the Ferlo group --

Miss Bentley. Well, I met Victor Perlo, Harry Magdoff, Edward Fitzgerald, Charlie Kramer, Donald Wheeler, Allan Eosenberg.

Charle Ann I was a second

Mr. Stripling. Where did you meet diese people, do you recall? Did you have a regular meeting?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I first met them, at least the four I first mentioned, I met the first time in Mr. Abt's apartment on Central Park West.

Mr. Stripling. John Abt?

Miss Bentley. About 103rd Street, I think it is. I don't know the exact number.

Mr. Stripling. But your regular job, so to speak, as a courier, was in collecting the information from the Silver-master group here in Washington.

Miss Bentley. From the Silvermaster group and various individuals

Mr. Str pling. Could you elaborate on the military information which you secured from the Silvermaster group?

Miss Bentley. Well, the military information came largely from George Silverman and Ludwig Ullman, and, as I said, it was information of the most varied things you could think of. We had complete data as to almost all of the aircraft production in the country, as to types, how many were being produced, where they were allocated, and so on. We had all sorts of inside information on policies of the Air Corps. As I said, we knew D-Day long before D-Day happened, and we were right. Practially all the inside policies that were going on inside

the Air Corps. We got quite a blu of information about the General Hildring's activities.

Mr. Stripling. Would you identify General Hildring?

Miss Bentley. Well, I am not quite sure myself what his status was in there.

Mr. Stripling. What was the type of information that you got regarding General Hildring?

Miss Bentley. Mostly inside policy data on what we were planning in the way, as I said, of invasions and action in Europe.

Mr. Stripling. Going back for a moment, you gave John Abt's address as Central Park West. Was it 444 Central Park West, New York City?

Miss Bentley. It could have been. I don't remember.

I only went there twice I think it was. It was around 103rd

Street. Would that be about right?

Mr. Stripling. Did you ever meet an individual by the name of Edward Neuhaus?

Miss Bentley. No, I am sorry.

Mr. Stripling. Did you ever meet an individual by the name of Louise Branston?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I went to college with her.

Mr. Stripling. Did you have any subsequent acquaintance with her after you left college?

Miss Bentley. Not in any way that would affect this.

I bumped into hor, I think ma 1935, do in Communist Party
Headquarters, where we both expressed mutual surprise, and
I know that she was a very good friend of Helen Silvermaster,
because Helen Silvermaster was always telling me about
Louise and her past acquaintance with her.

Mr. McDowell. You went to Vassar College?

Miss Bentley. Yes. I understand, from what Louise Branston told me, that she went there two years and left at the end of the second year. I don't remember her too well from college.

Mr. Stripling. Miss Bentley, did any of the people who were involved in any of these groups receive any money from the Communist Party or from yourself or from Mr. Silvermaster that you know of?

Miss Bentley. No, they received no money. They received only traveling expenses if they had to come to New York.

Mr. Stripling. They did receive traveling expenses?
Miss Bentley. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. Stripling. From whom did they receive money?

Miss Bentley. Mr. Golos gave it to me, and I gave it to them.

Mr. Stripling. Why were these people furnishing information to Mr. Golos?

Miss Eentley. Because they had been told that it was their duty as Communists to do it, and they had been told

that Russia was our ally, that she was hearing the brunt of the war, that she was not being properly treated as an ally, and it was their duty to do something about it.

(The Chairman, Hon. J. Parnell Thomas, as umes the Chair.)

Mr. Stripling. Did you receive any money from Mr. Golos in connection with your activies?

Miss Bentley. No, only expenses.

Mr. Stripling. Where were you employed during this period?

Miss Bentley. In the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation.

Mr. Stripling. What was the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation?

Miss Bentley. That was an organization which had a contract with Intourist Moscow for the forwarding of packages to individuals in the U.S.S.R.

Mr. Stripling. You have no information as to how this information was transmitted to the U.S.S.R. other than that it was turned over to an individual by the name of Charlie?

Miss Bentley. That was during Mr. Golos' lifetime.

Fr. Stripling. Yes. After Mr. Golda died, what did you do with the information?

Miss Bentley. During the years 1941, 142 and 143, before Mr. Golos died, he made alternate arrangements for me to meet contacts, off and on, just in case anything happened to him; and I would have to carry on, and I had an appointment with one of these individuals a few days after Mr. Golos' death, when I met her, and she said that she had a new boss for me to meet, and introduced me to an individual who called himself Bill.

Mr. Stripling. Bill?

Miss Bentley. And I continued to give the stuff to Bill.

Mr. Stripling. Do you know now who Bill was?

Miss Bentley. No, I don't.

Mr. Stripling. Have you seen him in recent years?

Miss Bentley. No.

Mr. Stripling. When did you break with the Communist Party?

Mr. Mundt. Was Bill a Russian or an American?

Miss Bentley. I would say from his accent and his

physiognomy that he was a Russian, although I could not swear
to that.

The Chairman: Bill who?

Mr. Stripling. That is the only identity the witness

has. Where did you meet Fill?

Miss Bentley. I met him on Perk Avenue, about 50th Street, and he was coming one way on the street and we came the other, and we met there.

Mr. Stripling. And you handed the information to him then?

Miss Bentley. That night I had no information. I had simply to meet him in order to establish future relations.

Mr. Stripling. Did you meet other individuals who you were to work with in the event something happened to Mr. Golos?

Miss Bentley. I had up to the end of September 1944, two contacts, Bill and the criginal girl who had introduced me to Bill, an American who went under the name of Catharine. I usually saw Bill, but when Bill could not make it, Catharine got there.

Mr. Stripling. During this time did you visit the Communist Perty headquarters?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I went down every so often to see Earl Browder.

Mr. Stripling. Was it in connection with these espionage activities or not?

Miss Bentley. Yes, it was. It was in connection with these, because whenever I received material I continued Mr. Golos' practice of taking it to show to Earl Browder.

Mr. Stripling. You showed all this material to Earl

Miss Bentley. Except for the military. He did not wish to have the military.

Mr. Stripling. The military was turned over to Mr. Golos?

Miss Bentley. Well, I understood you were speaking about after Mr. Golos death.

Mr. Stripling. Well, let us get this straight now. Before Mr. Golos died you turned everything over to him.

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Stripling. After he died --

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. -- you turned only political material over to Mr. Browder?

Miss Bentley. I did not turn it over to him. I took it down and let him look at it, and then I brought it back, and put it back with the rest of the material, and passed it on to the Russians.

Mr. Stripling. But you did not show him material that was military, any military material?

Miss Bentley. On his own request.

Mr. McDowell. It would be interesting to know why he did not want to see military material.

Miss Bentley. There probably are a number of reasons, one of which was that he did not want to be involved too deeply

in it. I don't know.

Mr. McDowell. He had knowledge, however, that you had that material?

Miss Bentley. Oh, yes, but he just did not went to know it.

Mr. Rankin. That is the reason the Cominfern ordered him removed and this fellow William I. Fester was but in his place. That is testimony brought out before this Committee.

By the way, who is this Catharine you referred to?
Miss Bentley. I don't know.

Mr. Rankin. You do not know her other name?
Miss Bentley. No.

Mr. Rankin. Was she Russian, too?

Miss Bentley. We never knew the other names, and as far as I know, no one knows.

Mr. Rankin. What did she look like?

Miss Bentley. She was either Scotch or Irish, of Scotch or Irish extraction. I would say she was about 5 foot 8, long and slender, blond curly hair done in one of these -- what do you call them -- wind-blown bobs, light hair, light eyes.

The Chairman. If you saw a picture of her, you would recognize her?

Miss Bentley. Oh, yes.

Mr. Mundt. While Mr. Stripling is getting ready for

another question, Mins Bontley, you said a little wills ago that when you came to Washington you contacted either Mr.

Silvermaster or other individuals, indicating there might be some individuals outside of the Silvermaster group whom you contacted.

Miss Bentley. Yes, there were.

Mr. Mundt. Were they in the Government?

Miss Bentley. Yes, they were in the Government.

Mr. Mundt. Have you given us those names this morning?

Miss Bentley. No, Mr. Stripling has not asked me for them yet. I was waiting for him to ask.

Mr. Mundt. I think we ought to complete the roster, if the list is not too long, and I think you should furnish those names now so we will have the names before us.

Mr. Stripling. You are referring now, Mr. Mundt, to Government employees who were not members of either the Silvermaster or the Perlo group.

Miss Bentley. Would you like for me to start with that?

Mr. Stripling. Yes, give those names to the Committee.

Miss Bentley. Duncan Lee.

Mr. Stripling. Duncan Lee?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. Where was he employed?

Miss Bentley. He was one of the legal advisors to General William Donovan in the OSS.

In. Mar Well Was he o Containints

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Renkin. And he was an assistant to whom?

Miss Bentley. Well, there was a circle of lawyers around General Donovan in the CSS, and he was one of them. He had worked with General Donovan in his law firm before he went into the OSS.

Mr. Rankin. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question at this point. This is with regard to the names on the list that have already been covered. I would like to ask a question about the list that has already been covered. I would like to ask that before you go ahead with this list, if you want to.

The Chairman. We would rather follow in chronological order and continue with this list.

Mr. Mundt. Is that all the information you have on Duncan Lee, Miss Bentley?

Miss Bentley. What else would you like to know about him?

Mr. Mundt. What kind of information can you give us?

Miss Bentley. All types of information were given,
highly secret information, on what the OSS was doing, such as,
for example, that they were trying to make secret negotiations
with governments in the Balkan bloc, in case the war ended,
that they were parachuting people into Hungary, that they

were sending OSS people into Tunder to operate in the Balkans and so on. The fact that General Donovan was interested in having an exchange between the NEVD and the (SS, all sorts of information.

Mr. Mundt. Inasmuch as Duncan Lee was not a member, apparently, of the Silvermaster group, how did you establish the first contact with him?

Miss Bentley. Well, Duncan Lee was a member of the IPR, that Institute for Pacific Relations, in New York, and through that he knew Mildred Price, who was Mary Price's sister, and when Duncan Lee was sent down to Washington to join the OSS, Mary came to us, told us about him, and we were to take him on. Mary took care of him for awhile, and then Mary left Washington, and I took him over at that point.

Mr. Mundt. Just how did you establish your first contact with Duncan Lee when you first came down? You said, "I am the gal who is going to be your contact?"

Miss Bentley. Well, he had been dealing with Mary.

He knew Mary personally, you see, through her sister, and

Mary had told him about me, and the name I had gone by, which

was Helen, and I just walked into his apartment and said, "I

am Helen", and spoke about things that only the two of us

would know, and that is how we made our contect.

Mr. Mundt. So, you met him in his apertment to get the information?

Hims Benckey. Mell, of this warted. Conclossion, it started with his apartment, and then he got very nervous and wished to meet me in the streets, so we would meet in drug stores, and so on. All of this varied. There was no standard practice. Sometimes it was one place and sometimes another.

Mr. Mundt. Who else, then, besides Duncan Lee, on this group of miscellaneous individuals, belonged to neither group?

Miss Bentley. Heler Tenney. She worked in the -- well, I would guess you call it the hush-hush division of the OSS, in the Spanish Division, and then when that sort of dried up, why, she was handling the Balkans, too, at one time.

Mr. Mundt. She was a Communist?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Mundt. Who else?

Miss Bentley. J. Julius Joseph.

Mr. Mundt. Where did he work?

Miss Bentley. Well, originally he was in the predecessor to the War Manpower Commission. Then he went into the War Manpower Commission; then, when he was about to be drafted, he pulled strings through a friend of his, whose name I don't know, and got himself pulled out into the OSS, where he was in the hush-hush Japanese Division, which was right next door to the Russian Division, so in addition to things

on Japan, he was had information on what they were doing about Russian activities.

Mr. Mundt. Is he a Communist?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Mundt. Did you collect dues from him?

Miss Bentley. Yes, his wife also worked for the OSS, for about six months, in the Publicity Division, the division where they used to put together these films to show to the General Staff.

Mr. Mundt. She also was a Communist?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Mundt. Who else?

Miss Bentley. Morris Halperin. He was head of the Latin American Division. He was head of the Latin American Division, Research and Analysis Branch of the OSS.

Mr. Mundt. Was he a Communist?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Mundt. Did you collect dues from him?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Mundt. What kind of information would be give you?

Miss Bentley. Well, in addition to all the information

which the OSS was getting on Latin America, he had access

to the cables which the OSS was getting in from its agents

abroad, world-wide information of various sorts, and also the

OSS had an agreement with the State Department whereby he

Mr. Mundt. How did you establish your first contact with Mr. Halperin?

Miss Bentley. Well, Mr. Halperin got stranded in Washington without a contact, and he was a friend of Willard Park, who has not yet been mentioned, and the two of them got together and got in contact with Bruce Minton, whose real name is Richard Branston, and asked him what to do, and he came to New York, and sayMr. Golds, and arrangements were made for me to go to Mr. Park's house and meet the two of them.

Mr. Mundt. Bruce Minton made that arrangement?
Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Mundt. Who is Bruce Minton?

Miss Bentley. I don't know what he is right now, but at that time he was writing for the New Masses.

Mr. McDowell. He was one of the editors of the New Masses.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman, in connection with Willard Z. Park, our investigation shows that he resides at 36 Poplar Avenue, Tacoma Park, Maryland. He was employed at the time in the office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and a cousin of Richard Branston, alias Bruce Minton, formerly editor of the New Masses.

On January 2nd, 1944, Louise Branston was a guest at

his horn; he was also seller a long repair to the Marketing in 1940, which organization, as you recall, was picketing the White House.

Mr. Mundt. Did you also make a contact with Mr. Park?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I did, but he did not last too long.

He was in the CIAA, that Nelson Rockerfeller cutfit; and he
was not a Communist Party member. He was what we called a
sympathizer, and was not too ready to help, and he was rather
temperamental, and his information was not too valuable,
besides which we had two other people in the same office, so
we did not carry on with him very long.

Mr. Mundt. Who were the other two people?

Miss Bentley. One was Robert Miller, who was the head of the Research Division of the CLAA, and the other was Joseph Gregg, who was one of his assistance.

Mr. Mundt. Was Mr. Miller a Journist?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Mundt. Did you collect dues from him?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Mundt. How did you spell Gregg?

Miss Bentley. G-r-3-g-g.

Mr. Mundt. Was he also a Communist?

Miss Bentley. Oh, yes, he had fought in the Spanish Civil War.

Mr. Mundt. Did you collect dues from him?
Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Marko Brack, to the state of 1966 graph

Miss Bertley. That Jeros of entirely on their income, and on the Communist Party socie of dues at that time. Both of them changed considerably.

Mr. Mindt. In general toris, what was the donetion, small or large, that they made?

Miss Bentley. Well, they had a sliding scale, going up to about \$5,000 & year, and after that they imposed a surtax of about 20 percent, I think it was.

Mr. Mundt. That is an excess profits tax? (Laughter)

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. McDowell. What would be Silvermagter's payment on \$10,000?

Miss Bentley. I don't know. He was paying quite a bit, and he was paying certainly over \$5 a month. He figured out the whole amount of dues, and collected the dues from his interior group, and we left it up to him to be sure that it came out right, but he was our heaviest contributor to our fund.

Mr. Renkin. What was the name of Gregg?

Miss Bentley. Mr. Joseph Gregg.

Mr. Stripling. Did you know his wife Ruth?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman, at this point I would

like to introduce -- have you completed assuing the outside members?

Miss Bentley. Not quite.

Mr. Stripling. Are there any others that you have there?
Miss Bentley. Yes, Bernard Redmont.

Mr. Stripling. If you have a list there, you may refer to it if you want to refresh yourself on it.

Miss Bentley. I was trying to, it is too hard to remember all. Bernard Redmont, who worked for the CIAA, but the information he gave me I would not classify as being secret, because he was in the press division, and I don't believe they had anything that was secret.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman, we also have certain information here regarding Mr. Remington, but the Committee of the Senate under Senator Ferguson is holding hearings on that matter, and so, if the Chair desires, we will not go into that at this time.

· The Chairman. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. Stripling. Are there any other names?

Miss Bentley. I don't believe so. I think that just about completes the list of Government employees.

Mr. Mundt. I would like to ask a question.

The Chairman. Before you read anything, I just would like to suggest to the members of the Committee that we go on in chronological order, and that we let the Chief Investigator

seh at meny questions at he her there, and after that bring in any other questions we may have, but if you have got something special here, why, go sheed.

Mr. Mundt. This deals with the employment record of Morris Halperin, which I think we should have in the file. From 1941 to 1946, during that period, he was Division Chief in the Office of Strategic Services, and also in the Department of State, in charge of Letin American Research and Analysis. I think that you told us that much.

Also that he maintained under him an active direction of 50 staff members, specialists, including political scientists, economists, geographers, historians and anthropologists; research planning and supervision of over 600 reports, dealing with basic political, economic, geographic and military problems and conditions in all Latin American countries.

He has a long list of employment with the Government,

Mr. Chairman, and I think it should be placed in the record.

The Chairman. Without objection, so ordered.

(The data on Maurice Halperin is as follows:)

MAURICE HALPERIN

Office: Room 1401

Home: 438 Crown Street

521 Fifth Avenue

Brooklyn 25, N.Y.

New York 17, N.Y.

Tel: SL 6-9658

Tel: MU 2-7197

A1-1

PELSORAL

Born in Boston, Mass., 1906.

A.B., Harvard, 1927

A.M., University of Oklahoma, 1929.

Doctorate, Sorbonne (Paris), 1931.

major: Letters

minor: International relations, economics.

Pamily: wife, 2 children (age 11 and 16)

EMPLOYMENT

University Teaching (1927-41)

American Lecturer, Scrbonne (Paris), 1930-31 (North American Civilization).

Instructor, Assistant and Associate Professor of Romance Languages.

University of Cklahore (specialization: Latin American Civilization, modern French literature and civilization). Visiting Professor, University of Florida, surmer, 1941. (resigned before assuming post to enter government war service).

War Service (1942-45)

Division Chief in Office of Strategic Services (Sept. 1941-Oct. 1945) and in Department of State (Cat. 1945-June, 1946), in charge of Latin American research and analysis.

Maintained active direction of staff of fifty regional

enthropologists; more role plant on an anti-speciation of over 600 reports (oppositionally 75 of major prope), dealing with basis political, security, geographic and military problems on a conditions in all latin.

American countries.

Chairman of special joint Army-Tavy-OSS intelligence project, under direction of Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Addressed plenary session of Inter-American Defense Board; lectured at Military Covernment School, University of Virginia; served on several inter-agency committees.

Participated in United Missions Conference on International Organization, San Francisco, April-May, 1945.

Consultant to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

representing the Coordinating Ecord of Jovish Organizations (American Jevish Conference, Board of Peputies of British Jews, South African Jevish Ecord of Deputies);

concurrently:

Secretary of the Coordinating Board

Foreign Relations Specialist, American Jewish

Conference.

As United Nations Consultant, attends sessions of major

United Milions Bodies, with catho I with the delegations of the members states and with officers of United Nations Secretariat.

Prepares and submits memorands on human rights, genecide, status of refugees, and related matters, to various

United Nations bodies and specialized agencies such as

I.R.O. and U.N.E.S.C.C.

Presented oral statements on proposed international group libel statute at second session of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and the Press, Lake Success, Jan. 21 and Jan. 28, 1948.

Initiated with the Department of Public Information, and assisted in organizing, the first United Nations broadcasting service in the Hebrew language, beamed to Palestine.

As Secretary of the Coordinating Ecard of Jevish Organizations, organized New York secontariat, negotiated with United Nations for consultative status, under provisions of Article 71 of the United Nations Charter; maintains secretariat of the Board and liaison with its American, British and South African affiliates.

As Foreign Relations Specialist of the American Jewish Conference,

advises on drafting of submissions to governments in matters relating to the peace treaties, restitution

and and indicated More than the company

in German-dominated Dancje, the Pelestine question, etc.

Maintains liaison with Department of State, including direct contact with Topretery of State and chief officers of the American Delegation to the United Nations.

Represents Conference at meetings of American voluntary organizations, including Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, American Association for the United Nations, Common Council for American Unity, etc.

The Chairman. Now, go cheed. Mr. Stripling, and keep going.

Miss Bentley. Excuse mo, Mr. Stripling, there was one more that I forgot about, Michael Greenberg.

THE PARTY OF

Mr. Stripling. Blobe 2 0, thong, this was at captoyed?

Miss Bentley. He was working for Mr. Currie, and whatever Mr. Currie --

Mr. Stripling. Lauchlin Currie?

Miss Bentley. Yes, he was a specialist on China.

Mr. Mundt. Was he a Communist?

Miss Bentley. He was not a member of the Party here, because he was an Englishman, English-born, and subsequently, I believe, became an American claims, but at that time the Communist Party would not accept alliens -- for what reason, I do not know -- and, therefore, although he had been a member in England, I understand he was not a member of the American Party at that time.

Mr. Mundt. They would not accept aliens. Of course, those aliens could not become American citizens under our statutes, and for that reason they did not and do not take them as members.

Miss Bentley. That is right.

Mr. Rankin. What is his name?

Miss Bentley. Michael Crescherg.

Wr. Rankin. Er. Chairman, I would like to ask a quastion or two. In the first place, I for a think we ought to skip this fellow Remington. We have long since depended on the other body -- too long now -- to make those investigations.

This committee has had to do such investigating, and I am in

The Chairman. Mr. Rands, I noward got that Mr. Remington will not be skipped.

Mr. Rankin. I do not total we ought to ship his today.

Another committee called for information on people in his category, and gave information on everyone of them except this man Remington. He is on the P.deral pay roll, and I understand he is on the pay roll, end if he is a Communist, I think we ought to show it up.

The Chairman. How long will he take you to take up Remington?

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chaimmen, as you know, we issued a subpoens for Mr. Remington for July 8, but since the committee of the Senate is investigating, I think we should examine their record before we proceed with what we have here.

Mr. Mundt. Mr. Chairman, I think our Chief Investigator is absolutely right. As long as a committee of the Senate is dealing with this matter, those is no reason for us to intrude ourselves in that rarticular cost and we should let them go ahead and dispose of it.

The Chairman. Well, I agree with that, but there is one very special reason why I agree with Mr. Rankin. Mr. Remington lived in my Congressional District, and I don't want anybody to think that for one moment we are not taking up Mr. Remington because he lives in the town next to mine. In fact, if I had

my wat, we would start off with in Pordagton.

Now, how do you feel about it?

Do you want to take up Mr. Romington now?

Mr. Rankin. I want to say this: When Senator Bilbo was dying of cancer, standing on his feet, wearing his life away fighting this so-called "civil rights", this Communist program, this element trumped up a persecution over there because of his fight against this communistic movement, and come of the names that have been mentioned here today were mixed up in it.

Now, the Senate, the majority of the members of the Senate, at that time participated in that lynching of Senator Bilbo, and I am not willing to turn over to a Senate committee the prerogatives of this committee to investigate people on the Federal pay roll who are known to be Communists and plotting the overthrow of this Government. If this man Remington is a Communist, I think we ought to bring the facts out here. Communists picketed Senator Bilbo's residence, within two blocks of the Senate Office Building, for months and months and months, and nothing was done about it. I am not willing at this time to abdicate our prerogatives and pass them on to a committee that has waited all these years and let the Dies Committee and this Committee on Un-American Activities to do the investigating. I think this man Remington should be investi-

gated now, and I want to see in follow

The Chairman. Mr. Kinon.

Mr. Nixon. Mr. Chairlen, I think we are aware of the fact that the Senate committee is investigating Mr. Remington and his connection with this group at the present time, and in view of the fact that they are conducting that investigation, I think that in the interest of getting as much information as we can on matters that are not under investigation that it would serve our purposes best to go shead with other items and other individuals, rather Mr. Remington, and then come back to him in the event that we have additional information that is not brought out in the Senate investigation.

There are certainly no members of this committee who want to leave any stone unturned in regard to Mr. Remington or any other individual, but I do think, in the interest of getting as much done as possible in the time that we have, that it would be a duplication; so I would suggest that the Chair rule, if possible, that we should go ahead now with other individuals, other than Mr. Remington.

The Chairman. Let me ask this question of the Chief Investigator. Is Mr. Remington under subpoena now?

Mr. Stripling. No, sir.

The Chairman. Then, I want a subpoena issued for Mr. Remington.

How rand withous and hold drope bully one here?

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Silversater is under subpoena, Mr. Kramer is under subpoena, Mr. Maga Wiss under subpoena, and there are several subpoenas which have already been issued, but we have not been side to serve them.

The Chairman. All those who have been issued, have them served just as promptly as possible, and I will sign subpoents for all the other names of the persons that were mentioned here today, who have not already been served, or who we have not subpoensed, or have not subpoense made out for them, and we will have them all in, and they can all be heard, and we will have one right another in a public hearing.

Now, as far as Remington goss, the Chair regrets to have to rule that while the present situation exists we will not take up the Remington case right at this time.

Mr. Hebert. Mr. Chairman, it connection with your ruling, may I suggest that the Remington amployment file be inserted right here the same as all those other people -- I mean the same as all these other people musc.

The Chairman That is so ordered.

(The employment file referred to is as follows:)

COMMITTED INSTRE

people who have been mentioned, and have been mared by this witness as being involved in this explorage ring. I should like to point out that we had a then Gragory Silventmater before a special subcommittee of this committee or New 25 of this year. Now, km. Silventmater or had been called before the New York Grand Jury and, I holders, you, his a Postley, were also a witness before the Ver look Grand Jury are you not?

Miss Bentley. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. Stripling. I would have no read into the record at this point, Mr. Chairman, the continony of Mr. Silvermaster, and call your attention to the enswers that he gives when we asked him if he knows certain people. I will road from Mr. Silvermaster's testimony.

Mr. Hebert. May I, before Mr. Stripling does that, and for the sake of orderly procedure, inquire if you do not think that these parts of the testimony that a man has given before that he should be confronted with that testimony in open hearing?

Mr. Stripling. As a witness?

Mr. Hebert. As a withess.

Mr. Stripling. This is testimony before our committee that I am reading.

Mr. Hebert. I recognize that. But if you go into what

Mr. Silvermaster testified in executive session nore, would that have any bearing on what the witness testified about Silvermaster?

Mr. Stripling. That ties right in.

Mr. Hebert. I am sure Mr. Stripling knows what I have in mind, and I want to avoid that. I want to avoid that if that is going to be brought into it.

Mr. Stripling. I am not going to ask the witness any questions based on what I shall read.

Mr. McDowell. You are not going to read all the testi-

Mr. Stripling. No.

Mr. Rankin. Mr. Chairman, right on that point, we are not supposed to bring all those men who are charged with treason or conspiring to overthrow this Government before this committee. This is a foun of grand jury by a committee of the House of Representatives. No grand jury ever calls a defendant. You have not had a single Communist, with the exception of a little group consisting of William Z. Foster and Ben Davis, that crowd, to samit before the committee that they were Communists, but, as a rule, they have refused to testify.

Now, we don't have to bring them in here. If this witness has information that this man Remington or these other men are Communists, we have a right to not those questions now.

people; we have got some new names today and consequently we want to have ther in as withnesses, just as we have had Silvermaster and these others in executive session. We might as well, now that it has gotten this far in the open—we might as well have the whole ching in the open.

Mr. Hebert. I want to mobe this observation. I want to disagree with my colleague from Mississippi that this is a grand jury investigation. If anybody puts in jeopardy an individual who is charged with being a Communist, I think, in fairness, that this individual should be allowed his day in court here in public hearing as well. Now, if you were in a secret session or in executive session, and these names were used, then we owe them no obligation, but the minute that we allow a witness on the stand to mention any individual, that individual has a right to come before this committee and have his day in court, and every man or woman mentioned here this morning has a right to be subposensed to come here.

The Chairman. Mr. Hebert, I will promise you that they will have their day in court.

Mr. Rankin. Nobody has asked to come here.

The Chairman. They will have their day in court.

Mr. Rankin. It certainly is putting the cart before the horse when you have the witness before you who has the testimony.

WLC9

The Chairman. Now, what about this man Silvermaster. What do you want to read from the record?

Mr. Stripling. I want to read certain excertts of his testimony in the record at this time.

The Chairman. You know what part Mr. Hebert does not want?

Mr. Hebert. I am fully aware of that.

Mr. McDowell. Before we go into that, I am in agreement with the position taken by Mr. Mundt and Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Stripling. As I say, Mr. Chairman, Silvermaster testified on May 25, 1948 before a subcommittee of this committee. He was asked this question:

"Mr. Stripling. Are you a member of the Communist Party?"

Mr. Silvermaster replied, "I beg your pardon?"

"Mr. Stripling. Are you a member of the Communist Party?

"Mr. Silvermaster. I refuse to answer this question, sir, on the grounds stated previously."

The grounds stated previously, Mr. Chairman, are:

"I refuse to answer the question on the grounds that I might instininate myself."

The testimony continues:

"Do you know Victor Perlo?

"Mr. Placer Resor. I refuse to ansige this question on

أربعا للم المراجع المر

Mr. hiputll siked him:

"Do you know Maary Magdoff?

"Mr. Silvermaster. I refuse to answer this question, sir, on the same grounds.

"Mr. Ruscell. William Walter Resington?

"Mr. Silvermester. I refuse to answer this question on the same grounds, sir.

"Mr. Russell. Joseph Gregg?

"Mr. Silvermaster. I refuse to easwer the question, same grounds.

"Mr. Russell. Rose Gregg?

"Mr. Silvermaster. I refuse to answer.

"Mr. Russell. John Abt?

"Mr. Silvermaster. I refuse to answer, sir.

"Mr. Russell. Charles Kraner?

"Mr. Silvermaster. I refuse to enswer, sir.

"Mr. Russell. Edward J. Fitzgereld?

"Mr. Silvernaster. I refuse to answer the question.

"Mr. Russell. Louise Branston?

"Mr. Silvermenter. I refuse to answer this question on the same grounds, sir.

"Mr. Russell. David Ivan Wheeler?

"Mr. Silvermaster. I refuse to answer on the same grounds.

"Mr. Russell. Harry Dexter White?

"Mr. Silvermaster. I refuse to answer on the same grounds.

"Mr. Russell. Maurice Halperin?

"Mr. Silvermaster. I have to refuse to answer on the same grounds."

Mr. Russell, still questioning the witness, asked:
"What was your address when you resided in Washington,
D. C.?

"Mr. Silvermaster. 5515 30th Street.

"Mr. Russell. Have any of the persons who I have named ever visited you at that address?

"Mr. Silvermaster. I refuse to answer this question on the same grounds, sir."

I should now like to read into the record the testimony of Mr. Charles Kramer, who testified before this committee on July 2nd, 1948, in executive session.

Mr. Nixon. One moment there. Do I understand that the witness refused to answer questions concerning the various people that you named in this testimony on the grounds that he might incriminate himself?

Mr. Stripling. He refused to say whether or not he knew these particular people, most of whom this witness has named and involved in this espionage ring, on the ground that he might incriminate himself, and he was supposed to be the head, according to her testimony -- the head of this group in Wash-

ington.

Mr. Kramer backs led that he also appeared before the Grand Jury in New York. He was asked by Mr. Russell:

"Were you acquainted at anytime during your life with an individual named Haroli Ware, who is now deceased?

"Mr. Kramer. That is a question that was put to me before the Grand Jury, and I made the answer than, I make the answer now that I must decline to enswer on the grounds that this might self incriminating."

Mr. Russell asked the witness:

"Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party of the United States?

"Mr. Kremer. The same answer on the same grounds to that question.

"Mr. Russell. Mr. Kramer, did you ever confer with Harold Were regarding the formation of Communist cells in Government agencies in the District of Columbia?

"Mr. Kremer. The same answer to that question.

"Mr. Russell. Are you acquainted with Ruth Gregg?

"Mr. Kramer. No.

"Mr. Russell. Are you acquainted with Daniel Melcher?

"Mr. Kramor. No.

"Mr. Russell. Are you acquainted with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster?

"Mr. Kramor. The same answer to that question.

"Mr. Rissell. Have you ever visited Nathan Crogory Silvermester?

"Mr. Krazier. The same answer.

"Mr. Russell. Did you ever request him to reproduce any documents for you through means of cortain photographic equipment which Mr. Silvenmester had in his possession?

"Mr. Kraner. The same answer to that question."

He was then asked, Mr. Chairman, was he acquainted with or did he know certain individuals, to which he answered the question if he did or did not know, "I see no point in bringing their names into this particular hearing."
But later he was asked whether or not he know sertain people who the witness has named here today, and he refused to answer on the grounds of self-incrimination.

Miss Bentley, do you know James Roy Newmen?
Miss Pentley. No.

Mr. Rankin. Mr. Chairman, while Mr. Stripling is conferring, I would like to ask the witness a question about this men Curris.

Miss Femiley. Les.

Mr. Hardir. Is a whin Currie was one of the names in the Congressional Directory for 1943, and it shows that he was one of the administrative assistants in the White House. Is that the range on one talking about?

Miss Dorider. Thut is sight, that is the men.

Mr. Rudelo, The other administrative assistant was William H. helppacker, others were Lovell Hellett and David R. Niles. The all rounce so held a co-redinate position.

Do you have auguring about the rescribe of these other men?

Miss Fentley. No, I am Borry, only what I have read in the newspapers or magazines.

Mr. Mundt. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make an observa-

The Chairman. Mr. Mundt.

Mr. Mundt. I think it would be interesting for a matter of record for you to tell us the actual steps you took by which you changed from being simply a morter of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refuges Committee and became an actual Communist. You said that a lady, and a former professor at Columbia University under whom I am ashamed to say I once studied as a student at Columbia, introduced you to Communism.

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Mundt. What were the overt steps you took by which you became a Communist?

Miss Bentley. I am afraid that is an avfully difficult question to answer. Thinking back on it, it is rather hard to remember my state of mind at that particular moment. As I said, I was quite infuriated with what I had learned about

were the people in the 'merican League Against War and Fascism and, as I said, I gradually got into that, and gradually there I met Communists, both in Columbia and downtown, and gradually my ideas began to change. I suppose, in a way, I was a very confused liberal, and, unfortunately, we confused liberals have a tendoncy to look for guidance some place and a tendency to admire efficient people who know where they are going and seem to be doing a good job in the right direction.

Mr. Mundt. Did you finally take an oath of allegiance or sign a document, or something of that kind?

Miss Bentley. No, I did not.

Mr. Mundt. You simply started paying your dues?

Miss Bentley. I simply started paying dues, yes.

Mr. Murat. To the Communist Party?

Miss Bentley. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. Mundt. I don't think you told us this morning either how you established your first contact with Mr. Silvermaster. When you came down here as a courier, how did you establish your first contact?

Miss Bentley. In. Silvermaster came to New York to see Mr. Golos at the behest of Earl Browder, and after Mr. Golos had had a preliminary meeting with Mr. Silvermaster he came back to me and said that Mr. Silvermaster was remaining two or three days, and that arrangements had been made for me to go to Washington to go directly to the Silvermaster house

and move the composition were of Mrs. Helen Silvermasser so that they would not be a season who says from the person who says going to these fore a constant of the form of the help then later in --

teri in the color did you tall here at the time to identify towns if the person in or to get the information?

Miss more specificated and to may define to some down. I went to him now you have now you have now you have adquest normal, and we calked about various the eye, and it was accompand that I sould come down overy week of what them.

Mic Machin. I have one other question, Miss Bentley.
I think on I take it, you are no longer a Communist?
Miss Bentleys. He.

Mr. Michic When did you quit his Party, and why?

Miss Portlay. I actually stopped paying does to the

Party in July of 1974, but it took me about a peak to more or

less got it has of my system and get to the point there I

sould get in To draws of mind of going to the actionities

about it. Is to way: Hawing worked with Mr. Bolos, whom I

took to be a speak idealist, a man who was working for what

I considered to be to betterment of the world, I had been

terrifical character from the reality a behind this thing, and

when he died I a shown in direct convert with Pussians who

tand

They thought that I was much more sophisterbyd than I was. They thought that I knew what was going on, and unfortunately they landed in we wish both feet, made no bouse of the fact that they had contour to for American Germ sists with their vegue ldeal for, no house of the fact that they have using the America of mountat Port, as a rear diseas for suplanage, and, in general, they were about the chaspest of of person I have even teen, the gangular type. Added to which I had never by an emprese high up in the familian leady before. But so Mr. Oclos' decom, I was thrown in contest with Browder. Up to thee, I had greatly admired Brother. I was like a lot of people in the American Communist Party, merened him as a venta, it leaves and all, and it was quite a shoot to find that there I went to him for help, because I did not like this set-up one I began to section whit it was, and I wanted tue to eace goidest are I that edgeso eak granted alors baid of it, $h_{ij} \sim e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ of the e^{ij} , and calling posteries to take ayside, for the comply be pretent bitteries. I tainly be did and like you would doug to automore, and limbilly Missow ត្តារីរាទេក ប្រទេស សមានស្វែន, Lad ជន រួមខណ្ឌន៍ ស ស មិនស្វែក ស មិនស្វែក ស មិនស្វែក សេដ្ឋការបានសេ**វា សទ** and the median was reducing then he sould do. He made A PROPERTY OF THE RELIGIOUS AND A CONTROL OF THE

អាតារា ខាន់ការ ប្រជាព្យាធម៌ទទួក ខេត្តប្រជាព្យាធម៌ទទួក<mark>នេះប</mark>្រាស់

TEST EST

Then, came the period in trying to see if I could get any of these people out without endangering myself. There came the period of trying to see what could be done there, and then I finally realized that I was one person fighting a vast machine. There was nothing I could do. I could either walk out and forget it had happened, or I could go to the agency that was handling counter-replication, and I finally walked in there.

Mr. Mundt. You went to the F.B I., then, about 1945? Miss Bentley. August, 1945, yes.

Mr. Mundt. With this information?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Mundt. What were you doing during the year after you quit, during that interim?

Miss Bentley. I continued with the Russians until I had handed over the contact or else had taken -- In other words, had settled up the contact. Either I had told the Russians they were no good, and there was no use continuing or had turned them over, but I was still in contact with the Russians. They wanted to put me on ice for six menths or a year. They said that Golos had conducted his activities so badly that there were leaks here and there, and that I was in dangerous position, so would I kindly go out of circulation as

year. Then, they proposed to set me up in another little organization, either in a travel business or whatnot, in some large town, and they would give me other Government contacts to take over.

Mr. Mundt. Who do you mean "they"?

Miss Bentley. The Russians.

Mr. Mundt. Can you name those Russians?

Miss Bentley. The only Russian whose real name I know was the first secretary of the Russian Embassy, and I did not know that until much later on after I had ceased seeing him.

Mr. Mundt. He talked with you personally in trying to induce you to continue this espionage?

Miss Bentley. Yes, because after they had tried to bribe me, and had tried all sorts of tricks on me, they finally brought in their highest man to see what he could do.

Mr. Mundt. What was this man's name?

Miss Bentley. Anatol Gromov.

Mr. Mundt. Where would be contact you?

Miss Bentley. Well, about half the time I saw him in Washington, the other half of the time he came to New York.

Mr. Mundt. Would you see him in the Russian Embassy here?

Miss Beatley. No.

Mr. Mundt. Where would you see him?

Miss Bentley. In inconspisuous places. I met him at Harzogfs, down on the waterfront hore.

Mr. McDowell. That is a restaurant, is it not?

Miss Bentley. Yes. I met him in a drug store

on M Street and Wisconsin in Georgetown. I met him in a

movie house on Broadway at about Proadway and 103rd Street -
various spots.

Mr. Mundt. What have you been doing since 1945?

Have you been employed since, during the period of the last three years?

Miss Bentley. I was asked to continue on with the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation, because it was feared that that possibly might be a danger spot, a covering-up agency, and I was asked to continue on in there until either something happened or the business broke its contract and liquidated itself, which it proceeded to do in February of 1945.

Mr. Mundt. Were you asked by the F.B.I.?
Miss Bentley. 1947. Yes.

Mr. Mundt. And from 1946 on, what have you been doing?

Miss Bentley. I am sorry, 1947.

Mr. Mundt. Have you had any employment since then?

Miss Bentley. No, I wanted out of the whole thing, and of course could not use any business contacts I had made, so I went into an employment agency and got myself a position as a secretary.

Mr. Mundt. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman. Mr. McDovell.

Mr. McDowell. I have only one or two questions.

You feel that the American Communists have been made suckers of by the Russians?

Miss Bentley. With the exception of that small group of people who actually run the fraction Party, I would say that the vast majority of the rank and file people in the Communist Party are, yes.

Mr. McDowell. Suckers?

Miss Bentley. Right.

Mr. McDowell. Don't you ditak, porhaps, that some of America's leading Communists are leading the Corruntst cause because it pays them to do what? They get pretty good salaries. I noticed you referred a while ago to Furl Browder going to a summer home. These popula are projetarist and are not supposed to have suggested as.

Miss Bentley. Well, he also had a car with a private chauffeur.

Mr. McDowell. Struggling for the working class.

Miss Bentley. That is right. I think it is partly that

money; I think for a lot or the, and I think it applies particularly to Brawder, they have a particular lust for power. I mean they are show-odds, they love to feel that sense of power that they have.

Mr. McDovell. I hope all the degaperinded liberals in America who are playing with this thing read this evidence.

I have no further questions.

The Chairman. Mr. Rankin.

Mr. Rankin. What year did you say you quit the Communist Party?

Miss Bentley. I stopped paying dues in July of 1944.

Mr. Rankin. You said that you did not get any satisfaction out of Earl Browder at tast time?

Miss Bentley. No.

Mr. Rankin. It was the next year, was it not, that you understand that Duclos, the leader of the Comintern in Paris, wrote the letter removing Farl Browder and putting William Z. Foster in his place?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I think that was in May of 1945. I am not too sure of the date on it, but it was sometime along in there. I think he was actually deposed in July of 1945. I think the final session that put him out was in July of 1945.

Mr. Rankin. I wonder if that had any bearing on his

reluctance to talk with you at that time? Did he know that this change would happen?

Miss Bentley. No, I don't believe so, because that was almost a year previous to that. I rather doubt it.

Fig. Frobin. Yes seponded the especial transformation the Communistic in this country were born in Corelige countries?

Miss Bentley. Ho, I did not, because I have no way of knowing.

Mr. Rankin. Well, a great leader testified before this Committee the other day, a chart time ago, Mr. Bullitt, that 60 percent of the members of the Comminist Party in this country were foreign born. Would you say that that estimate is too large?

Miss Bentley. Frankly, Mr. Congressman, I do not know, because I was not too carefully connected with the top of the Party that would count those statistics. I do not actually know that.

Mr. Rankin. You knew the Communist Party was dedicated to the destruction of this Government, did you not?

Miss Bentley. I did not at the time I was in it. That was one of the reasons I got out.

Mr. Rankin. When you found that out you quit. You learned that the Communist Party was plotting the overthrow of this Government?

Miss Bentley. I would say that was correct, yes.

Mr. Rankin. And that that was one of the chief planks -- we will say of the platform -- or one of the chief elements in their program?

Miss Bentley. I don't know if it is in their open

progres, but it contains in the forio eccept progress,

Mr. Rankin. I am not talking about the open program, because we do not get that, you understand. Now, you know also that it was dedicated to the destruction of what they called the capitalistic system, that is the right to can private property?

Miss Bentley. That would be correct, yes.

Mr. Rankin. You learned that in Russia they have taken over the land and that private enterprise has been reduced and that the people of Russia have been reduced to the status of slaves. You found that out before you quit them, is that true?

Miss Bentley. I do not know that I exactly found it out, but judging by the Russians with whom I dealt, it would be extremely plausible, yes.

Mr. Rankin. You know it now, do you not?

Miss Bentley. I certainly do.

Mr. Renkin. You know now that every Russian fermer is a slave of some Commissar?

Miss Bentley. That is right.

Mr. Rankin. He is told where he shall live, what kind of work he shall do, and whether or not he shall move. That is correct, is it not?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

dr. Amazin. En hobbe

system of abject slavery, somewhat by a ranial minority that has seized control, or realizate of the folithers on; is that correct?

Miss Bentley. I am not clear thout the reciel minority.

Mr. Rankin. I am. Tow, I so not know her for I am

to go, but as a crestive neither of this Committee, I want
to ask you about this man William W. Remington. You say he

was a Communist?

The Chairman. That question is everruled. The Committee has decided that the Remington technony will not be brought up at this time, in deference to the Sanate Committee.

Mr. Rankin. The Chair has no right to block the investigation of this man who is in this key position.

The Chairman. I am not blocking any investigations, and you know how to overrule the Chair if you want to overrule the Chair, and all you have to do is make a motion.

Mr. Renkin. I want to call ettention to that men as being a director of export progrem, of the staff of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Cormerce. If he is in this key position and is a Communist, belonging to an organization dedicated to the overthrow of this Government, it is the duty of this Committee to investigate that.

The Chairman: Do not think for a moment that we have not investigated it. We have investigated this man Remington

thoroughly. The only thing then is constraining to me is that Remington comes from my district.

Mr. Rankin. I was afraid of that.

The Chairman. Then, we will bring out the Remington testimony and bring it out right here, because we are not going to have a charge against me about covering it up.

Mr. Rankin. Then, I will bring out the Remington testi-

Mr. McDowell. I object, and I believe the majority of the members object, in deference to a Senate Committee.

The Chairman. I do not want Er. Renkin or anybody else to make any kind of a remark, or intimate that the reason that we are not bringing out Remington is that because he comes from my congressional district we are covering him up.

Mr. Rankin. I did not say that.

The Chairman. Well, you came pretty close to saying that.

Mr. Mundt. Mr. Chairman, I think that anybody who knows your record in the Un-American Activities Committee is not going to assume even such a charge, and I think your ruling is perfectly sound, but to make it emphatic, I move that it be the sense of this Committee that we do not discuss the Remington case, the Remington testimony at this time, by virtue of the fact that the Senate is presently engaged in such investigation.

Mr. McDowell. I second the motion.

Mr. Hebert. I want to be heard on the motion. It was

my understanding, when I reported that the I lington employment file be put in at this time, that the Remington matter would be treated in the same vay in which the names of every other person mentioned here this marning would be treated, and that is still my understanding. If it is the purpose of Mr. Mundt to move that this withers cannot be asked concerning Remington, then, of course, I cannot support the motion.

Mr. Mundt. I said at this time.

Mr. Hebert. In other words, with all due deference to the Senate, and the knowledge that they have Mr. Remington before them, I think we have possession of this witness at this time, and if she has any knowledge of Remington to submit, or John Brown, or Jones or Smith, or anybody else, she should be permitted to answer questions concerning that.

The Chairman. Let me ask this question of the Committee.

When will it be possible for the Committee to sit and hear

Remington as a witness?

Mr. Rankin. Mr. Chairman, I will be glad any time after we get through investigating to see whether or not Mr. Remington is a Communist, and if so, if he is still on the payroll of the Federal Government and in the key position where he can render great injury to the American Government, then if he wants to come and testify, all right. But I think, and I know that I am not for digging a strong cellar for Remington at this point.

? • (

The Chairman. I get were that lemington is informed by the Senate Committee that he will be recalled for testimony before that Committee on Forday. Is it agreeable to the Committee members to have Forington here on Tuesday?

Mr. Rankin. I went to hear this witness before we hear Remington.

Mr. Hebert. The fact that Mr. Remington is to appear before us does not have any bearing on the present situation, Mr. Chairman.

all those other names that were mentioned, are such that it is a question of association. You will find that these people were not only associating, but they were associating with others that we have had mentioned, that this Committee has mentioned from time to time, and before we get through we will find that these others, and those people are all in the same category. They have all been active in espionage, and some of them about whom we are going to have the public hearings, were active unknowingly, we will say, or innocent, but they have been active, and they have been guilty of association.

Mr. Hebert. I agree with that, but the point I make, Mr. Chairman, is that we cannot question Remington or probe into Remington's activities as to what this witness knows of her essociation with Remington applies we have this witness

place tube the service of the servic

with Remington is.

13)

The Chairman. All right, we will recess for ten minutes, and the Committee will be into executive sersion.

(Whersupen, the Consister retired into Drecutive Session, after which the following was had in open session:)

The Chairman. The Cormiliace will come to order.

Mr. Rankin. Mr. Chairman, 1 was questioning the witness awhile ago when the meeting broke up.

The Chairman. I believe. Mr. Rankin, there was a motion. Will you repeat your motion, Mr. Mundt?

Mr. Mundt. My motion was, Mr. Shairman, that the Committee do not go into the Remington case at this time because the Senate is now exploring that case.

Mr. McDowell. I second the motion.

Mr. Rankin. I want to be heard on the motion.

The Chairman. You have heard the motion duly seconded.

Is there any discussion? Mr. Kankin.

Mr. Rankin. Yes, I want to be heard. The vitness testifying has information which she has presented to the Committee which is very elamning. I never saw her before, but the testimony that she is giving here has been most astounding. She has information. I understand, that this man Remington is a Communist. He is now in the Bureau of Foreign

I don't know how many people he has under him. All I want to do is to ask the witness some questions about this man Remington's being a Communist, what she knows about his being a Communist, and to bring out the same facts with reference to him that you have brought out with reference to this man Currie, who used to be one of the assistants in the White House, and these other individuals. I want to try to get that information.

To try to block this investigation at this time, when this may be the only opportunity that we may have to question this witness, is certainly back-pedaling so far as the record of this Committee is concerned. Her testimony has shown an interlocking with the Communist Internationale of people on the Federal payroll. Some of them are in key positions, and evidently in sympathy with their program to wreck this Government. To say that you are going to refuse to investigate, in the vague hope that a Senate committee will do your work for you, to me that is pathetic.

During all the years that the Dies Committee, and this Committee on Un-American Activities have been investigating and exposing these Reds, this is the first time so far as I know that any investigation has been made by a Senate committee, and so far as I am concorned, I am going to vote against the motion. To try to close the lips of this witness

on this men Pelington, and to present the members of this Committee from asking questions shout him and his affiliation with the Communist Party -- if he is in the position that she has described these other Communists, he is dangerous, I mean, if he has the same attitude that they had, and then he is dangerous to the welfare of the Coverment and ought to be removed.

I am not willing to abdicate my prerogatives to make these investigations merely because the Senate Committee proposes to make a similar investigation, seeing that they have gone on all these years without taking such a step.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am going to vote against the motion. I only regret that all the other minority members are not here to join us.

The Chairman. Are there any other remarks?

Mr. Rankin. I am waiting for a ruling of the Committee.

If you want to whitewash this ran or dig him a storm cellar,

I think it is an outrage, and I will take it before the

House at the proper time.

The Chairman. Does any other member desire to be heard?

Mr. McDowell. I desire to be heard. With all due respect to the gentleman from Mississippi, I think he has entirely misinterpreted the motion and the desire behind the motion. There is no intent, so fer as I am concerned,

or I doubt their the place is the first of the doubt of the said

a storm collar for any person. So far as I am concerned, and I shall vote for the motion, this man is not a constituent of mine. If he was, it would not make any difference. If he is a Communist, I think he ought to be removed from the Government, but in deference to the operation now going on on the other side of the Capitol, and in the other body, I feel that the best interest of good government would be served by merely postponing for a day or two or a few hours, if necessary, the investigation into the person whose name has been under discussion.

I shall vote for the metica.

Mr. Rankin. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McDovell. Yes.

Mr. Rankin. Does the gentleman propose that this witness who has come down for this purpose, going to this Committee, does he propose to summen her back to answer the questions that she can answer in three minutes now?

Mr. McDowell. Mr. Chairman, I feel, in view of the high importance of this without, that she is liable to be available to this Committee on all other congressional committee for quite a long time, and that colling her back would cause her to suffer no inconvenience or hardship or be any lack of good proper government.

Committee to have to come boils for this one thing witch can

The Chairman. Is there saything more to be sold on the motion?

Mr. McDowell. Question, tr. Intimean.

The Chairman. All those in fever of the motion will signify by answering "aye" when their names are called.

Mr. Mundt.

Mr. Mundt. Aye.

be settled in three minutes.

The Chairman. Mr. McTewall.

Mr. McDowell. Aye.

The Chairman. Mr. Nizon.

Mr. Nixon. Aye.

The Chairman. Mr. Rankin.

Mr. Rankin. No.

The Chairman. Mr. Hebart.

Mr. Hebert. No.

The Chairman. The voto is three to two, and the motion is carried.

Mr. Rankin. Mr. Chairman, I think we should apologize to the lady, then, for bringing her down here and wasting her time at this time.

The Chairman. If it vill ruke you feel any better,
Mr. Rankin, I would be very please to express my regrets to

the lady for not being able to answer all of the questions that you propounded here.

Mr. Rankin. You do not have to apologize to her. She can answer it if you let her.

The Chairman. Do you have any more questions?

Mr. Rankin. No, if I am going to be dictated to as to what questions I shall ask about these Communists who are here trying to undermine the Government, I submit, the Committee might as well adjourn.

The Chairman. Mr. Rankin, you and I have served on this Committee for a long time. We have had our disagreements, and we have agreed on many things. You know, Mr. Rankin, well down deep in your heart that this Committee is not going to whitewash anybody or anything, and you also know that this Committee has done a very big job, a very big job, and especially a big job in the last two years. We have been unearthing your New Dealers for two years, and for eight years before that.

Mr. Rankin. I know the Senate is busy now nagging the white people of the South, and all of the FEPC, and all this communistic bunk.

The Chairman. Have you any questions that you want to ask this witness?

Mr. Rankin. Not unless I am able to ask her the questions that I want to.

Mr. Robert. Mr. Chairman, I would like to pursue further the questions that Mr. Mundt propounded in connection with the witness' activities in joining the Communist Party.

Were you persuaded to join the Communist Party by members of the Party?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Hebert. What arguments did they use with you in persuading you to join? Let me interrupt you and tell you the reason for that question. The reason is this: I believe that the best method of procedure is that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. This Committee has been trying to find out what makes the Communists tick, and why they are spreading, as they are spreading. It is my belief that education -- we know what appeals the Communists are making to native-born Americans like yourself well able to combat the evil. That is the reason I ask you the question.

What persuaded you, a netive-born American, an American citizen, a highly educated American citizen, who should have known better, educated in the schools that you were educated in, what persuaded you to join up with the Communists?

Miss Bentley. It is so long ago that I am trying very hard to remember the arguments that they did put to me at that time. They were the same arguments, I think, that they put to almost any liberal who is dissatisfied with various conditions in this country which, of course, exist,

and there is no denying that.

Their final argument was, "If you feel like a liberal, and if you feel that these conditions are bad, then you should ally yourself with the group that will be strong and disciplined and intelligent and that could really do something about these conditions."

As for whether it was American or not, they represented themselves to be an American party.

Mr. Hebert. How did they propose to overcome -- to impose their system on the American people, without the overthrow of the American form of government?

Miss Bentley. That was not mentioned at all in those days, possibly because that was during Earl Browder's regime, at which point you will remember they did not come out in the open with any revolutionary program. We were told that the only solution was education, that people must be taught, so that we would finally get a majority of American people to vote that particular regime into power.

Mr. Hebert. You mentioned that you were very much exercised about the growth of Pascism.

Miss Bentley. Yes, I was.

Mr. Hebert. What is your distinction between a dictatorship of Fascism and a dictatorship of Communism?

Miss Bentley. I see very little difference right now.

Mr. Hebert. Why did you go to communism, when you now

cell it Fescien?

Miss Bentley. Because that was not the way communism was represented to me.

Mr. Hebert. Then, it was purely an idealistic appeal to you?

Miss Bentley. That is right. I was told that the .

Communist Party was a democratic party, that everyone was democratically elected from the bottom up, from the smallest units to the section and the top.

Mr. Hebert. And these clandestine meetings, and secret maneuvers, did they appeal to you as something democratic, something in the open?

Miss Bentley. No, but you must remember that I had lived a year in Italy, under a Fascist government, where almost everybody sneaked around corners and whispered in everybody else's ears.

Mr. Hebert. But you had lived long enough in America, and you had been educated in American schools?

Miss Bentley. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. Hebert. And that education had so little influence on you?

Miss Bentley. I knew so little about American Government, and I was so very little schooled as to the American Government.

Mr. Hebert. You say you knew very little about the

American Government?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Hebert. Did not they have courses in Columbia?
Miss Bentley. No, they did not teach it.

Mr. Hebert. What was your elementary education?

Miss Bentley. The same as anybody else's, but I changed schools so often due to the fact that my family moved, that I seemed to avoid American history and civics courses.

Mr. Hebert. So you grew up as a typical young woman, an American child in American schools, went to a very renowned institution, Vassar, and went to another famous institution, Columbia, and through all those years, you were never exposed, or put in contact with what American history was, what America stands for, and what our form of government was?

Miss Bentley. No, I never was.

Mr. Hebert. That is what I am trying to find out, where our fault is in the system of education.

Miss Bentley. I think it is the fault that runs straight through it because there are numerous people like myself who have been brought up like myself, who have not the slightest comprehension of what America is really like, nor what it means to live in a democratic country under a democratic system.

Mr. Hebert. I think that is a great contribution which you have made there in that statement, and that is

exactly what I am trying to arrive at.

Now, let me ask you one other question. In this desire of yours to live the idealistic life and bring a better world about, did it ever appeal to you, with your intelligence, with your education, even though not educated in the American form of government or the democratic form of government, did it ever appeal to you that you were doing something wrong when you were meeting people and handing them secret information during the war?

Miss Bentley. No, it would not.

Mr. Hebert. That never appealed to you?

Miss Bentley. Not until I discovered what sort of a thing I was mixed up in.

Mr. Hebert. How old were you when you started this maneuvering, this espionage?

Miss Bentley. That was about seven years ago.

Mr. Hebert. Well, you were above 21 -- I will not ask you for your exact age -- but I want to know whether or not you were a mature individual.

Miss Bentley. I think you may be physically mature, and many times you are not mentally mature.

Mr. Hebert. I do not think that Columbia or Vassar would like that for their graduates to say that they were not mentally mature after their graduation, do you?

Miss Bentley. It might be correct in a number of cases.

Mr. Feb ... Fall it rever it. not ... you can lawn upon you that you were going to these secret meetings, and this super-duper secret stuff that you engaged in, that you were performing a disservice to your Government?

Miss Bentley. No, I was thoroughly sold on the conviction that no matter what happened in my lifetime, I was building a decent world in the future.

Mr. Hobert. Even if it was betraying your own Government in time of war?

Miss Bentley. I did not think it was betraying my own Government.

Mr. Hebort. What did you think these people wanted this information for about our Air Force? Did it not occur to you as a normal individual with more than normal education, that Russia was suppracilly our ally in this war, and they did not have to recort to those means to get secret information?

Miss Bentley. It never occurred to me that way because I think the mistake you make when you look at communism is that you take it as an intellectual process. It is not. It is almost a religiou, and it gets you so strongly that you take orders blindly. You believe it blindly. That accounts for the fact that no real (communist is religious nor has any religion.

Mr. Hebert. You say "to take it. You do not mean

vey. We recognize it for what is in that is what we are trying to combat. We do be love it is a religion, and a God-less religion.

Mine Bentley. That is according but in the process, your intellectual faculties order to function in a critical sense.

Mr. Hebert. But would you say that these confused liberals, as you describe them, last the mentality to arrive at a logical conclusion?

Miss Bontley. No, I say they have that mentality, but that mentality has been dulled by this emotional process.

Mr. Hebert. Who spurred this emotionalism on you? Was it this man Golos?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Hebert. Was it that you ware devoted to him so much that you followed him blindly, end were blind to everything else?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Hebert. So, them, it was on individual case of a personal devotion that swayed you?

Miss Bentley. Yes, It was.

Mr. Hebert. And blinded you to your traitorous acts against your own country?

Miss Bentley. That is right.

Mr. Rankin. I do not want to see you get too far out on a limb on this education proposition. But almost every high educational institution, every institution of higher learning in this country, has a Communist professor on their payroll, and they are poisoning the minds of the students of this nation today, so I am not sure that it is purely a question of education. I noticed that some of the smartest ones we have seen, and some of those -- this Professor Adler, that I tried to bring out his name this morning, going around and preaching that we must get rid of the United States.

Mr. Hebert. I am not getting out on a limb. I am nailing the limb firmly to the tree.

Mr. Rankin. What I am trying to say is that we have a world of Communist professors in our educational system, and they are poisoning the minds of the young students of this country.

Mr. Hebert. That is absolutely correct, and I want to find out where this education starts. It is to our own indictment that in our elementary schools we do not take the child up and teach the child what Americanism is, and when he grows up and gets to a school of higher learning, such as Vassar or Columbia, which I think General Eisenhover has a big thing to do to clean that place up --

Mr. Rankin. Do you see where the Communists have

ostablished a scholarship there?

Mr. Hebert. That is criminal. I think as Americans who are interested in this, without any fanfare or fireworks, or anything, were to get down to the meat of the cocoanut, and I think it is incumbent upon us right at this time as far as we can as individuals in our own individual community, that we should start during the week-end to take our children from the time that they can speak to show them what Americanism is, and what it stands for, and I was very much interested to find this out from this witness today, that she was so devoid of knowledge as to what her country meant to her, that she was ready to commit acts of treason against her country in time of war. She says she did it under the guise of devotion. I will take her word for that, but I cannot conceive in my own mind of any witness or any individual, or any person with the educational background of this witness, not knowing right from wrong.

Mr. Rankin. Not even Remington.

(Laughter.)

The Chairman. Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Nixon. Miss Bentley, you have testified that you --

Mr. Hebert. May I interrupt one second to bring this to the attention of the Committee, which I am sure the Chairman will be interested in. That this very fine pamphlet

propaged by the Chief Invastigator, while is the first of a series and which shows what I mean, the "100 Questions of Communism", is being distributed to the New Orleans public schools and parochial schools by the Archbishop of New Orleans, and the Superintendent of Public Schools in New Crleans, so that the children will immediately be cognizant of what communism is, and they will know the evil forces at work, and I may say this, too, in connection with our higher schools I am from Tulene, and to my chagrin, there of learning. are more Communists who infest that place than Americans. There is one man named Fletcher, in that connection, Mr. Mundt, one man named Fletcher who taught the Communist line to the students of Tulane University, and who is now on leave from that university on an appointment to the United Nations, and I cannot find out who put him there.

Mr. Rankin. When you say the university, you mean the professors.

Mr. Hebert. The professors.

Mr. Nixon. Miss Bentley, you testified that among those with whom you had some dealings during the period that you were working with this ring, was one Lauchlin Currie, who was in the White House, on the White House staff at that time, I believe?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Nixon. Do I understand that you met Mr. Currie

personally?

Miss Bentley. No, I did not.

Mr. Nixon. What connection did you have with him?

Miss Bentley. The information that he gave was generally given to George Silverman who relayed that to Mr. Silvermaster or Mr. Ullman or Mrs. Silvermaster, and I picked up when I went to the Silvermaster house.

Mr. Nixon. How did Silverman get it, did he get it directly from Mr. Currie?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I understand that they went to Harvard together, and were great friends.

Mr. Nixon. Was Mr. Silverman connected with Mr. Currie the same way? Did they work in the same office?

Miss Bentley. No, I do not believe so. Mr. Silverman was first with the Reilroad Retirement Board, and later with the Air Corps, so I do not see how there could be a job connection.

Mr. Nixon. How did you know that Mr. Currie gave this information to Mr. Silverman?

Miss Bentley. Because I was told that by Mr. Silver-master and Mr. Ullman.

Mr. Nixon. I see. And the information that was received from Mr. Currie via Mr. Silverman was taken by you and turned over to the Russian agents?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Nizon. That is correct. As to any specific information that was obtained in this manner, is it my understanding that you testified that the information concerning the breaking of the Russian Code was obtained through Mr. Currie?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Nixon. How do you know that?

Miss Bentley. Well, Mr. Silvermaster told me that one day Mr. Currie came dashing into Mr. Silverman's house, and sort of out of breath, and told him that the Americans were on the verge of breaking the Soviet Code. Mr. Silverman, of course, got immediately -- in due course, got in touch with Mr. Silvermaster.

Mr. Nixon. And Mr. Silvermaster conveyed that information to you?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Nixon. Was there any other information, specific information, that you know of that was obtained through Mr. Currie?

Miss Bentley. Yes, some of the information on our relations with China -- I mean whether this Government would support Chiang Kai-shek, or the Eighth Route Army people. His value also lay, as I said, in helping Mr. Silvermaster into his job and easing him out of his job, and so on. He was sort of a friend of court.

Mr. Nixon. He was a friend at court in seeing that the

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

A POST OF THE POST

Mr. Nixon. Mr. Currie was the man to whom the members of the ring went in to see in the event they were attempting to get a transfer to a productive agency?

Miss Bentley. He was one of the people, yes.

Mr. Nixon. Were there others who assisted in that particular thing?

Miss Bentley. I do not kno who those other people were. They were upper people. Mr. White, of course, helped get people into place, and some of the others.

Mr. Nixon. Do you know whether Mr. Niles participated in that activity or not?

Miss Bentley. Not to my knowledge. I know next to nothing about Mr. Niles.

Mr. Nixon. When you obtained this information, as you have indicated you have from various people who were in the ring, who at that time were employed in the Government in responsible positions, did they know that you were going to take this information and turn it over to the Soviet agents?

Miss Bentley. Some did, some did not.

Mr. Nixon. Well, now, those who did not know, why did they give you the information? Why did they think they were giving to you? For what purpose?

answer to. I know that both the Silvermasters and Ullman knew exactly where it was going. From what they said, Mr. White knew where it was going but preferred not to mention the fact. They were undecided as to whether Mr. Currie or not, but they suspected that he did. Others of them, I am not sure about. Some of them may have thought it was going to the Communist Party Headquarters for use by Earl Browder, or others may have guessed the truth. It just was not discussed, and, therefore, I cannot give you the answer.

Mr. Nixon. You mean that some of these people might have given this information for the purpose of what they thought was the purpose of merely aiding the Communist Party in the United States?

Miss Bentley. That is correct, yes; that was especially true of the individuals that I contacted, because they were told by Mr. Golos that this information was for the personal use of Earl Browder in preparing books and in preparing policies of the Communist Party.

Mr. Nixon. And then, as a matter of fact, once Mr. Browder obtained the information, or once you obtained the information, however, it was turned over directly to the Soviet agents?

Miss Bentley. Yes, it was.

Mr. Nixon. So, we have a situation then where those who

furnished the information might not have been aware -- Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Nixon. (Continuing) -- of the fact that it was going to a Soviet agent in every case?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Nixon. At the time that these events were occurring, that you were in this particular activity, the Russians at that time were allies of the United States, were they not?

Miss Bentley. That is correct, yes.

Mr. Nixon. Those people who did know, as you testified some did know, that this information was going --

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Nixon. (Continuing) -- to the Soviet agents, as far as they were concerned, did they realize that by giving that information, making that information available to the Russians, that it was not in the best interests of the United States?

Miss Bentley. I would say that their point of view was roughly the fact that as Communists they were interested in Russia because Russia already had a Communist government.

They wished for a Communist government in this country.

Therefore, they felt that it was their duty to aid a country which had a Communist government. They also felt that Russia was bearing the brunt of the war. You remember, the Germans drove straight through, that she was inadequately prepared,

and they told me that in the course of their dealings with the American Government they felt that there were elements in the American Government who were blocking aid in Russia at the time when they felt it was absolutely necessary for her survival.

Mr. Nixon. Were they aware of the fact that by furnishing this information to Russia, that they were violating the laws of the United States?

Miss Bentley. I would think so, because I imagine most of them -- Hadn't they signed affidavits or something when hey took these secret jobs that said you should not give out that information?

Mr. Nixon. In other words, as far as these people were concerned, they were placing the interests, during the war -- they were placing the interests of the Soviet Government above that of their own Government?

Miss Bentley. I would say that was correct, yes.

Mr. Nixon. And when they furnished this information, they knew that they were doing something which was not in the best interests of the Government of the United States as it then existed, and as they worked for it.

Miss Bentley. I hardly know how to answer that, because they felt they were acting in the best interests of the American Government; that is to say, the elements which they approved of.

Mr. Nixon. I see.

Miss Bontloy. But they lels that they were acting against the elements who were anti-Russian, so it is hard to break the thing down.

Mr. Nixon. They knew they were not acting in the best interests of the non-Communist American Government?

Miss Bentley. That is correct, yes.

Mr. Nixon. And they would act in the best interests
of the American Government where they felt that that Government
was serving communistic purposes; isn't that the case?

Miss Bentley. That is correct, yes.

Mr. Nixon. And wherever the interests of this Government came in conflict with the Communist government, in effect, they would be willing to do anything for the purpose of aiding Communist government where its interests conflicted with those of the non-Communist American Government?

Miss Bentley. I would imagine so, up to a point. It would depend. I don't know how far these people would have gone.

Mr. Nixon. Well, certainly, they were willing to engage in this type of activity that you have indicated.

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Nixon. Of violating their oath of office, and obtaining secret documents.

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Nixon. And seeing to it that it got into the hands of a foreign government.

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Nixon. Miss Bentley, were you aware of the fact when you decided to turn this information over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation that you ran a considerable personal risk in doing so?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I was quite aware of it. I also realized that there would be a considerable mud-slinging campaign from the left, which was also unpleasant.

Mr. Nixon. Were you aware of the fact that in addition to the mud-slinging you might run a risk greater than that?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I knew that.

Mr. Nixon. And you were willing to take that risk in doing so?

Miss Bentley. Certainly, because I felt that since I had been mixed up in this thing it was my duty to unscramble it, so to speak.

Mr. Nixon. And that is the reason that you did turn this information over to our investigative authorities?

Miss Bentley. That is correct, yes.

Mr. Nixon. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman, but I would like to say -- Well, I have just one other question.

How long have you been working with the investigative

authorities of our Covernment's

Miss Bentley. Since I went in to see them.

Mr. Nixon. And when was that?

Miss Bentley. The latter part of August, 1945.

Mr. Nixon. In other words, the investigative authorities of this country have been aware of this testimony that you have given to us today since August of 1945?

Miss Bentley. Well, possibly later, because there was so much of it that had to be taken down and gone over; so I would set the final date a bit further than that.

Mr. Nixon. About how much later?

Miss Bentley. I do not know exactly.

Mr. Nixon. Well, say three months?

Miss Bentley. Three or four months. Yes, because all of it had to be taken down in great detail and had to be gone into.

Mr. Nixon. Well, at least, by February of 1946, which would be four months --

Miss Bentley. I should think so.

Mr. Nixon. (Continuing) -- the investigative agencies of this country, the Department of Justice, were fully aware of all this testimony that you have given to us today.

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Nixon. And it was in the files of the Government?

BOOK OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Nixon. In other words, it is quite apparent, Mr. Chairman, that this information has been available as to these Government employees for a period of almost two years.

Mr. Mundt. It is also quite apparent that we need a new Attorney General.

Mr. Rankin. Does that apply to Remington, too? (Laughter.)

Mr. Nixon. Well, from that standpoint, Mr. Remington is still on the Government pay roll. I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, that I have no further questions.

I think that, although obviously we would be critical of any person who would, of course, indulge in the type of activities which the people involved in this ring did indulge in -- that certainly this witness deserves the commendation of the members of the committee and, I think, of the American public generally for the courage which she has displayed once she saw what was happening in coming to the investigative agencies of this country and now in open session and telling her story.

I think that those of us who have been dealing in this field with Communist espionage, and who know the ends to which the Communists would go in attempting to see that such information does not reach the agencies that might prosecute them, certain know that she did take a considerable

risk, and I certainly believe she deserves commendation from all of us for having taken that risk.

Mr. Rankin. Mr. Chairman, I have one or two questions.

The Chairman. Mr. Rankin.

Mr. Rankin. You say that you never met Mr. Currie?

Miss Bentley. Not personally, no.

Mr. Rankin. You never saw him?

Miss Bentley. No.

Mr. Rankin. You would not know him if you saw him?

Miss Bentley. I think I have seen his picture in the papers, but I do not know if I would recognize him.

Mr. Rankin. Now, this information that came to you through a man named Silverman --

Miss Bentley. That is right.

Mr. Rankin. (Continuing) -- was passed on to a man named Silvermaster.

Miss Bentley. Or Mr. Ullman, depending on the situation.

Mr. Rankin. It came to you third hand?

Miss Bentley. Correct.

Mr. Rankin. Now, Silverman, you say, is a Communist?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Rankin. And Silvermaster is a Communist?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Rankin. And no Communist has any regard for the truth, has he?

Miss Bontley. Well, is depends on the sistuation.

Mr. Rankin. That is what I say. They have no regard for the truth. When it suits their purpose to lie they just as soon lie as tell the truth, is that not right?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Rankin. Now, the thing that disturbs me is that you take the testimony, the statement of two men, Silverman and Silvermaster, relayed from one to the other, about what this Scotchman in the White House, Mr. Currie, said about communism.

Did you ever investigate to find out whether or not Silverman or Silvermaster were telling the truth?

Miss Bentley. Well, for one thing, in espionage rings you cannot investigate. They are built up on this particular type of flimsy connection.

Mr. Rankin. Well, here we have gone on all day -- here is what is distubring me -- I would not know Mr. Currie; I am fairly familiar with the incumbents of the White House and have been for the last 15 or 20 years. I do not know him. I know McIntyre and Steve Early, and all those gentlemen, but the thing that disturbs me is that here we are voting by a vote of 3 to 2 to keep from inquiring about one man, and yet we have put this committee -- we have put in the whole day accepting from an ex-Communist, which you admit you are, testimony relayed through two Communists as to what this

men durate in the the to House a comment to have cald.

Now, that looks to me as if we are going pretty far afield when we take that kind of costimony and charge all this up to Mr. Currie. When I glance over the list I see several that seem to me who would be more likely to have given that information than Currie, who occupied similar positions. But here we put in a whole day, a whole day, smearing Currie by remote control through two Communists, either one of whom you admit would swear to a lie just as soon as he would ewear to the truth if it suited his purposes, and relayed to you, who at that time was a member of the Communist Party. We have come in here and put in a whole day with that kind of testimony about a man who happened to occupy a rather responsible position in the White House, and yet we shy around and we are denied the opporunity or the right to ask a question about this man Remington, who is still on the pay roll.

nein (18)

It is quite true that Communists lie to the outside world.

It is not true that the lie within the Party, particularly to the person whom they regard as their superior. They do not do that. That was what was told me by Mr. Silvermaster. I have every reason to believe that he was telling me the truth.

I have no desire to smear anyone. I have simply told the facts as they were told to me. It is up to the Committee to decide whether or not that is credible or not.

Mr. Rankin. You certainly have an unlimited credibility. If you would take the word of any Communist, Silverman or Silvermaster, or both of them, and I believe you named another one, whom you relayed it through, who was also a Communist, if you take that testimony as to what this man Currie, as I said, a Scotchmen, has said about the Communists -- not it just looks to me as if we have gone pretty far afield here to smear this man by remote control, instead of getting someone who heard him or who knew that he had made any statement.

Now, I am not defending anybody. Every Communist in the United States ought to be shipped out of this country. Instead of opening the gates of immigration, they should put them in reverse and ship out a boatload until we get rid of these Communists in this country, those should be shipped out. That is how strong I feel about it. If this man Currie was doing this, he ought to have been shot, and if he was not,

Silvermen ought to have been that, and Dilvermenter ought to have been shot. If they were making up this stuff, if it was to their benefit to smear Currie, they ought to be shot.

The Chairman. We will leave the shooting up to somebody else.

Mr. Rankin. I would like to ask, and I am denied the right to ask you, one question about Regington.

The Chairman. Any questions, Mr. Hebert?

Mr. Hebert. No, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Mundt. I have a question. I wonder, Miss Bentley, have you ever had occasion to read the Communist Control Bill which was reported out by the House, and referred to frequently as the Mundt-Nixon Bill, in the newspaper, which was passed by the House?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I studied it quite thoroughly. I was very much interested in it.

Mr. Mundt. From your knowledge of how the Communist espionage activities take place, and how the Communists operate in this country, do you feel that that would be an effective piece of legislation if it ultimately wins Senate approval?

Miss Bentley. I do very definitely because without putting them underground, it holds them out in the open and makes them stand up and be counted, and I think that if all propagands was labeled where it came from, and people were

mask would come out in the open, and a lot of naive dupes who have been taken in by this would certainly not be taken in any longer.

Mr. Mundt. And it certainly would not make it more difficult, even with an Attorney General of the kind that we have now, for a Communist to hold a position with the Federal Government if he recognized that it would be a penitentiary offense?

Miss Bentley. Exactly. I imagine that the Attorney General and the authorities have been hampered by present regulations on communism, since they must be guided by laws.

Mr. Mundt. I think that is right. But the thing that disturbs us in the Committee is that the same Attorney General, who says he is hampered by present legislation, seeks to hinder new legislation that would do the job.

Mr. Rankin. If you will get your leader in the United States Senate to make a motion to discharge a bill from committee and get it before the Senate for passage, he will get it ready to be passed this week.

Mr. Mundt. I will try to do that. He is awfully busy working on your poll tex bill.

(Laughter.)

The Chairman. Mr. Nixon, do you have any more questions? Mr. Nixon. No.

The Chalman Was Halas Was in Jan have hap ment questions?

Mr. McDowell. I have no more questions, Mr. Chairman, but I would like to say something in view of the questions that have been asked and the resition that the witness has been placed in.

It is very familiar to all of us in the Committee that intelligent education is no ber to being a Communist; that actually thousands of the leading Communists of America and the world are highly educated people who, by some means, become Communists.

In your case, it was a matter of your emotions which led you into this dismal world, and I think the Committee should recognize, and that all Americans should recognize, that when you discovered what it was, you did the only proper, good and decent thing that you could do.

I would like to point out to the members of the Committee that here in Washington and elsewhere in the United States on the payroll of the United States are former members of the Communist Perty who discovered their error, and when they got fair jobs, and good jobs, and decided that that sort of life was comfortable and easy, they slid out of communism, and did nothing to rectify the damage that they did.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, here is an American citizen who delved into this business, and now has

the courage to walk through the valley of the shadow of publicity that she is doing now, and I want to commend her, and I think that every member of this Committee will properly join me in that, and I would like to make this point, Mr. Chairman, that I assume that her subpoena will be extended for perhaps another hearing to be held in the future, and I would like to point out to all the members of this Committee, and all the members of the staff of this Committee on Un-American Activities, they know that she has placed herself in a highly dangerous position. We all know, all of us on the Committee, that young women have disappeared from the face of the earth here in the United States because the Communists thought they betrayed the Communist Party.

We know that they murder, they slaughter, and do everything; and I would like to suggest, Mr. Chairman, that in your closing remarks you order the operators of the Committee to be available to her if she should need them, that the marshals in New York City, or wherever she should be, should be alerted, and the Attorney General, and the F.B.I.

Mr. Rankin. I just want to say that I commend the lady very highly for coming here and giving this information, and one of the last witnesses that I know of who turned and exposed the Communist Party before this Committee was a Negro.

They had taken him to Moscow to teach him how to do revolutionary

work, how to burn warehouses, how to blow up dams and essential materials, and he set in that witness stand, and I realized that he was going through the same danger that you are going through now. I know that better than anybody else on the Committee, because I get more threats than any other member of Congress, and not only list I try to keep the Dies Committee alive, but I created this Committee as a standing committee of the House. It has done more to expose the Comminists in this country than any other agency, or all of the agencies of the Government combined.

I congratulate you on coming and making this statement, regardless of the errors, and I think you are rather late in seeing the light, but better late than never, and I commend you on the statements that you have made, and I am sorry I cannot ask you any questions on Remington.

The Chairman. I had one or two questions.

When you had these meetings with the Assistant Secretary of the Soviet. Embassy, in what year were they held?

Miss Bentley. Well, I met him originally in October, 1944, and the last time I saw him was late in November, 1945.

The Chairman. How did he contact you?

Miss Bentley. The contact I had at that time arranged for me to meet him, that I was to meet him at a drug store on M Street and Wisconsin Avenue, and I have forgotten the word we used, but I was to carry a copy of Time Magazine, I

think, and he was to come up and ask me if I was not nis old friend Mary, and I was to say, "Yes", I believe.

The Chairman. I mean, how did he contact you so that you would have the meeting? Was it by telephone?

Miss Bentley. Oh, no, it was through a contact that I had at that time, another Russian contact made the engagement.

The Chairman. Do you recall what his name was?

Miss Bentley. I do not know his real name. He was known as Jack.

The Chairman. Now, you mentioned, and this is one more point that I have and the only point that I have reference to, you mentioned that Silverman or Silvermaster, I guess it was, knew about D-Day before anyone else that you had conferred with. Why did you make a point of that?

Miss Bentley. I suppose because it just stuck in my mind out of all the other things.

The Chairman. Well, did he know about D-Day many days before or --

Miss Bentley. Yes, it came actually from Mr. Ullman, not from Mr. Silvermaster.

The Chairman. And Mr. Ullman said that Silvermaster knew all about D-Day before?

Miss Bentley. No, Mr. Ullman was in the Fentagon with the Air Corps, and through his connections with General Hildring's office, he had learned the date, and I remember it

distinctly because with their knowledge he was beating with a friend of his when D-Day would be and, of course, he won the bet, since he knew it shead of time.

The Chairman. When you were interrogated by the F.B.I., did they -- I assume they looked over all of your correspondence, and papers, and anything that you had?

Miss Bentley. I did not have any papers.

The Chairman. Did you have any written contacts at all with any of these Russians or with any of these Communists?

Miss Bentley. Written contact with the Russians? No.

The Chairman. Did you have any long distance telephone conversations with any of them?

Miss Bentley. With the Russians, no.

The Chairman. Did you have any long distance telephone conversations with Silvermaster?

Miss Bentley. Yes. Helen Silvermaster called me once long distance in the fall of 1941, I recall.

The Chairman. She called you from Washington?

Miss Bentley. She called me from Washington at my home.

The Chairman. Your home? Where was your home then?

Miss Bentley. 58 Berrow Street.

The Chairman. New York City?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

The Chairman. Do you remember any other long distance telephone calls that you got from any of these people?

I knew of, yes. That is the only one. I might explain that very few of these people knew my real name and my phone number, so that it would not have been possible for them to call me, and I never made a practice of calling people long distance, so that accounts for that fact.

Mr. Nixon. Mr. Chairman, the Chairman made reference to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in his interrogating of the vitness. I think that we all recognize that the testimony that we have received today, of course, would need some corroboration. The only witnesses that we have indicated as yet that we are going to have are those that have been named as having participated in the ring. I believe that the Chair could well take under consideration the question of calling before the Committee the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to obtain any corroborative evidence that he may have as to these activities.

The Chairman. I want to say a word about that. The closest relationship exists between this Committee and the F.B.I. I cannot say as much as between this Committee and the Attorney General's office, but the closest relationship exists between this Committee and the F.B.I. I think there is a very good understanding between us. It is something, however, that we cannot talk too much about. I am quite

certain that if they felt that they could give us anything, without endangering their own position, or in any way endangering their sources of information, they would be glad to cooperate.

Now, I want to say this to the witness before something else: We appreciate very much your being a witness before this Committee, and we fully realize that you have had a gruelling time of it over the past years, particularly the past few months. Your ability to stand up under it in the way you have is certainly something to be proud of. I thank you very much for coming, and you will remain under our subpoena, however, and you should expect to be called back at an early date.

In the meantime, we shall keep in touch with you, and we would appreciate it if you would advise Mr. Stripling on how you could be reached at all times, and where you can be reached, and always directly, through no intermediary.

So, we will probably see you in the near future, and we thank you.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman, you mentioned General Hildring of the Air Corps.

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. You do not know his first name?

Miss Bentley. No, I am sorry, I do not, but I believe
his name was in all the papers at the time, and I believe

he is a fairly famous individual.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman, I ask that we be permitted to put his full name into the record, if you can ascertain it. We have attempted to do so at this time.

The Chairman. Whose full name?

Mr. Stripling. General Hildring. If there was a General Hildring connected with the Air Force during that period, we would like permission to insert his full name into the record.

The Chairman. Without objection it is so ordered as to putting the full name in.

Are there any other questions?

Now, the Chair would also like to announce that the Committee will go into executive session just as soon as possible to determine who the next witness will be, but from now on, most of the witnesses, as far as I am concerned, all of the witnesses will be heard in public hearing, and we will have Silvermaster and your friend Remington, and many of the other witnesses who were invited today, and they will all be given an opportunity to be heard, and we will be given an opportunity to question them at length.

Mr. Rankin. Mr. Chairman, I want to comment on what you said about the F.B.I. I agree with everything you say about the F.B.I. I think Edgar Hoover is one of the great men of this country, but I do think that the F.B.I. ought

to be made an independent agency, and I have a bill pending in this House for that purpose.

The Chairman. Is there anything more to bring up today by any member of the Committee or Mr. Stripling?

Mr. Stripling. Not in open session.

The Chairman. If not, we will adjourn.

(Whereupon, at 3:45 o'clock p.m., the Committee adjourned.)

LE MEMORANDUM - UNITED TES GOVERNMENT

MR. FLETCHER

DA!E: August 26, 1948

FRO

KR. KEAY

SUBJECT: DEAN RUSK

REQUIST OF ONI FOR INFORMATION

73330

Captain A. C. J. Sabalot, Deputy Chief of Naval Intelligence, on August 20, 1948 requested Agent DeLoach of the Liaison Section to determine if there was any subversive information in bureau files pertaining to the above-captioned individual. Captain Sabalot stated that the Navy Department had had considerable trouble with musk in conferences dealing with naval affairs inasmuch as Rusk continuously accepted the Communist Party line and refused to allow the Navy Department representative access to the handling of important matters.

As you will recall, Mr. Musk, Chief of the Division of United Nations Affairs is an employee of the State Department. In a letter to the Washington Field dated May 20, 1948 the Bureau instructed that office to conduct a preliminary inquiry regarding husk inamuch as several references in Eureau files reflected that Rusk was in communication with several questionable individuals.

The report of Special Agent Lembert G. Zander dated at Washington, D. C. May 12, 1947 entitled, "Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, was, et al; Espionage - R" reflected that Alger Hiss had contacted Mr. Rusk inviting him to a luncheon engagement. The report of Agent Zander on June 30, 1947 at Washington, D. C. reflected that one Lynn White of Mills College, Oakland, California on March 3, 1947 had contacted Rusk.

Bureau files show that on February 27, 1947 subject Alger Hiss of the Gregory Case called one Cal Nichols and stated among other things that "there is nothing definite on the Dean Musk matter. (File #65-56402-1-1257)

A letter from the San Francisco Division dated May 28, 1948 reflected information furnished by the District Intelligence Office, Twelfth Naval District, G-2 and Bureau informants and This information reflected nothing concrete indicating that Rusk has been a member of the Communist Party and has knowingly been an adherent to Communist Party doctrines. It also appears that the Navy Department is already in possession of all information in referenced letter.

ACTION: If you approve, the attached blind memorandum regarding Rusk will be handed to Captain Sabalot of Naval Intelligence by the Bureau's liaison representatives to that agency.

Attachment

CDD:nk

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

ろっくえ ダントントバ

August 26, 1948

DEAN BUSK

73331

A confidential and reliable source advised that Alger Hiss contacted Dean Rusk on March 30, 1947 requesting Rusk to have luncheon with him. Rusk reportedly replied, "I have been trying to see you but this Greek thing has us going around with our heads off."

The same informant on February 27, 1947 reflected that Alger Hiss had contacted one Cal Nichols and stated that "there is nothing definite on the Dean Rusk matter."

HEFEIN S VIOLISSIFIED ANGELY
DATE S/10/1/3 EN S/15 ANGELY

3042 PWT-JAK CI 75-N21

C. D. DeLoachank

Office Memorandum • United States Government

TO : MR. TOLSON

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

MARY SPARGO THE WASHINGTON POST WASHINGTON, D. C. (u)

10-N-87 3072 Par -JAR JA NFORMATION CONTAINED

DATE: August 12,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS INCLASSIFIED DATE OF BY

Mary Spargo of the Washington Post endeavored to get in touch with you yesterday and on finding you were out of the city, she contacted me. She is a woman in her early 40°s, has dark red hair, and hates the Communists with a passion. I had heard on previous occasions that she has baited everybody in the Post and has been under attack on numerous occasions. Her purpose in calling at the Bureau was twofold. (4)

In the first instance she wanted us to know what a dope she had been in that on the eve of the testimony of William Reminaton before the Sentte Investigating Committee, she had received a call from Pat Shepherd (female) who formerly was on the staff of the Post and who now operates the Community Public Opinion Survey for the Post. Pat Shepherd told her Remington was then in her office, that they appreciated her ability to be fair and objective and so Shepherd was going to give Remington's version exclusively The Post, of course, jumped at this and she went over to Pat Shepherd's office around 8 p.m. In the meantime, Pat Shepherd and Remington had talked to George Bookman of Time Magazine, a personal friend of the two. Bookman advised Remington against giving the story exclusively to the Post but recommended that Remington have a press conference and Remington decided to have a press conference. However, he agreed to give Mary Spargo his story in advance so she could at least get a jump of one edition on the others. (U)

She then stated that he started out with a statement which was a harangue against Congress, a harangue against reactionaries and was typically along the Party line. Spargo, being a friend of Pat Shepherd, told Remington he could say whatever he wanted to say but with such a statement and such an approach, he would crucify himself. Then followed considerable discussion and Remington revised his approach on the matter. This was the approach which was followed at the subsequent press conference. (U)

After this, Spargo had a personal interview with Russell Wiggins, the managing editor of the Post, and told him absolutely what had happened. Wiggins confided in her he had suspected for a long period of time that Pat Shepherd was espousing the Party line and he was not at all surprized for Remington to go to her.

Pot Shepler this of

OSEP MECORDED

5 AUG 25 1948

INDEXED - 18

RECORDED COPY FILED'IN



MENO FOR MR. TOLSON, August 12, 1948
RE: MARY SPARGO, THE WASHINGTON POST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

She then outlined the second purpose of her call. She stated in connection with our investigation of Alfred Friendly, formerly of the Post who went with Averill Harriman in connection with the ECA program, she had given him her unqualified recommendation which had worried her considerably as she does not want to be on record as giving an unqualified recommendation although she stated she had no evidence, information, or suspicions that Friendly was wrong, but he was entirely too close to the policy makers of the Post who laid down the editorial policy which she connected at times as rivalling the intellectual editorialship of the Daily Worker.

She said there were three things that stood out: (U)

- 1. Alfred Friendly's handling of the Dr. Condon case. She personally thought that the activities of the Un-American Activities Committee were outrageous, that the Committee should have been castigated, that Friendly was not only a reporter but appeared to be the personal advocate of Dr. Condon.(U)
- Friendly came out with the story the major premise of which was that the Communist Party had set up the Wallace Party. (u)
- 3. In connection with the Buchanan case in Washington, she was assigned the task of sounding out as a Guild member the attitude of the various representatives in Washington. She talked to Friendly about it. Friendly stated that the publisher of any paper has the right to fire anyone at any time and that he had no sympathy for Buchanan and would not vote in line with the Newspaper Guild's request for a referendum to contest the case. She at that time thought Friendly was all right but he is entirely too close to the policy makers of the Post to permit her to guarantee him. (U)

I asked her who really was setting the policy. She said the policy was being made at Philip Graham's garden in Georgetown. She thought Philip Graham was exceedingly smart, affable, capable, but he might be susceptible to influence (U)

In connection with the Friendly case, I told Viss Spargo we would be glad to incorporate in our report any type of statement she desired to make and I suggested that she dictate a statement then and there. The following statement was dictated: (U)

18

MENO FOR MR. TOLSON, August 12, 1948 RE: MARY SPARGO. THE WASHINGTON POST. WASHINGTON. D. C.

I, Mary Spargo of the Washington Post, was interviewed in connection with the investigation which has been under way as a result of the application of Alfred Friendly for appoint-When interviewed by the Agent conducting the investigation, I gave Mr. Friendly my unqualified recommendation. Since that time I have been mulling the matter over and today called at the office of Mr. L. B. Nichols to request that my recommendation be amended to reflect that while I am not in possession of any evidence or information which would justify my distrusting Mr. Friendly, nevertheless I did not want to be on record any place as having given him my unqualified recommendation inasmuch as I do not feel I am in a position to vouch for and guarantee every word and action he might engage in. I do not want the responsibility placed upon me of vouching for any subsequent actions or activities that Friendly might become engaged in. (V)

Upon further reflection, Miss Spargo stated she would like to mull the matter over further before anything was done. I suggested she write her own statement. Accordingly, the above-mentioned statement should not be used.

LBN: FML

September 1, 1948

SAC, Washington

Mrester, MI

(Bernied Levin)

HEREIN IS ANGLASSIFIED BATE STORY BEN 25 APRIL 18

by Misshoth M. L. R.

Reference to make to procest information furnished by Milmboth Bentley constraing the activities of Recalco Levin. Or 75 742/

Deres files reflect that an individual manel Jernice Lorin, who is deligred to be identical with majors, applied for a popition on a stenograph with the Durses on Pobracky 7, 1960. In her application she lighed her legal residence as Chicago, Illinois, and her Washington address as 2005 % Street, Fortherst, Spartness 206. The said she was born in March 20, 1930; that she veliched 118 populs and une 5°36' he beights her Mathelase was Chicago, Miliania; her father's new was Securit Lorin, born in Miliania; and her mether's failes. here we Ostriaer, also bern in Lithmenia. Applicant stated that she was single and was a citizen of the Valted States. Water education she said she attended Belane Elementary School at Chicago, Ellinois, from 1925 to 1933 and attended the fellowing high schooler Ametin High School, Skicage, Illinois, from 1932 to 1936; Marshall Mich School, Chicago, Ellinois, 1936 to 1935 and Byte Park Righ School, Shicage, Illinois, from 1925 to 1936. The attended the Estimal Stemetype Institute in Shicage, Illinois, from September, 1936, to Hey, 1937, completing an entire business course. Under employment, applicant stated that she was employed by Alfred A. Bileby, 2328 South Michigan Avenue, Shicogo, Illinois, from July 1, 1937, to Sunnery 27, 1940, deing secretarial work. The listed as referenced by. H. Susberg, 2735 Prairie Appare, Chicago; Br. H. Atler, 4835 South Ridgeland Avenue, Thisage; Are. Benjamin Allen 2225 I Street, Berthwest, Wookington, J. C.; Br. Hayens Soldman, 107 10th Street, Berthoost, Machington, D. C.; and Br. H. Seldsnoom, 116 Berth Smith Are Chicago, Illinois.

It is noted that then Rice Looks we gives the Berein thenegraphic test that the test distantion as a stenotype making and her absorbype notes are contained in the File.

Sering a Subsh Act Servertigation of Arms Seedans Allem (Seedans and State Sta

SEP 1 1948 P.M

In HBJB

PW. B. LANGE

Mine Genny_

73329

Constitutional Liberties as reflected in the report of Special Agent T. W. Dawsey, Washington, B. C., dated 3/10/41 in case entitled "Mational Federation For Constitutional Liberties, et al, Internal Security - C" Washington Field Office File 100-283.

There are attached hereto for the New York and Washington Field Sfrices two copies of a photograph of Bernice Levin taken from her application that she filed with the Eurosu on February 7, 1940.

ee: EAC, New York

		1 🖨	Mr. Tolson
	L SUBSTANCE A PRESIDENTIAL OF THE PROPERTY OF		Mr. Clegg
	COMMUNICATION SECTION	73.32~	Mr. Ladd
100 (100) 100 (100) 100 (100)	AUG &0 1948	- OR/	Mr. Rosen
			Mr. Egan
	TELETYPE		Fr. Harbe
150 St. 150 St			Mr. Pennington Mr. Quinn Tamm
WASH WASH FLD FROM N	EW YORK 5 30	352 P	Mr. Nosse
DIRECTOR AND SAC	URCENT		he petitie
6		Mar	Ballen
CRECORY, ESPIONAGE R	RE BERNICE LEVIN. REC	OURTEL AUGUST TW	ENTY SEVENTH
LAST,			
	The second secon		NEWS.
			•
		•	
			WFO WILL
	THE ALL PURE ALL	AR DEFEDENCED TO	WFO WILL
		REFERENCED THE	LETYPE IS
IDENTICAL WITH INDIV	VIDUAL MENTIONED IN BUTE	. OF AUGUST TWEN	LETYPE IS
IDENTICAL WITH INDIV	VIDUAL MENTIONED IN BUTES	OF AUGUST TWEN	ELETYPE IS NTY FIFTH LAST. DESCRIPTION
IDENTICAL WITH INDIV	VIDUAL MENTIONED IN BUTES FION OF LEVIN NOT POSSIBLE TSHED WFO WILL SECURE PHO	L OF AUGUST TWEN	ELETYPE IS NTY FIFTH LAST. DESCRIPTION R EXHIBITION
IDENTICAL WITH INDIV IN EVENT IDENTIFICAT AND OTHER DATA FURNI	VIDUAL MENTIONED IN BUTES FIGURE PHOSE STATEMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER	L OF AUGUST TWENT LE ON BASIS OF DETECTION FOR LEVIN FOR MILLBE CONDUCT	ELETYPE IS NTY FIFTH LAST. DESCRIPTION R EXHIBITION TED CONCERNING
IDENTICAL WITH INDIV IN EVENT IDENTIFICAT AND OTHER DATA FURNI	VIDUAL MENTIONED IN BUTES FION OF LEVIN NOT POSSIBLE SHED WFO WILL SECURE PHO	L OF AUGUST TWENT LE ON BASIS OF DETECTION FOR LEVIN FOR MILLBE CONDUCT	ELETYPE IS NTY FIFTH LAST. DESCRIPTION R EXHIBITION TED CONCERNING
IDENTICAL WITH INDIV IN EVENT IDENTIFICAT AND OTHER DATA FURNI TO LEVIN ON RECEIPT OF	VIDUAL MENTIONED IN BUTES FIGURE PHOSE STATEMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER	L OF AUGUST TWENT LE ON BASIS OF DETAILS OF DETAILS OF LEVIN FOR MILL ADVISE WHITE CONDUCTION WILL ADVISE WHITE ADVISE WHI	ELETYPE IS NTY FIFTH LAST. DESCRIPTION R EXHIBITION TED CONCERNING
IDENTICAL WITH INDIVING IN EVENT IDENTIFICATION AND OTHER DATA FURNITO LEVIN ON RECEIPT OF WITH LEVIN BESTRED 6	IDUAL MENTIONED IN BUTER ION OF LEVIN NOT POSSIBILISHED WFO WILL SECURE PHO FURTHER INVESTIGATION AFORESAID INFO. BUREAU ON COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATION	L OF AUGUST TWENT LE ON BASIS OF DETAILS OF DETAILS OF LEVIN FOR MILL ADVISE WHITE CONDUCTION WILL ADVISE WHITE ADVISE WHI	ELETYPE IS NTY FIFTH LAST. DESCRIPTION R EXHIBITION TED CONCERNING
IDENTICAL WITH INDIV IN EVENT IDENTIFICAT AND OTHER DATA FURNI TO LEVIN ON RECEIPT OF	IDUAL MENTIONED IN BUTER ION OF LEVIN NOT POSSIBI ISHED WFO WILL SECURE PHO FURTHER INVESTIGATION AFORESAID INFO. BUREAU ON COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATION	L OF AUGUST TWENT LE ON BASIS OF DETAILS OF DETAILS OF LEVIN FOR MILL ADVISE WHITE CONDUCTION WILL ADVISE WHITE ADVISE WHI	ELETYPE IS NTY FIFTH LAST. DESCRIPTION R EXHIBITION TED CONCERNING
IDENTICAL WITH INDIVING IN EVENT IDENTIFICATION AND OTHER DATA FURNITO LEVIN ON RECEIPT OF WITH LEVIN BESIRED OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	IDUAL MENTIONED IN BUTER ION OF LEVIN NOT POSSIBILISHED WFO WILL SECURE PHO FURTHER INVESTIGATION AFORESAID INFO. BUREAU ON COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATION	L OF AUGUST TWENT LE ON BASIS OF DETAILS OF DETAILS OF LEVIN FOR MILL ADVISE WHITE CONDUCTION WILL ADVISE WHITE ADVISE WHI	ELETYPE IS NTY FIFTH LAST. DESCRIPTION R EXHIBITION TED CONCERNING
IDENTICAL WITH INDIVING IN EVENT IDENTIFICATION AND OTHER DATA FURNITOR TO LEVIN ON RECEIPT OF WITH LEVIN BESTRED OF ALL INFORMATION CONTAINMEREIN IS AND ALL SHIPLE BY ALL SHIPLE	IDUAL MENTIONED IN BUTER IION OF LEVIN NOT POSSIBI ISHED WFO WILL SECURE PHO FURTHER INVESTIGATION AFORESAID INFO. BUREAU ON COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATION COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATION AND COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATION OF INVESTIGA	L OF AUGUST TWENT LE ON BASIS OF DETAILS OF DETAILS OF LEVIN FOR MILL ADVISE WHITE CONDUCTION WILL ADVISE WHITE ADVISE WHI	ELETYPE IS NTY FIFTH LAST. DESCRIPTION R EXHIBITION TED CONCERNING
IDENTICAL WITH INDIVING IN EVENT IDENTIFICATION AND OTHER DATA FURNITO LEVIN ON RECEIPT OF WITH LEVIN BESIRED ALL INFORMATION CONTAINS HEREIN VS VICINESIFIED BY 100-0-34 ACK AND DISC 275-44 ACK AND DISC 275-44	IDUAL MENTIONED IN BUTER ION OF LEVIN NOT POSSIBI ISHED WFO WILL SECURE PHO FURTHER INVESTIGATION AFORESAID INFO. BUREAU ON COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATION	L OF AUGUST TWENT LE ON BASIS OF DETAILS OF DETAILS OF LEVIN FOR MILL ADVISE WHITE CONDUCTION WILL ADVISE WHITE ADVISE WHI	ELETYPE IS NTY FIFTH LAST. DESCRIPTION R EXHIBITION TED CONCERNING
IDENTICAL WITH INDIVINATION OTHER DATA FURNITO LEVIN ON RECEIPT OF WITH LEVIN BESIRED CONTAIN HEREIN IS ANCHESIFIED ACK AND DISC 25-24 ACK AND DISC 25-24 ACK 5 WA	IDUAL MENTIONED IN BUTER IION OF LEVIN NOT POSSIBI ISHED WFO WILL SECURE PHO FURTHER INVESTIGATION AFORESAID INFO. BUREAU ON COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATION COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATION AND COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATION OF INVESTIGA	L OF AUGUST TWENT LE ON BASIS OF DETAILS OF DETAILS OF LEVIN FOR MILL ADVISE WHITE CONDUCTION WILL ADVISE WHITE ADVISE WHI	ELETYPE IS NTY FIFTH LAST. DESCRIPTION R EXHIBITION TED CONCERNING
IDENTICAL WITH INDIVING IN EVENT IDENTIFICATION AND OTHER DATA FURNITO LEVIN ON RECEIPT OF WITH LEVIN BESIRED ALL INFORMATION CONTAINS HEREIN VS VICINESIFIED BY 100-0-34 ACK AND DISC 275-44 ACK AND DISC 275-44	IDUAL MENTIONED IN BUTER IION OF LEVIN NOT POSSIBI ISHED WFO WILL SECURE PHO FURTHER INVESTIGATION AFORESAID INFO. BUREAU ON COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATION COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATION AND COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATION OF INVESTIGA	L OF AUGUST TWENT LE ON BASIS OF DETAILS OF DETAILS OF LEVIN FOR MILL ADVISE WHITE CONDUCTION WILL ADVISE WHITE ADVISE WHI	ELETYPE IS NTY FIFTH LAST. DESCRIPTION R EXHIBITION TED CONCERNING

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

August 31, 1948

73325

SAC, MEN YORK

THOENT

GREGORY, ESPIONAGE DASH R, ME BERNICE LEVIN. RE MEN YORK TEL AUGUST THIRTY, FORTYKIGHT. UPON RECKIPT OF INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS REFIE CTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION IN THIS MATTER THEY WILL BE FURNISHED TO THE CHIMINAL DIVISION TO DETRIMINE IF LEVIN SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED. ECORDED - 13 65 - 56402 - 3480

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

CC - WASHINGTON PIELD (BY SPECIAL MESSYNGER)

EII &

TEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Communications Section

AUG 3 1 1948



ited States Department of Jus Operal Bureau of Investigation Washington, B. C.

August 23, 1948

AND CONFIDENTIAL

deful /

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Highly confidential information has been received indicating that Herbert Simon Marks, former General Counsel for the Atomic Energy Commission, has been in frequent contact with Frances Anne menderson, an employee of the Legal Department, of the Commission, and may be attempting to secure from her

classified information pertaining to the atomic energy program.

In order to determine whether Marks may be engaged in a violation of the Atomic Energy Act, authority is requested for the installation of a technical surveillance covering the office of Marks at Room 305, Ring Building, 18th and "M" Streets, N. W. Washington, D. C., telephone - Sterling 8773.

Respectfully,

hn Edgar Hopver

Director

9/2/48 675

31 SEP 2.1948

NECORDED - 12 EX-1/3 F B I

SEP 17 3 09 PM . 41

SAC, Washington Field

DIRECTOR, FBI

8-27-48

TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE RERBERT SINCH MARKS ATOMIC EMERGY ACT

5-56402 3481

Authority is granted to install a technical surveillance the office of Herbert Simon Marks, Room 305, Ring Building, Bth and M Streets, N. W., telephone STerling 8773, provided full security is assured.

3042 PUT-14 C175-1121

You are requested to advise the Bureau of the time and date of installation as well as the symbol number and plant location.

cc - Bly Donohue Keay

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION MAILED AUG 27 1948 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

)ffice Memoran UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: August 6, 1948

FROM

F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT:

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was., et al

Espionage - R

4757121 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

10-11-88

At approximately 10:30 a.m. today, ASAC Belmont of the New York Office called regarding the physical surveillance which was being maintained on Alexander Koral at the Bureau's instructions. Mr. Belmont stated that the Dureau had informed him on the night of August 5, 1948, that Alexander Koral might possibly be the mysterious witness which the House investigating committee had announced publicly would be interviewed and would furnish information which would break the Silvermaster case wide open.

Mr. Belmont stated that an immediate check was made after the Bureau's telephone call was received on the night of August 5, 1948, at the residence of Alexander Koral, 290 Empire Boulevard, Brooklyn, New York. All the lights were out and there was no activity at that time.

The surveillance was resumed at 6:00 a.m., August 6, 1948. At 8:25 a.m. Alexander Koral left his home and went to work at the Board of Education Building, 19 Flatbush Avenue extension, Brooklyn, New York.

At 8:45 a.m. two men got out of a cab and went into Koral's home. One of these men was approximately 55 years of age, the other approximately 35 years of age. They were both well dressed and the surveilling Agents were of the opinion that these two men were investigators for the House Committee on Un-American Affairs. At 8:55 a.m. these two men came out of Koral's home and took a cab. In accordance with the Bureau's instructions, they were not placed under surveillance. At approximately 9:25 a.m. these same two men were seen to leave the Board of Education Building, 49 Flatbush Avenue extension, the place where Koral is employed. They again took a cab and it was noted that the cab crossed the Manhattan Bridge. Mr. Belmont was of the opinion that these men definitely were connected with the investigating committee.

Mr. Belmont asked whether the surveillance at Koral's home and office should be continued. 848- 40495-59 (RECORDED - 135

ACTION:

I told Mr. Belmont that the physical surveillance should be continued until it had been established that Koral was or was not the mysterious witness. I also told Mr. Belmont that if we learned the identity of the mysterious witness he would immediately be notified in order that the surveillance might be discontinued.

FJB: arm

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: August 12, 1948

FROM

GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

SUBJECT:

GREGORY, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau File 65-56402)

5/0/53_BXJA5/4

ATTENTION: MR

TION: MR. HOWERD FLETCHER

On August 12, 1948, the House Committee on Un-American Activities convened in open session to take testimony of witness CHARLES KRAMER who was represented by attorney IRL GOLLCBIN.

After he was sworn, KRAMER gave a short resume of his personal history, educational and federal employment background. Thereafter, questions were put to him concerning his membership in the Communist Party and knowledge of various individuals associated in this case. On each question KRAMER answered that he declined to answer the questions on constitutional grounds. He would neither admit nor deny any and all allegations made by Miss MENTLEY and by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, both of whom previously testified before this committee.

During the course of his testimony, KRAMER became sharply critical of the legality of the committee and said he did not recognize the Congressional committee as a proper and legal body. After those remarks on KRAMER's part, Congressman McDOWELL promised KRAMER that he would be brought before a proper body, indicating to KRAMER that KRAMER would be indicated.

The next witness was ABRAHAM SILVERMAN who was accompanied by his attorney, HERNARD JAFFE of New York City. SILVERMAN declined to answer all pertinent questions concerning his knowledge and association with other individuals frequently mentioned in this case and he presented and read a prepared statement which is being included herewith as an enclosure.

At the conclusion of the hearing on this date, Chairman THOMAS announced that on Friday, August 13, 1948, the committee would take testimony from LAUCHLIN CURRIE, DONALD HISS, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, Dr. and Mrs. BELA GOLD and FRANCIS COE.

CEG:MAH 100-17493

ENCL

RECORDED - 46 \$ 65 - 56.402 - 3483

1 - 46

16

LETTER TO THE DIRECTOR

August 12, 1948

Chairman THOMAS concluded the hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities would continue indefinitely. THOMAS added that the committee would meet in executive session during the afternoon of August 12, 1948, and he stated that the SAMARIES were about in Washington, D. C. and would be questioned in executive session.

During the proceedings today before the House Committee, there was nothing said or implied by witnesses or members of the committee that might cast any unfavorable light or criticism on this Bureau.

CEG:MAH 100-17493 Enc.

__verman STATEMENT OF A. GEORG BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES AUGUST 12, 1948

My name is A. George Silverman and my present residence is in the City of New York. I am 48 years of age and a citizen of the United States.

I hold the degrees of S.B., A.H., and Ph.D. from Harvard University. and M.A. from Stanford University. Prior to 1935 I taught economics and statistics and did economic research in some of the leading educational institutions in the United States, From 1933 until August of 1945 I held responsible technical and administrative positions in various agencies of the federal government, including the National Recovery Administration, the Railroad Retirement Board, and the Army Air Forces.

I am deeply shocked by the charges leveled against me, the setting in which they have been made, and the course which this investigation has taken. For more than a year, a Special Grand Jury has been sitting in the City of New York, listening to the same charges which have been presented at these hearings. I appeared and tostified freely before that Grand Jury in September 1947. I did so, conscious of my own innocease, of my steadfast devetion to our country and the principles. I was dooply thankful for our horitage of constitutional due process of law -- for a logal system designed to prevent the publication of malicious slanders against innocent individuals, to prevent the vilifica-tion of their characters without indictment and trial in open court where they would be afforded full opportunity to confront and crossexamine their accusers.

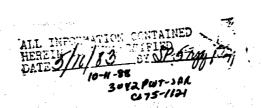
Yet, now, incredible slanders have been given wide publicity in the absence of indictment. I, among others, have been vilified. The doctrine of guilt by association has been carried to its extreme. The same stroke of the brush which has been used to smear me was used to smear Dr. Lauchlin Currie, whose high-minded attachment to the principles of our Constitution, selfless devotion to duty, outstanding loyalty and service in a critical period of our nation's history are matters of public record,

I consider these charges to be politically motivated. I am convinced they are designed to discredit the program of the Roosevelt Administration by pointing the finger of accusation against so many of those who have supported its program and devoted years to its realization. These charges are calculated to conceal the achievements of that administration beneath a shroud of falsehood. In my opinion they have been made at this time in order to divert the eyes of the nation from the failure to meet the pressing needs of the American people for economic security, for protection against the high cost of living, for safeguarding their liberties.

My own conscience is clear. I am a loyal American citizen, devoted now, as always, to the principles upon which this nation was founded and upon which it has grown and developed to greatness. I am proud of my humble contribution to the welfare of the American people, proud of my record as a public official, proud of the fact that I was one of the first civilians in the Army Air Forces to receive the Award for Executional Civilian Services, signed by the Secretary of War. Exceptional Civilian Service, signed by the Secretary of War.

I am innocent of any charges of espionage or other criminal conduct. With regard to my necusar, who has done me such irreparable harm, I am compelled to conclude that only a mind distorted by fear or greed or deep frustration could construct an edifice of such monstrous falschood.

In the light of these circumstances and in view of the fact that the New York Grand Jury has not been dismissed, and this Committee has indicated that a Special Grand Jury may be convened in the City of Washington, my defense against the malicious charges requires the use of those provisions written into the Constitution of the United States procisely in order to protect the innecent against the peril of perprecisely in order to protect the innocent against the peril of persecution. Upon advice of counsel, I shall assert my right to refuse, on the basis of my constitutional privilege against self-incrimination under the Fifth Amendment, further to testify on matters relating to the search of the peril of t the charges which have been leveled against me. 7-3/42 20/c





A pro-

Memorandun On August 24, 1988, Mitabeta Bentley Surnished in for Jork Office of this Durons the fellowing information of Levin, about whom she had furnished no information during to stated that confitte to the remot or that of I'll then the was making her first brigs to Scalington at the request of James tolos. letter informed her that Bergles Lette, was was employed the Ber Brade Board, was a person when she sould contact and who would furnish the counties to her. Bentley declared that from sometime late in Ighl matil about the middle of 1942, she met Bernice Levis by prestrangement on various street surners in Veshington, B. C., at which time Miss Levin would turn over to her copies of sorrespondence, notes that Miss Levin had typed, and would also converse with Bentley concerning information that came to her attention at the War Production Board. w. Miss Bentley declared that Miss Levin was a stenotypist employed in the stemographic pool at the War Production Board; that she would ! called to take dictation from various members of the board and notes or take copies of any information coming to her attention believed to be important. She stated that the information on Levin was not of much import and was concerned principally with and reported on items ranging from brassieres to pots and pane. Bentley further stated that sometime in 1942, Levin luders that she did not eare too much about Washington and satisfacted returning to New York City sometime in the near future. Smortly thereafter, Bentley said she lost track of her and did not hear about her again matil semetime in the spring of 1945, when Jacob Golos mentioned to Bentley that he had learned that Mise Levin was employed in New York With for Take M She said she was almost positive that Golds Mentioned that the Jorth you was working for PASS, but in my event she related that if Solgh hed not mentioned the PASS News Agency, it was the Enter-Centiment Con Service, It was Bentley's opinion, however, that Galos informed but the Kine few was working for PASS, Min Stated that Soles informed but has because of the nature of Risa Levin's occupation with Thes that they w no need to contact her furth A BECOMDED - PA

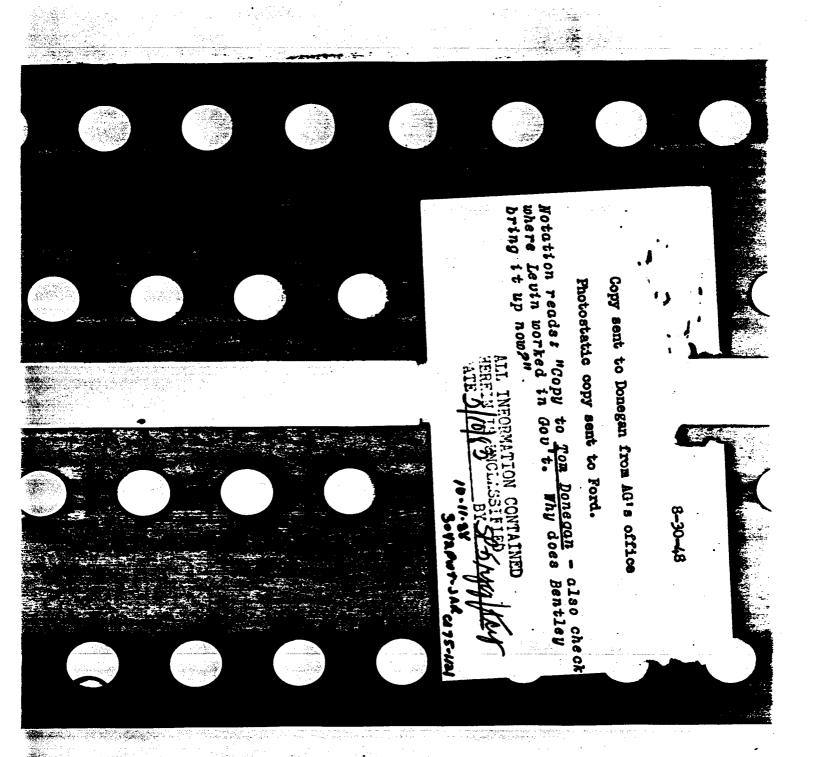


Bentley stated that she has no knowledge as to whether the Levin woman was an associate of Golos prior to her entering the employ of the War Production Board in Washington.

Miss Bentley stated that she had told her entire story concerning Bernice Levin to Ben Mandell of the House Un-American Activities Committee the day following her recollection of this matter.

An immediate investigation is being conducted in order to definitely identify Bernice Levin and further to determine her past and present activities in an endeavor to verify Bentley's allegations.

In the meantime, I wanted you to have this information immediately upon its receipt by the Bureau. You will be advised of any further pertinent developments in this matter.



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: September 1, 1948

TO : MR. D. N. LADO

FROM : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: GREGORY

ESPIONAGE - R

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

I talked with ASAC Belmont of New York at 3:15 p.m. today in connection with the Attorney General's question, "Why does Bentley bring that it up now?" on our memorandum of August 25, 1948, to him, reporting that it up now?" on our memorandum of August 25, 1948, to him, reporting that it up now?" on our memorandum of August 25, 1948, to him, reporting that it up now?" on our memorandum of August 25, 1948, to him, reporting that it up now?" on our memorandum of August 25, 1948, to him, reporting that it up now?" on our memorandum of August 25, 1948, to him, reporting that it up now?" on our memorandum of August 25, 1948, to him, reporting that it up now?" on our memorandum of August 25, 1948, to him, reporting that it up now?" on our memorandum of August 25, 1948, to him, reporting that it up now?" on our memorandum of August 25, 1948, to him, reporting that it up now?" on our memorandum of August 25, 1948, to him, reporting that it up now?" on our memorandum of August 25, 1948, to him, reporting that it up now?" on our memorandum of August 25, 1948, to him, reporting that it up now?" on our memorandum of August 25, 1948, to him, reporting that it up now?" on our memorandum of August 25, 1948, to him, reporting that it up now?" on our memorandum of August 25, 1948, to him, reporting that it up now?" on our memorandum of August 25, 1948, to him, reporting that it up now?" on our memorandum of August 25, 1948, to him, reporting that it up now?" on our memorandum of August 25, 1948, to him, reporting that it up now?" on our memorandum of August 25, 1948, to him, reporting that it up now?" on our memorandum of August 25, 1948, to him, reporting that it up now?" on our memorandum of August 25, 1948, to him, reporting that it up now?" on our memorandum of August 25, 1948, to him, reporting that it up now?" on our memorandum of August 25, 1948, to him, reporting that it up now?" on our memorandum of August 25, 1948, to him, reporting that it up now?" of the august 25, 1948, to him, reporting that it up now?" of the augu

After checking in this matter, Mr. Belmont advised that it appears that Bentley had merely recalled the activities of Levin at this time. He pointed out that Bentley had furnished a tremendous amount of information, pointed out that Bentley had furnished a tremendous amount of information, mostly from memory, and although she had been interviewed many times and repeatedly asked if there was anything else, she had not previously mentioned repeatedly asked if there was anything else, she had not previously mentioned Levin as one of those connected with her espionage activities. Mr. Belmont Levin as one of those connected with her espionage activities. Mr. Belmont levin as one of those connected with her espionage activities information says that so far as it can be determined there does not seem to be any ultimate motive on the part of Bentley for not reporting this information ultimate motive on the part of Bentley for not reporting this information ultimate motive on the part of Bentley for not reporting this information will the time. He said he is inclined to accept her statement at face prior to this time. He said he is inclined to accept her statement at face prior to this time. He said he is inclined to accept her mind.

With respect to the activities of Levin, Mr. Belmont stated that Assistant Attorney General Donegan had inquired of him today if the time were right to issue a subpoena for Levin. Mr. Belmont said that he frankly explained to Mr. Donegan that in the past the Department generally waited until the investigation progressed to a certain point at which time the suspect in question was interviewed. Thereafter, the results of the investigation and interview were submitted in report form to the Department for appropriate action. As regards Levin, Mr. Belmont said he pointed out to Mr. Donegan that they had not yet positively identified this woman although they believe the person who is the subject of the investigation now is identical with her. As soon as this point is definitely clarified, the New York Office proposes, with the prior authorization of the Bureau, of course, to interview Levin. It is expected that this interview will take place on Friday of this week, September 3. Mr. Belmont said that after this interview the New York Office will advise Mr. Donegan and, of course, if he desires to issue a subpoena for her to appear before Grand Jury at that time, that is up to him.

LLL:arm

Miny ser

RECORDED - 1 65 - 56 VOLT - DRY 85

Atterns

Mirester, Mil

THE SERVET CASE RECORDED - 1 65-56402.3485

Beforence is made to my memorandum dated August 25, 1948, in the entioned matter, which was returned to me with your notations.

In Propert to your request that we smook they's Levin worked in the Coveragest" we have accordance that one Bernine Livin was employed by the Office of Production Management and the Office of Emergency Management a stemptypist from August 11, 1941, until approximately Secondar St., 1942. This person subsequently residued this employment in Juneary of 1945 because of 111 health and moved to Now Book Alty. It has been topicted that after moving to New York in 1945, this Dermice Levin associated with alleged and known Commists. We are expediting our investigation in this matter to positively identify the Bernice Levis referred to by Minsbeth Terrill Bentley. I will, of course, furnish you with the results of our investig tion concerning this matter when completed.

In connection with your inquiry "thy does Bentley bring it up to It appears that Bentley has only just recently recelled the setivities of Bernice Levin. For will recall that Bentley has furnished a tremendous se of information mostly from memory. She has been interrogated on me occasions by Agents of this Bureez and repeatedly seked if she could recall any additional persons or information concerning this case. There does not expeer to be any ulterior motive on the part of Bentley in not reporting this information prior to this time.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

SENT FROM D. O

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF

ya kiyya di basaya i

Why Congress —— Must Do It

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt wonders if the spy ring inquiry isn't a job for the FBI—instead of Congress.

The answer is that the FBI has made many such investigations and too often nothing has happened afterward. The FBI is capable of conducting a thoro inquiry—no doubt of that. But if its reports are ignored, there is nothing further the FBI can do

The Senate investigation, at least, seeks to determine how persons of questionable loyalty obtained key positions in the government — and how they managed to remain in those positions, and even get promotions long after adverse reports had been made against them.

Possibly all of the information the Senate committee seeks could be found in the FBI's files, without the necessity for further hearings. But the trouble there, Mrs. Roosevelt, is that President Truman won't let the books be opened. So Congress is forced to dig up its own information.

RE: SPY RING INVESTIGATION

FROM: THE MEMPHIS PRESS+SCIMITAR Q 13-112
AUG. 20, 1948

65-56 402-3486 ENCLOSURE Alexander M. Campbell, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division

September 2, 1948

Director, FBI

CREGORY

ESPIONACE - R

W. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION

REGISTRATION ACT

Reference is made to your memorandum dated August 30, 1948, concerning the captioned matters.

Pursuant to your instructions, the investigation requested in your referenced memorandum has been forwarded to the New York Office and you will be immediately furnished with the results thereof when received by the Bureau.

There is attached hereto in conformance with your request the following investigative reports relating to World Tourists Inc. A review of the Burean's files reflects that all other reports have been furnished to the Department.

Report of Special Agent Herbert K. Garges dated October 18, 1944, at New York, New York, entitled "World Tourists, Incorporated, U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation; John Hezard Reynolds, was.; Flizabeth Terrill Bentley, was.; Nax L. Spector, was.

Report of Special Agent Herbert K. Garges dated March 28, 1945, at New York, New York, entitled (same as above).

Report of Special Agent Edward W. Buckley dated July 12, 1945, at New York, New York, entitled (same as above).

Encl sure

pg *

RECORDED 126 65-56402 - STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

Hys.

INFORMATION CONTAINED

BERNICE LEVIN INTERVIEND THAT AT MY OFFICE IN PRESENCE OF MER ATTORNEY, ROBERT 1. ROCIN. ARVIN PRISES COVAINTANCE OF MEETINGS OF INTORNANT ENTROPY OR SECON SELON IN MENT DE SPRENT CRECORY.

cc: Mr. Ladd Mr. Fletcher

The Attorney Seneral

September 8, 1948

Mreeter, 731

THE RESIDENT CLEEK JOY)

73322

65-56402-3488

Reference is made to my memoranda dated August 25, 1968 and September 2, 1968 conserming Bernico Levin. (5)

Burnice Levin was interviewed by agente of the New York Office of this Bureau on September 7, 1968. She devied any acquaintance or sectings with glimbeth Bentley or Joseb Golos in Rashington, D. C. She also devied furnishing to Bentley any information that she obtained during her ampleyment as a stenetypist - reporter in the Office of Production Management and the Office of Beargoney Bunagement during 1961-1962. She failed to identify photographs of Joseb Golos, Billiam Benington or Elizabeth Bentley. (4)

The New York Office has advised T. J. Denegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the results of the above interview. As soon as the report containing this information is received by the Barcan, a copy will be made available to you and to Mr. Donegan. (4)

es: Assistant Attorney General Alexander E. Campbell Criminal Division

FLJ:EHR

MIL DEPORTATION CONTAINED

BETE STOPPEN STOPPE

0-4-88 3042 fest-14 k CA 184121

BL' HA CE 9 29 BL 5 CE M '44 B TO THE B TH

PATTE OF PAT

20

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
B. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 7-1948
TELETYPE

ASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 53 7 7-28F

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

10-11-55

ALL THEORNATION CONTAINED
HERE IS A SELECTION OF THE SELE

GREGORY. ESPIONAGE R. REFERENCE LETTER TO BUREAU SEPTEMBER THIRD REVIEW OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF MATERIAL OBTAINED FROM THE EFFECTS OF JACOB GOLOS STORED AT THE WAREHOUSE IS CONTINUING. THREE HUNDRED FIFTY SEVEN PHOTOGRAPHS WERE TAKEN IN ALL AND MORE THAN HALF OF THIS MATERIAL IS IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AND IS PRESENTLY BEING TRANSLATED. BEEN NOTED THAT THERE WAS A LETTER ON CP STATIONERY DATED SEPTEMBER NINETEENTH, NINETEEN THIRTY THREE, SIGNED BY EARL BROWDER, SECRETARY, CP. USA. CERTIFYING THAT COMRADE GOLOS HAD BEEN AUTHORIZED TO DO SPECIAL WORK FOR THE SECRETARIAT AND THAT HE WAS TO BE GIVEN EVERY POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE. ALSO THERE WAS NOTED A LETTER DATED APRIL TWENTY FIRST. NINETEEN TWENTY SIX, SIGNED BY RUTHENBERG, GENERAL SECRETARY, ON STATIONERY OF THE EXECUTIVE CO DATED MOSCOW, JUNE NINTH, NINETEEN TWENTY SEEL SEPREMENTAGE THAT J. N. GOLOS HAD JOINED THE CP OF AMERICA AT THE TIME OF ITS OHGANIZATION IN NINETEEN NINETEEN AND HAS BEEN A MEMBER OF THE CP AND WORKERS PARTY SINCE THAT IME. FURTHER STATING THAT HE HAD HELD RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS IN THE PARTY AND HAD RECENTLY BEEN SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY FOR

TECHNICAL AID TO SOVIET RUSSIA.

END OF PAGE ONE

Jul 29

ECCYDED COPY FILED IN 6/- 63 2 B 74

It had after crained princis for to process to the source of THE PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH ATTO A TRANSPER TO THE CO OF THE SOUTE AND A STAGE A SEVIEW THE BEST OF THE BE PRIST TO COPP. IT SHOULD AT MOTED THAT THIS MATERIAL PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY OF STREET AND SHIPPING PAS, FORMED IN MINETERS FORM ONE. THERE IS NO PROTECTION THAT L BAS BLACED IN ME WAREHOUSE AFTER MILE OF WINETEEN TRIRTY THE STATE SEED SEED SWEET THE PARTY NET THE BATTERS PERSONAL PROPERTY AND A SECTION OF THE PERSONAL PROPERTY. bidities and the special of this saterill village acres to DE TO BE THE STATE OF THE PARTY WHITE TO

L BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1948

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, NEW YORK

GREGORY, ESPICEAGE - R. RE CURRENT EXAMINATION EFFECTS OF JACOB GOLOS.

IMPERATIVE THIS PROJECT BE GIVEN MOST EXPEDITIOUS ATTENTION.

73319

MOCH DI TESH CANIST

CULTRUNICATIONS SECTION

The Director

DATE: September 2, 1948

GREGORY:

ESPIONACE - R (Jacob Golos)

73318

U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION; A. SERVICE

REGISTRATION ACT

You will recall that Jacob Golos, who was Elizabeth Bentley's. immediate superior in the Gregory Case, died in 1945. Golos was instrumental in the formation and operation of the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation

The New York Office has just been advised of the existence of voluminous amount of personal effects of Jacob Golos which were apparently stored by him in 1937 in Gramercy Storage Warehouse, New York City. This' information was furnished to the New York Office by the proprietor of the warehouse who is a personal acquaintance of SA Joseph Wohl of the New York Office, who had concluded that they might be of interest to the Bureau after he had read newspaper accounts of Bentley's testimony concerning Golos. On September 1, 1948, Agents of the New York Office began an examination of this voluminous material, much of which is in the Russian and German languages. It is noted that this material also includes numerous photographs of Golos. Agents of the New York Office qualified in the Russian and German languages began a careful examination of this material September 2, 1948, and will photograph documents of apparent relevancy. It is further noted that until one month ago, storage charges on this material stored by Golos in 1937 were paid by World Tourists, Inc.

RECORDED . 1

W

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 59 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED URGENT : DIRECTOR GREGORY, ESPIONAGE-R, US SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION, REGISTRATI ACT. REURTEL AUGUST THIRTY ONE LAST. BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS AND FINANCIAL RECORDS OF SUBJECT CORPORATION MADE AVAILABLE TO THI TODAY BY BROWN AND ATKINS, NYC ACCOUNTING FIRM WHICH HANDLED BOOKKEEPING ALL OTHER CORPORATION RECORDS INCLUDING MINUTE BOOK, STOCK FOR COMPANY. CHARLES BESS BANNERMAN OF CLARK, CARR AND ELLIS WHO WAS INTERVIEWED TODAY AND IS COOPERATING FULLY. HIS POSSESSION TO BE SUBPOENAED TOMORROW AS HE IS ASSEMBLING THEM IN BANNERMAN WAS COUNSEL FOR FIRM SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION MEANTIME. AND MAINTAINED HE NEVER HAD ANY IDEA IT WAS OTHER THAN A STRICTLY COMMERCIAL VENTURE BY JOHN H. REYNOLDS AND PARTICULARLY THAT HE NEVER RECEIVED ANY INDICATION THAT JACOB N. GOLOS WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR OR INSTRUMENTAL IN FORMATION AND OPERATION OF SUBJECT COMPANY. BANNERMAN UNABLE TO OFFER MUCH ADDITION THAT IN NOVEMBER, FORTY SEVEN ON INSTRUCTIONS OF REYNOLDS HE DELIVERED TO LEMENT HARRIS A CHECK DRAWN BY REYNOLDS PERSONAL ACCOUNT PAYABLE TO HARRIS IN THE MOUNT OF EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS IN FULL SETTLEMENT OF OBLIGATION REYNOLDS SAID HE OWED HARRIS. BANNERMAN CLAIMED NOT TO KNOW REAL NATURE OF THIS "LOAN" BUT MERELY THAT REYNOLDS EXPLAINED IT WAS IN THE MATURE OF A PERSONAL LOAN HE NEGOTIATED FION OF US SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION ROTECTION AGAINST LOSS. AGENTS TODAY BECAN

END PAGE ONE

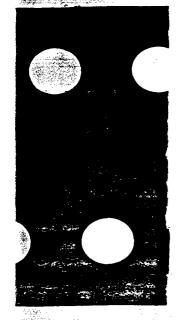
PAGE TWO

EXAMINATION OF VOLUMINOUS AMOUNT OF PERSONAL EFFECTS OF JACOB GOLOS
STORED BY HIM IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN IN GRAMERCY STORAGE WAREHOUSE,
NYC. EXISTENCE OF THIS MATERIAL MADE KNOWN TO THIS DIVISION BY PROPIETOR OF WAREHOUSE WHO IS PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCE OF SA JOSEPH WOHL
AND WHO HAD CONCLUDED THEY MIGHT BE OF INTEREST AFTER HE (AMD READ
NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS OF BENTLEY TESTIMONY CONCERNING GOLOS. MUCH OF
MATERIAL WHICH INCLUDES NUMEROUS PHOTOGRAPHS OF GOLOS IS IN RUSSIAN
AND GERMAN AND QUALIFIED AGENTS WILL COMMENCE CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF
SUCH METERIAL TOMORROW AND PHOTOGRAPH DOCUMENTS OF APPARENT RELEVANCY.
UNTIL ONE MONTH ACO STORAGE CHARGES ON THIS MATERIAL STORED BY GOLOS
IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN WERE PAID BY MORLD TOURISTS, INC. REQUESTED
EXAMINATION AT CHASE BANK BE SAFE DEPOSIT BOX AND BANK ACCOUNTS
COMMENCED TODAY.

SCHEIRT

HOLD PLS

ce. mariban



EXPORT POLICY AND LOYALTY

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

INVESTIGATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTIETH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

PURSUANT TO

S. Res. 189

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPART-MENTS TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN DUTIES

PART 1

JULY 30, 1948

Printed for the use of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1948

79650

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

GEORGE D. AIKEN, Vermont, Chairman

EDWARD J. THYE, Minnesota JOSEPH R. McCARTHY, Wisconsin IRVING M. IVES, New York JOHN W. BRICKER, BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, Iowa HOMER FERGUSON, Michigan

> HERBERT R. O'CONOR, Maryland GLEN II. TAYLOR, Idaho CLYDE R. HOEY, North Carolina A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, Virginia JOHN L. McCLELLAN, Arkansas JAMES O. EASTLAND, Mississippi

J. H. MACOHBER, Jr., Clerk

INVESTIGATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

HOMER FERGUSON, Michigan, Chairman

HERBERT R. O'CONOR, Maryland JOHN L. McCLELLAN, Arkansas

M. IVES, New York WILLIAM P. ROOBES, Chief Counsel

EDWARD J. THYE, Minnesota

THN W. BRICKER, Ohio

BVING

EXPORT POLICY AND LOYALTY

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1948

INVESTIGATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE, COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN UNITED STATES SENATE, THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, Washington, D. C.

the subcommittee, presiding. 312, Senate Office Building, Senator Homer Ferguson, chairman of The subcommittee met at 2:20 p. m., pursuant to call, in room

Ives, John L. McClellan, Clyde R. Hoey, Herbert R. O'Conor. Present also: William P. Rogers, chief counsel; Jerome S. Adlerman, assistant counsel; Senator Kenneth S. Wherry, Chairman of the Senato Special Committee To Study Problems of American Small Business; and George F. Meredith, executive director of the Small Business Committee. Present: Senators Homer Ferguson, Edward J. Thye, Irving M. 70s, John L. McClellan, Clyde R. Hoey, Herbert R. O'Conor.

TESTIMONY OF ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY

Senator Ferguson. Will you stand, please, Miss Bentley, and raise your right hand?

Do you solemnly swear in the matter now pending before this committee that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Miss BENTLEY. I do.

Senator Ferguson. Will you state your full name, please? Miss Bentrey. Elizabeth Terrill Bentley.

Schator Ferguson. Have you ever gone under any other name? Miss Bentley. I have used various names.

Senator Fenguson. What names have you used?

Miss Bentley. Not that I recall, Senator, no. Senator Ferguson. Or "Gregory"? Miss Bentley. Mary, Helen, Joan. Schator Ferguson. Did you ever use any name like Johnson?

Scnator Ferguson. Will you just state where you were born, Miss BENTLEY. No.

Miss Bentley. I was born in New Milford, Conn.
Senator Ferguson. And how old are you? If you do not want to answer that question, that is all right; that is a woman's privilege.
How long did you live in New Milford?

marrail from there when I was 7 years old.

Senator Ferguson. Where were you raised, where did you spend Miss Bentley. I did not quite hear you. Senator Ferguson. Where did you spend your youth?

then in Pennsylvania, and then back to New York State.
Senator Fenguson. Were you educated in the public schools? Miss Bentley. In a number of States, Senator, I lived the first 7 years in Connecticut, and then the next 5 or 6 in New York State, and

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, sir. enator Ferguson. High school? liss Bentley. Yes, sir.

enator FERGUSON. What college, if any?

Miss Bentley. Vassar College.

Senator Ferguson. Are you a graduate of Vassar College? Miss Bentley. Yes, sir; I am a graduate.

Senator FERGUSON. In what year did you graduate?

Senator Ferguson. After you graduated, will you tell us just what Miss Bentley. In 1930.

Miss Bentley. The next 2 years I taught languages at the Foxcroft School in Middleburg, Va.
Senator Ferguson. What kind of a school is that?

school for girls.

Senator Ferguson. At the time that you were at Vassar, were you Miss Bentley. It is a combination finishing and preparatory

interested in communism?

Miss Bentley. No; I wouldn't say so, Senator. I was a very feeble member of the League for Industrial Democracy, which was

enator Fenguson. You were interested in socialism at that time?

Senator Ferguson. And then you went and you taught for 2 years here in Virginia? Miss BENTLEY. Yes, I was.

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Senator Ferguson. And then what did you do after that? Miss Bentuey. And after that I came to New York City; studied

for a year at Columbia University.
Senator Ferguson. What did you study during that year?

Miss Bentley. Italian and French.

Senator Ferguson. And you have a master's degree

Senator Fenguson. When did you obtain your master's Miss BENTLEY, I do. I have a master's degree in Italian degree,

Senator Ferguson. Did you study abroad? Miss Bentley. Yes; I did. I spent the year of 1933-34 in Florence, Miss Bentley. In 1935, from Columbia University.

Miss Bentley, I studied Italian. Senator Fenguson. What did you study there?

EXPORT POLICY AND LOYALTY

Scnator Ferguson. What business training had you? Miss Bentley. I went to the Columbia Business Miss Bentley. Except for some business training. Bentley. I went to the Columbia School ģ

Senator Ferguson. And can you take shorthand BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator Fenguson. And run a typewriter?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

beside the English language? Senator Fenguson. So that, do you speak any other language

and a smattering of Russian and German. Miss Bentler. I know Italian quite well, and French fairly well

Senator Ferguson. Do you speak Russian?

Miss Bentley. I understand some of it, and speak a bit, but it

is nothing very much.
Senator Ferguson. Now, will you tell us

going through college, if any? Scnator Whenny. What societies did you belong to while you were

a member of the French Club and the Italian Club. Miss Bentley. I was a member of this political association, and Senator Wherky. What did you major in when you were at Vassar?

Senator Wheren. What in Columbia? Miss Bentley. English.

Miss BENTLEY. Italian.

school Senator Wherry. What did you teach when you were teaching

in any political society? Miss Bentley. English, French, and Italian. Senator Whenry. Did you get interested in the Columbia College

Miss Bentley. At Columbia University? Senator Whenny. Yes.

too much time for outside activities, and-Miss Bentley. No; I was a graduate student there and I had not

Where did you get that desire; what is responsible for Schator Wherry. You were interested in socialism, you stated.

Miss Bentley. That is hard to answer. Senator Wherex. Were your folks socialists? Miss Bentley. No; they are Republicans.

young person, a graduate of Vassar University and a product of the public-school system of this country, and now where did you get this desire or this socialistic tendency? Senator Wherry. How did you happen to stray so far from the Have you any idea? I think it is very serious; here is a

Miss Bentley. I think through meeting several Socialists in

Senator WHERRY. Did you meet any in Columbia? Miss Bentley. In Vassar College. Senator WHERRY. Where did you meet them?

ested in the Communist philosophy of life?

the fall of 1934. Miss Bentley. That was directly after I returned from Italy in

might hold, or say was responsible for your ideas?
Miss Bentley: I met several people at that time, Senator.

girl that I had gone to school with in, I guess, fourth grade,

Senator Ferguson. Did you become a card-carrying member of the Communist Party of America?

Senator Ferguson. Will you tell us when you became a member of

In Murch of 1935.

or less, you say, in the idea?

Niss Bentley. Well, it started, Senator, with the fringe outfits, like the American League Against War and Fascism, and it gradually

came along.
Senator Ferguson. You call that the fringe outfits, and some people

call it Communist fronts.

and now will you name those organizations that you became interested

War and Fascism, which was interested in me because I had been to Italy and had seen fascism and I had such a violent revulsion against Miss Bentley. Yes; the main one was the American League Against

Communist Party Senator Ferguson. And after you became a card-carrying member, did you ever change your status to another kind of a member in the

Senator Ferguson. Tell us some of your activities when you were

on demonstrations to help the unemployed or to other outfits who were munist member; participating in picket lines, helping in strikes, going demonstrating, and reading Communist Party literature. Miss Bentler. I think they are the usual activities for a Com-

Senator Ferguson. Paying dues?

Miss Bentley. Paying dues; certainly.

Senator Ferguson. Did you pay your dues?

Senator Fenguson. Will you tell us first when you became inter-

Senator Ferguson. And who did you meet at that time that you

recall it, and her husband and one or two others.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; I did.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator Ferguson. And prior to that you had been interested more

Miss Bentley. It is the same thing, Scnator. Senator Ferguson. You became interested in those organizations

easy prey to them. That is how I first bumped into it.

Senator Ferguson. Any other Communist fronts?

Miss Bentley. Yes; I think there were a couple, but I don't recall their names off-hand. They are dead organizations now.

Senator Ferguson. They keep changing the names; do they not?

Miss Bentley. They certainly do.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; I did.

a card-carrying member.

Miss Bentley. I paid my dues. Schator Ferguson. What particular local did you belong to; the

Senator Fenguson. Columbia University itself had No. 1 charter;

Miss Bentley. It was No. 1 unit, of the Harlem section of the

Miss Bentley. Possibly 30 or 35; I am not absolutely sure of the Senator Fenguson. How many members would you say it had?

Senator Fenguson. When they wanted people to come into the picket line, and carry banners and so forth, and demonstrate, they would come to the school and obtain these members out of this Communist organization?

Miss Bentley. Yes; or the members knew that they were supposed

ever done that? Senator Ferguson. And you did go at times?
Miss Bentley. Oh, yes.
Senator Ferguson. And you would carry banners? Have you

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Schator Ferguson. In demonstrations? Miss Bentley. In May Day parades; yes. Senator Ferguson. Were you known to the world then as

Miss Bentley. To the Communists and some of the left-wingers

on the campus and throughout the city; yes.

Senator Ferguson. You did not conceal the fact that you were a

Miss Bentley. Yes; I did. Senator Ferguson. You did?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Senator Ferguson. Is that one of the principles of the Communist Party, that a card-carrying member conceal the fact that they are

card-carrying members of the Communist Party?

Miss Bentley. If it is strategic for the person to do so.

Senator Ferguson. In other words, the telling of a lie not considered a lie? on that is

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Senator Fenguson. And are you taught that?

Miss Bentley. That is right.

Miss Bentley. That is correct. Senator Fenguson. That is one of the principles of the party; that if it is strategic, as you say, or desirable that the party is supposed

Senator Ferguson. And if it will aid the party in any way, then you are to admit that you are a card-carrying member?

Miss Bentley. That is right.

Senator Ferguson. Will you tell us the next stage that you came to in the Communist Party, from a card-carrying member?

Miss Bentley. From a card-carrying member, I became a member

Senator Fenguson. Will you tell us what a member at large of the Communist Party is? at large.

ciples of the Communist Party, as I recall it. Senator Whenny. Is there anything on the card at all? Miss BENTLEY. I think that it said that you agreed with the prin-

Senator Whenry. Did it state the principles?

Miss BENTLEY. No; it didn't.

Miss Bentley, but I would like to ask you: Do you take any pledge to it finally in becoming a Communist, and if so, what is that pledge? Miss Bentley. You didn't in my day, Senator, but I don't know what the procedure is now. I have been away from it so long. Senator Wherear? You were recognized as a Communist and you senator wherear? Senator Ives. May I raise a question? You may be coming to it,

held yourself out to be, and you did all of these things that Senator rguson has inquired about?

liss Bentley. That is right.

Senator WHERRY. And you had the card in your pocket, I suppose,

at all times?

Miss Bentley. I did; yes, up until 1938.
Senator Fenguson. Now, you became a Communist-at-large, and will you explain to the committee what a Communist-at-large is?

Communists, and therefore you are responsible to only one person, let us say at headquarters or elsewhere, but you do not meet with any other Communist group or any other Communists at all. who for one reason or another has to be so secret that the party cannot take the risk of letting him meet in an open unit meeting with other Miss Bentley. Well, a Communist-at-large is a person in general

acknowledge even to other Communists that you are Communist? Niss Bentley. That is correct. Senator Fenguson. You do not meet any other Communists or

the Communist world and become responsible to one Communist? Miss Bentley. That is correct; they call it going underground. Senator Fenguson. Going underground? Senator Fenguson. In other words, as it were, you drop out of

become responsible to—as a rule, is he a Russian- or an Americanborn, or some other nationality than Russian? Miss Bentley. Yes. Senator Fenguson. Now, does this one Communist that you

Miss Bentuer. I cannot tell you definitely, because I don't know

all of the people involved.

In my case it was an American citizen who was Russian-born

Miss Bentley. Yes; but I don't know about all of the other people Senator Fenguson. He was Russian-born?

involved in it. Mr. Kogers. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a suggestion at

you are specifically asked by the chairman. this point that the witness refrain from disclosing any names unless into all of the ramifications. We would like to conduct this hearing Senator Ferguson. It is not desired at this particular time to go

If there are some other names that you think you should give us as background, I will ask definitely for names. So, we will keep as near if we can concerning one person: William Remington.

on the track as we can. at-large idea. did von go underground as a

> circumstances; how you became a member at large, and went under-Senator Fencuson. When did you go and will you explain the

Miss Bentley. I secured a position working for the Italian Library

associate with other Communists. quite a lot of interesting material about Italian Fascist activities, and Ministry in Italy, and in the course of my duties there, I had access to of Information in this country, which was part of the Propaganda keep my party card any longer, and to go underground and not as a result of that, I was turned over to a special contact, told not to

Senator Ferauson. Who was that person at that time that you

reported to?

Schator Ferguson. Will you please spell his name? Miss BENTLEY. His name was Jacob Golos.

Miss Bentley. G-o-1-o-s.

difficult room in which to hear. Senator Fenguson. If you can, speak a little louder. This is

Miss Bentley. I am sorry.

Senator Fereuson. That is Jacob Golos?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator Fenguson. Where did you meet Jacob Golos? Miss Bentley. I met him on the corner of Eighth Street and

Senator Fenguson. Do you know whether or not he was a card-

carrying member, or was he a higher rank?
Miss Bentley. He was certainly of higher rank, and I believe he was in the status of a member at large in the sense that he did not

meet with other units, and so on. Senator Ferguson. So he was in the same position, the same cate-

Senator Fenguson. You in effect were to pass out of the picture and keep this job in the Italian Library in New York City, and obtain gory, a member at large, and underground the same as you were. Communist Party earlier, he was not quite as far underground as I was Miss Bentley. Yes; only because of having been known in the

information for him?

Senator Ferguson. What was the nature of the information that you were to obtain, and you did obtain? Miss Bentley. That is correct.

which consisted of Italian connection with the Nationalists in Spain, Fascist literature surreptitionsly, and so on. their being mixed up in anti-Semitic movements, their peddling Miss Bentley. Whenever I could discover about Fascist activities

Senator Ferguson. You acted solely as an agent, then, for him and

the Communist Party?

Scintor Ferguson. And you were at that time a Communist? Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Senator Fenguson. You believed in it? Miss Bentley. That is correct.

you as an underground agent? Miss Bentley. Yes. Later on he gave me I guess what you would Senator Fenguson. And now, did he ever assign any other tasks to Miss Bentley. Yes.

assign you to; to get him information? Miss Bentley. This was in the fall of 1938; in October, to be exact. Senator Ferguson. What were these other odd jobs that he would

Miss Bentley. He would ask me to receive mail for him, at my

address, addressed to me to be turned over to him. Senator Fenguson. Where did the mail come from?

countries?

Miss BENTLEY. Canada and Mexico.

Senator Ferguson. In other words, a letter would come to you, Elizabeth Bentley, and if the postmark was Canada or Mexico, you would take that letter and deliver it to Jacob Golos; is that correct?

ss Bentley. That is correct.

Mator Fenguson. And that was part of your job?

ments? Senator Ferguson. And that was one of the miscellaneous assign-Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator Ferguson. That took place in 1938?
Miss Bentley. In 1938, 1939, and along in there; yes.
Senator Ferguson. And continued about how long?
Senator Ferguson. I think that all of that ended at the time that Miss Bentley. I think that all of that ended at the time that Trotsky's chauffeur was shot in Mexico, and I don't recall offhand

Senator FERGUSON. What did that have to do with it, the fact that

the chauffeur of Trotsky was shot? Miss Bentley. Because one of the people writing letters was one

of the men who shot him. Senator Ferguson. That is the reason that you did not get any

further mail? Miss Bentley. I believe so; yes.

nator Ferguson. That was my understanding?
Iss Bentley. That was my understanding; yes.
Senator Ferguson. Do you know what Golos did with the information that you would collect for him, either at this library or at the Canadian or Mexican mail?

Miss BENTLEY. No; I don't know. He never told me. Senator Ferguson. He did not tell you?

Miss BENTLEY. No.

Senator Fenguson. Is the Communist Party such and the principles

such that you do not make too much inquiry from a superior? Miss BENTLEY. No; you don't. It is almost like an army organiza-

tion, where you take orders and you don't ask questions. Senator Fenguson. And that is the reason that you did not get information as to what he did, exactly?

Senator Fenguson. Did you ever deliver this information to any-Miss Bentley. That is right.

body else, besides Jacob Golos? Miss BENTLEY. You mean during his lifetime?

Senator Fenguson. Yes. Wiss Bentley. Yes; later on. Senator Fenguson. I do not want to go too fast, now, on this. contine the mail.

> in the library, whenever he wanted information on various individuals Miss Bentley. During that period I did research work for him

or on various subjects.

Senator Ferguson. Who were you investigating? Miss Bentley. One of them was Herbert Hoover

on Herbert Hoover, and information at the time of the Mexican elec-Miss Bentuer. And in fact; I did a long research study for him Senator Ferguson. Yes?

tions, I guess that was 1939 or so, I did a long piece on that.
At the time of the Russian-Finnish war, information on various

members of the Finnish Relief Committee, and so on. Schator Ferguson. You made research on that, and you gave

Golos the information?

Senator Ferguson. Anybody else? Miss Bentley. Yes.

Miss Bentley. Quite a few, but I can't offhand recall. Senator Ferguson. Any men in public life in Washington? Miss Bentley. Yes.

Senator Ferguson. You know who you were making researches

Miss Bentley. I think Dewcy was one of them, at one time, Governor Dewcy, and most of the Cabinet officers from time to time,

and the Presidents, and so on. Senator Ferguson. You would be assigned these various names,

and that he wanted this material for an article they were doing. Senator Ferguson. In the New Masses? and you would go in and make research? Miss Bentley. He told me that he had contacts on the New Masses

Senator Ferguson. Did you ever see any of them printed any-Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

where, the information that you obtained? Miss Bentley. I saw articles which could very easily have used

the information, although it was not my writing, but I imagine that they had used it, probably. Senator Ferguson. Now, passing from that; what is your next

task, as an underground agent?
Miss Bentley. That would be about the time that the business

was formed, I guess in 1941 Senator Ferguson. The business?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Miss Bentley. Do you want me to go into all of that, Senator? Senator Ferguson. Yes. Senator Ferguson. Explain that.

Miss Bentley. Well, it entails explaining who Mr. Golos was, and

was a travel agency, and I understand quite a large one, and quite a financially good one, whose main objective was sending tourists and I discovered that he was president of the World Tourists, Inc., which Miss Bentley. Certainly; although about a year after I met him, Senator Fenguson. I want an explanation as to who Golos was.

individuals to Russia. Then as the war came on, and travel was sort of cut down, they

name in Russian for it, but they were the ones who handled passengers and freight going into Russia, and they had a branch in New York from which World Tourists had a concession. which is like our Department of Commerce; I can't think of the exact

In 1939 Mr. Golos—or in 1940, Mr. Golos was indicted for failing to register as the agent of a foreign government, I believe it is phrased,

or agent of a foreign-

Senator Fenguson. Do you know what happened to that case? Miss Bentley. He was given a suspended sentence.

Senator Ferguson. So he was actually convicted and given

iss Bentler. He was given a suspended sentence.

This Bentley. That is correct. pator Fenguson. And he was a foreign agent of Russia?

Senator Ferguson. All right. Go ahead.

Miss Bentley. He had for some years, since, I believe 1932, had the idea of setting up a business that would handle all of the passenger and freight traffic between this country and Russia. He had not been able to get around to it before, and his indictment so branded his outfit as being Red that he realized that World Tourists could not be that

organization. at the head of which they would put an impeccable businessman, and that business would take over what his dream had been, the handling He therefore decided that he would set about setting up a business

of passenger and freight traffic between the two countries.
Senator Ferguson. They would put someone who was sympathetic to their cause, but was not an avowed Communist, or known as a Communist, at the head of that?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Senator Fenguson. What was the name of that organization? Miss Bentley. The United States Service & Shipping Corp.

nator Ferguson. And did you take any position with that?

Wiss Bentley. Yes, I did; I was vice president and secretary.

Senator Ferguson. What were your duties at that job?

Miss Bentley. My duties at that job were practically the active running of the business, since the president wasn't there too often, and I actually handled the running of it.

Senator Ferguson. How much was your salary?

Miss Bentley. It varied. It started at about \$250, I think, and then it went down to \$200 in the lean years, and then it went to \$300, and then it climbed up to \$600 in 1946, and toward the end of 1946 it was \$800 a month.

Senator Ferguson. While you were on that job, were you assigned miscellaneous duties, as an underground agent of the Communist

Party, or the Communists?

Miss Bentley. I had hardly started on that job before Mr. Golos had a severe heart attack, and the doctor diagnosed his trouble as hardening of the arteries, which meant that he had to cut down in his

completely trusted, he began to turn over to me very gradually some of the work that he was doing, or else some of the work that he was As a result of that, I believe since I was the only person that he

Miss Bentley. That was gathering of information, Senator Ferguson. Gathering of information?

Miss Bentley. From Communist Party members, and sometimes Senator Fenguson. Gathering it from whom?

from sympathizers of the Communist Party.

Senator Ferguson. And what kind of information was this, that they were gathering from Communist members and sympathizers of the Communist Party?

Miss Bentley. It was all types of information. Senator Ferguson. Where would you meet these Communists, and

where would they get the information?
Miss Bentley. The great bulk of them were employed by the

United States Government.

Miss Bentley. What is that? Senator Ferguson. Do I understand that you were acting in a

ernment or certain sympathizers of the Communists who were emassigned to contact certain Communists who were employed in Gov-Senator Ferguson. A certain group or corporation, that you were

ployed in Government? or another one; it was a gradual process, I didn't acquire them all at Miss Bentley. That is correct. Little by little I took on a group

Senator Ferguson. Who would give you the name that you were

Miss Bentley. Mr. Golos.

Senator Ferguson. And would be tell you what department of

Government that person was in? Miss Bentley. Sometimes he would, and sometimes he would, the sometimes he would, and sometimes he wouldn't

contact Communists or Communist sympathizers in know, and I would have to find out for myself. Senator Ferguson. When did you first get that assignment to intact Communists or Communist sympathizers in the Federal

Government? Miss Bentley. In July of 1941.

Senator Ferguson. In July of 1941?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Senator Ferguson. That is before we are in the war?

Miss Bentley. Yes; that is correct. Senator Ferguson. Now, will you just tell us, you were living in

New York at that time?
Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Scnator Ferguson. Would you contact these agents in New York

or would you contact these people somewhere else?
Miss Bentley. The majority of them were contacted in Washington, some of them in New York, and some that were in Washington I contacted when they came to New York or in Washington, it just

depended. Senator Fenguson. Would some of these information from Washington to New York? people deliver to you

Senator Fenguson. They would come up and meet you? Miss Bentley. Yes.

receiving information from? Miss Bentley. Oh, no.
Senator Fenguson. They were very secret?
Miss Bentley. That is correct.
Senator Fenguson. Will you tell us the departments that you were

Miss Bentley. Do you mean, Senator, where the people worked

tion would be delivered from one department over to another, and yould get it out of another department than where it originated? as Bentley. That is why I asked that question. or where the information came from? where the information came from; as I understand it certain informa-Senator Ferguson. Well, both. I want where they worked, and

Senator Ferguson. Will you explain the whole thing and give us the names of the departments, but not the names of the parties who

Miss Bentley. We were getting information from the Army, particularly the Air Corps; from the Treasury, from the State Department, from the OSS, from the CIAA, the Rockefeller committee, and from the OWI. delivered the information?

Senator Ferguson. From the Treasury? Miss Bentley. Didn't I name the Treasury?

War Manpower Commission, and I think that that about covers Senator Ferguson. The War Production Board?
Miss Bentler. Yes, from the War Production Board and from the

it, Senator. Senator Fenguson. Now, will you describe the kind of information

that you were getting out of these departments? Miss Bentley. The information ranged all of the way from what we call political information, Senator, to military information; it red out modestly by being political and as time went on we started

Senator Ferguson. Will you tell us the difference between political and military information that you would collect?

Aliss Bentley. Well, political information would be information on personalities in the Government and their attitudes toward Russia, or gossip on internal politics of the United States Government; any information strictly speaking that didn't have to do with actual war

Senator Fenguson. Did you have an understanding that there was connected in Government people who were placing people in strategic

Communists in what he would say were inactive agencies, where there wasn't much information, to see what could be done about points in Government so that you could get information?
Miss Bentley. Oh, yes; Mr. Golos told me that if we found pulling strings and moving them into a more strategic location. Senator Ferguson. Was that done from time to time?

person in the Executive Office?
Miss Bentley. Yes. Senator Fenguson. Was it your understanding that there was Miss Bentley. Yes; it was.

actifully helped to get these people into

Senator Ferguson. How much in volume did you get out of the Miss Bentley. The Treasury.

Treasury Department?

time when there were quite a few people in the Treasury it bulked quite large; but some of the people shifted elsewhere and then it wasn't Miss Bentley. That varied, Senator, from time to time.

quite so voluminous. Senator Ferguson. Did it ever get so voluminous that you had to

have it microfilmed in Washington Miss Bentuey. That is correct; but that wasn't entirely Treasury

The Treasury was only a part of that. Senator Ferguson. But it got so large in volume here that it was

microfilmed here, and you carried the microfilm?

Miss Bentley. That is correct, Senator.

Senator Fenguson. How much information did you get from these people, in volume? Were you able to carry it on your person,

usually it was so much that I would have to carry it in a knitting your pocketbook? Miss Bentley. No, not very often; only on the leaner days.

bag, or a shopping bag, or something of that sort. Schator Ferguson. How often would you come to Washington?

Miss Bengley. Almost every 2 weeks. Senator Ferguson. Any times oftener than that? Miss Bentley. A few times oftener. A few times not so often,

during vacation periods, when people were out of the city.
Senator Ferguson. Do you know of anyone who had a similar job to yours in carrying this information obtained out of our Governgent here to New York to give to Golos or anyone else?

Miss BENTLEY. I have had vague indications, Senator, but nothing

that I could state definitely.

Miss Bentley. No personal knowledge; second-hand knowledge. Mr. Rogers. Miss Bentley, were there different groups that you Senator Fenguson. No personal knowledge?

contacted here in Washington?
Miss Bentley. Yes; some were groups, and some were individuals.
Nir. Rogers. And in the case of groups, would one group know

Miss Bentley. Yes. The groups were Communist Party units that had been in Washington as groups, and had known each other; and therefore they continued as such. The individuals in general about the existence of another group?
Miss Bentley. Not if I could help it.
Mr. Rogers. And how did it happen that there were some groups and some individuals who were not in groups? Can you explain that?

singly, and were turned over to me at that time.

Mr. Rogens. And in that case you did not have them join a group were people who came down about the time of the war, or just before,

because you did not want them to got known as agents. Miss Bentrey. That is correct, yes.

Mr. Rogens. And you knew at the time that you were doing this, hat these were note of dislocalty did you?

Mr. Rogens. Did you realize it was secret, or classified information?

Miss Bentley. Correct.
Senator Ferguson. Did you ever get the actual papers out of Government that were marked "secret"?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, I did.

Senator Fenguson. And did you ever get copies of papers?

Senator Ferguson. Did you ever get the information that you would take down in shorthand?
Miss Bentley. Yes.

Senator Ferguson. Did you ever get secret information about the plass as to how to make products?

Senator Ferguson. Did you ever get secret information about the plants. Senator Ferguson.

manufacturing? Senator Ferguson. And did you obtain information on airplane

Senator Fenguson. Allotments to the various nations, and so Miss BENTLEY. I did.

Miss Bentley. I did.

Senator Ferguson. Do you remember specific information?

Senator Ferguson. Do you remember specific information?

Could you tell us about some specific information that you obtained?

Could you tell us about some specific information that you obtained?

Senator Wherry. Before you get there, I would like to ask if the Senator Wherry you contacted knew other individuals. Or did individuals whom you contacted knew other individuals. Or did they know each other, when you were coming down in the groups?

Did they know each other?

Miss Bentley. No, I don't believe so, Senator; not unless they Miss Bentley. No, I don't believe so, Senator; not unless they knew each other before they came to Washington.

Senator Wherry. And did they know you?

Miss Bentley. Yes; they knew me.

Senstor Wherex. And did they know the information they were

Senator Wherry. What else could it be, then? Why would they do it? That is what I am getting at.

Miss Bentley. In some cases they believed the information was going to Mr. Earl Browder for his use in writing books. And in some cases in which it was not military, nor was it particularly restricted,

sympathizers in the Government or close to the Government, where you could use them in units, or as individuals, and they knew you, and they knew the purposes for which you were gathering the inforthey could very easily have believed that. Senator WHERRY. But in the main, they were Communists, or

mation generally. Miss Bentley. Correct. Although they have never said so,

believe so, Senator. Senator Wheren. Did they think you were gathering it for ghosts?

Did they think you were gathering it for anyone clse?

Miss Bentley. I just can't state of my own knowledge that they knew. I presume they must have.

Mr. Rogens. Your title in the party was "courier"? That was hat you were called?

or they were Communists, or they were held in line by threats, or in

EXPORT POLICY AND LOYALLI

some way. Am I correct in that?

Miss Bentley. They were not paid, Senator, and they were not held in line by threats, at least not by me, although I believe that some of the Russians do resort to threats.

Senator Whenry. Then they must have been Communists, and

must have had the same loyalty that you had.

Miss Bentley. They were a bunch of misguided idealists. They were doing it for something that they believed was right; yes. Senator Ferguson. Did you ever collect dues from these same

Miss Bentley. Oh, yes.
Schator Ferguson. In other words, many of these people who were siving you the information paid you the dues at the same time? giving you the information paid you the Communist Party members, Miss Bentley. From all of the Communist Party members, whenever I could, I collected dues and brought them literature

They were dues-paying Communists; yes.

Senator Ferguson. So you would bring them literature. And what would be the nature of the information you would bring them? Suppose you were to meet Joe Doakes on the street to pick up the information out of the War Production Board.

Senator Ferguson. Now, would you just tell us what happened? Miss Bentley. Yes.

situation he was in. If he was in a very secret spot, we would probably have a prearranged meeting. Otherwise, I would call him at home or at his office and ask him what time he was going to be free. Very often we had lunch or dinner together so that it would give us Would you call him? Miss Bentley. Well, it would depend on the person and the

time to sit and talk. Senator WHERRY. Did these individuals know that you were

contracting other individuals? Miss BENTLEY. I have never told them so, Senator. They might

have suspected. I don't know. Senator WHERRY. So you did it secretly, as you chose?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Senator Fenguson. When you would meet them, then, you would

give them some information from headquarters?

Miss Bentley. I would bring them pamphlets on subjects in which they were particularly interested. For example, if a man was in the Latin American field, let's say, and Mr. Browder had just written a pamphlet on Latin America, I would bring that to him. China, I would bring that pamphlet to him, plus the basic party literature, like the magazine, "The Communist," and so on. Senator Fenguson. Did you ever deliver The Daily Worker to Or if someone was working on China, and there was something on

weren't able to buy it down here. any of them? Niss Bentley. Yes, I think I did to about two of them who cren't able to buy it down here. In general, they were able to buy

Senator Ferguson. Now, did some of them get the literature from you so that they would not have to disclose the fact that they were

they would have to go to the Washington Book Shop, which I understand was quite well known. And it would have endangered the whole set-up, you see. Senator Funguson. In other words, the Washington Book Shop That was the idea. Otherwise,

was known as a Communist-front organization.

Miss BENTLEY. I understand that it was, yes.

That was my

understanding of the situation. Senator Fraguson. And these people would not want to be seen

ming in there and buying.
Miss Bantunt. Correct.

The Fraguson. So you would bring the matter to their atten-

Miss Bunrunt. That is correct.

Senator Funguson. And did that happen almost every 2 weeks?

That you brought down this information?

That you brought down this information?

Miss Bantur. Well, it depended on when the literature was available. No. After all, The Communist only comes out every month, able. No. After all, The less frequent. So I would say that it was every 2 months, possibly.

Senator Funguson. When you collected the dues, what did you do

with the money

He took it down to party headquarters, and brought me back receipts Miss Burrier. At least during Golos' lifetime, I gave it to him.

for each.

on, did it not? Senator Fenguson. How much would you collect from people? Miss Bentley. Anywhere from \$5, \$10, \$15, \$20, depending. Senator Fenguson. Well, it depended upon the income of the per-

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct; yes.

Miss. Buntley. Yes.
Senstor Ferguson. But you also have an unemployed, or a house-membership.
Miss. Buntley. Yes.
Senstor Ferguson. What did that run?

Miss BENTLEY. I think it started out at 10 cents a week, and then

got to be a dollar a month. Senator Funguson. But no matter whether a person was a house-

wife or unemployed, he was required to pay a certain amount weekly. Miss BENTLEY. Oh, yes. Senator Fraguson. And if he skipped a few weeks, you would

advise him and collect the money for those weeks.

Miss BENTLEY. That is right.

for this information that you obtained and the money Senator Funguson. Now, after Mr. Golos died, what did you do

Miss BENTLEY. The money I took down to Mr. Earl Browder, and

got receipts from him.

Senator Fraguson. Did you have a conversation with Earl Bro

didn't know what person at headquarters to give it to, since didn't know what person at headquarters to give it to, since didn't Golos had never told me, and therefore I had brought it to him. He about this Miss BENTLEY. Yes, I told him that I had this dues money

> information that I had, or saw the original before it was turned over. understand, and then later with me, saw copies of all the nonmilitary Senator FERGUSON. Well, Well, Mr. Browder, during Mr. Golos' lifetime, did they entirely neglect the Hill in

Washington Miss BENTLEY. The Hill?

Senator Engqueon. Yes. Do you know what "the Hill" is?

Miss BENTLEY. No.

Senator Ferguson. Did you have any contact in Congress?
Miss Bentley. Yes; we had a man who gave us what he called apitol Hill gossip. I suppose that is what you would call it.
Senator Ferguson. Gave you Capitol Hill gossip on the Congress?

Capitol Hill gossip.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

from what committees were doing, and the politics of various members and their interparty and personal feuds, and so on; just anything he would pick up. Senator Ferguson. What was the nature of that information? Miss Bentley. Well, it was quite varied. It ranged all the It ranged all the way

Senator FERGUSON. Anything that he could pick up?

Miss BENTLEY, Yes.

Senator Ferguson. Now, was that considered political?
Miss Bentley. Yes; I would say that was political information; yes.
Senator Ferguson. And whom did you deliver that to?
Miss Bentley. That went straight through with the rest of it, but

of course Earl Browder especially was interested in that

Senator Ferguson. Now, did you collect any other kind of informa-For instance, were they interested in what we were doing with

Miss Bentley. Oh, yes; particularly Browder was, Senator Feaguson. And what were you collecting on that question? Miss BENTLEY. Whatever I could get from any source.

Senator Ferguson. From what source?
Miss Bentley. Well, from whatever department was handling it.
Senator Ferguson. Well, will you tell us some department that

Miss Bentley. Well, some of it came through the Treasury, and some of it came through the FEA, and some of it came out of the

White House, I think.

Mr. Rogers. Miss Bentley, after you received the information, did you normally look at it, or make copies of it yourself?

Miss Bentley. It all depended. Original documents want straight when

there were handwritten notes and poor typing, and so on I sumply through. Copies that were legible went straight through. But when

Mr. Rogens. Will you relate some of the information that you remember, that you obtained? The types of information? re-did them for clarity's sake.

Miss BENTLEY. Types of information?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes.

know just what information you are interested in.

Mr. Rogers. You started to tell us about China. Tell us about Miss Bentuny. Well, information on aircraft production-I don't

19

Who looked at the military information? You said that Earl Browder looked at the nonmilitary information,

straight through" Niss Bentley. I suppose the Russians. Senator Wherry. That is what you mean when you say, "went

Miss BENTLEY. That is right.

Senator Wherry. And that is what you forwarded straight through

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

you send it to? Senator WHERRY. How would you forward that?

u вени и w. Miss Bentley. Well, after Mr. Golos died I made another contact; me a Russian.

Schator Ferguson. And you do not have that Russian's last name,

Miss Bentley. No, I don't think anybody knows who he is. Senator Ferguson. You did know his first name?

Miss Bentley. No, I knew him under Senator Ferguson. What was his name? I knew him under a pseudonym

Miss Bentley. "Bill."

Senator Ferguson. You just simply knew him under the name of

Miss Bentley. Correct. Senator Ferguson. Did you deliver the information to him and

Miss Bentley. Not the money; no. There were two channels. The money went down to Communist Party headquarters. The information went through to "Bill."

Senstor Ferguson. Now, tell us something about this information that you got in relation to China? What was the question that the

Attitude was toward the various forces in China. They were very much interested, of course, in pushing the Eighth Route Army and all the Red guerrilla forces and in convincing the United States Government to support them and not the Chiang Kai-shek govern-Russians were interested in there? ment. And they were very much interested in any moves, open or secret, that the United States Government was making to support as Bentley. Well, they were interested, vitally interested, in a deal of it; namely, I think, what the United States Government

Senator Ferguson. In number, what were the most people that you met and received information from in Government in Washington? Miss Bentley. You mean that I met personally, Senator? Senator Ferguson. Yes, that you met personally. Miss Bentley. Oh, I should think not more than 20 that I met Chiang Kai-shek.

Senator Ferguson. Now, there were some other units that were collecting information from other people, that your never contacted.

Miss Bentley. That is correct. personally.

it was microfilmed. Is that correct? Miss Bentuey. Yes, that is correct. Senator Fenguson. And some of that volume was so great that

Ara, N.

Miss Bentley. Oh, there must have been at least a good 20 or 30

Senator Ferguson. Twenty or 30 more. That would make around

that was vital in our war effort that you did not collect material from? Miss Bentley. Roughly. I would have to sit down and count. Senator Fenguson. In Washington. Do you know a department

Miss Bentley. Yes. The Navy. Can you account for why you Senator Fenguson. The Navy, Can you account for why you

did not get it from the Navy?

Miss Bentley. No. I was wrong in saying we didn't. We did get a bit of Navy information that trickled through the OSS and trickled through the Treasury. But practically speaking, it was not very much.

Senator Ferguson. In other words, the Navy had the best system

Miss Bentley. No. The best one was the FBI.

bically nothing out of them. We got prac-

Senator Fenguson. You got practically nothing out of the FBI.

Had you an agent in the Justice Department?

Miss Bentley, Yes, but not in that section.
Senator Ferguson. Not in the FBI. But you did have one actually in the Justice Department?

Miss Bentley, Yes, we did.
Senator Ferguson. Did you have a contact in the Navy?

Miss Bentley, No, we had no contact whatsoever in the Navy.

Senator Ferguson. Senator Ives?

and yet which is decidedly in line with the over-all matter before us.

Miss Bentley. Yes? Senator IVES. Miss Bentley, I would like to ask you a question which is perhaps not exactly in line with what we are considering now,

were one of the chief go-betweens in this whole, I might say, espionage Senator Ives. You were doing what was important work in ob-

undertaking, because that is what it amounts to. Are you the only one that was performing that type of work which

you were performing?
Miss Bentley Definitely not.

that were doing the same kind of work that you were doing; making these contacts with these people in Washington?
Miss Bentley. I wish I knew, but I don't know.
Senator Ives. You have no idea? Senator Ives. How many others were there, to your knowledge,

more, but how many more than that I don't know. Miss Bentley. No, I have an idea that there were at least two

accident. And inasmuch as the policy of these rings is not to let us people know what the others are doing, it is extremely difficult to find out these things Senator Ives. Are they still operating?

Miss Bentley. I don't know. I only fell over them quite by

me to start giving money to my contacts, which I refused.

Mr. Rogens. Did they make any suggestion that you might go to

Russia and work?

trying to squirm out, they did suggest that I might go to Russia under cover and receive a course of training over there.

Nr. Rogens. What did you think of that suggestion? Miss Bentley. Later on, in 1945, in about March, I believe it was, when I think they probably thought that I was perhaps slipping because I had made it clear that I didn't like this work and had been

Mr. Rogers. In other words, that was on the things that frightened you somewhat; the idea that they had that in mind.
Niss Bentley. Yes, it did. It frightened me considerably. Miss Bentley. I didn't think very much of it.

Mr. Rogers. Did you know anybody else who had gone to Russia at their suggestion? Any other agents? Miss Bentley. No, but I hadn't known any other agents, really,

getting out of this set-up. And he looked at me very cynically, and said, "Nobody ever leaves this. Nobody ever leaves the service," when I was talking with the contact I had at that time, a Russian, and I had told him that Mr. Golos had mentioned to me about people Miss BENTLEY. The only thing that could be construed as one was Senator Ferguson. Had you ever received any threats of any kind?

were the exact words. Schator Ferguson. You do not quit.

Senator O'Conor. Miss Bentley, you have said, in response to a question, that there were approximately 20 persons in the Government service with whom you were having contacts, and that you knew

of about 20 more.

Miss Bentley. I would say so; yes, sir.

Senator O'Conor. Had you, as a result of your conversations with what the grand total might be? fellow Communists, received any specific information as to the extent,

munists, thought were Communists, or thought were close to being Communists. But they were all people in positions which would not have been useful for me, and therefore I didn't inquire any further. Senator O'Conon. Did you get the idea that the total number was Miss BENTLEY. Very little. The people I knew in Government would mention friends of theirs that they either knew were Com-

considerable, or otherwise Miss Bentley. I would say that quite a few of them came in during

mation from that department went into another department, where I had a contact. contacts that you had in virtually every department of the Government, with the possible exception of the Navy, as you have described. Miss Bentley. Either contacts in the department, or else the infor-Senator O'Conon. Now, you have mentioned that there were

what people I had left at that time over to other contacts, Russians, Suator Fenguson. Well, were you "put on ice" at that time? information from these sources in Washington? Senator Ferguson. The latter part of December 1944? Miss Bentley. That is correct. Senator Fencuson. Will you tell us now what is meant in the BENTLEY. That is what they call it, yes. Miss BENTLEY. At that time I was forced by the Russians to turn Senator Fenguson. Will you tell us just what happened at that Miss BENTLEY. The latter part of December 1944. What is the last day you can recall that you actually obtained Senator Ferguson. They call it "putting you on ice"?

whole set-up of his was full of holes, and they were afraid of leaks, I might be what they called "quite hot," and therefore, I should turn my contacts over to them, and then stay out of thing for 6 months or Golos had been quite widely known as a Communist, and that the Communist Party, or in communism, by "putting a person on ice"? Niss Bentley. They told me that as a result of the fact that Mr. Senator Ferguson. So you had gone a little better than a year, and they got a little suspicious, did they, and thought that you ought a year, and then they would set me up with another group. Senator Fenguson. In the meantime, of course, Golos had died. Miss Bentley. Golos died in November 1943, the end of November. Miss Bentley. I rather suspect they did become suspicious of me

to "go on ice"?

although I don't know for sure.

Schator Ferguson. And were you loyal to them up until November 144, the latter part of November?

Itiss Bentley. If you mean outwardly going along with them, yes.

I did; yes.

they at any time offer you money?
Miss Bentley. Yes. That is when I first started getting suspicious Senator Ferguson. You were outwardly going along.

And did

of the whole set-up. It was in the spring of '44. Senator Ferguson. They thought you were becoming mercenary? Miss Bentley. Oh, I had gone into this because I thought it was anybody to offer me money or presents for doing something that obviously was my duty. And yet, in March or April, when I bumped an idealistic program for making a better world. And I didn't expect

Miss Bentley. That was after his death. They were extremely expical about Americans. They behaved somewhat like cheap gangerical about Americans. They behaved somewhat like cheap gangerical about Americans. They behaved somewhat like cheap gangerical about Americans. They sounded like that. Senator McCLELLAN. That was after Golos' death?

Senator O'Conon. And the Army. Miss Bentley. Yes. Senator O'Conon. And WPB.

Schater O'Conor. What other departments specifically did you have contacts in, and were to get information out of?

Niss Bentley. Treasury, War Manpower Commission, OSS, Miss Bentley. Yes.

Senator O'Conor. You have also mentioned that there were some

persons, or there was one person at any rate, who was attempting to ple appointed to positions in Government departments, or his in the procure positions for them.

Miss Bentley. That is correct.
Senator O'Conor. Was that individual a member of the administration, or was he an employee, or an official of any governmental

department? Senator O'Coxon. And I am attempting to distinguish as to whether Miss BENTLEY. He was a member of the administration; yes.

Senator Ferguson. Would you tell the Senator what department he is in? You do not have to give his name. he was an official in one of the departments, or not.

Miss Bentley. I don't know what department you would call it

Senator. Senator Ferguson. Where did he work?

Miss Bentley. He worked around the White House. Senator O'Conor. And had you contacts with him? Miss Bentley. Not personally; no.

the matter of whether he was friendly to the Communist cause and was Senator O'Conon. Did you see any data that had any bearing on

had given to an in-between contact and which came to me. Senator O'Conon. And it had to do with the procurement of offices Miss BENTLEY. It was not written data. It was oral data which he vin Assistance in the procuring of positions?

NIMBENTLEY. Yes; I did.

Senator O'Conor. What was the nature of the data that you saw?

Miss Bentley. Yes; it was definitely information of value. he also had helped put people in strategic jobs; yes. Senator O'Conor. People with subversive tendencies? or the protection of information?

Miss Bentley. Definitely.
Senator O'Conor. Without mentioning the name, now, which may or may not be advisable at this time, is that person still living, to your knowledge?

Miss Bentiev. I think so. I haven't heard of

Senator O'Conor. Do you know of his whereabouts now? Miss Bentley. No; I don't.

Senator O'Coxor. Have you given the information concerning him to the committee or to Mr. Rogers, or anyone?
Niss Bentley. Yes.

Miss Bentler. You mean the Soviet code?

EXPORT POLICY AND LOYALTY

Miss Bentley. Yes. He did pass on the information that the American Government was just about to break the Soviet code. Senator Fenguson. Can you tell us about the code? Mr. Rogens. Yes.

one had told me, and they were very excited about it. Senator O'Conor. Where was he situated when that development know which code; which I couldn't, obviously, tell them, since no Miss Bentley. I relayed that to the Russians. They wanted to Senator Ferguson. What happened then?

Niss Bentley. I don't know how to describe where he was situated

Mr. Rogens. Where was he employed?

Senator Fenguson. What department was he in?

Seantor Ferguson. Was he in the White House, or somewhere else? Miss Bentley. Yes, in the White House. Miss Bentley. In the administration.

given this information to your contact about the breaking of the Russian code? Scnator Fenguson. The man who worked in the White House had

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Senator Ferguson. And then you conveyed that information to Russia, and you heard back on that, that they were greatly excited about it?

Senator Fenguson. Wanting to know what code? Miss Bentley. Yes. Did you try

to find out what code? Miss Bentley. Yes; but nobody seemed to know. Yes Senator Fenguson. Nobody seemed to know. Y Your contact could

not give you the name of the code? Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Rogens. What year was that?

Senator Ferguson. Did you ever get word as to whether or not, Miss Bentley. In 1944.

by virtue of that, Russia was changing some of her codes?
Miss Bentley. No; because Russian contacts never confided such I wouldn't have expected to hear that.

excited and wanted to know what code. And you came and conthings to their agents. Senator Ferguson. But you did get word that they were greatly

get the name. And you could not get the code. tacted your source here. Senator Ferguson. And tried to contact the White House again to Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Miss Bentley. That is correct.
Senator Thre. I was going to make inquiry of Miss Bentley whether any other Russian agents were sent in here at the time this

information was given out. Miss Bentley. I am afraid that is something that I would not know

Because it is not one of the things that would be confided to me. the attempt to secure more information from the White House source Miss BENTLEY. I came back and asked the only contact who would Senator THYE. But you came back and spent considerable time in And I presume that he spent considerable

working in the White House be interested in giving you that information? Was he a Communist? Senator WHERRY. May I ask this, please: Why would that person

And us a matter of fact, I discussed this whole matter with the contact I had. And we were puzzled. We couldn't figure out exactly Miss Bentley. No; he wasn't a party member, at least at that time.

what his motives were. Senator Wherry. Well, we were at war in 1944

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator WHERRY. I am just a little bit confused. wass the witness at all, because I appreciate the testimony she ing. But it seems to me that that would be beyond being I do not want to

one must help her. what they had been able to dig up, were not giving her things that we should give her, things that we were giving to Britain and not to her. And they felt, I believe, the same way the people in that Canadian espionage case felt; that it was their duty, actually, to get this stuff to Russia. Because she was hard-pressed and weakening, and someare concerned, they felt very strongly that we were allies with Russia; that Russia was bearing the brunt of the war; that she must have every assistance, because the people from within the Government, from concerned, I can't tell you how he felt. But as far as the Communists Manig. But it seems to me that would be believed that kind of information.

Miss Bentley. Well, as far as an outsider or non-Communist is

Senator WHERRY. As Communists?

Miss Bentley. As Communists. But they did not feel a sense of being agents of Russia. They thought of Russia as a country with a Communist government, and therefore as Communists they had to

ator Ives. Miss Bentley, did you at any time yourself feel a of disloyalty, where your relationship to our own country is

Miss BENTLEY. No; I did not.

Senator IVES. You felt that you were doing that which was wholly proper, in the light of the conditions with which we as a Nation and Russia as a nation were then faced.

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Senator Ferguson. Is there something about loyalty country, when it comes to loyalty to communism?

Niss Bentley. Yes; I would say so definitely, Senator. Senator Ferguson. What is that? to one's

Miss Bentley. It is a loyalty to the international Communist movement. But it is tied up with the fact also that you must work to make your own country communistic. You feel that is the best possible government for your own country.

you would follow? Senator Ferguson. So if disloyalty to your own Government aids it in becoming communistic, then that would be one of the principles would fellow?

Miss Bentley. That is correct; yes. Senator Ferguson. And if you feel at any time that being disloyal

underground and fought back, you are justified in exactly the same

tactics, because it is an oppressive government. Senator Fenguson. So first the allegiance is to communism?

Miss Bentley. Correct

communistic. your own Government providing it is to be overthrown and made Senator Ferguson. And then you can have a minor allegiance to

Miss Bentley. I would say so; although none of us were ever told we were going to get together and overthrow it. I think we all believed we were going to do it by democratic means. Senator Fenguson. You thought you were going I think we all

to do it by

democratic means.

Miss Bentley. I think so.

appeal or else there was some other reason. avowed Communist, or there must have been a very strong idealistic Senator Wherex. Yes, but here is a man who warns about the breaking of the code. That to me is a tremendous thing. It seems to me that that man in the White House must have been an

I cannot understand, otherwise, why somebody who was so close to our Government would do that, in time of war, unless he were an

avowed Communist.

understood his motives. I mean I am as much in the dark as you are Senator Ferguson. Now, did you get any information out of Miss Bentley. That I don't know. I mean I am as much in the dark as you are And no one who knew him

Miss Bentley. I did

you for a name there. Senator Ferguson. Who was your source? I am going to ask

Senator Hoey. Mr. Chairman, before you begin that, might I ask

just a few questions?

Senator Ferguson. Certainly, Senator. Senator Hoey. Miss Bentley, did you have contact with people outside of Washington, who would come here and meet you at different times?

Miss Bentley. No. The people I met in Washington were people who worked in Washington. I met Washingtonians outside of Washington, but not the other way around.

Senator Hoey. Did you meet any of them in New York?
Miss Bentley. Yes. Often our contacts came up on business or on vacations. And while there, I would meet them; yes.

Senator Hoer. Do you recall meeting anybody from North

Carolina in that connection?

Miss Bentley. Senator Ferguson, what shall I say to that? Senator Ferguson. You can answer the Senator on that. Miss Bentley. Yes, I do, Senator.

Senator Fenguson. Senator, do you want to put the name in the

Senator Hoey. Miss BENTLEY. Mary Watkins Price. Senator Hoey. Yes. Whore did you meet her?

At that time was she a member of the Communist

Senator Hoer. Have you seen her frequently in the times since Senator Hoex. Did you meet her on other occasions? Miss Bengley. Yes; I saw her quite frequently after that. Miss BENTLEY. I was introduced to her as such, yes

Miss Bentley. I didn't quite hear you. Senator Hoey. Have you seen her on other occasions,

time up until 1945? from that

Miss Bentley. Yes; up until about the spring, I guess, of 1945. Senator Hoey. Did she belong to any organization in New York nator Hour. Did she belong to any organization in

what I have been reading in the papers that it is fairly left wing. Thich you belonged?

Niss Bentley. She was a charter member of the UOPWA.

Senator Hoey. Was that a Communist organization, or union? Miss Bentley. Well, that is hard to answer. I understand from Senator Hoer. Do you know what name she joined that organiza-

tion under? Senator Hoey. She told you she joined as Mary Watkins' Miss Bentley. Yes. Miss Bentler. Yes; Mary Watkins, she told me

Senator Hoer. What was the purpose of her joining an organization

secret. like that and not giving the full name?
Niss Bentler. I would suppose it would be to keep her identity

Schator Hoex. Did Miss Price confer with you at various times? Miss Bentley. Yes.

Senator Hory. Did she furnish you any information

Miss BENTLEY. enator Hoer. What was the character of the information that Yes.

Miss Bentley. Whatever information she was able to furnished you

Senator Hoex. Where was she working at that time? Miss Bentlex. She was accretary to Walter Lippmann. Senator Hoex. She was a secretary to Walter Lippmann?

Miss Bentuer. That is correct.

Senator Hoer. Do you know whether Mr. Lippmann knew any-

thing about her Communist connections?
Miss Bentley. Oh, I wouldn't think so. He probably wouldn't

Senator Hoey. How long was she his secretary? Miss Bentley. I don't know exactly. It may months before I made her acquaintance. And sh believe, sometime in May 1943. It may have been a few And she left his employ, I

mation that she thought would be valuable to the Communists? Senator Hoer. For what period of time did she furnish you infor-

give any information. Lippmann's employ. And after that, she just wasn't in a position to Miss Bentley. From the first time I met her, until she left Mr.

Of course that mendy implies that we may have

EXPORT POLICY AND LOYALTY

Walter Lippmann knew anything about this Senator Ferguson. And you do not wish to convey any idea that

Miss Bentley. Oh, goodness, no.

know, and that he certainly didn't know, probably. Miss Bentley. I have no way of knowing, but the way she proceeded, in all secrecy, would indicate that she didn't want him to Senator Ferguson. In fact, you know that he did not, do you not?

Senator Ferguson. Everything that she did indicated to you that

she was keeping it a dark, deep secret from him?

Miss Bentley. Oh, definitely. Schator Ferguson. That she was getting this secretly, and deliver-

Senator Hoey. What was the Miss Bentley. That is correct. character or nature ಲ್ಲ

information?

he had a great deal of information on our relations with Britain, and what we would do in the future. If so, that was very interesting to friends in the War Department and other Government agencies, and Miss Bentley. Of all sorts. Mr. Lippmann had quite a number o

Senator Ferguson. If he had background information that was known as semi-secret, or something, and she knew about it, she would

we went through his files while he was on vacation, or rather she did, and we spent the whole week end, the two of us, typing continuously, making copies of some of these things. Then she was current and up-to-date, and from then onmaking copies of some of these things. Miss Bentley. That is correct. Originally, when I came down

on vacation, when he was out of town. Senator Ferguson. So you know it was secret, because you did it

Senator Hoer. Do you know what organization she was connected Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Niss Bentley. As I understand it, she is down in Greensboro, N.C., or was, with the Southern Conference for Human Rights.

Miss Bentley. Human Welfare. I am sorry. Senator Hoey. Human Welfare?

Senator Hoey. Do you know what organization she is with right

Senator Hony. You did not know that she was in charge of Wallace's party in North Carolina? She is now the head of the Wallace Miss Bentuey. I believe-no, I am not quite sure about that.

party in North Carolina. Senator Fenguson. Were you in Mr. Lippman's office during that

she would bring the information over there. Miss Bentley. No. Senator Ferguson. And she told you that he was on vacation, and I was in Mary's house on Olive Avenue, and

Miss Bentley. He was either on vacation or away on business but he was certainly out of the office at that point; Senator. that you could get up to date?

Senator Fenguson. Now, I asked you your source in WPB.

Miss BENTLEY. I had several

Senator Ferguson. Did you have a man by the name of Remington

Miss Bentley. Yes, I did. Senator Ferguson. What is his first name?

Miss Bentley. William.

Senator Fenguson. Where did he live?

Miss Bentley. He lived in Virginia; as I recall from what he told some place between Alexandria and Fairfax, right along in there. Inator Ferguson. Did you ever meet his wife?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I did.

Senator Ferguson. Do you know her name? Miss Bentley. Not her real name, but her nickname. We called

Senator Ferguson. And did you ever collect any money from Mr.

Remington Miss Bentley. Yes, I collected his Communist Party dues.

a bit of difficulty getting them from him. Senator Ferguson. Start at the beginning, please,

Mr. Rogers. Will you tell us how you happened to meet him the

Miss Bentley. I was introduced to him by Jacob Golos, I believe,

in the early spring of 1942.

Mr. Rogers. Do you remember where that was?

Miss Bentley. Yes, in a Schraft's restaurant on Fourth Avenue Senator Ferguson. In what city? Miss Bentley. New York City. Ar. Rogens. Before you met him, did you have a conversation

Miss Bentley. Yes, Mr. Golos told me that a friend of his, Mr. Joseph North, one of the editor of the New Masses, who was always on the lookout for information and agents for Mr. Golos, was a friend of Bill's, and that he had met Bill on a trip up from Washington, and had decided that he might be good material for us. Therefore, Mr. North introduced Mr. Remington to Mr. Golos. h Mr. Golos about the meeting?

Miss Bentley. A few days later—I don't know whether it was 1 or 2 or 3 days later—I met Mr. Remington and his wife with Mr. Golos 2 or 3 days later—I met Mr. Remington and his wife with Mr. Golos 2 or 3 days later—I met Mr. Remington and his wife with Mr. Golos 2 or 3 days later in a good material for you? material," did that mean that he might secure good material for you? Miss Bentley. Yes, That he was at least in a good spot or headed for a good spot, where he could find good information. Senator Fenguson. Where did he work?

Niss Bentley. When I first met him, I think he was between jobs. Mr. Rogers. And then you met?

Senator Ferguson. He was between jobs when you met him?
Miss Bentley. I think he was, because I wasn't able to see him in
Washington until a month or two after I had first met him. That was my information.

Mr. Rogens. And then you met him, in Schrafft's, in New York.

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

the corner from where the New Masses used to be. Miss Bentley. Is it Thirty-first or Thirty-second? Mr. Rogers. Is that at Thirty-first? It is around

Mr. Rogens. Purk Avenue, or Fourth Avenue?

Miss BENTLEY. I think it is Fourth.

Miss Bentley. Mr. Golos, myself, and the two Remingtons. Mr. Rogens. Mr. and Mrs. Remington? Miss Bentley. Yes. Mr. Rogens. Who was present at that meeting?

Mr. Rogens. And you had a conversation there about your con-

Miss Bentley. Mr. Golos talked to Mr. Remington and I talked to Mrs. Remington. I don't know too much of what Mr. Golos said. Mr. Rogens. How were you introduced to Mr. Remington?

Miss Bentley. I think that Mr. Golos said, "Bill, this is Helen," or "Helen, this is Bill Remington." I have forgotten exactly how

he phrased it. Mr. Rogens. Did he ever use your last name?

Miss Bentley, No.

Nr. Rogens. So Remington knew you as "Helen." Niss Bentley. Yes, and he knew Mr. Golos as "John."

Mr. Rogers. That was his pseudonym?

Miss Bentley. His psuedonym for that particular group. Senator Ferguson. You do both use "comrade" in the in the under-

Miss Bentley. I have never known it to be used in the under-

ground; no. were made that he would turn over information to you that was help-Mr. Rogens. Now, after that meeting in Schrafft's, arrangements

ful to the Communists?

Miss Bentley. Arrangements were made that I would drop in to see him when I came to Washington. I think it was a month or so

after that before I finally got in touch with him.
Senator Ferguson. Tell us exactly what happened when you got to tions between Golos and Remington as to the actual delivery of Washington? As I understand it, you do not know of the conversa-

Miss Bentley. No.
Senator Ferguson. But we might be helped if you would tell us what you do know. When you came to Washington, what happened? Miss Bentley. When I came to Washington, I began discussing

with him where he was employed, the type of position he had, not in too great detail as far as titles are concerned, but as far as availability

of material is concerned. Mr. Rogens. What did he tell you?

help to us. But later he got into a part of the War Production Board where he was dealing with aircraft-production figures. I don't know Senator Ferguson. Go ahead and tell us. Miss Bentiley. At first he was not in a spot which was of too much

Communist? Immediately upon your introduction, or subsequently pefore ever I met him. When did you discover, Miss Bentley, that Mr. Remington was Miss BENTLEY. Mr. Golos told me that he was a Communist

Senator Ivas. Do you know whether he had a Communist card of

any kind, or any identification as such?

Miss Bentum. I rather doubt it because underground people were not supposed to carry cards around, or keep them, and I rather suspent he left it at headquarters or Mr. North had it. Senator Ives. You say he paid you dues?

M. Bentum. He did.

our introduction? for Ivrs. When did he begin doing that? How soon after

Miss. Bayer.ay. I imagine it was almost immediately, if he had the t san't recall off hand.

paid your Do you recall and your Sepator Ives. Have you any recollection as to how many times he how many occasions there were when he

dues pile up for a while, and then he would pay me.

benator lvns. Have you any recollection as to how much he paid

you in the aggregate, as to money?
Miss BENTLEY. No. With all the people I took care of, I couldn't emember how much one person paid.

guess, 2 years. Senator Ives. But he paid you over a period of time, I take it.

Nice Benetic Ives, he did.

Senator Ives. How long a period of time?

Miss Bentuer. During the period I knew him, which was almost,

ere any other members of his family members of the Communist O'Conos. Right in that connection, if I may, Mr. Chair

earty, to your knowledge?

Miss Bantley. Yes; his wife. Senator O'Conon. How do you know?

Miss Bentrar. Because he was paying dues for her too. Sensior O'Conon. Do you know whether or not she had a card and

had cards, Miss Bunrust. No, I don't. You just didn't ask people if they

When she was there. Communist literature, and talking over with her Senator O'Conos. Did you yourself ever have any conversation with Mrs. Remington concerning Communist affiliation?

whether that was what she wanted, and so on.
Senator O'Conon. And what was her reply?
Miss Bentley. I think she liked some of what I had brought, but she asked for other types that I hadn't brought. I am sure she was present one time when we were discussing dues, and Bill said they were sort of hard up at that time, and it was going to be very hard and it was going to be very hard

No; because you do not sit down and discuss things

EXPORT POLICY AND LOYALTY

on how many occasions did you procure confidential Senator O'Conon. But in your conversation with Mr. Remington. information

or 20, I can't tell you exactly. Miss BENTLEY. I think that it probably might have been 10 or 15 rom him, if at all?

Senator O'Conon. And in what form did you receive it?

Miss BENTLEY. Most of it was little scraps of paper, on which he

had jotted down figures.

was information on internal policies within the WPB, as to what people, like William Batt, who were in a position to help Bussis get WPB was going to allocate to Russia, and information on ranking Senator O'Conon. What was the nature of the information? Miss Bentuzy. I should say that it was of several natures.

more than she was getting, and information on aircraft production. Senator O'Conor. What, if any, knowledge did he have as to what the purpose was of your getting the information?

Miss BENTLEY. We never discussed it.

the data and information that you were getting was guing to anyone Senator O'Conon. Was there any mention at all of the fact that

Miss BENTLEY. I believe that in common with almost else, he was told that this was for Browder.

Senator O'Conor. Earl Browder? e egaryone

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Senator Funguson. Now, the first time you met Remington in

Washington, where did you meet him?
Senator Wheren. Yes; where did you meet him?
Senator Wheren. I have met so many people so many places, that I can't tell you where I met him the first time.
Senator Francuson. When you came to Washington, were you always conscious that somebody might be following you?

Miss Bentley. I certainly was:

followed, so that when you would meet a man like Remination, or Mary Price, whose name has been used, you would be also disposed. Senator Fraguson. Well, how did you avoid being detected

Miss Bentley. I always allowed myself a good half hour before an appointment, to go running in and out of department stores and running in and out of places with two entrances, and into deserted one behind me. where you can see what is going on, to be sure there was no

Senstor FERGUSON. And what about when you took a taxtoab?

Miss Bentley. When you took a taxicab, you got out of it a block or two before your destination, waited until the taxicab turned around and went some place else, and then proceeded on foot.

Mr. Roomes. Where did you normally meet Remington?

Miss Bentley. In the very beginning I used to meet him in front of that Whelan's across from the Willard. Senator Ferguson. Now, you must have had some conversation with him about delivery of material, because you did not get that up

the way of information and asked that he bring it to me Miss Bentley, Certainly. I talked to him about what he had in

Senator Fenguson. Then there was a conversation, a direct con

versation, about delivery of material

Now, did you advise him what you wanted? Miss Bentley. He was already advised, I understand, by Mr

Senator Ferguson. But he understood what you were wanting?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

secret information Senator Fenguson. And did he bring you what was known as Miss Bentley. From what he said, that information was certainly

Chator Ferguson. Have you any particular thing that you can

remember, like a formula

that he had found information on for making synthetic rubber from Miss Bentler. Yes. One thing that he brought was a formula

Senator Fenguson. Will you tell us about that?

Miss Bentley. I am afraid I can't remember the details. It was

quite a complicated thing.

Mr. Rogers. Not the formula, but the information.

and how you took it down, and what you did with it. Senator Ferguson. The information, and how he gave it to you,

it. And he was very nervous, very jittery, and obviously scared to death that anybody would find out he was doing this. down these little formulas and figures on scraps of paper, because they were easier to put in his pocket, you see, and no one would suspect things, because he might be detected, and that he had carefully taken he brought, he informed me that he could not bring out original Miss Bentley. Well, in common with all the aircraft figures that

enator Ferguson. And you took these papers, on which there a formula for making synthetic rubber—or that was supposed to

make synthetic rubber—out of garbage?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Senator Ferguson. What did you do with that material?

Miss Bentley. That material I took back and retyped, took it to New York, and passed it on to the Russians.

Senator Ferguson. Did you ever deliver to him any communistic to the senator ferguson.

Miss Bentley. Yes; I did. Sometimes he didn't care to take it, in the summer, when he had no overcoat to hide it in. But I remember that in the winter he would stick it in his overcout if he was going

Senator Ferguson. Now, will you name the places where you met

Miss Bentley. Yes. I met him at the Whelan's drug store I have mentioned. I met him at Pennsylvania and Fourth, or at Constitution and Fourth, in front of—the Mellon Museum, you call it?

That art gallery there. did you meet him outside? Senator Fenguson. Did you over meet him in the gallery?

Mr. Rogens. When you came to Washington, how would you get

Miss Bentley. Usually I called Bill at his office. Mr. Rogers. And how would you identify yourself

Miss Bentley. As "Helen."

Miss Bentley. Yes; "This is Helen." Mr. Rogens. You would just say, "Helen"

Mr. Rogens. And then you would make arrangements to meet? Miss Bentley. Yos.

Senator Thre. Did you ever go by the name of Helen Johnson? Miss Bentley. Not that I recall——

Senator Thre. Did you ever use the name "Johnson"? Miss Bentley. I have a vague recollection that one of the con-

Senator Ferguson. In other words, to avoid giving your identity? Miss Bentley. Yes. Now that you mention it, I am wondering if that wasn't the name she used. But I am not sure. Senator Ferguson. Was Remington present? Miss Bentley. No. This had nothing to do with Remington. Senator Thye. Did you ever call Mr. Remington and say, "This is tacts I met introduced me by that name.

Miss Johnson-Helen Johnson"?

Niss Bentley. I might very well have, because when I called people up and couldn't say "Helen," I would think up a last name on the spur of the moment, and I have used—I don't know how many of them.

Senator THYE. Did you ever meet Mr. Remington's mother-in-law? Miss Bentley. Not that I recall; no. I don't think that I met any

of his family.

Senator THYE. Senator THYE. Did you know anything of her?
Miss Bentley. His mother-in-law? You mean his wife's mother? Yes.

Miss BENTLEY. I don't think so; no.

secretary answered, "This is Helen calling"; so on the spur of the moment I thought up any name at all, stressing the "Helen," knowing Senator McClellan. Mrs. Moos was her name.

Miss Bentley. No. You see, I couldn't exactly say, when the

that would convey itself. Mr. Rocens. Did you always use the same pseudonym with con-

lacts in Washington. Miss Bentley. No; there was one down there that called me

Mr. Rogers. What would be the reason for that?

Miss Bentley. Well, there were too many people in one particular office that were in the same room. And if I wanted to call up, it

would have given away the name to the other one. That is why I Senator Ferguson. In other words, if you had two contacts in one

room, as I understood it, and that was very embarrassing place, you used two names. Miss Bentley. In that case I did, because they sat in the same

know that you were contacting someone else in that room?

Miss Benraen. That is correct.

Show the Principles of the was so secret that you would have two Senutor Fericuson. And you did not even want the other one to

of them, while neither knew that the other was giving information? Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Senator Ferguson. Now, did you have any other places that you

met Mr. Remington?

courts. And then there is a place by those tennis courts where there are trees, and we sat under those trees, where there is a sort of a park effect there. I don't know the name of the place. beyond the tennis courts. Miss Bentley. I met him often, on Fourth Street by the tennis it is right

Senator Ives. Did you ever meet him inside the WPB?

Miss Bentley. No. I never got there. Senator Ferguson. Did you stay away from the agencies them-

Miss BENTLEY. I certainly did.

Senator Ferguson. The buildings? Miss Bentley. Yes.

Senator Ferguson. You never went into any of the buildings, did

Miss Bentley. No; only when I went in on business for my firm Washington, but nothing to do with this.

Senator Ferguson. Well, where was that located—that building

Miss Bentley. Oh, my firm was in New York. But I did have to come down and go to the BEW and the Lend-Lease and the Dethat your firm had an office in?

partment of Commerce, and so on, on business for my firm. Senator Ferguson. Oh, and you would then go in. What name

would you use there?

Miss Bentley. I would use my own name. I was on business for my firm—legitimate business—and I used my own name.
Mr. Rogers. Miss Bentley—just to be sure we are talking about Commerce—when you refer to "William Remington," you refer to the man you saw in my office this morning?

Miss Bentley. The man I saw and shook hands with in the office;

mation from? William Remington that you were talking about getting this infor-Senator Ferguson. So you know that that is the same man? The

Miss Bentley. Oh, yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson. Now, do you think that you have given to this committee all of the information concerning the material that you

obtained from Remington?
Miss Bentley. I think I have pretty much covered it. Senator; yes.
Senator O'Conor. Senator, may I ask a question right there?

Miss Bentley, you stated that at one time in your discussions with Mr. Remington he was "between jobs" and that later he did become associated with a particular post at WPB. To your knowledge, did

he change positions after that?

Miss Bentley. Yes. He didn't, I believe, move out of the WPB, but he did get into a portion of the WPB, and I don't know what the technical name is, but it was a sort of a reviewing board.

Senator O'Conon. Now. do you know the circumstances under

Miss Bentley. From what he said to me, I understand that he

Miss Bentley. From what he said to me; yes

which he could get confidential information? Senator O'Conon. And was the position to which he went one from

Miss Bentley. I suppose it was confidential information, Senator

or rejected it. The rejects might come back again for a review. got material for brass buttons, you see. reappeals for allocations of materials; which was, of course, of no help to us—to know whether X got material for a typewriter, or Y And he was on the committee, I understand, that reviewed these but it was of absolutely no use to us.

Senator O'Conor. I see. Did he impart any of the information to you, from which you concluded that it was not of value?

Miss Bentley. Yes; he did. Actually, what his job was—when people applied to the WPB, let's say, for brass or buttons, the alloca-

Senator O'Conon. I see.

of Congress in respect to certain of the foreign countries.

Miss Bentley. Certainly. Now, Miss Bentley, in response to a previous question, you said that your coworkers and those higher up in the Communist Party were interested in the attitude of United States officials and Members

Senator O'Conon. You mentioned China specifically. Were they

interested in any other countries? And if so, what?

For example, there was a period when the war was nearing a close, when the Balkans became a place that Russia was terrifically interested in. There was a time when France was interesting. It shifted, very Miss Bentley. That interest shifted, depending upon the moment

clearly, with her interests of the moment.

Senator O'Conon. I see. Well, my point is whether you received any instructions to look for and to attempt to secure information

bearing upon that particular subject.

Miss Bentley. Yes; I did. First Mr. Golos and then I were given a long list of things to ask for, names that they wanted information on, as to people working in Washington, subjects they were interested in, particular data they wanted.

Senator O'Conor. From whom did you receive the instructions?

Miss Bentley. I received those instructions first from Mr. Golos. Senator O'Conor. And after Mr. Golos' death, from whom? Miss Bentley. First from "Bill," and then from "Jack." Senator O'Conor. Now, have you any knowledge of the connections of "Bill" and "Jack" with the Russian Government, or any of its

Miss Bentley. Well, they most certainly were connected somewhere with it, but I don't think they have ever been identified as to accredited agencies here or elsewhere?

rect, with the Russian Embassy? their exact connection. Senutor O'Conon. Have you ever had any contact, direct or indi

Ç anthalt who worked in the Embassy?

Embassy—the first secretary Senator Fraguson. Well, would be not be connected with the

me that he was the first secretary of the Russian Embassy. I had toward the end, who had been called in sort of on special business, was a gentleman I knew only as "Al." But I understand that later on he was—I identified a picture of him, and the authorities told Miss BENTLEY. I was thinking of him as "Al." One contact that

Senator O'Conon. What was the nature of the information that

you supplied him?
Miss Bentler. I didn't. It was simply policy

Senator O'Conon. I see.

BENTLEY. BENTLEY. He had come in to try to settle what my future

Senator Fungueon. He is the one who "put me on ice"? Just once I gave him some information, because he was handy and

no one else was. Senator O'Conon. Was he the one who told you it might be to your best interests to suspend for possibly 6 months?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator Fraguson. Did you ever collect any money from any of these people, in envelopes? Did you ever collect any money? Miss Branzan. I believe it was money, yes. During Mr. Golos' lifetime, due, I think, to the fact that his heart was poor and he felt that he was a dying man, he made rather intermittent arrangements for me to meet a Russian contact, and either pass through things to

Well, it was a sort of "on-again-off-again" affair. I didn't see them too frequently. There were about three of them, I guess, in all. Sanator Ferguson. Did you know their names? See Bentler. Yes; but they were also pseudonyms. Only one them has been identified.

passed between these people? Senator Fraguson. Was there money in these envelopes that

Miss BENTLEY. One or two times they passed through what felt to me like money, to go to Mr. Golos; yes. I imagine it was for his

Mr. Rogens. Were there occasions, after you had delivered information to Golos, when he would report back to you that he wanted other information like that, or a different kind of information?

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, yes. And after him, the Russians would tell me whether they liked something, or didn't like it, and whether they

wanted more on the subject.

Mr. Rogens. And then you notified your contact, advising him get that particular kind of information?

Miss Bentuer. Yes. They were given specific information to and they were also more or less on their own, in a certain sense: they should know for themselves what was valuable, and what

Senstor Ferguson. Did that apply to Remington?

Misa Reverse. Yea: I cartainly think it applied to Remington

Senator Ferguson. He thought that would be valuable to you?

Mr. Rogers. Do you recall which Russians asked you to get

dditional information

Miss BENTLEY. They all did.

them by? Rogers. What were some of their names. that you knew

Miss Bentley. Well, there was "Bill," and "Jack," and "Al." Mr. Rogess. And "Al." is the one you have already described as being attached to the Embassy.

mation; yes. seeing the other man for a week, did ask me for certain types of infor-Miss Bentley. Yes; I think "Al." once or twice, since I was not

I saw him

Mr. ROGERS. Where would you meet these Russians?
Miss BENTLEY. Well, "Bill" I met solely in New York. I se
up until the end of September 1944. I met him in New York.
Mr. ROGERS. Whereabouts in New York?

Miss Bentley. Well, all sorts of places. Our main hang-out was Schrafft's on Forty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, and, oh, all sorts of places; I met "Bill" all over the entire city. We went around a great deal. I met him at Howard Johnson's on Fiftieth Street. We usually met for dinner. It was usually a restaurant where we met.

Rogers. And the other two Russians, where did y you meet

we met in front of restaurants, mostly around Fifty-seventh Miss Bentley. Well, I originally met "Jack" at a drug store, and Street,

Longchamps, and some of those restaurants along there.

Mr. Rogers. Where did you meet "Al?"

Miss Bentley. Well, "Al" was a different matter. I met him first in Washington—in Georgetown. I think it was a drug store on M Street and Wisconsin Avenue. That was the first place I met him. And I met him partly in Washington and partly in New York; more in Washington than in New York, I would say offhand.

Mr. Rogers. How would you arrange those meetings?

Miss Bentley. Well, those were arranged by whatever other contact I had. In other words, "Jack" would say, "Wall, now, 'Al' wants to see you, and you will meet him at such and such a place at such and such a time."

Senator Funguson. Did you have his number, his telephone

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, no. You never knew who they were, where

a very rarely. Senator Fenguson. Somebody would contact them?

Senator Fenguson. Somebody would contact them?

Miss Bentuer. We usually had prearranged meetings. And in few instances they would call me at home; but very, very Once in a while they would call me at the affice, but vary ,

Miss Bentler. Oh, there was quite a system of that. In the case of the people during Golos's lifetime, whom I met to pick up things, one introduced me to the other. And when Golos died, I met one Tarely Mr. Rogens. How would you identify them the first time? Miss Bentley. Oh, there was quite a system of that. In the

arranged that I think Jack would say, "Well, now, friend so and so told me that you were going to the theater tonight," and I would would recognize each other. answer "No, you're wrong. I am going somewhere else," and we

Miss Bentley. I can't say that that was the exact one, because Senator Ferguson. That was the password?

we had so many.

Senator Ferguson. But you did have passwords?

Senator McClellan. Let us get back to Remington a minute. I you ever report for the Daily Worker, or for PM? Miss Bentley, No. I have never been connected with any Miss BENTLEY. Yes. That is the type.

newspaper or publication.
Senator McClellan. Did you ever do any research for anyone that was reporting for them, or writing feature articles in any of those

Miss Bentley. No; not unless you count my research in the public library for Mr. Golos, which he said was destined for the New Masses. But that is the closest I think I have come to it.

But that is the closest I think I have come to it.

Senator McClellan. Well, in your contacts with Remington, and in your conversations with him, was there anything ever said by you or by him that would lead him to believe or to understand that the information you were getting from him was for use in writing articles for the Daily Worker, or PM?

Miss Bentley. Not from me, Senator, no.

before just now; that he thought at the time he gave you information that he was giving the information to a reporter for one of these papers? Senator McClellan. Have you ever heard of any such intimation

papers, or to give it to someone who was writing articles?
Miss Bentley. No. Senator McClellan. And that you were really engaged in re-Miss BENTLEY. No.

Remington, that was also Remington's full knowledge and understanding of your associations and contacts together?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I would, Senator. hat, as you have described your relations and your contacts with Senator McClellan. Have you ever heard of that before?
Miss Bentley. No, I never have.
Senator McClellan. And then would you say to this committee

Senator McClellan. He knew definitely the purpose of your

getting the information, and for what purpose it was to be used, so far

as you knew; is that correct?

as you knew; is that correct?

Aliss Bentley. Yes. I think it was his understanding that that was to go to the Communist Party. I cannot state whether he also believed it was going to Russia. That I cannot state. But you know that Senator McClellan. That you do not know. But you know that he know it was going directly to the Communist Party in this country. Miss Bentley. Yes; that I would be sure of.

Senator McClellan. Now one thing further: With respect to the

Miss Benguer. I can't give you an exact auswer. I should say at least 10 times. It is rather hard

Senator McClellan. At least 10?

would not be an accurate statement of the facts. just with respect to the amount of production that particular month formation about airplanes only on one occasion, and that that was Senator McClellan. Then a statement that he gave you some in-

know that it was not the truth; just as you know it is not the truth? Miss Bentley. No; that wouldn't be accurate. Senator McClellan. And if that statement was made, he would

Miss Bentley. Yes.

getting that information from him, and he was giving it to you, that Senator McClellan. And he knew and you knew, when you were

it was secret information of this Government?
Miss Bentley. That was the impression he gave me; distinctly.

giving the information to you? appear that he was exercising the greatest caution and secrecy in Senator McClellan. Well, he so conducted himself as to make it

in their entirety were predicated upon secrecy? Miss Bentley. That is correct; yes. Senator McClellan. And the contacts and associations with him

Miss Bentley. That is correct; yes.

Senator Ferguson. Did you ever read to him articles out of any paper or magazine and say, "There is the information you gave me; and they have used it in that way"?

Miss BENTLEY. No.

ing between you and Remington that you were a newspaper reporter? Miss Bentley. Well, I don't see how aircraft figures could appear Scnator Ferguson. So that there could not be any understand-

in any Communist magazine. I just don't see it.

or as having any connection with PM, the newspaper? Miss Bentler. No; I never did. Senator Fenguson. Did you over represent yourself as a reporter

Mr. Rogers. Do you know the address of Mary Watkins Price,

exact number. And then she temporarily took over an apartment that one of her best friends had had. And then she ended up on I Street. I think it was 2038 I Street. It was between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, and I think it was 2038 I Street. when she was living in Washington?
Miss Bentley. She had several addresses. She started out on Olive Avenue, near M Street, in Georgetown. I can't tell you the

Senator Fenguson. Did you ever collect any money from Mr

Remington for the Joint Anti-Fascist League? Miss Bentley. No.

the Communist Party? Mr. Rogers. The money you collected from him was for dues

Senator Ferguson. You did not represent any Communist fronts? Miss Bentiley. No; I have heard that name, but I don't even know hat it is, I am afraid. Miss Bentley. That is correct; yes.

what it is, I am afraid. von Aid not collect any money from Remington

Senator Ferguson. Now, there came a time, either in November

Or let me put it this way: When did you decide that you were

say I was beginning to get disgusted with it in the summer of 1944. I Miss Bentley. Well, it is hard to put an exact date on it. I would

stopped paying dues to the Communist Party. And I then was

as possible outside of the whole business. obsessed with the idea as to how I could get myself and as many people

gton, and report? What did you finally do? enator Ferguson. All right. And then what did you do? That did you finally do? Did you go to any authorities in Wash-

w Haven. vliss Bentley. I went to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in

Senator Ferguson. When did you go to the Federal Bureau of

Investigation in New Haven?
Niss BENTLEY. It was late in August 1945.

Mr. Rogers. Why New Haven?

spies. So you are terrified, and you are afraid that someone will see you going into the United States courthouse, and so you go Miss Bentley. Because, like all people who get out, I was obsessed with the idea that Government bureaus are full of Communist gomeptace.

Senator Ferguson. As far away as possible, Miss Bentley. That is it.

Senator Ferguson. And is that what you did?

Miss BENTLEY. That is what I did.

Senator Ferguson. And did you turn the information that you have given to us over to the FBI at that time?

Miss Bentley. Yes; I did.

Senator Ferguson. And since then, you have contacted the FBI m time to time

Senator Ferguson. Did you give the same information to lawyers in the Department of Justice? I am not talking about any grand Miss Bentley. Yes; quite frequently. Senator Ferguson. Did you ever talk to the Department of Justice? Miss Bentley. Yes.

the Department of Justice? I am not talking about any grand ry. I am not mentioning any grand jury. It is outside of that. Miss Bentley. Lawyers? I don't think so. Mr. Rogens. Did you talk to Mr. Donovan or Mr. Quinn about

because I will not ask you about any information given Miss Bentley. Oh, yes, I did; certainly. Senator Fenguson. This is not in connection with any grand jury, to a grance

Did you talk to any lawyers outside the grand jury?

Miss Bentley. Yes; I did.

you have given to us? Senator Ferguson. Did you give them the same information that

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Concerning Mr. Remington and the others?

Senator Fenguson. Yes; that is what I am talking about

was down and in final form, I would say in December or January. Senator Fenguson. What year Miss Bentley. They would have had that, by the time all the story

as for their own case, I don't know about that. Miss Bentley. December of 1945, or January of 1946. I mean

Senator Fenguson. I am not talking about any other information.

I am talking solely about that.

Justice, or one of their branches, the FBI, in January of 1946, Miss Bentley. I would say so, definitely, yes. So that what information you have given here in this open hearing concerning Mr. Remington was in the hands of the Department of

Senator Ferguson. Now, I merely ask that because of the connec-

tion that it has with Mr. Rémington getting other jobs after that. Senator O'Conon. Miss Bentley, may I ask whether you know if any of the other contacts you had, or sympathizers with the Communist Party within the Federal Government, are today holding any positions?

Miss Bentley. I believe, from what I have been told—not officially—that there is still one left. There may be more; I am not

disclosing his name, was he one with whom you were in contact Senator O'Conon. And without at this minute, or for the time,

during the period?

Miss Bentley. Not personally; no. He was a member of one of these groups. And I received his information via the head of the group.

Schator O'Conor. I see. But are you certain that he did supply confidential information to the group for the use of the Communist

Senator O'Conor. And Miss BENTLEY. I would say it was confidential; yes. to your knowledge he still is

actively

engaged?
Miss Bentley. I have been told that he still is, but I don't really

to Mr. Rogers? know of my own knowledge; no.
Senator O'Conor. I see. Have you given that individual's name

Miss Bentley. Yes; I have.
Senator O'Conor. Had you any contact in the Air Force?
Miss Bentley. Yes.
Senator O'Conor. Did you utilize it? Did you get information?
Miss Bentley. Yes; quite a lot.

Senator O'Conor. And of what general nature? Miss Bentley. Almost everything.

you got from the Air Force? Miss Bentley. To the same people; to the Russians. Senator Fenguson. I think we could ask you this: Scnator O'Conon. And to whom did you supply the information

officer gave you the information?

Niss Bentey. I believe that he ended up as a major.

know him he was a cantain When I

What rank of

entering the military? Senator O'Coxon. Was he in the civilian end at any time prior to

Senator O'Conon. And had you had contact with him as a civilian

Senator O'Conor. And then did he later join the military forces? Miss Bentley. Yes. Senator O'Coxon. Did you receive the information from him after

he was in the military also?

Senator O'Conon. Much more. Miss BENTLEY. Yes; much more. And until he ascended to the rank

major? Miss Bentley. I understand that he was a major. I am not quite

certain.

a second lieutenant, and then a first lieutenant, then a captain, and then I am not sure. I understood he became a major after that. Senator THYE. Miss Bentley, how did you meet him? Did you Miss Bentuer. Yes. He started as a private, and then he became Senator O'Conon. He was an officer, anyhow.

meet him while he was in the service? Senator THYE. In other words, you know him when he entered the Miss Bentley. I met him before he was in the service.

Senator THYE. Miss BENTLEY. Yes. What was he engaged at before he entered the

Miss Bentley. He was in the Treasury Department. Senator Thys. He was employed in the United States Treasury

Department?

Senator THYE. And he went from there to the military forces? Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Senator THYE. What was the nature of his work in the Treasury

too close to his name. Should I go into that? Senator THYE. I withdraw the question if it involves the man's Miss Bentley. I don't know if I can tell you that without getting

The other question that I had in mind was that after you made guard? did they then ask you to conduct yourself? Did they give you a yourself known, or identified yourself to the Bureau, in what manner listen to you and permit you to go your own way after you had told your story?

again to the espionage network and see what further evidence we could dig up, which I proceeded to do. I kept in contact with the Miss Bentley. I don't know about giving me a guard. They wouldn't tell me even if they did. But they asked me to go back in

Senator THYE. And you kept in contact with the Bureau from

Miss Bentley. I settled down to about two contacts; but I knew

quite a few people there.
Mr. Rogers. Going back to the question Senator Thye asked a

quite a good deal of information from the Treasury Department? moment ago, concerning the Treasury Department: Did you obtain

Mr. Rogens. And did they have information which concerned other Miss Bentley. Yes, I did.

departments than the Treasury? Miss Bentley. Yes. It happened that the Treasury had the policy of interchanging information with other departments, and conse-

quently there was quite a lot available there.
Mr. Rogens. So that would you say that that was one of the best

sources of information, for the reason that you have just given? Miss BENTLEY. For political information, yes.

had a direct contact in the Department of Justice. Is that correct? Miss Bentley. I didn't know the man personally. He was part Senator McClellan. Miss Bentley, earlier you testified that you

Schator McClellan. Oh. You did not have, then, a direct per-

sonal contact. Miss Bentley. No; no personal contact. Senator McClellan. You did not have a personal contact with

him, as you did with Remington. Miss Bentley. No.

man is still in the Justice Department or not. Senator McClellan. Therefore you do not know whether

not ask you to give his name, but I am trying to determine whether Miss Bentley. I rather presume he is not. Senator McClellan. Well, I am just trying to determine. I did

ones that would have the answer to that these things. I think the Department of Justice would be the only he is still in the Government. Miss Bentley. I imagine he is out. But I don't know any of

Senator McClellan. Were you able to give his name at the time you gave this information to the FBI?

Senator Fenguson. As I understand it, you did give all the names

Mr. Rogers. Miss Bentley, I wanted to ask you what your motives for finally going to the FBI were. I gather that you had been rather close to Golos during your connection with the Communist Party. Is Miss Bentley. Yes; I did.

that correct?

Miss Bentley. Yes, sir. Mr. Rogens. Were you in love with him?

Mr. Rogens. And that was one of the reasons that you had a very Miss Bentley. Yes.

close tie with the Russians, as such? Mr. Rogens. In other words, normally an American Communist Miss Bentley. Oh, yes; definitely.

is not too trusted by the Russians?

Miss Bentley. I don't think they trust any American whatsoever.

Miss Bentley. I don't expect they trust their own people

they knew of your relation with Golos? Mr. Rogens. But they were more inclined to trust you, because

strategic position and useful to them, and therefore they had to Miss Bentley. I imagine that was it; and also because I was in a

Mr. Rogers. Now, after he died, I suppose that it made some difference in your relationship with the Communist Party, at least in

your attitude. Is that correct?
Niss Bentley. Yes; I think it did.

Mr. Rogens. And you have already described that you became pmewhat worried about your personal safety because of this request to o to Kussia.

active in the church to which you belong? Miss Bentley. Yes. That was in 1945 that that happened. Mr. Rogers. And about the same time, did you become more

Miss Bentley. I didn't belong to it. I hadn't been inside a

church in 15 years, I guess.

Nir. Rogers. And did you join?

Niss Bentley. Yes, I did.

Nr. Rogers. Now, was it a combination of those things that finally motivated you in going to the FBI and making this disclosure? Miss Bentley. Yes, it was the effect of Mr. Golos wearing off, the effect of the Russians brutally showing their hand to me as to

what they were, and suddenly coming in contact with high function-aries of the Communist Party, like Browder, and discovering that they were just cheap little men pulled by strings from Moscow, and I abandoned that way of life and went back to being a good American. Mr. Rogers, And have you feared for your personal safety since

that time?

Miss Bentley. You are always afraid for your safety.

Senator Ferguson. Could you tell me if there have been any disputes between you and William Remington, and whether there is

Miss Bentley. I wouldn't think so. He smiled at me and greeted me very nicely when I met him in that room, and he shook hands with

Senator Ferguson. So that you are not relating this story to in any way harm Remington as a man, because you have ill will.

Niss Bentley. No. I hope very much that William Remington is going to get out of that thing, if he isn't out already, and that he will throw it over.

Senator Ferguson. And you are telling us these facts today because

they are facts?

Senator Ferguson. And for no other reason Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Senator Ferguson. No motive against anyone, or any particular Miss Bentley. No.

devils that were roped into Soviet espionage. I do hate the whole

and the obligation that you take when you take an oath? You know Senator Ferguson. And you understand that you have been sworn,

what that is? Miss Bentley. I understand that, and I don't too much like having

to do this to Mr. Remington, either. Senator Ferguson. Yes, but you do tell it solely because it is the

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

information from him? Senator McClellan. With reference to Mr. Remington, do you recall the last time you had contact with him, and when you got

Miss Bentley. It was quite some time ago. I can't tell you the

exact date.

recall the oceasion? Senator McClellan. I don't ask for the date. But do you now

Miss Bentley. I can't tell you exactly

Senator McClellan. Was there anything unpleasant between you and Mr. Remington in your conversation the last time? Miss BENTLEY. The last time that I saw him?

Senator McClellan. The last time that you saw him and con-

good-by to him, when I got no information from him, because he was, as I said, in a place which was not too important. So it is hard to think back to the last place I saw him and received information. Senator McClellan. Since the last time you saw him and got information from him, was there ever any ill feeling between you in tacted him, when the relationship existed:
Miss Bentley. You see, I saw him many times before I said

making your contacts? Miss Bentley. No.

Senator McClellan. But you do say that along toward the latter part, he got into a place where he couldn't supply valuable information. Miss Bentley. That is correct. And he also announced to me the

last two times, I think, that I saw him, that he was expecting to go into the Navy. And of course, I was told by the people in New York that I should not contact him once he was in the Navy. Senator McClellan. That was the reason for the breaking off of relations, and not because of any suspicion on his part that you

probably were using this information for the Russiaus, or that there was any unpleasantness between you?

Was any unpleasantness between you?

Miss Bentley. There was no unpleasantness; although if he felt that information was going to the Russians, and if he had gotten to that information was going to the Russians, and if he had gotten to dislike what he was doing, I might have become an unpleasant sight to him. I mean, often people who represented the Russians did searce people, and make them feel unhappy. That could easily be.

Senator McClellan. Well, I thought he understood your relation-

ship, though, and what you were doing with this material.
Miss Bengley. He understood it was for the party; but if he had suddenly begun to think it was going to Russia, and the thought was unpleasant to him because it upset him, that is possible.
Senator McClerian. Was there anything in his actions or conversa-

have kept on contacting me anyway. drafted and was going into the Navy. So I mean, obviously he couldn't

Senator IVES. Was there any effort at any time on his part to have you desist in your efforts in obtaining information, or was there anything to indicate that he himself was resisting the providing of

what he was doing, and did not like to give me information. Miss Bentley. Yes; I had the definite feeling that he did not like

Senator Ives. And that attitude on his part increased as time went

Miss Bentley. Yes; it did.

Senator Ives. Until finally, toward the end, you were very definitely the very much resented the idea of giving you information? Iss Bentley. I would say that he was unwilling; yes.

Senator Ferguson. Yes; but he continued to give it?

Niss Bentley. He continued to give it. What the answer is

Senator Ives. Did you yourself at any time, after you had changed your own attitude, have occasion to get in touch with him and try to the man's conscience, I don't know.

and it was more important to work on the large scale than it was to procedure, especially since by that time I was working with the FBI or New York, and so on; besides which, it would not have been a safe Miss Bentley. No. I hadn't seen him since the spring of 1944, and hadn't the least idea where he was, or whether he was in Washington

was when you had your last exchange of information with him. Miss Bentley. I don't know what his attitude is. go out and try to salvage one person, when you weren't sure about it. Senator Ives. So far as you know, then, at the present time his relationship toward the Communist Party is exactly the same as it

nator Ives. I mean, as far as you know, at the present time there in no change. You have heard of no change.

Ans Bentley. I have heard of no change, but I wouldn't have

Senator Ives. What are you doing now, Miss Bentley, yourself? Miss Bentley. Not a thing. I just lost my job. Senator Ferguson. When did you lose it?

Miss Bentley. After the publicity came out in the newspapers. Mr. Rogens. Not from this committee, I might add, Miss Bentley

Miss Bentley. No; I know.

Senator THYE. Did you try to discourage Mary Price from continu-

ing to work in the Communist movement?
Miss Bentuey. I tried to bail her out of the espionage ring, but with

her sentiments as they were it would have been very foolhardy to try to take her out of the Communist movement. Senator THYE. Did she have gentlemen friends within the Com-

ing in that particular type of activity? munist movement that might have had some influence on her remain Miss Bentley. I am not quite sure what you mean by the question. Senator Thys. I mean, did she have friends, in the same manner

that you first became interested in the movement, through your

And she might have been influenced at the begin-

ning through her friendship for some particular man?

Miss Bentley. Well, I don't know about anything that far back in her history, Senator, because that was considerably before I met That I don't know.

winning friendship for the movement to begin with: Through some personal friendship comparable to your friendship for Mr. Golos at the Senator THYE. Because that is the usual or customary way of

Miss Bentley. It could have been, Senator. I have known of cases where it was. In her case, I didn't know her history back that

far, so I don't know.

particular case, the committee has brought this witness here; and while covering the matter generally, we pinned it down, as we desired, to one particular case in Government.

There are other agencies of Government concerned, and other committees that are interested in subversive activities. that in proceeding on the case system, trying to point out weaknesses or defects in our Government, by virtue of applying the facts to a Senator Ferguson. If, that is all, I just want to say, on the record

weaknesses in Government, and we will take them up from now on. But as it stands today, I think we are through with this witness, and ments will point out, under a case system, what is going on, and the From time to time it may develop that witnesses in other depart

we will give Mr. Remington his day in court. He will appear to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, that he may answer fully and know what has gone on in this record. He has already appeared in an executive session.

themselves may cause him harm or damage. party a full hearing; that no man may be smeared unless the facts It is the desire of the committee in any of these cases to give every

So Mr. Remington knows what is going on. He will have a full hearing. He will have an opportunity to present to this committee a full hearing if they desire. all of the facts, and all other parties interested or named here will have He will have a full

We are not, as I said when we began, passing upon the matter of loyalty; because we are not a grand jury. We are not passing upon the loyalty of Remington. The facts will speak for themselves. The committee is looking into the efficiency and operation of the

Federal Government.

another without being interfered with? ment, the Department of Justice, have moved from one agency to How could a man, when this information was known to a depart-

and so that we may know about any laxity of departments, or of know how our Government functions and how it does not function It is such things as those that we are interested in, so that we may

With that statement, unless there is anything further from the committee, or any Senator present, we will recess until tomorrow morning. 10 o'clock

(Whereupon, at 5:10 p. m., the committee adjourned, to reconvene at 10 a. m., Saturday, July 31, 1948.)

73314 WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 52 URGENT DIRECTOR AND SAC GREGORY, ESPIONAGE R. RE BERNICE LEVIN. RE MR. LAUGHLINS PHONE CALL TO NY, SEPT., SECOND. ATTEMPT MADE TO INTERVIEW BERNICE LEVIN TODAY. HOWEVER LEVIN, AFTER ACCOMPANYING AGENTS TO NY OFFICE, ADVISED SHE DES-IRED POSTPONEMENT IN ORDER TO HAVE ADVICE OF COUNSEL. MISS LEVIN SOUGHT ADVISE OF GEORGE GALLANTZ OF THE FIRM SIMPSON, BARTLETT AND THATCHER, NY ATTORNEYS FOR HER EMPLOYER, MARTIN SEGAL AND CO. GALLANTZ STATED HER WOULD NOT REPRESENT LEVIN BECAUSE OF HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH SEGAL. SUB-STITUTE ATTORNEY RECOMMENDED FOR LEVIN NOT AVAILABLE UNTIL TUESDAY NEXT, AT WHICH TIME ASSURANCE RECEIVED LEVIN WLULD BE AVAILABLE FOR INTERMED AT NY OFFICE AFTER CONSULTATION WITH HER ATTORNEY. THOMAS DONEGAN WAS ADVISED OF FOREGOING DEVELOPMENTS AND HE SIGNIFIED APPROVAL INTERVIEW OF LEVIN IN PRESENCE OF HER ATTORNEY BE DELAYED UNTIL TUESDAY, SERE SEVENTH. MR. DONEGAN INDICATED SUBPOENA WOULD THEREAFTER BE-ISSUED LEVINS APPEARANCE BEFORE NY CRAND JURY CONVEN NEAR FUTURE. OF INVESTIGATION AND INTERVIEW OF LEVIN WILL BE SUBMIT UPON COMPLETION THEREOF. BUREAU AND MR. DONEGAN WILL BE ADVISED IMMEDIATELY OF DUTCOME OF INTERVIEW. SCHEIDT

STANDARD PORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATE GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: July 27, 1948

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: GREGORY

ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN / / SPS /

Reference is made to the attached article from the New York World Telegram dated July 21, 1948, captioned "Red Ring Bared By Its Blond Queen,"

Nelson Frank and Frederick Weltman of the New York World Telegram and has told them of her implication in Soviet Espionage, including the information that she reportedly furnished to the Federal Grand Jury in New York City. The above article is written by Nelson Frank and Norton Mockridge.

The following analysis has been made of this article in order to determine if it contains the same information that Gregory told Agents of this Bureau during the course of instant investigation. The pertinent paragraphs have been numbered and will be handled separately.

At the outset the article stated that the informant was a "striking blond, a New England-born woman." (U)

Gregory advised that she was born in New Milford, Connecticut on January 1, 1908.

1. The article stated: "The woman, a graduate of an outstanding woman's college and one of the officials of a purported relief organization during the war, had been a minor Communist Party member for years, she told the FBI."

Gregory has advised that she graduated from Vassar College in 1930, obtaining an AB Degree. The purported relief organization referred to is undoubtedly Gregory's employment with the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation in New York City, which corporation was engaged in shipping food packages to the USSR. Gregory advised that she was a member of the Communist Party, Unit 1, Harlem Section, beginning 1935 until June, 1938, when she discontinued her open association with the Party. (65-56402-220, pp. 1, 2, 8, 15)

2. The article stated: "Gradually, with the outbreak of the war, she was taken more and more into the inner circles of the high command and eventually, when her immediate superior died in the middle of the war, she found herself in complete control of the Soviet spy ring which had been worken into the American Communist Party."

OFFICIRED 156402-3494

In the latter part of 1938 tregory stated that she meta-faceb K. Golos of World Tourists, Incorporated, while Gregory was employed by the Italian Library of Information in New York City. She began turning over to Golos (U)

(u)

Fi.I:ban

information of a Communist and anti-Communist nature that she obtained from the Italian Library of Information. Golos instructed her to refrain from taking part in Communist Party activities. Gregory stated that she obtained other employment, after leaving the Italian Library of Information upon the instructions of Golos, and kept close contact with him while engaged in her various employment. (U)

She stated that in April, 1941 the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation was formed. Gregory was the Vice President and Secretary. The corporation was formed through negotiations had between Earl Browder, then the National Chairman of the Communist Party, USA, Lem Harris, an official of the Party, John H. Reynolds, and Jacob M. Golos. The purpose of the corporation was to handle all matters, including shipping and tourist business between the United States and the USSR. Golos assisted Reynolds, the President, in running the affairs of the corporation while he, Golos, was head of World Tourists. (65-56402-220, pp. 9-15) (U)

While employed by U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, Gregory stated that she acted as a courier for Golos in connection with Soviet Espionage in New York City and Washington, D. C. until Golos died in November, 1943. Prior to and subsequent to Golos' death, Gregory stated she served under persons believed by her to be Soviet Agents. She said she obtained instructions from these persons and also turned over material to them. These individuals were known to her only by cover names. (65-56402-220)

Immediately after Golos' death Earl Browder, who had been working closely with Golos, instructed Gregory concerning her contacts with her sources in Soviet Espionage. Gregory knew that Golos had been close to Earl Browder and upon Browder's instructions, turned over to him for his information certain intelligence material obtained by her. Subsequently, through pressure exerted by the Russians, Browder's agents were taken over by the Russians and Gregory was removed from the picture by them in the Fall of 1945. (U)

3. The article stated: "Reporting to her under various aliases and pseudonyms were some 50 men and women, Communists all, who ranged in rank from clerks in important government bureaus to one man of near-Cabinet authority."

(u)

Gregory, in her original statement in November, 1945, named 51 individuals in Washington and New York, who were known to her to have been engaged in Soviet Espionage for Golos and the Russians. 27 of these persons were then employed in agencies of the United States Government. She stated that she knew all of these persons by their full and correct names. This was borne out through investigation. The only persons known to Gregory under aliases were her Russian superiors, other than Golos. Gregory's contacts ranged from persons in minor government positions to high administrative positions. (U)

The man of near-Cabinet authority referred to in the article is believed to be Harry Dexter White, the former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Henry Morgantheau, Jr. (65-56402-220)

4. The article stated: "These people brought her a wealth of information, plans and details, figures and statistics, top secret programs and even American military strategy still in the formative stages (U)

The information contained in the above paragraph is substantially correct.

- 5. The article stated: "The woman, now employed in New York City in a modest clerical position, eventually became appalled at the enormity of the crime she and the other were committing." (U)
- 6. The article stated: "In 1945, aware that the once small service she gladly had been giving the Communist Party had mushroomed into a gigantic, treasonable assignment for the Soviet Union, she went to the FBI." (u)

The statement that the informant became appalled at the enormity of the crime she and the others were committing and the information set out in paragraph 6 is not consistent with information furnished by Gregory. (4)

Gregory stated that she discontinued her activities in Soviet Espionage because all of her contacts were taken over by the Russians and further, because of threats she had received from Lem Harris, the Financial Director of the Communist Party in November, 1945, wherein Harris stated that if she did not return to him the \$15,000 that Earl Browder allegedly had put into the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, that he, Harris, would "blow her to hell."

It was because of these reasons that Gregory came to the FBI. (65-56402-1 and 220)

7. The article stated: "Among the secrets which the woman and her agents turned over to the Russians were the first plans of the B-29, still under wraps, and complete data on R-D-X, a plastic explosive. She furnished the Soviet with almost daily figures on American production of planes and other war material."(U)

The information contained in the above paragraph is consistent with the information furnished the Bureau by Gregory, with the exception that she made no mention of "R-D-X, a plastic explosive." (65-56402-220, p. 29) (u)

8. The article stated: "From a White House official she learned one day that American intelligence officers were about to break the Russian secret code — a break, incidentally, which might have informed American authorities of the existence of the spy ring. The Russians, naturally, were delighted with this information and presumbly speedily changed the code." (u)

This information tallies with that furnished by Gregory. She stated that Lauchlin Currie, an assistant to former President Roosevelt, used to inform Abraham George Silverman orally of various matters. She said she recalls non one occasion when Currie informed Silverman that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code." (65-56402-220, p. 25)

9. The article stated: "Working for this woman were such officials as a man high in the councils of the Office of Strategic Services (supposedly the most secret of all American cloak and dagger agencies). This man, wearing his Army uniform, would meet the woman on a Washington street corner and turn over secret information to her." (U)

The man described as high in the councils of the Office of Strategic Services is undoubtedly, according to Gregory, Major Duncan C. Lee, who she described as a close friend of General William Donovan of OSS. She said that Lee was in a advisory capacity to General Donovan; that she met him at his residence and on the streets in Washington; and that Lee furnished her information orally re OSS activities. Nothing was mentioned by Gregory about Lee wearing his uniform. However, she did refer to him by his rank as a Major. (65-56402-220, pp. 34, 35)

10. The article stated: "Others working for her included a personal adviser of President Roosevelt, a high Army Air Forces officer, an official of the War Production Board, members of the Office of War Information and persons informed of policy from other strategic government agencies." (U)

The personal adviser to President Roosevelt referred to is probably Lauchlin Currie, who was an assistant to former President Roosevelt. The high Army Air Forces officer is undoubtedly William Ludwig Ullmann, who was a Captain in the Army Air Forces and the boarder-photographer in the Silvermaster home. The official of the War Production Board referred to could have been one of the following, according to Gregory's statement: Victor Perlo, Edward J. Fitzgerald, Harry Magdoff, Irving Kaplan, or William Walter Remington. (4)

Gregory at no time mentioned anyone who was employed by the OWI. She did, however, mention persons employed in other strategic government agencies. (4) (65-56402-220)

11. The article stated: "None of these people apparently received money for their spying activities. The woman explained that they turned over the information because they were loyal members of the Communist party." (U)

Gregory, in her statement, mentioned that Helen Tenney, an employee of OSS, was the only person who received remuneration for her services. This was in the amount of \$50 per month, which was not paid to her until as late as December, 1944 due to Tenney's financial difficulties. Gregory specifically mentioned as to the majority of her contacts, that they were members of the Communist Party and that she collected Party dues from them on a regular basis. (65-56402-220, p. 40)

12. The article stated: "Most of this information was channeled directly to Russia. But when the woman received matters of special political interest she made carbon copies and sent them to the ninth-floor headquarters of the Communist party at 35 E. 12th St." (U)

Gregory mentioned throughout her statement that the material she collected from her sources was turned over to her Russian superiors. She also mentioned that Golos and Browder were friends of long standing and that some of the material collected by her for Golos was shown to Browder for his information. Browder, at that time was National Chairman of the Communist Party, USA. (65-56402-220, pp. 90, 91) (u)

13. The article stated: "After informing the FBI of the ring the woman maintained many of her old associations for more than a year to give the FBI a chance to check her story." (u)

Gregory reported her activities to the New York Office of the Bureau in November, 1945. She has continued her usual activities and contacts to date. However, she has had no reasons to renew some of her contacts that she had during the period of her espionage activities. (U)

14. The article stated: "Once, with FBI agents watching, she met here a high official from the Soviet Embassy in Washington and received from him an envelope containing several thousand dollars. The official had come to New York to press the money upon her because he believed she was weakening." (U)

It is true that Gregory met an official of the Soviet Embassy while under Bureau surveillance on November 21, 1945, in New York City. This person was Anatoli(U)

B. Gromov. However, she has not been advised of his identity although she has identified a photograph of him as the individual known to her as "Al", one of her Soviet superiors.

Gregory was met by Al on October 17, 1945 in a New York restaurant, at which time he turned over to her the sum of \$2,000 which he stated had "no strings attached." This money was in an envelope. Gregory was not under surveillance at this time since the Bureau had no knowledge of her activities as of that date.

(65-56402-220, p. 87)

ACTION:

None. The foregoing is for your information. (U)

lassume substance is beny included in You for my rise.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Office Memorandum ·

: Director, FBI

Attention: Assistant Director D. M. Ladd

: SAC, New York

GREGORY SUBJECT:

ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to my telephone conversation with Assistant Director D. M. Ladd regarding a story which appeared in the second edition of the New York World Telegram, July 21, 1948, by NELSON FRANK and NORTON MOCKRIDGE, entitled "RED RING BARED BY ITS BLOND QUEEN".

For the Bureau's further information, there is attached hereto a copy of this story.

ES:MT Enclosure SPECIAL DELIVERY

JOYZ PWT-JAM

DEFERRED REC

DATE: July 21

RECORDED - 37



CAL PORECAR!—Bot and willing ton

By NELSON FRANK and MORTON MOCKRIDGE Soperight, 1844, W. New York World-Telepress Corporation. All

The sparks that touched off yesterday's indictment of joints in the grawing the four formation Communists originated of joints in the grawing pangs of conscience fulfilled a New England-hors woman as the most intricate amonage systems for the country.

The country of the four this woman's increasing the first the fact in the country of the country o

For it was on the basis of information size standard the FBI, when the no longer could bear in the proper country of her birth, that the grand sees to pair he when the property is the property of the proper

percently of her with that the grant see regard to the percent of the indistribution of the government by layor and violence, the survive continuing its probe of ins spy dag.

The arrest of the Communicate upday the funds and many will be only the first step in the ultimate distribution of the almost unballerable appearable to the plant and the arrest and innvalues at the plant step in the arrest and innvalues at the plant step in the arrest and innvalues at the standard for the law that the street and innvalues at the standard for the law that the street and the standard in the street and the standard in the standar

agents that storything the sulf-including the sulf-

is the present M. is believed the FBI still does no enough proof to indict, but it is known that the is remaining reientlessly to mike truck. One large bling-block is that tederal courts do not simult of btained through wire-tapping.
The grand jury was convenied in June, 1947,

the whole sorded tale.

The spansin, a graduate class outstanding college and one of the efficielt of a polyporter organization durin give war, and been a saince munist party member for years, she told the FP () Gradually, wit hite outbreak of the sair. Staken soor such shore into the sair frommand and eventually, when her immediate so the manufacture of the sair staken and eventually, when her immediate so that make the sair is the command of the sair said which there were not the sair said when the sair said who ranged in rank from clerks in immediate who ranged in rank from clerks in immediate and one said the California said.

people brunght

NEW YORK WORLD TELEGRAM 7/21/48 - 2nd edition.

65-56402-34

MICLOSURE

Meather Potocast on Page 11

AY. JULY 21, 1948

ed ht New York City in a stually became appalled at and the other were com-

1945, mears that the since small service she mil been giving the Communist party had mush-lato a signific, treasonable assignment for the falon, she went to the FBI.

Attorney General's office, realizing there was the propositive evidence, imparalled the grand the investigation was latinched.

furous were reported to have been so furious tring her story that they wanted then and the government employees involved.

Make the government employees involved.

Make they did not have sufficiently eight and prevailed upon the jurishing the sufficient of the sufficient o a to the second

ong the secrets which the woman and lier agents over he that Russians were the first plans of the ill imder wasts, and complete data on R-D-X, a asplosive. She furnished the Soviet with almost saves in American production of planes and other

efficial she bearsed one day

Working for this woman were such officials as a man high in the councils of the Office of Strategic Services (supposedly the most secret of all America cloak and dagger agencies). This man, wearing his Arm; uniform, would meet the weenan on a Washington stree corner and turn over secret information to her.

70 Others working for her included a personal adviser of President Roosevelt, a high Army Air Forces officer, on efficial of the War Freduction Board, stambers of the Office of War Enformation and persons informed of

policy from other strategic government agencies.

Divone of these people apparantly received maney for their spying activities. The woman emitting that they turned over the information because they were loyal members of the Communist party.

Most of this information was channeled directly to flussia. But when the woman received matters of special political interest the made carbon tastes and sent them to the minth-floor limits are of this Communist party at 35 E. Izih St.

party at 35 E. 15th St.

After informing the FM of the ring the woman maintained many of her old associations for more than a year to give the FML States to the their her story.

The Once with FMI the Moviet Enthusy in met here a later estimate the Moviet Enthusy in Mashington and received from him an exvelope burntaking several thousand definer. The official had come to New York to press the missey upon her promuse he believed she

Memorandum GREERY ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED Jin Walter of the Ti night at home and asked if the name of Elizabeth Bentley meant anything to me. I asked him who she was. He then described her very accurately as the informant in the New 16 case. I declined to say one way or the other whether I knew her. He then asked if it would hurt to publish the name of the informant I told him that frankly I would not want in the New York apy case. the responsibility for this myself and I was sure he would not want any responsibility because the name of the individual had not been heretofore revealed and should not be revealed except when through some legal proceedings. He stated he got the pe It is abvious as to the source of Walter's since he had told me earlier in the day that Congression called him and wanted him to go on vacation impediately and work for them at a per diem rate of \$10,000 a year plus/\$25 a day expense account and to get the Cendon case in final shape for hearings, which Thomas is going to start around the first of September. Thomas was of the opinion that the special session would lost for https: a 24 month. They are also going to do something on the Hol

fice Memorandum • united state government

DATE: August 13,

Mr. Tolson

L. B. Nichols FROM

Senator Joseph Ball & Statement in the SUBJECT:

St. Paul Dispatch of August 11

Khing on SAC Rhodes called from St. Paul today to inform as to the substance of a statement by Senator Ball appearing in the St. Paul Dispatch dated August 11, a copy of which he is submitting to the Bureau.

Rhodes stated to Mr. Cartwright that Ball held a press conference in connection with his campaign for re-election, in which he put out a statement about the Communist spy inquiries by the Un-American Activities Committee. Ball termed the situation as very serious and answered the opponents of the inquiries by saying that while it was true the information had been considered by a grand jury, there were certain limitations on the FBI in obtaining successful indictments. He pointed out that many of the accusations against the individuals concerned were based on evidence which could not be qualified in court. This general statement was elaborated on on three grounds: First, on some of the best cases the statute of limitations had run; secondly, by the rules of evidence wire tap testimony could not be introduced, and Ball stated that much of the "FBI's information had been so obtained"; and third, his argument was that, again by the rules of evidence, secret documents alleged to have been released by those accused must be produced in court and that of course most of such data had arrived in Moscow.

Rhodes stated that he felt the Bureau would be interested in having the substance of this immediately and that? he was f lowing through with a copy to the attention of Mr. Nichols.

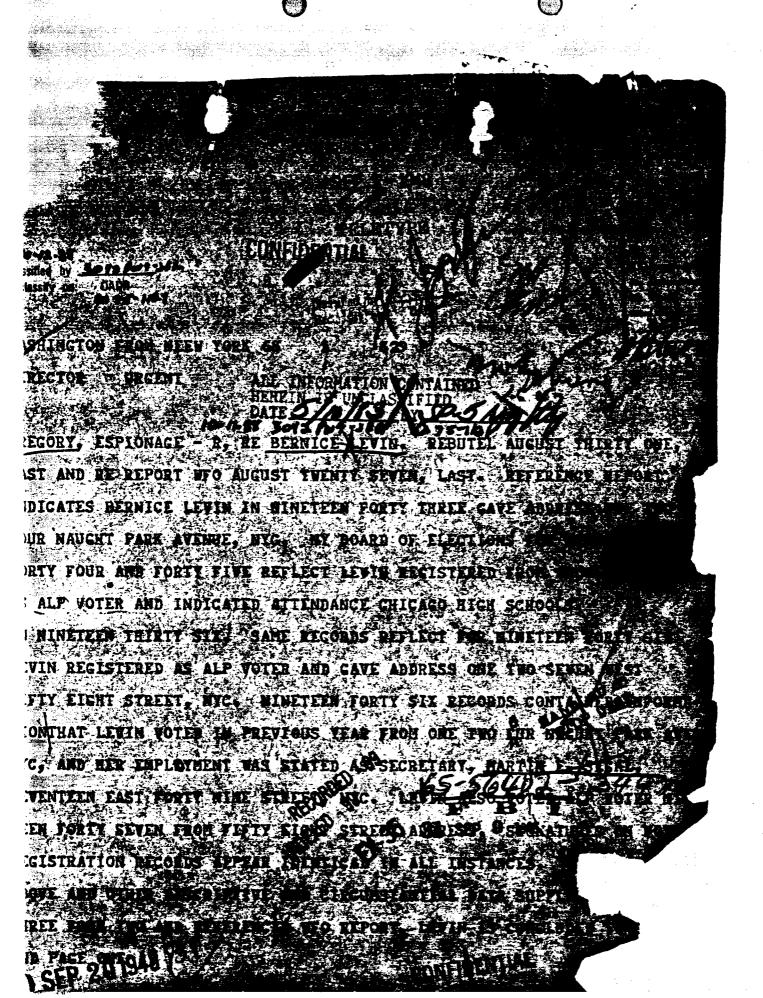
RFC:hmc

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

ADDENDUM: 8/13/48

BOYS PUTIJAR Q75-1121 In connection with the above, Tom Scott, former Agent who is employed by the Senate Appropriations Committee, has told me on several occasions that Senator Ball was the Bureau's best friend on the Senate Appropriation Committee. I remember when Scott was invited to attend the showing of the Street with No Name at the Statler, he inquired of me as to whether Senator Ball had been extended an invitation and I told him that yous certain that such an invitation had gone out, whereupon Scott stafed he Mhoped so since Senator Ball was the best friend the Bureau had in the Senate." I know that Scott has worked very closely with Ball and has a very high regard, for his ability. I think it might be well to approach Senator Ball and explain to him our problems in connection with espionage cases and the indesirability of giving any publicity to our techniques and he GEP 16 1948 ection with such investigations.

The hickory will do on the house of the wark.



IDENTICAL TITE BERNICE LIVER, OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT NYC SILL COMPLETE INVESTIGATION STREET SEE STATE SEPTEMBER THREE, MENT WILL INTENVIEW LEVIN ... AND INTERVIEW WILL BE FURNISHED BUREAU LANCOTATELY CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN ME. BELMONT AND BUREAU THIS BET CE MEMORANDUM - UNITED TATES GOVERNMENT

MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DAFE: August 31, 1948

L. L. LAUGHLIN

JECT: U. S. SERVICE & SHIPPING CORP;
REGISTRATION ACT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS INCLASSIFIED
DATE OF ANT- MARCHANICAL MARC

ASAC Belmont of the New York Office called at 4:10 PM today and ferred to a conference had by Special Assistant to the Attorney General I. Donegan with Department officials on August 30, 1948 at Washington, at which was decided to proceed against the officers of the United States Shipping d Service Corporation under the Registration Act.

Mr. Belmont stated that Mr. Donegan had requested the New York Office conduct certain investigation in connection with the proposed prosecution. Belmont said that he wanted the Bureau to know that the New York Office was ing ahead and handle these inquiries unless advised to the contrary.

I told Mr. Belmont that the Department at Washington had requested is investigation, that the Director was personally interested and had sued personal instructions that the requested investigation be handled and report submitted without fail by September 3, 1948. I told Mr. Belmont at the investigation requested by the Department had been forwarded to the W York Office by teletype this morning and was confirmed by letter AMSD day, which attached a copy of the Department's memorandum.

Mr. Belmont said that the Bureau's teletype had not yet come to sattention but that the New York Office would proceed at once with the vestigation.

L:bam

4

01.34 52 SEL-3 1948
TVNI THO NO THE

134

1. - 6328= 80x

URIGINAL COPY FILED IN

. 4-17-85)







FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where
	indicated, explain this deletion.
	Deleted under exemption(s) with no segregable material available for release to you.
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
	Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.
2	Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).
	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
rangen er i	
	For your information:
	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: $65-56402-3499$

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ro : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT:

GREGORY

ESPIONAGE - R

U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORP.
REGISTRATION ACT

Reurlet August 31, 1948.

5/10/13 SP519/6/

DATE: September 3, 1948

There are being transmitted herewith the original and four Copies of the report of SA Joseph M. Kelly, dated September 3, 1948 in captioned matter. This report contains the results of the investigation requested by the Criminal Division of the Department. It is to be noted that at his request, Mr. Thomas J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, has been kept currently advised of the progress of the requested investigation. Mr. Donegan pointed out that he is scheduled to confer with Attorney General Clark on this matter on September 7, 1948, and that it was impossible to state at this time whether or not further investigation would be requested.

With respect to the requested interview of BERNICE LEVIN this date, please be advised that such interview was postponed until September 7, 1948; accordingly, no mention is made in referenced report of this matter and a separate report setting out the results of the investigation and interview of LEVIN will be submitted immediately upon completion of the contemplated interview.

Encls. (5)

JMK: RMJ 65-14603 RECO - 65 165 - 56 403 - 3500

10 SEP 10 1948

EX-39

11:00

SEP 22 KAN

Mem No. 1 This case originated at	WASHINGTON	FIELD	MY FILE NO. 65-14603 AN
REPORT MADE AT REW YORK	DATE WHEN MAD	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/31;9/1,2,3/48	JOSEPH M. KELLY
exe Greece 1.24	KFORMATION CONT CIT IS UNCLASSIFIED PT WILTHE SHOWN	6520	ESPIONAGE - R REGISTRATION ACT
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:	CHARLES 5. 120 Broadwadviser for its format three times but claims company or	EARNERMAN of law firm ay, New York City, ad- r U. S. SERVICE & SHII ion February 1941; me s in 1941 incident to never suspicious GOL directed it; further	ref CIARK, CARR & ELLIS, rised he has been legal PPING CORPORATION since to JACOB N. GOLOS two or organisation of company OS inspired formation of that he never had any
	States his \$15,000 lo	first knowledge of R an from LEMENT HARRIS in spring of 1947 whe ABETH T. HENTLEY had : features of ecupany w	RPCRATION was other than part of JOHN H. REYNOLDS. EYHOLDS! having negotiated or EARL HROWDER in early he questiened REYNOLDS insinuated to BANNERMAN almown to him might prove
St. F.			3.0
91414E DUS			
	checking a	ecount at Chase Natio	craced to his personal nal Bank, Garfield Branch,
APPROVED AND PORWARDED:	d / hours	ENCLOSURE 56	02 - 3500 RECEIVED
3- Bureau	THIS REPORT	7.66	S O B

MY 65-14603

SYNOPSIS (Continued) New York City. Review of REYNOIDS' personal checking account at the Bank of New York, 63rd and Madison Avenue, reflects that check dated March 4, 1941 in the amount of \$10,000.00 charged to his account made payable to Chase National Bank, this check being initial deposit in account of U. S. SERVICE & SHIPPING CORPORATION. On this same date, March 4, 1941, there was a deposit in the account of JOHN H. REYNOIDS at the Bank of New York of \$8000.00 in each. Substantial amount of funds paid by REYNOIDS to HROWDER through HENTLEY determined to have been charged against account of JOHN H. REYNOIDS at Chase National Bank, Garfield Branch.

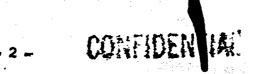
- P -

REFERENCE:

Bureau File 65-56402 Report of SA FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN, New York, 8/31/48

DETAILS: Pursuant to Bureau teletype and letter dated August 31, 1948, both of which set out certain investigation requested by the Criminal Division of the Department, the following investigation was conducted on September 1, 2 and 3, 1948;

65-56402-3500



CONFIDENTIAL

NY 65-14603

The following investigation was conducted by SAs THOMAS G. SPENCER and JOSEPH M. KELLY on September 1 and 2, 1948.

CHARLES S. BANNERMAN, partner in the law firm of Clark, Carr and Ellis, 120 Broadway, New York City, advised upon interview at his office on September 1, 1948 that his first knowledge of U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation came in the early part of 1941 when he was asked by Mr. JOSEPH F. MANN, a senior associate in the firm, to assist in drawing up articles of incorporation and performing other legal work incidental to the formation of the above name corporation. Mr. BANNERMAN stated that it was his understanding that JOHN H. REYNOLDS had come into Clark, Carr and Ellis through his acquaintance—ship with Mr. ELLIS of the firm and he further stated that Mr. MANN is now General Counsel of the Union Pacific Railroad with offices in New York City. It was definitely established that Mr. CARR of the law firm did not participate whatsoever in the initial conversations concerning the firm nor at any time thereafter, according to Mr. BANNERMAN'S best knowledge.

With respect to the actual formation of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, Mr. BANNERMAN said he recalls that when he first heard of the matter, Mr. REYNOLDS came into the office and displayed a cablegram from Intourist, Moscow, briefly directing that steps should be taken by REYNOLDS to form a corporation for the purpose of forwarding parcels to Russia exclusive licensee of Intourist. According to Mr. BANNERMAN, he drew the articles of incorporation for the firm and shortly thereafter prepared a contract between the corporation and World Tourists, Inc., the latter firm being designated a sub-agent to receive parcels and prepare packages for shipment to Russia.

RANNERMAN declared that to the best of his knowledge and belief all of the initial operating funds for the corporation were paid in by JOHN H. RKYNOLDS and he stated that not until 1947 did he ever hear or have reason to believe that at the time the corporation was organized, REYNOLDS had borrowed \$15,000 in connection with part of his original plan for operation of the company.

On the occasion of this interview, Mr. BANNERMAN advised that he believed REYNOLDS first told him that he had negotiated a \$15,000 loan either immediately after REYNOLDS had been questioned by Bureau agents in 1947 or shortly after REYNOLDS' appearance before the Grand Jury in September 1947. BANNERMAN contended throughout that he had never cared to know any more

CONFIDENTIAL ST. 3

JMK:BA

CONFIDENTAL

NY 65-14603

about the firm than was absolutely necessary for his use in handling the legal work incident thereto. He said he did recall having asked REYNOLDS in the early part of 1941 how it happened that the latter was selected by the Russian Government as their exclusive licensee in this country and REYNOLDS explained that he had made a study of Soviet economy and had become acquainted personally with an official, whom he did not identify, who was instrumental in endorsing him in this venture. It was further learned from BANNERNAN that he had met the late JACOB N. GOLOS two or three times in the offices of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and that these meetings had been concerned with the latter firm's operations inasmuch as GOLOS was president of World Tourist, Inc., at that time. He said he did not realize that GOLOS had previously been convicted of being an unregistered agent of a foreign principal and was never suspicious of GOLOS although he stated he assumed he must have been an employee of the Russian Government.

Mr. BANNERMAN stated positively that at no time did he have indication whatsoever that GOLOS had either inspired the formation of Service and Shipping Corporation or had anything to do with directing its operations. It was also learned from BANNERMAN that the firm had rented a safety deposit box in the Fifth Avenue Branch of the Chase Mational Bank and that so far as he knew there was no other corporate safety deposit box nor had any of the officers at any time maintained a box for corporate

According to BANNERMAN, after REYNOLDS had told him sometime in 1947 that coincident with the formation of the corporation, he had negotiated a "personal loan" of \$15,000, he never pressed RETHOLDS for an exact explanation of the details of this loan but did learn that REYROLDS claimed he regarded it as a personal matter, not connected with the affairs of the corporation and that REYNOIDS further maintained to him that the proceeds of the loan had never become co-mingled with corporate funds. He said his best understanding was that REYNOIDS had devised this loan for the purpose of securing himself financially against loss arising out of his investment in the firm because of interference by the Russian Government in the operations of the company and BARNERMAN pointed out that at the time the firm began business, REYNOLDS was required to and did deposit the sum of \$10,000 in the State Bank of Moscow te the credit of Inteurist. RETHOLDS maintained to BANNEMAN that he felt as a business proposition he should have some security for this Moscow deposit and accordingly had insisted upon this "loan" of **\$**15,000.

JM:BA



EE 65-14603

On September 2, 1948, Mr. BAMMERMAN said that since agents visit the previous day, he had conferred telephonically with Mr. RETNOIDS and had necessed some further information from the latter concerning the company. Is said RETNOIDS teld him that he had not JACOS N. GOLOS through HERRET WILLIFFAME, who was at that time editor of "Servict Russia Teday" and that liter he had discussed with GOLOS his plans to form a company to forward arreals to Russia he had told GOLOS that he would have to have a \$15,000 can to seemre himself financially. BAMMERMAN continued that RETNOIDS which that GOLOS had said that he did not have that sum of money and that EXHOLDS would have to see EARL HECKER about it. RETNOIDS claimed to ANNERMAN that he did in fast confer with MICHIER for this purpose and lise to make inquiry of him concerning GOLOS and upon HECKER'S statement hat the money would be fortherming, the money was delivered shortly therefore in each by LEMENT UPPART HARRIES.

While discussing this matter further with Mr. BANNERMAN on sptember 2, 1948, agents learned that Mr. BARNERMAN had inquired that date ? Mr. REYNOLDS whether the latter had ever made the statement that MNEROMN had been cognisant of this lean matter within a matter of months fter the formation of the company. According to BARMERIGH, RETROIZE denied aving made this statement to anyone. BANNERWAN'S recollection had be afreshed further and he stated that he never recalled that his first knowl this loan came to him probably in February of 1947 during the time IZABETH T. BENTLEY had been an officer and employee of the U. S. Service and ripping Corporation and was engaged in a dispute with RETHULDS concerning merance pay allegedly due her. BARRERMAN recalls that Miss RENTLY asked) confer with RANNERMAN privately and that on that occasion she told IMPRIMAN that there was considerably more to the situation than he apparently id realised and that because of the "characters" involved there were apt to) some embarrassing repercussions which might effect BARMERMAN as well as INOIDS. As a result of these immendes, BANNERMAN asked RETHOLDS if he www what Miss HENTLEY apparently had in mind and it was at that time that THOLDS explained to him his having negotiated this losm in the manner above scribed. BANNERIAN remarked that he never felt duty bound to "cress-examine" s client about the type of people the latter might be dealing with and as matter of fact he did not want to know any more than was necessary for a to handle REYECLDS' legal affairs and those of the corporation.

Mr. BANNERMAN further stated that in November and December of 1947, on instructions from REYNOLDS, he had two or three conferences with LEMENT HAM HARRIS relative to repayment of the outstanding balance of \$7,000 of a \$15,000 losn and that these conferences resulted in REYNOLDS drawing a



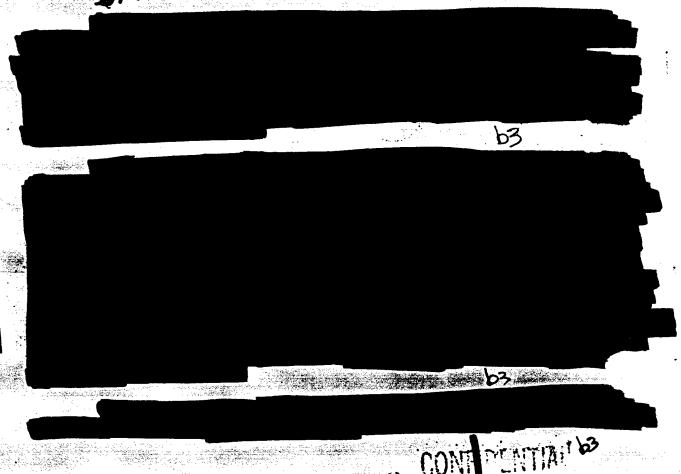
JMK:BA

CONFIDENTIAL

WY 65-14603

personal check for \$7,000 payable to IMMENT HARRIS and this check being delivered by BANNERMAN to HARRIS in the former's effice at which time a general release was executed by HARRIS acknowledging receipt of \$15,000.

It was also learned from Mr. BANNERMAN that it was a considerable time after REYNOLDS kept his dinner engagement with A. B. GROWOV in the Vanderbilt Hotel in New York City in April 1945 that he had mentioned this meeting to BANNERMAN and at that time REYNOLDS stated he had been told by the FBI that this man, who was introduced to him as a relief organization official, actually was a Soviet espionage agent. Mr. BANNERMAN was most cooperative throughout both interviews and evinced every willingness to cooperate although he reiterated his ignorance of any matters except those he had reason to know in order to discharge his duties as attorney for REYNOLDS.









FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

#1.	
<u> </u>	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
[K]	Deleted under exemption(s) 3 (b)(e) with no segregable material available for release to you.
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
	Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.
R.F	
	Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).
	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
yen t	

	For your information:
×	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: $65-56401-3500 px 7-9$





The following investigation was conducted by SA (A) GERALD J. VAN DORN on September 1 and 2, 1948:

INVESTIGATION AT CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY 18 Pine Street New York, New York

Confidential Informant T-1 checked the records of the CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Head Office, 18 Pine Street, New York, New York, to determine whether any of the subjects of this investigation at any time maintained safe-deposit boxes with CHASE.

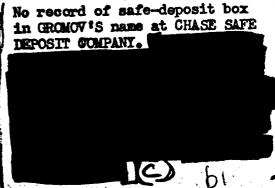
The following schedule reflects results of T-l's search:

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY

Safe-deposit box currently maintained at CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Grand Central Branch, 422 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York.

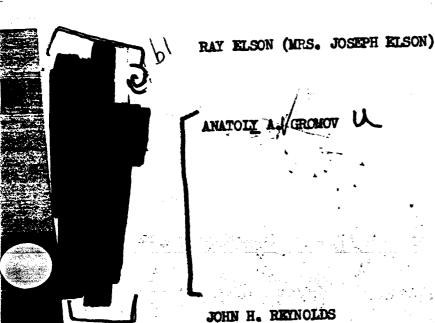
Safe-deposit box rented 1/29/47 at CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Grand Central Branch. Box surrendered 4/12/48.

No record of safe-deposit box



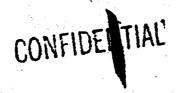
Safe-deposit box rented 4/14/41 at CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Fifth Avenue Branch. Box surrendered 7/21/42.

Safe-deposit box rented 7/21/42 at CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Fifth Avenue Branch. Box surrendered 2/20/47.



U.S. SERVICE & SHIPPING CORP.

CONFIDENTIAL



Confidential Informant T-1 advised that his records reflected no evidence of any safe-deposit box maintained at his head office or any of the branches of his SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY in the names of EARL BROWDER, LEMENT UPHAN HARRIS, or GRACE P. REYNOLDS.

INVESTIGATION AT CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY Garfield Branch 200 Fifth Avenue New York, New York

Confidential Informant T-2 made available the records of the CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Garfield Branch, relating to safe-deposit box 513-B, which box was rented in the name of U.S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, and which box was rented on July 21, 1942. It will be noted that the corporate safe-deposit box was rented on the same date that JOHN H. REYNOLDS surrendered his box to the same branch. The records reflect that the prepaid rental applicable to the REYNOLDS' box was applied toward partial payment of the rental of the safe-deposit box of the U.S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION. The annual rental for both boxes was \$10.00, according to the records.

A review of the file containing the corporation papers relating to authorizations for the various officers who would have access to the corporate safe-deposit box, disclosed that JOHN H. REYNOLDS, ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, CRACE F. REYNOLDS and RAY ELSON had authorized access to safe-deposit box #513-B, as set out below:

Date Authorization Filed	Name	Date	Authorization Cancelled
7/21/42	JOHN H. REYNOLDS, Pres. KLIZABETH T. BENTLEY, V.PSec		1/11/43
1/11/43	JOHN H. REYNOLDS, PresTreas. ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, V.PSec GRACE F. REYNOLDS, Vice Pres.		4/6/45
4/6/45	JOHN H. REYNOLDS, Pres. ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, Vice Pre CRACE F. REYNOLDS, Vice Pres. BAY FLSON Sec.)8•	10/25/45



CONFIDENTIAL

NY 65-14603

Date Authorization Filed	Name	Date	Authorization Cancelled
10/25/45	JOHN H. REYNOLDS, Pres.—Tréas. GRACE F. REYNOLDS, Vice Pres. ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, V.P.—Sec.	•	2/3/47
1/29/47	JOHN H. REYNOLDS, Pres. GRACE F. REYNOLDS, Vice Pres.		2/20/47

It will be noted that the safe-deposit box was surrendered by GRACE F. REYNOLDS, acting for the corporation, on February 20, 1947, for the reason that the corporation had "no further use" for the box. It is noted further that the authorization • papers received by the SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY on January 29, 1947 were dated January 25, 1947, and reflected the signature of CHARLES S. BANNERMAN as secretary of the corporation, in addition to the signature of JOHN H. REYNOLDS as president. There was no evidence among the records, however, that BANNERMAN ever had authority to enter the instant box.

The "access slips" relating to safe-deposit box #513-B were examined for the period July 21, 1942 to February 20, 1947. It will be noted that each "access slip" contains spaces providing for the signature of the box holder, a date stamp, a time stamp reflecting the time the box was entered and the time the box was returned to the vault, a space in which is recorded the number of the booth in which the box holder examines his safe-deposit box, as well as the space for recording the number of persons who accompanied the box holder into the booth or into the vault. These slips which are numbered serially are signed by the vault attendant who permitted access to the box.

The following schedule reflects the SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY record of all visitations made to the box of the U.S. SERVICE AND SHIPFING CORPORATION during the instant period.



			\$ \$ - 1		
ny 6	5-14603		CONFI	DENNAL	
Access Slip No.	Date	<u>Time</u>	Out	Visitor	Accompanying Persons
78538	7/21/42	10:16 AV	10:26 AM	JOHN H. REYNOLDS	
78544 78562	7/21/42	11:52 AN 12:15 PM	11:55 AN 12:19 PM	JOHN H. REYNOLDS JOHN H. REYNOLDS	8 0
78648 78800	7/29/42 8/6/42	10:55 AV 11:13 AV 9:25 AV	10:56 AN 11:15 AN 9:29 AN	JOHN H. REYNOLDS ELIZ. T. BENTLEY	0
78795 79171	8/6/42 9/2/42 9/9/42	2:54 PM 1:55 PM	2:58 PM 2:03 PM	JOHN H. REYNOLDS JOHN H. REYNOLDS	6 0
79254 79493 79666	9/24/42 10/2/42	3:53 PM 1:45 PM	3:55 PM 1:49 PM	ELIZ. T. BENTLEY ELIZ. T. BENTLEY	0
79687 79894	10/5/42	10:41 AM 11:04 AM	10:43 AM 11:06 AM	JOHN H. REYNOLDS JOHN H. REYNOLDS	0
81089 81184	12/22/42 12/28/42	10:30 AM 10:33 AM	10:36 AM 10:37 AM	JOHN H. REYNOLDS ELIZ. T. BENTLEY	

3:59 PM

3:32 PM

12:46 PM

12:18 PM

11:22 AV

3:23 PM

12:35 PM

11:31 AM

12:24 PM

11:20 AV

10:24 AM

12:00 M

1/12 PM

11:30 AN

12:48 PM

12:48 PM 12:09 PM

2:37 PM

2:39 PM

2:54 PM

10:45 AM

3:55 PM

3:28 PM

12:43 PM

12:16 PM

11:18 W

3:18 PM

12:33 PM

11:15 AM

12:23 PM

m H:H

10:20 AM

11:54 AM

12:59 PM

11:29 AM

12:46 PM

12:46 PM

12:01 PM

\$2:30 PM

10:40 AM

2:48 PM

2:33 PM

1/15/43

1/22/43

1/22/43

6/25/43

7/31/43

9/7/43

9/30/43

11/15/43

1/27/44

1/28/44

2/23/44

3/31/44

6/16/44

7/27/44

11/22/44

1/15/45

3/27/45

4/3/45

5/22/45

11597

1744

1730

4802

5521

305

CONFIDENTIAL

0

0

0

Vault Attendant

M. MICHEL F. BOYLE M. MICHEL S. LURPHY

A. KIENZ J. L. BUCKLEY

A. KIENZ

J. E. BUCKLEY

J. E. BUCKLEY

R. A. HOSKINS

R. A. HOSKINS

W. F. MUNCH

ELIZ. T. BENTLEY

JOHN H. REYNOLDS

JOHN H. REYNOLDS

ELIZ. T. BENTLEY

KLIZ. T. BENTLEY

ELIZ. T. BENTLEY

JOHN H. REYNOLDS

ELIZ. T. BENTLEY

ELIZ. T. BENTLEY

JOHN H. REYNOLDS

KLIZ. T. BENTLEY

ELIZ. T. BENTLEY

BLIZ. T. BENTLEY

RAY ELSON

GRACE F. REYNOLDS



CONFIDENTIAL

NY 65-14603

Confidential Informant T-2 advised that the waccess slips will reflect no information as to the number of persons accompanying a box holder into the bank unless the person or persons accompanying the box holder actually entered the booth and/or the wault with the box holder. T-2 stated that the SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY as a matter of policy, makes no effort whatever to identify persons accompanying a box holder, and that the box holder is entitled to permit anyone he or she desires to accompany said box holder into the booth or the wault.

It will be noted that the above schedule reflects no record of any persons accompanying REYNOLDS, BENTLEY, KISON and Mrs. REYNOLDS, with the exception that on April 3, 1945, from 19:40 AM to 10:45 AM, one unidentified person accompanied ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY at the time she had access to the corporation box.

Confidential Informant T-2 advised further that his records reflect that JOHN H. REYNOLDS rented a safe-deposit box in his own name at the Fifth Avenue Branch of the CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, on April 14, 1941.

On April 25, 1941, according to the SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY records, REYNOLDS appointed ELIZABETH T. BENTLKY as his deputy to have access to his box, which was numbered 313-B. Both REYNOLDS and BENTLEY are indicated by the records to have had right of access to the box until July 21, 1942, on which date box 313-B was surrendered by REYNOLDS and the corporation box #513-B was rented.

Confidential Informant T-1 made a search among appropriate records of the CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, for the purpose of attempting to establish the identities of the company employees who were on duty as vault attendants at the Fifth Avenue Branch of the company during the period, July 21, 1942 through May 22, 1945, and also as of February 20, 1947, it being noted the foregoing dates include all dates on which entry was had to the safedeposit box of U.S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION. There follows a listing of the names of the pertinent company employees:

Name

JOHN EDWARD BUCKLEY

Period Stationediat
Fifth Avenue Branch

7/16/41-1/15/44

Present Company
Assignment

Grand Central Branch 422 Lexington Avenue New York City

MARTIN B. MICHEL

11/16/41-11/19/45

Audit Force, Head Office 18 Pine Street New York City

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 65-14603

Name	Period Stationed at Fifth Avenue Branch	Present Company Assignment
ALBERT KTENZ	10/6/42-5/10/43	Head Office 18 Pine Street New York City
WILLIAM FX MUNCH	5/12/43-11/15/43	Retired, 11/15/43
HENRY BAUL	11/15/43-1/12/45	Transferred Chase National Bank, Head Office, 18 Pine Street, New York City
R. A. HOSKINS	11/15/43-6/23/45	Resigned, 6/23/45
E. B. EAYRS	1/12/45-2/24/47	Head Office 18 Pine Street New York City
NICHOLAS STEMPEL	5/15/46-2/24/47	Garfield Branch 200 Fifth Avenue New York City

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that WILLIAM F. MUNCH, who retired from the CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY on November 15, 1943, is now employed, according to his most recent information, at the PENNSYLVANIA EXCHANGE BANK, 32nd Street and 7th Avenue, New York, New York.

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that R. A. HOSKINS resigned on June 23, 1945 to accept employment with "WILL J. PARKER, Secretary of a trade organization". He advised that on June 28, 1945, the SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY received an impury regarding HOSKINS from the AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY, 100 Broadway, New York, New York, relating to HOSKINS' contemplated employment with PARKER'S organization, which was not further identified. T-1 advised that as of June 23, 1945, HOSKINS' residence address was 109-17 208th Street, Queens Village, Queens, New York.

It is noted that the Queens Telephone Directory for 1948 reflects a listing of the same ROY A. HOSKINS at 109-17 208th Street; telephone number, Hollis 5-2704.

Inquiry was made of Confidential Informant T-1 regarding F. DOYLE and S. MURPHY, CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY employees whose names

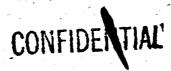




CONFIDE

NY 65-14603

appeared on "access alips" relating to the U.S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION as of August 6, 1942 and September 2, 1942 respectively. T-l stated that these individuals were FRANK DOYLE and SAMUEL MURPHY, neither of whom were regularly assigned to the Fifth Avenue Branch, but who in all probability, served at that branch as relief wault attendants for very short periods of time. T-l advised that FRANK DOYLE retired recently and is no longer employed, to the best of his knowledge. He stated that DOYLE'S most recent address, according to his records, is 64 Columbia Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey. T-l stated that SAMUEL MURPHY is still employed by the CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY on the Audit Force of the Head Office, at 18 Pine Street, New York, New York.





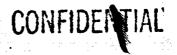
JOHN B. BUCKLEY, CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Grand Central Branch, 422 Lexington Avenue, who was employed as vault attendant at the Fifth Avenue Branch of the CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY from July 16, 1941 through January 15, 1944, advised that he is completely unable to recall the through January 15, 1944, advised that he is completely unable to recall the names or any circumstances pertaining to U.S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION, names or any circumstances pertaining to U.S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION, 1941 TOWN H. REYNOLDS, GRACE F. REYNOLDS, ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, or RAY ELSON. He stated that the volume of safe-deposit box entries at the Fifth Avenue Branch is very large and that he did not normally become acquainted with any of the box holders.

Photographs of LEMENT UPHAN HARRIS and EARL EROWDER were exhibited to BUCKLEY, without results pertinent to this case. He advised that he could not associate said photographs with any individuals that he had ever recalled having seen in the Fifth Avenue Branch, or in any other branch of the CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY. He stated that the photograph of HARRIS meant nothing what ever to him, but that he, of course, recognized BROWDER'S photograph as a public figure who had received considerable newspaper publicity.

NICHOLAS CARL STOMMEL, CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Garfield Branch, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, was interviewed with reference to his employment as varit attendant at the Fifth Avenue Branch, CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, ployment as varit attendant at the Fifth Avenue Branch, CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, ployment as varit attendant at the Fifth Avenue Branch, CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, ployment as variety as variety as a sentence of the U.S. SERVICE SHIPPING CORPORATION safe-deposit box was entered while STOMMEL was on duty, was February 20, 1947, on which date GRACE F. REYNOLDS surrendered the box.

STOMMEL, who resides at 5976 68th Street, Maspeth, Long Island, New York, stated that as of February 20, 1947, the Fifth Avenue Branch was in the process of closing and moving its records for the purpose of consolidating the Fifth Avenue Branch with the Garfield Branch. He advised that during the latter part of January, and throughout February, until February 27, 1947, when the branch closed, his duties consisted principally of reporting to the Fifth Avenue Branch to open safe-deposit vaults, after which he would proceed to the Garfield Branch in connection with the setting up of the Fifth Avenue Branch records at the Garfield Branch. He advised definitely on February 20, 1947, at 2:48 P.M., at which time the subject corporation's box was entered, he was not in the Fifth Avenue Branch.

Photographs of LEMENT UPHAM HARRIS and EARL BROWDER were exhibited to STOMMEL, who advised that he had never seen either of these individuals in or outside of the bank, to the best of his knowledge.



CONFIDE

NY 65-14603

Investigation at 109-17 208th Street, Queens Village, the residence of ROY ATHOSKINS, reflected that no one was presently living at this address. Mrs. CHARLES PLASS, 109-12 208th Street, Queens Village, this address. Mrs. CHARLES PLASS, advised that the HOSKINS family were the next door neighbor of HOSKINS, advised that the HOSKINS family were spending a vacation at their summer cottage on Long Island. Mrs. PLASS spending a vacation at their summer cottage on Long Island. Mrs. PLASS was unable to state the exact whereabouts of this cottage, but advised it was unable to state the HOSKINS family will return to New York City after the Labor Day holiday.

CONFIGENTIAL

GJV:DES

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 65-14603

The following investigation was conducted on September 1 and 2, 1948 by SAA Gerald J. VanDorn:

Investigation at Chase National Bank, Head Office, 18 Pine Street, New York, New York

Confidential Informant T-4 made a search of the Central Files of the Head Office of the Chase National Bank for the purpose of determining whether any of the names listed below were indicated to have had accounts with the bank at any time. This search resulted as follows:

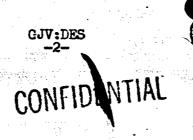
ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY

January 24, 1944 at the Fifth Avenue Branch of the Chase National Bank; changed to savings account #19558 on April 6, 1946, "apparently due to BENTIEY's having lost her pass book"; changed to savings account #19808 on December 10, 1946, reason not indicated; transferred on March 11, 1947 at the Garfield Branch of the Chase National Bank, savings account #21-1879 and closed on July 1, 1947.

EARL BROWDER

- Closed account maintained prior to 1937 at Stuyvesant Square Branch of the Chase National Bank, which branch was subsequently sold to the Manufacturers Trust Company. It will be noted that investigation at the Manufacturers Trust Company disclosed that subsequent to 1937, BROWDER did not reopen this account.





NY 65-14:603

RAY ELSON (Mrs. JOSEPH ELSON) -

Special checking account opened April 3, 1945 at the Fifth Avenue Branch of the Chase National Bank; transferred on September 12, 1946 to the Grand Central Branch of the Chase National Bank; and on September 9, 1947 converted into a joint special checking account with JOSEPH ELSON.

ANATOLE GROMOV

CLEMENT UPHAM HARRIS

GRACE F. REYNOLDS

JOHN HAZARD REYNOLDS

•

- Checking account opened July 2, 1919 at Broad Street Branch of the Chase National Bank and closed on April 1, 1947.

No record.

- Open checking account maintained at 34th Street Branch of the Chase National Bank.

- Closed checking account at the Fifth Avenue Branch of the Chase National Bank. It will be noted that about the latter part of February, 1947 or early in March, 1947, the Fifth Avenue Branch was closed and absorbed by the Garfield Branch of the Chase National Bank.

UNITED STATES SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION

- Closed account at the Fifth Avenue Branch of the Chase National Bank, now the Garfield Branch.







CONFIDENTIAL

NY 65-14603

Investigation at the Archives of the Chase National Bank, 178 Pearl Street, New York, New York

The investigation set out below was conducted for the purpose of determining, if possible, the nature and source of the funds (\$20,000) representing the paid-in capital of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, which funds were determined to have been deposited to the corporate account during March, 1941.

The ledger sheets pertaining to the checking account of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, 212 Fifth Avenue, Room 1900, New York, New York were examined. It is noted that this account was originally opened and maintained at the Fifth Avenue Branch of the Chase National Bank.

The ledger sheets reflect that the opening deposit in the account was made on March 4, 1941 in the amount of \$10,000. The only other deposits made in March, 1941 consisted of \$3,000 on March 5, 1941 and \$2,000 on March 20, 1941. These three items, it will be noted, total \$20,000, which has been ascertained to have been the paid—in capitalization of the corporation. No checks were charged against this account during March, 1941 in excess of \$100,000. The balance in the account as of March 31, 1941 was \$8,862.99.

The deposit tickets pertaining to the above deposits were not available for examination for the reason that the Chase National Bank maintains a Destruction Program providing for the destruction of all deposit tickets after seven years. No deposit tickets relating to this account are available in the Archives prior to April 14, 1941.

It is noted that "general ledger tickets", including debit memoranda and credit memoranda, such as, cable transfers, etc., are retained for a period of eight years, while individual ledger sheets are retained for ten years.

It is pointed out that the Chase National Bank does not use the Recordak System and that there is not available any film record of checks drawn against accounts or deposited in accounts in the Chase National Bank.







The ledger sheets pertaining to the account of JOHN H. REYNOLDS, 212 Fifth Avenue, Room 1900, New York, New York were examined. The records disclosed that the opening deposit in this account was made on April 7, 1941 in the amount of \$1,500.

It was noted that it was subsequently determined from Confidential Informant T-5 that this opening deposit consisted of a check for \$1,500 drawn by JOHN H. REYNOLDS on his personal account at the Bank of New York, Madison Avenue and 63rd Street, New York, New York.

The only sizable deposits made in this account during the period April 7, 1941 and June 30, 1941 were as follows:

<u>Date</u>	Deposit
April 7, 1941	\$ 1,500
April 15, 1941	202
May 1, 1941	300
May 15, 1941	400
May 20, 1941	2,000
May 29, 1941	500
June 12, 1941	500
June 30, 1941	500

No attempt is being made at this time to examine any deposit tickets relating to the above deposits.

During the same period, April 7, 1941 to June 30, 1941, miscellaneous small checks were paid in the account, there being one large item of \$1,000 paid on May 23, 1941.

The balance of the account as of June 30, 1941 was \$1,972.43.





The following investigation was conducted by SA (A) GERALD J. VAN DORN on September 3, 1948:

INVESTIGATION AT CHASE NATIONAL BANK
34th Street Branch
40 West 34th Street
New York, New York

Confidential Informant T-5 was contacted at the 34th Street Branch of the CHASE NATIONAL BANK with reference to the accounts pertaining to CHACE F. REYNOLDS and/or JOHN H. REYNOLDS, for the purpose of attempting to locate a record of a deposit, probably cash, of about \$7,000.00, and the record of the payment of a check for \$8,000.00 sometime early in March, 1941 or thereabouts.

CHACE F. REYNOLDS, 825 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, and for the joint Special Account of CHACE F. REYNOLDS and/or JOHN H. REYNOLDS, 825 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. These sheets were reviewed for the period February 1, 1941 through April 30, 1941. No check in the amount of \$8,000.00 was paid in either account during the period. The largest check being paid during the period was a check for \$2,000, paid on March 6, 1941 in the joint Special Account. No deposit approximating \$7,000.00 was noted in either account during the period. Deposits in the account of CHACE F. REYNOLDS were nominal while the deposits in the joint Special Account consisted principally of \$2,000.00 deposited each month within the first three days of the month.

In view of the specific nature of this inquiry, no further investigation was conducted.









The following investigation was conducted by SA (A) GERALD J. VAN DORN on September 2, 1948:

Confidential Informant T-4 made available a transcript of the account of LEMENT UPHAM HARRIS, maintained at the Broad Street Branch of the CHASE NATIONAL BANK, 11 Broad Street, New York, New York. This transcript covers the period January 1, 1941 through December 31, 1941.

A review of the transcript disclosed this account to be extremely inactive, the balance as of Jamary 1, 1941 being \$2,552.21; deposits during the period consisting of four deposits in the amount of \$25.00 each; only one check being paid in the account during the two-year period, an item of \$1,000.00 paid on September 23, 1942, and the balance as of September 23, 1942, \$1,652.21. There was no activity subsequent to this date, the balance as of December 31, 1942 being the same.

The instant transcript relating to HARRIS' account is being retained in this case file.





The following investigation was conducted by SA THOMAS G. SPENCER at the Chase Mational Bank, Garfield Branch, 23rd Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City. In an effort to determine the source of the funds paid by JOHN H. REYNOLDS through ELIZABETH T. HENTLEY to RARL BROWDER, the personal checking account of JOHN H. REYNOLDS at the above mentioned bank was examined and the following schedule is set forth:

PAYMENTS WADE TO	EARL BROWDER		HECKS) ON PERSONAL N H. REYHOLDS
Date	Amount	Date	Amount
6/10/46	\$ 200.00	Unidentified	
6/21/46	200.00	6/19/46	\$ 300.00
6/26/46	300.00	6/25/46	300,00
7/11/46	250,00	7/10/46	250.00
7/18/46	250.00	Unidentified	
7/25/46	250.00	7/24/46	250.00
8/1/46	550.00	Unidentified	-
9/3/46	500.00	8/28/46	500.00
10/1/46	500.00	9/30/46	500.00

A review of the financial records of the U. S. SERVICE & SHIPPING CORPORATION reflects that dividends were paid in the amount of \$8000.00 in amounts of \$2000.00, \$2000.00 and \$4000.00 covering the period from July 2, 1946 to November 27, 1946. In an effort to determine the depository of these dividend checks, the personal account of JOHN H. REYNOLDS at the Chase National Bank, Garfield Branch, was examined and as a result of this examination the following schedule is set forth:

DIVIDENDS PAID

DEPOSITS IN THE JOHN H. REYNOLDS
PERSONAL ACCOUNT AT CHASE NATIONAL BANK

Date	Amount		Date	Amount
7/2/46	\$2000.0	0	7/2/46	\$3, 308.00
10/1/46	2000.0		10/1/46	2, 000.00
11/27/46	4000.0	U	11/27/46	4,000.00

The deposit ticket in the amount of \$3,308.00 mentioned above was not immediately available; however, since the dividends of November 27 and October 1, 1946 were immediately deposited in REYNOLDS!





m 65-14603

personal account at the Chase Mational Mank, it is believed that the deposit on July 2, 1946 in the amount of \$3,308.00 constitutes a dividend check of \$2000.00 augmented by other items, making up the total of \$3,308.00.

During the investigation of Mrs. RAY EISON in the GREGORY CASE, Mr. J. C. HEADDEN of the Comptroller's Department, National City Bank, 55 Wall Street, New York City, advised that Mrs. KISON had what is known as a Special Checking Account at various branches of the National City Bank, and over a period of years had her accounts at the Fifth Avenue Branch, their Washington Square Branch, their 51st Street Branch, and the last account she had, which was closed in April 1945, was at their East Midtown Branch, 42nd Street, New York City.

An examination of her account was made and it was noted that her deposits were made on the average of once or twice a month, such deposits never being in excess of \$60.00. The only withdrawals made against the account were asually one or two checks, approximately in the amount of \$50.00 to \$60.00.

The files of the New York Office do not reflect any known banking connections of Mrs. EISON since 1945.

CONFILENTIAL



M 65-14603

The following information was furnished to SAA JACOB I. BROWN by Confidential Informant T-B at the Bank of New York and Fifth Avenue Bank, 63rd Street and Madison Avenue, New York City.

Checking accounts are maintained by JOHN H. REYNOLDS, CRACE F. REYNOLDS; there are also maintained accounts in the names of GRACE F. REYNOLDS, Special, JOHN H. and/or GRACE F. REYHOLDS, Joint Special Account, and GRACE F. REYHOLDS, Lancheon Account.

The account of JOHN H. REYNOLDS was opened June 1, 1928. The balance in the account on June 2, 1941 was \$2,290.95. The following items which are pertinent to this investigation were noted. On March 4, 1941 there was deposited \$8000.00 in cash. The deposit ticket reflects that this consisted of \$2000.00 in \$20 bills, \$2000.00 in \$10 bills, \$1000.00 in \$50 bills and \$3000 in \$1000 bills.

On March 18, 1941 there was a mail deposit in the amount of \$3500.00, consisting of three checks as follows: \$2000.00, \$1000.00, \$500.00. The \$2000.00 check above noted was given immediate credit, indicating that it came from instant bank.

Withdrawals from the account pertinent to this investigation were noted as follows: On March 5, 1941 there was charged against the account an item of \$10,000.00. Examination of Recordsk film disclosed that this item was Check No. 3739 dated March 4, 1941. The payee was noted as the Chase Hational Bank. On March 21, 1941 a charge of \$2000.00 to the account was reflected as consisting of Check No. 3768 dated March 20, 1941. The payee on this check was the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. On April 8, 1941 there was a charge to the account in the amount of \$1500.00. Examination of the records of the bank reflected that this consisted of Check No. 3792 dated April 7, 1941 payable to the Chase National Bank.

The account of JOHN H. REYNOLDS and/or CRACE F. REYNOLDS, Joint Special Account, was opened February 4, 1932. Examination of the deposits to this account for the period January 2, 1941 to March 31, 1941 failed to reflect any large cash deposits which would be pertinent to this investigation.

On February 27, 1941 Check No. 100 dated February 26, 1941 in the amount of \$3000.00, payable to JOHN H. REYNOLDS was drawn against this account. A corresponding deposit in the amount of \$3000.00 was noted under date of February 27, 1941 in the account of JOHN H. REYNOLDS previously discussed.

CONFIDENTIAL

III 65-14603

On March 18, 1941 Chock No. 161 dated March 17, 1941 in the amount of \$2000,00 payable to JOHN H. REYNOLDS was drawn against the Joint Special Assount. This item corresponds to the deposit of March 18, 1941 in the assount of JOHN H. REYNOLDS previously noted.

The account of GRACE F. REYMEDS which was epened on January 13, 1930 and eleced December 5, 1941 was examined. There was no activity noted in the account from January 2, 1941 through March 31, 1941, the balance remaining constant at \$339.09.

The GRACE F. RETHOIDS Special Account was opened September 12, 1941. The balance as of January 2, 1941 was \$13,391.56. An examination of this account for the period January 2, 1941 through March 31, 1941 failed to reflect items pertinent to this investigation.

The GRACE F. REFECTION Lumcheen Account was elected in April 1938.

The JOHN H. REYNOLDS account was examined for the months of June through November 1946, inclusive. The following deposits were noted during this period:

DATE	AMOUNT
June 10, 1946	\$ 250,00
July 3, 1946 July 8, 1946	533.00
August 1946	0.00
September 1946	0.00
October 1946	0.00
November 1946	0,00

The ledger sheets reflect that the following checks in amounts of \$100.00 or ever during this period:

DATE	AMOUNT
June 1946	0.00
July 8, 1946	100.00
July 10, 1946	215.00
August 1946	0.00
September 1946	0.00
October 1, 1946	200.00
October 10, 1946	300,00
November 12, 1946	100,00

The GRACE F. REYECLES Special Account was examined for the period June 1946 through November 1946, inclusive. The balance in this account as of June 1, 1946 was \$11,461.82. The account reflected the following activity:





DEPOSITS			WITHDRAWALS	
	374 A. S. W. M.			
Date	Amount	<u> </u>	<u>.te</u>	Amount
June 1946	\$ 0.00	31	ne 21, 1946	\$ 300.00
July 3, 1946	750.00		ıly 1946	0.00
August 1946	0.00		igust 1946	0.00
September 1946	0.00		ptember 1946	0.00
October 1946	0.00		etober 1946	0.00
November 8, 1946	1,500.00	1 6	ovember 1946	0.00

The above is the entire activity in this account.

The GRACE F. RETHOLDS and/or JOHN H. RETHOLDS Joint Special Account was examined for the period of June 1946 through November 1946 inclusive. The balance of the account as of June 1, 1946 was \$8,518.00.

DEPOSITS WITHDRAWALS

Date	Amount	Date	Amount
June 1946	0.00	June 7, 1946	\$ 425.00
`July 1946	0.00	June 12, 1946	125,00
Angust 1946	0.00	July 25, 1946	350.00
September 1946	0.00	August 1946	0,00
October 7, 1946	100.00	September 1946	0.00
November 13, 1946	11,839.00	October 19, 1946	100.00
November 27, 1946	3,723.26	November 1, 1946	750.00
		Hovember 19, 1946	7,900.00
	•	Hovember 22, 1946	140.00
		Movember 25, 1946	4,000.00

The above is the entire activity reflected in this ac-

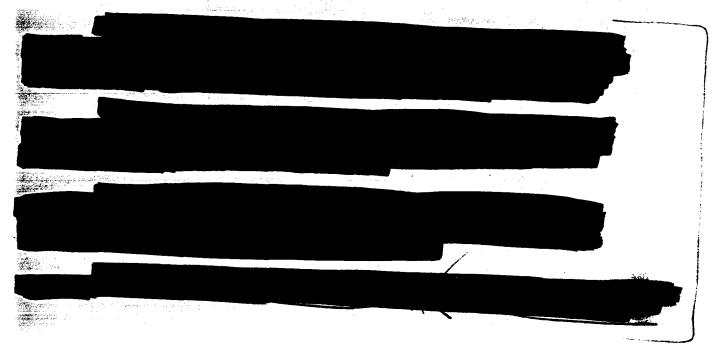
count.

One of the purposes of examining this account was to determine, if possible, the source of the funds paid by REYNOIDS to RARL BROWDER. Examination of these accounts reflected only one possible item that might possibly be identified with the transactions between REYNOIDS and BROWDER. It is noted from the examination of the CRACE F. REYNOIDS Special Account that on June 21, 1946 there was a withdrawal of \$300.00. On June 26, 1946, it will be noted, \$300.00 was paid to EARL BROWDER and there is some possibility that these two items may possibly be identical.

TGS:KK

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 65-1460°



A review of the files of the New York Office reflects that the following amounts of money were paid to EARL BRCWDER or his brothers, WILLIAM and WALDO Daid to EARL BRCWDER at the request of JOHN H. REYNOLDS and said payments were made in cash.

		•
June 10, 1946		\$ 200.00
June 21, 1946		200.00
June 26, 1946		200.00
Inja 11 2016	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	300.00
July 11, 1946		250.00
July 18, 1946	- 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	
July 25, 1946		250.00
Anguet 7 7046		250.00
August 1, 1946		550.00
September 3, 1946		
October 1, 1946		500.00
Total		500.00
		\$3000.00

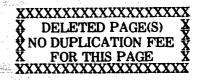
. 4-17-85)





FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
	Indicated, explain uns defetion.
X	Deleted under exemption(s) 5 with no segregable material available for release to you.
POSS IN	Ingerial available for follows to you.
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
•	and the state of the
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
	Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.
	Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI a
	to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).
	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
in Carlotte de la Car Participa de la Carlotte de l	
	For your information:
· 🗀	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
	65 56402 - 3500- pp 3/-32
Ţ.	
Y	编数 对数据数据 化二甲基甲基磺胺 医二甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基



CONFIDENTIAL CONFIDENTIAL

NY 65-11:602

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The confidential informants mentioned in the report of SA Joseph M. Kelly dated September 3, 1948 at New York, New York are as follows:

T-1	HENRY P. STEITZ, Assistant Comptroller, The Chase Safe Deposit Company, Head Office, 18 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.
T-2	GEORGE FISCHER, Assistant Manager, Garfield Branch, The Chase Safe Deposit Company, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
T-3	Mr. ROY CLARK, Vice-President, Bank of New York and Fifth Avenue Bank, Madison Avenue and 63 Street, New York, N. Y.
T—L	CARL WEISS, Foreign Department, Chase National Bank, Head Office, 18 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.
T- 5	HOWARD MEARS, Assistant Manager, 34th Street Branch, Chase National Bank ho West 34 Street, New York, N. I.

The identities of the above individuals are being protected in accordance with the policy of the New York Division to protect the identities of sources of information in local banks.