

**FILE DESCRIPTION**

**NEW YORK FILE**

**SUBJECT** ELIZABETH T.  
BENTLEY

**FILE NO.** 134-182

**VOLUME NO.** 2

**SERIALS** 83

THRU

OPEN

## **NOTICE**

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File No: 134-182Re: ELIZABETH T BENTLEY

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
83	5/6/55	NEWSCLIPPING - NY POST	2	2	
84	5/9/55	LETTER NY TO HQ	9	9	
85	5/6/55	LETTER NO TO HQ	1	0	SEE BU FILE # 134-435
86	5/25/55	LETTER NO TO HQ	1	1	
87	5/31/55	LETTER NY TO HQ	1	1	290-9125178 Being Processed
88	6/1/55	AIRTEL NY TO HQ	1	1	
89	6/3/55	LETTER NO TO HQ	1	0	SEE BU FILE # 134-435
90	6/1/55	LETTER HQ TO WFO	2	0	" " " "
91	6/10/55	NEWSCLIPPING - NY HERALD TRIBUNE	1	1	
92	6/10/55	TELETYPE NY TO HQ W/COPY	2	0	SEE BU FILE # 134-435
COPY 92	6/10/55	COPY OF 92	1	0	" " "
93	6/11/55	AIRTEL HQ TO NO	1	0	" " " " serial 152

File No: 134-182Re: ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
94	5/8/55	CLIPPING - WORKER	3	3	
95	5/10/55	CLIPPING - WORKER	1	1	
96	6/16/55	LETTER NY TO HQ	1	1	
97	5/22/55	CLIPPING - WORKER	2	2	
98	6/24/55	LETTER WFO TO HQ	2	0	SEE BU FILE # 134-435
99	7/29/55	LETTER ASAC TO SAC	1	1	
100	7/13/55	LETTER SA TO SAC	1	1	
101	7/28/55	LETTER ASAC TO SAC	3	3	
COPY 101	"	COPY OF 101	3	3	3 N.C.
102	7/28/55	LETTER SAC TO HQ	3	3	
103	7/28/55	LETTER ASAC TO SAC	2	2	
COPY 103	"	COPY OF 103	2	2	2 N.C.

File No: 134-182Re: ELIZABETH T. BEUTLERREVIEWED BY llwDate: 2/78  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
104	8/11/55	LETTER SA TO SAC	1	1	
105	4/24/55	CLIPPING-WORKER	1	1	
106	8/16/55	LETTER SA TO SAC	1	1	
107	8/18/55	LETTER SA TO SAC	1	1	
108	8/15/55	CLIPPING-WORKER	2	2	
109	7/25/55	LETTER NH TO HQ	13	13	
110	8/11/55	TELETYPE NH TO HQ	1	1	
111	8/12/55	TELETYPE NH TO HQ	1	1	
112	9/6/55	LETTER NH TO HQ	1	0	SEE BUFILE #134-435
113	8/18/55	CLIPPING-WORKER	1	1	
114	8/30/55	CLIPPING-WORKING	1	1	
115	10/7/55	AIRTEL NY TO HQ	3	2	

File No: 134-182Re: ELIZABETH J. FENTLEY

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
116	8/12/55	TELETYPE NH TO HQ	1	1	
117	8/17/55	TELETYPE NY TO HQ	1	1	
118	8/17/55	TELETYPE NH TO HQ	2	2	
119	8/31/55	CLIPPING - WORKER	2	2	
120	10/19/55	LETTER SA TO SAC	1	1	
SERIAL 121 MISSING					
122	11/2/55	TELETYPE NY TO HQ	1	1	
123	10/12/55	LETTER HQ TO NY	1	0	SEE BUFILE # 134-435
COPY 123	"	COPY OF 123	1	0	" " "
124	11/1/55	AIRTEL NY TO HQ	4	1	
125	11/16/55	LETTER N.O. TO HQ	1	1	
126	11/28/55	LETTER HQ TO NY	1	0	SEE BUFILE # 134-435

File No: 134-182Re: ELIZABETH T. DUNN

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
<u>COPY</u> 126	<u>11/28/55</u>	<u>COPY OF 126</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>SEE BUFILE # 134-435</u>
<u>127</u>	<u>12/28/55</u>	<u>AIRTEL NY TO HQ</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	
<u>128</u>	<u>1/5/56</u>	<u>CLIPPING - WORKER</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	
<u>129</u>	<u>1/9/56</u>	<u>CLIPPING - WORKER</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	
<u>130</u>	<u>1/23/58</u>	<u>CLIPPING - WORKER</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	
<u>131</u>	<u>2/13/56</u>	<u>AIRTEL - N.O. TO NY</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	
<u>132</u>	<u>1/12/56</u>	<u>CLIPPING - WORKER</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	
<u>133</u>	<u>6/5/56</u>	<u>LETTER N.O. TO HQ</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>SEE BUFILE # 134-435</u>
<u>134</u>	<u>6/18/56</u>	<u>LETTER N.O. TO HQ</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>" " " "</u>
<u>135</u>	<u>7/23/56</u>	<u>LETTER NY TO HQ</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	
<u>136</u>	<u>8/29/56</u>	<u>MEMO SA TO SAC</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	
<u>137</u>	<u>10/3/56</u>	<u>w/copy</u> <u>LETTER NH TO HQ</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>SEE BUFILE # 134-435</u>

File No: 134-182Re: ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
138	12/12/56	LETTER SA TO SAC	1	1	
139	12/14/56	LETTER SAC TO HQ	2	2	
140	12/18/56	LETTER NY TO HQ	2	2	
141	1/30/57	LETTER BAC TO HQ	1	1	
142	2/7/57	TELETYPE NY TO HQ	1	1	
143	2/12/57	TELETYPE NY TO HQ	2	2	
144	2/14/57	STAFF NOTES	1	1	
145	2/21/57	LETTER SA TO SAC	1	1	
146	2/6/57	FD-71-COMPLAINT FORM	1	1	
147	3/21/57	LETTER SA TO SAC	2	2	
148	4/8/57	LETTER SA TO SAC	1	1	
149	4/8/57	LETTER SA TO SAC	1	1	



File No: 134-182 Re: ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
150	5/3/57	LETTER SA TO SAC	1	1	
151	5/6/57	LETTER SA TO SAC	1	1	
152	5/17/57	LETTER SAC TO HQ	3	3	
153	7/8/57	LETTER SAC TO HQ	1	0	SEE BU FILE # 134-435
154	11/8/57	AIRTEL NY TO HQ	4	0	" " " "
155	12/26/57	LETTER NH TO HQ	1	0	" " " "
156	3/21/58	LETTER NY TO HQ	1	0	" " " "
157	3/25/58	LETTER NH TO HQ	2	0	" " " "
158	5/15/58	LETTER NH TO HQ	2	0	" " " "
159	5/29/58	AIRTEL NY TO HQ	1	0	" " " "
160	6/16/58	LETTER HQ TO N.H.	1	0	" " " "
161	5/29/58	LETTER NH TO HQ	2	0	" " " "

Date: 6/2/82  
(month/year)

Re: ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY

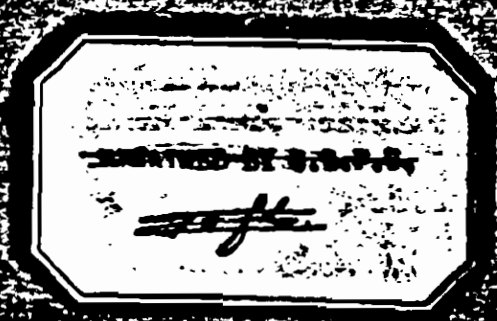
FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU

OF INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number 100-44333

EDWARD J. BRENNAN



Volume Number

# Taylor Tells Probers: Drop Bentley Charge

By WILLIAM V. SHANNON  
New York Post Correspondent

Washington, May 6—The Attorney for William Henry Taylor, former government official charged by Elizabeth Bentley with membership in a Soviet espionage ring, called upon the Senate Internal Security subcommittee today to disavow the Bentley charges.

Byron Scott, former Democratic Congressman from California and now Taylor's lawyer, wrote Sen. Eastland (D-Miss.), chairman of the subcommittee:

"Your reluctance to summon Miss Bentley for cross-examination leads me to suspect that you, too, believe that these statements are false in their application to the Taylor case."

In a letter to Eastland on April 4, Scott asked the subcommittee to hold a public hearing and allow defense counsel to cross-examine Miss Bentley.

Eastland, in a reply dated April 23, said that cross-examination by Taylor's lawyer would violate committee precedents. Taylor could testify publicly if he wished, Eastland wrote.

"After Mr. Taylor has testified before the committee, consideration will be given to the question of whether any further testimony from Miss Bentley or anyone else

Continued on Page 26

CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y. POST  
DATED MAY 6 1955  
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

134-18283

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
MAY 6 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*Galbraith* *63*

## Drop Charge, Taylor Urges

Continued from Page 3

appears necessary or desirable," Eastland added.

Scott noted yesterday that the subcommittee's rules adopted Feb. 7, 1955 are actually silent on the subject of cross-examination. The rules state only that witnesses are to be examined "on behalf of the committee" by Senators or staff members.

He also pointed to several precedents in which direct confrontation between the accuser and the accused has taken place—as in the Hiss-Chambers investigation by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

He also recalled that Eastland in March, 1954, while acting as a one-man subcommittee, permitted Clifford Durr, counsel for Aubrey Williams, to cross-examine ex-Communist Paul Crouch who had accused Williams.

Scott said he would not advise Taylor to appear as a voluntary witness to deny the charges under oath unless Miss Bentley were present and cross-examination were permitted.

If the committee called Taylor on its own initiative, however, he would appear, Scott said.

Taylor had a slight heart attack two weeks ago and is now recuperating. He could not ap-

pear in any event for several weeks.

Miss Bentley has testified that a man she has identified as "Bill" Taylor or "William" Taylor passed information to her during the war presumably through an intermediary.

Attorney General Brownell and the Internal Security Subcommittee have identified the man as William Henry Taylor, Scott's client.

Miss Bentley, however, has also publicly said she never actually met Taylor and at a pre-trial deposition in a libel suit was unable to recognize William Henry Taylor.

Scott contends that his client is either a victim of mistaken identity and Miss Bentley meant some other Taylor or else that Miss Bentley described him erroneously.

Taylor, an aide to the late Harry Dexter White in the Treasury Dept. during World War II, is now a middle-bracket official of the International Monetary Fund.

His loyalty case there is still pending.

He has consistently denied that he was a Communist Party member, that he participated in espionage, or that he was acquainted with Miss Bentley.

Director, FBI (65-56402)

5/9/55

SAC, New York (65-14603)

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was NY AL  
ESP - R

Rebulet 4/22/55 and 4/27/55, NY tel 4/25/55 and NY airtel  
4/29/55.

ReButel 4/22/55 instructed immediate check of all New York  
newspapers having a photograph of GAIK B. OVAKIMIAN appearing in  
May 1941, inasmuch as ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY had stated in her  
book, "Out of Bondage" that a photo of OVAKIMIAN had appeared in  
the "New York Times" with the story of his arrest.

A review of events pertaining to the arrest of GAIK B.  
OVAKIMIAN appearing in the case file entitled, "ARMAND LARIS FELDMAN,  
was, NY AL; ESP - R" (NY 65-235), reflects the following chronology  
of occurrences:

May 3, 1941	OVAKIMIAN arrested by FBI Agents at 12:15 P.M.
May 6, 1941	Posted \$25,000 bond and released
May 13, 1941	Appeared for hearing - obtained adjournment to May 20, 1941
May 20, 1941	Appeared for hearing - requested further adjournment to May 27, 1941
May 27, 1941	Appeared - adjourned to June 4, 1941
June 4, 1941	Appeared for hearing and held for Grand Jury
July 19, 1941	Left New York by train to depart 7/23/41 aboard Soviet ship "Kim" from the West Coast
October 17, 1941	Prosecutive action dropped by USA and well returned

RM

2 New Orleans (RM)  
1 NY 134-102 P&B

WJL:loach

134-102-84



Letter to Director  
NY 65-14603

On April 25, 26, 27 and 29, 1955, copies of the New York newspapers listed hereinafter were examined for the indicated dates at the newspaper division of the New York Public Library, 147 W. 25th Street, NYC. As will be shown, the press contained considerable publicity pertaining to the arrest and subsequent prosecutive action on OVAKIMIAN, but no photographs were found to have been published in conjunction therewith. In addition to the examination of the newspapers, the clipping libraries of several of the newspapers were contacted with similar results. As will be indicated below, several of the newspapers had photographs taken of OVAKIMIAN as he left the U. S. Court House following his release on bail, but none of these were found to have been published.

"World Telegram" (evening)

Issues Examined

May 6-10, 1941

May 13-16

19-22

27-31

June 5-10, 1941

July 16-22, 1941

October 16-17, 1941

Stories Located

May 6, 1941, story covering arrest

May 7, 1941, story concerning release on bail

October 17, 1941, story re dropping of case

The clipping file of the "World Telegram" was examined on May 2, 1955. This reflects that the story of OVAKIMIAN'S release on bail was carried in late issues on May 16, 1941. A very short story on the expected dropping of the case was also carried in the October 16, 1941 issue.

Letter to Director  
NY 65-14603

The photo files of the "World Telegram" reflect a photograph of OVAKIMIAN shown with his handkerchief covering his face, but this was not published.

New York "News" (morning)

May 6-10, 1941

May 6, 1941, story covering arrest

May 7, 1941, story covering release on bail

May 13-16  
16-22  
27-30

June 5-8, 1941  
16-21

October 16-18, 1941

October 18, 1941, story on dismissal of charges

The clipping library of the "News" was checked on 4/29/55. A short story was found to have been contained in the May 14, 1941 issue concerning a postponement of OVAKIMIAN'S hearing. A check was made for photographs with negative results.

"New York Journal American" (evening)

May 6-8, 1941

May 6, 1941, story on OVAKIMIAN'S arrest

May 13-15  
19-22  
27-31

June 6-9, 1941  
16-20

October 16-18, 1941

October 18, 1941, short story on dismissal of charges



Letter to Director  
NY 65-14603

The clipping library of the "New York Journal American" checked on May 2, 1955, reflects that a late edition of the May 6, 1941 issue contained a story concerning OVAKIMIAN's release on bail, replacing the story previously found reflecting his arrest. This newspaper's files also contained a photograph of OVAKIMIAN leaving the court house covering his face with a handkerchief, but it was not used.

"New York Mirror" (morning)

May 6-11, 1941

May 6, 1941, story on arrest

May 7, 1941, story concerning  
release on bail

May 13-16  
19-22  
27-31

June 4-8, 1941

October 15-19, 1941

The clipping library of the "New York Mirror" was checked on April 29, 1955, but no additional stories were located. Photo files of the "Mirror" reflect three photographs of OVAKIMIAN leaving the court house, two of which show him with a handkerchief covering his face and the third shows him wearing dark glasses. None of these were used for publication.

"New York Times" (morning)

May 6-11, 1941

May 6, 1941, story covering arrest

May 7, 1941, story concerning  
release on bail

May 13-16  
19-22  
27-31

May 28, 1941 issue carried short  
story re postponement of hearing  
until June 6, 1941

Letter to Director  
NY 65-14603

June 6-8

June 7, 1941, story re hearing  
and holding of OVAKIMIAN for  
Grand Jury

October 16-18, 1941

October 16, 1941 story re  
dropping of charges (this story  
appears to have been published  
before the event and also appears  
to have been picked up by other  
papers)

The clipping library of the "New York Times" was  
checked on April 29, 1955. In addition to the stories  
located as set out above, it was found that the early  
edition of the May 14, 1941 issue carried a story concerning  
postponement of OVAKIMIAN'S hearing. Inquiry was made  
concerning photographs, but none were found.

"New York Sun" (evening)

May 6-10, 1941

May 6, 1941, story on arrest

May 20-21

May 27-30

June 6, 1941

June 6, 1941, story on hearing  
and holding for Grand Jury,  
contains brief description  
of OVAKIMIAN

October 16-18, 1941

Attention is directed to the fact that the "New York  
Sun" is now combined with the "World Telegram." Inquiry was  
made concerning the "New York Sun's" clipping files at the  
"World Telegram and Sun" clipping library and the agent was  
advised they are presently stored in a vault to which the  
"World Telegram and Sun" does not have access.

Letter to Director  
NY 65-14603

"Herald Tribune" (morning)

May 5-11, 1941

May 6, 1941, story on arrest  
May 7, 1941, release on bail

May 14-16

21-22

28-29

June 7-8, 1941

October 16-18, 1941

October 16, 1941, story that  
U. S. was dropping prosecution

October 18, 1941, story reflecting  
that prosecution had been dropped

Clipping and photo files of the "Herald Tribune"  
were checked April 29, 1955, but no additional stories or  
photographs were located.

"New York Post" (evening)

May 5-10, 1941

13-15

20-22

27-30

June 6-7, 1941

July 16-21, 1941

October 16-18, 1941

No stories concerning prosecutive activity pertaining  
to SYKINIAN were located in the "New York Post." Inasmuch  
as this paper has carried rather extensive coverage concerning  
efforts by BYRON SCOTT, attorney for WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR, to  
discredit testimony of ELIZABETH BENTLEY, it was not deemed  
advisable to check the clipping library of the "Post." It was  
noted, however, that although clippings from other newspapers  
were maintained in the clipping files of those checked, no  
stories from the "Post" were noted therein.



Letter to Director  
NY 65-14603

"PM" (morning)

May 6-8, 1941

May 7, 1941, short story concerning  
OVAKIMIAN'S release on bail

May 14-15

21-22

28-30

June 8-9, 1941

("PM" was not published  
on Saturday, June 7, 1941)

October 16-19, 1941

"PM" is now defunct and the location of its clipping  
library is not known.

"Daily Worker"

May 6-16, 1941

20-24

27-30

June 6-8, 1941

October 15-19, 1941

No stories concerning activities of OVAKIMIAN were  
located in the "Daily Worker."

"Time" magazine

May 19, 1941

May 19, 1941 issue contains story  
on OVAKIMIAN'S arrest and release  
on bail. This story contains a  
brief description

June 9, 1941

October 20, 1941

October 27, 1941

Letter to Director  
NY 65-14603

"Newsweek" magazine

May 12, 1941

May 19, 1941

June 9, 16, 27, 1941

October 20, 27, 1941

"Life" magazine

May 19, 1941

June 9, 1941

October 20, 1941

October 27, 1941

No stories concerning EVAKINIAN'S arrest should be located in either the "Life" or "Newsweek" magazines.

Attention is directed to page 20, report of SA THOMAS S. SPENCER, 12/5/45, NY, under instant caption, which contains the signed statement of ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY dated 11/30/45. The following is contained therein:

"In connection with the disposition of material I received from the SILVERMASTERS and turned over to GOLOS, I was informed by GOLOS that he turned this material over to a Russian contact. Previous to my association with the SILVERMASTER group, GOLOS had been meeting some Russian. He informed me that he had observed an individual's photograph in a newspaper and I recall that the name ended in 'IAN.' It is my recollection that the press carried the photograph in connection with a story that this individual had been apprehended on a charge of bribing a Standard Oil Company official. GOLOS informed me that this was the individual he had been meeting, but whose identity he had not known until he saw the newspaper photograph. This individual is not the person to whom GOLOS turned over the SILVERMASTER material, but a contact to whom



Letter to Director  
NY 65-14603

SOLOS had probably turned over other information prior to the appearance of the SILVERMASTER crowd in this picture."

It will be noted that in the above quotation, BENTLEY does not state directly that she herself saw the photograph of the person whose last name ends in IAN and who is presumably OVAKIMIAN. It is believed that SOLOS could easily have identified OVAKIMIAN as the person who had acted as his principal due to the descriptions contained in some of the news stories, notably the one appearing in the "New York Sun" on 6/6/41 and in the "Time" magazine of 5/19/41. It is believed that these, coupled with his own knowledge of OVAKIMIAN and his possible failure to appear for a contact would have readily identified OVAKIMIAN to SOLOS.

The New Orleans office is requested to interview Miss BENTLEY and, if possible, clarify this matter concerning her recollection of how the fact that OVAKIMIAN was SOLOS's principal first came to her attention. If she states she actually saw a published photograph of OVAKIMIAN, she should be closely questioned in an effort to identify the newspaper in which she saw the photograph and as nearly as possible the date thereof. It is requested that this matter be afforded expeditious attention and that the Bureau and the NYO be promptly advised of the results of this interview.

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-56402)

SAC, NEW ORLEANS (65-1809)

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was.,  
et al  
ESP-R

Re New York letter to Bureau dated May 9, 1955

On May 16, 1955 Miss ELIZABETH BENTLEY was interviewed at Lafayette, Louisiana and she advised that prior to May, 1941 JACOB GOLOS had been contacting a person whose name was unknown to her. On the day after the arrest of OVAKIMIAN, she related that GOLOS came into her office with a New York Times in his hand and told her that his contact had been arrested. She related that GOLOS told her that he had not known the identity of OVAKIMIAN prior to his arrest and prior to his, GOLOS, seeing OVAKIMIAN's photograph. She related that GOLOS told her that the photograph of OVAKIMIAN is what identified him to GOLOS as his Russian contact.

Miss BENTLEY advised that she did not see a photograph of OVAKIMIAN but assumed that his photograph appeared in the paper since GOLOS told her he had seen the photograph.

Miss BENTLEY stated that if the photograph did not appear in the paper then GOLOS must have known the identity of his Russian contact and was withholding this information from her. She related that she never knew GOLOS to tell her a lie about anything but on matters which he did not want her to know about he just refused to discuss them. RUC

CC: NEW YORK (65-24603) (1-134-182) (REGISTERED)

REGISTERED MAIL

JEB:dfs

(5)

134-182-86

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 31 1955	
FBI NEW YORK	

ent

Director, FBI (65-56402)

5/31/55

SAC, New York (65-14603)

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was, ET AL  
ESP-R

Re NY letter to Bureau, 5/9/55, and New Orleans  
letter to Bureau, 5/25/55. (u)

In view of ELIZABETH BENTLEY'S statement that she  
did not personally see photograph of OVAKIMIAN in NY  
newspaper and since all logical leads to discover proposed  
photograph of OVAKIMIAN have been covered, this case is being  
closed. (u)

RM

(1) - NY 134-182

~~Chief Clerk~~  
~~Close file on this~~

LOG:BAR  
(4)

134-182-87<sup>an</sup>



6/1/55. NY

AIRTEL  
XXXXXXXX

BUREAU

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR  
ESPIONAGE - R

Rx 86/3

Rebulet, 5/27/55, and WFO letter, 5/25/55.

Examination of docket and jacket for civil case 47-554 at Clerk's Office, SDNY, reflects this case was action for defanation and false charges brought by WILLIAM W. REMINGTON v. ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, WBC and General Foods Corp. Neither jacket nor docket reflected that deposition from BENTLEY was among papers filed with court in this action. GODFREY P. SCHMIDT, Attorney, 12 E. 41st St., NYC, who represented BENTLEY in this action, telephonically advised instant date that on 9/7/49 a deposition was taken from BENTLEY with ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYES, now deceased, doing the questioning on behalf of REMINGTON. SCHMIDT stated he let HAYES question BENTLEY for about 45 minutes, at which time he told HAYES that none of the questions up to that point had been revelent to the matter at hand and he, SCHMIDT, would give him 15 minutes to come to the point or he would advise BENTLEY not to answer further questions. After about 15 minutes HAYES asked BENTLEY a question concerning her sexual relations while in Italy. SCHMIDT advised her not to answer this question and approximately 60 subsequent questions. HAYES threatened to bring BENTLEY into court to answer the questions, but this was never done. SCHMIDT states his records do not reflect that he was furnished with a copy of the deposition which HAYES would have had to do if he filed it with the court. It, therefore, appears that a deposition was not filed. No contact will be made with law firm of ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYES in effort to obtain copy of deposition, UACB.

ALEXANDER D. CALHOUN will be interviewed upon completion of file review as per WFO letter, 5/25/55.

KELLY

- 3 - Bureau (Registered)
- 1 - Washington Field (Registered)
- ① - NY 134-182

LOG:AJW (#6)  
65-15884

(7) 1 - T. J. MC ANDREWS

134-182-88

## Elizabeth Bentley Sued on Taxes

OPELOUSAS, La., June 9 (AP). —The Federal Internal Revenue Service has filed a tax lien against Elizabeth Bentley, former Communist who turned government witness.

Records in the Clerk of Court's office here today showed the lien is for \$3,790 in unpaid taxes during 1951. Miss Bentley, who quit the Reds many years ago, is a teacher at the Sacred Heart College in near-by Grand Coeur.

CLIPPING FROM THE  
N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE

DATED JUN 10 1955  
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

*p13 Late City*

134-182-91

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUN 15 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*Gellster* *LS*

# Where Red Spy Queen?

## Tripped Up

ONCE AGAIN a practitioner in the anti-Communist informer racket is exposed. This time it is Elizabeth Bentley who made headlines in Washington as the "Red Spy Queen" who "tells all. . ."

It was Bentley's lurid tales which sent Alger Hiss and William Remington to jail, the latter to death by bludgeon in a prison cell. It was Bentley's lies which blackened the reputation of former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Harry White and led to his untimely death. Many former government officers, high in the New Deal, had their careers ruined and their livelihood taken from them by her fantastic stories, told under oath.

And finally it was Bentley's testimony which played the decisive role in sending the Rosenbergs

to their death.

The undoing of Bentley came in a brief filed by Byron Scott, former New Deal Congressman from California, acting as attorney for William Henry Taylor, a former Treasury official who was once named by Bentley as a source of the "secrets" she allegedly transmitted to the USSR.

A synopsis of this brief was printed in the April issue of I. F. Stone's Weekly, showing the contradictions in Elizabeth Bentley's testimony and proving beyond doubt the woman's unreliability. Copies of Stone's Weekly can be secured from the publication's office, Room 205, 301 E. Capitol St., SE, Washington, D. C.

Excerpts from Stone's summary appear below:

**The Silvermaster Group:** In 1948 Miss Bentley told the House Un-American Activities Committee that the Silvermaster espionage group was organized in July, 1941, when Jacob Golos "told me he had received from Earl Browder the name of a man working for the U. S. government, who was interested in helping in getting information to Russia and who could organize a group of other employees to help in this work." Later the same day she said, "Mr. Silvermaster came to New York to see Mr. Golos at the behest of Earl Browder. . . ." But Browder entered Atlanta penitentiary for passport fraud in March, 1941, four months before Miss Bentley says the key incident occurred, and

was not released until May 1942!

**The Spies Who Paid Dues:** On her first public appearance before the Ferguson subcommittee of the Senate in 1948, Miss Bentley testified that she collected dues from the Silvermaster group and turned them over to Golos who took them "down to party headquarters, and brought me back receipts for each." After Golos died, "the money I took down to Mr. Earl Browder, and got receipts from him." From July, 1941, to May, 1942, Browder could not have been the recipient of dues, since he was in Atlanta penitentiary. "Whatever else the head of the then head of the American Communist Party was capable of doing," Taylor testified, "he certainly would not sit down

with Miss Bentley and write out receipts for each member's payments," and added, "Why receipts? Wasn't this supposed to be an espionage ring, operating in the dark and with the least possible evidence lying about?"

Browder was questioned about Miss Bentley under oath by the Tydings committee in 1950. He admitted knowing Miss Bentley as a stenographer-secretary but never as a member of the Communist Party. He denied that he had ever assigned or requested anyone to commit espionage or attempted in any way to obtain restricted information for the Soviet government "or any people . . . believed to be agents of the Soviet govern-

**'And for the Informers may there be no hope' — Jewish Prayer**

CLIPPING FROM

THE WORKER

DATED May 8, 1955

100-0-61748-185  
134-182-  
65-15925-  
100-98062-  
65-14603-  
Silvermaster  
T. Bentley - Inf  
Complaint  
134-182-94  
SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED  
JUN 13 1955  
FBI - NEW YORK

ment." He was not indicted for perjury.

**Golos and the Perlo Group:** When the House Un-American Activities committee in 1948 asked her about the disposition of the party dues she claims to have collected from the members of the Perlo group, her reply was, "I turned them over to Mr. Golos dur-

ing his lifetime." She testified repeatedly, however, that she took the Perlo group over in March 1944. Golos died on Nov. 23, 1948, which was four or five months, according to her own statements, before she met Victor Perlo or any members of his group for the first time. This contradicts Attorney General Brownell's statement to the Jenner committee, "The information gathered from the Perlo group was channelled through Jacob M. Golos and onto the Soviet diplomatic establishment. . . ."

**Major Duncan Lee:** Miss Bentley said he was a Communist Party member "our most valuable source in the OSS . . . he paid his dues to me." (Senate, 1951, p. 413). Lee denied her charges and said he knew her as "Helen Grant," a business woman from New York. Taylor pointed out that in the FBI letter of Nov. 8, 1945, Miss Bentley named Lee as a member of the Silvermaster group; in the FBI memo of Nov. 27, 1945, she shifted him to the Perlo group; and in the 1948 House committee testimony she identified him as a sub-agent to Mary Price and thereafter as one of her unattached agents.

**The Doolittle Raid on Tokyo:** Miss Bentley testified to a Senate committee in 1949 that through William Ludwig Ullman, whom she described as then a Major in



**ELIZABETH BENTLEY**  
Stoolpigeon

## Where Elizabeth Bentley Tripped

(Continued from Page 9)

the Air Corps at the Pentagon, she obtained advance information on the Doolittle raid on Tokyo. But this raid occurred on April 18, 1942, Ullman was still in the Treasury at that time and was not drafted until October, 1942.

**The Order of the Red Star:** The gist of the order of the Red Star story is simple. In recognition of her "extremely valuable services to the Soviet Union," Al (whom she later identified as Anatol Gromov, first secretary of the Soviet Embassy) had been sent to the U. S. "especially" to see and tell Miss Bentley that, by order of the Supreme Presidium of the USSR, a "great honor," which "few people receive" because it is "reserved for our best fighters," had been conferred upon her. The ceremony of presentation was unostentatious. Al took a magazine clipping, in color, from his pocket and showed it to her. A couple of months later, Al showed up with the Red Star award itself in a box, let Miss Bentley look at it and also showed her a "little book" with her name inside, the honor certified, and the date. The medal entitled Miss Bentley to many privileges—the only one she cites is the freedom to ride street cars free. Al informed her that when she came to Moscow, she would be "wined and dined and treated like a princess." Unfortunately, Al took the medal away with him. . . . She doesn't even have the magazine clipping, in color. In 1948 Miss Bentley said the presentation was made in New

York while walking toward Riverside Drive (House, 1948, pp. 81-12). In 1951 she told a Senate committee the "presentation" was made in Taylor's restaurant in Washington (Sen., 1951, p. 254).

**The \$2,000 from "Al":** Miss Bentley claims that "Al" gave her \$2,000 on Oct. 17, 1945, at the corner of Fourth and Tenth Sts. in Greenwich Village, New York, that she was then "acting under instructions and in full cooperation with the FBI" and that she had "every reason to believe" the FBI watched the transaction take place. Taylor told the hearing board, "If this payment of \$2,000 was made by Gromov and observed by the FBI, it is curious that there was no mention of it, as far as is known, in the first three FBI reports dealing with Miss Bentley's activities—two in November 1945 and the third in February 1948. If the transaction had been scrutinized and verified, would it not have been highlighted as corroborative evidence in these reports?"

**D-Day:** Miss Bentley testified that she obtained the date of D-Day "long before D-Day happened" from Ullman "through his connections with Gen. Hilldring's office in the Air Corps." But Hilldring had no connection with the Air Corps, he was in Civil Affairs Division. Eisenhower himself only knew the date less than 24 hours in advance—the weather having made advance planning difficult ("Crusade in Europe," p. 250) and the Russians were kept fully notified since it was an allied operation.

**Tax Lien Against  
Elizabeth Bentley**

OPELOUSAS, La., June 9.—The Federal Government has filed a \$3,700 tax lien against Elizabeth Bentley, leading informer, it was learned today.

According to records in the Clerk of Court's office, the lien was slapped on Miss Bentley for unpaid taxes in 1951.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATE: 6/9/55

Pg. 1 Col. 3

134-182-95

SEARCHED INDEXED  
SERIALIZED FILED

JUN 15 1955

IN NEW YORK

Director, FBI (100-370362)

6/16/55

SAC, New York (65-15884)

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR  
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Bureau letter 5/27/55, Bureau air-tel 6/7/55, and  
my air-tel, 6/1/55.

Forwarded herewith are two Photostats of the pre-  
trial examination of ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY taken on 9/7/49,  
requested by re Bureau air-tel and letter. It will be noted  
that this document consists of two sections covering the  
morning and afternoon sessions of the examination.

Information appearing in the docket of the case  
entitled, "U.S. v WILLIAM W. REMINGTON" (USDC, SDNY, Criminal  
No. 132-344) reflects that this deposition was in the  
possession of WILLIAM C. CHANLER, Attorney for REMINGTON  
during his first trial on perjury charges. On 11/13/50,  
USA IRVING SAYPOL obtained a subpoena duces tecum directed  
to CHANLER requiring him to produce the deposition before the  
Grand Jury, SDNY. CHANLER filed a motion on 11/14/50 asking  
that the subpoena be quashed but the motion was denied by  
Judge JOHN W. CLANCY.

The Photostat of this document was made available  
by AUSA SILVIO MOLLO of SDNY.

Encls. 4

RM

1 - Washington Field (100-20526) (RM)

① - NY 134-182

LOG:HTK

*See sub file A*  
134-182-96

WILL ELIZABETH BENTLEY TAKE THE STAND?

# Why They Shield 'Spy Queen'

By ERIK BERT

WASHINGTON.

IN JULY 1952, Andrew N. Overby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Frank A. Southard, Jr., Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, argued and pled with officials of the International Monetary Fund here to force the resignation or dismissal of William Henry Taylor, who had been employed by the fund since 1946.

Overby and Southard had each been, at times either an associate or superior officer to Taylor in the Treasury Dept., each had aided in the advancement of his career, each had been his friend.

On the eve of the national election, on Nov. 3, 1952, John W. Snyder, then Secretary of the Treasury, demanded in a letter to the managing director of the Fund, that Taylor be fired.

On July 17, 1953, George M. Humphrey, who had succeeded Snyder as Secretary of the Treasury, associated himself with Snyder's earlier proposals and demanded that Taylor be fired.

All of these demands that Taylor be fired ran up against the resistance of the Fund officials who had taken the position that any recommendation that Taylor be fired should be accompanied by specific information as to charges.

TO THIS Snyder answered that data gathered by the investigative and intelligence agencies of the U. S. government could not be made available to officials outside the U. S. government, that is, officials of the Fund.

Taylor has asked himself the question: Why have "two Secretaries of the Treasury, an Assistant Secretary and an Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General (Herbert Brownell), the Director of the FBI (J. Edgar Hoover) and at least three Sena-

tors, been after my scalp?"

The answer that he came up with is that as long as he is employed by a quasi-governmental agency, the frameup structure built up as part of the cold war, is in danger of collapse.

"I happen to be the last of many people, connected with the government during the war years, who have been under attack as having named by Miss (Elizabeth) Bentley, who remains in public service."

TAYLOR, in his brief to the International Organization Employees Loyalty Board, recounts the fate of those who were framed by the Department of Justice, the FBI, Congressional committees, the press, and Bentley:

"Some of those she has named are dead (White, Remington); some have answered all questions and gone abroad to escape further vilification (Currier, Adler); others have answered all questions and retired to private life (Lee, Miller, the Golds); others have answered fully at one time but when recalled have invoked the Fifth Amendment (Coe, Glassner); others have taken the Fifth Amendment on some questions consistently (Silvermaster, Ullman, Perlo).

"For whatever reason, all of these people have resigned from or been forced out of public life," Taylor said.

But Taylor remains, employed by a quasi-governmental agency. THE BRIEF which he submit-

ted to the board, which was created by President Eisenhower in 1953 and given sole authority over inquiries into the loyalty of American citizens employed by the UN, including the International Monetary Fund, is convincing evidence that certain government officials are not interested in him "as a suspect but as a symbol."

The brief is an exhaustive study of the false testimony of Elizabeth Bentley and of the implicity of the Department of Justice.

"As long as I remain in Washington employed by an international agency I am a constant reminder of the failure of those same

(Continued on Page 12)

CLIPPING FROM

THE WORKER

DATED May 22 1955

Pg. 7 Col. 1

134-182-97

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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JUN 16 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	
GALLNER	



## **'Spy Queen'**

(Continued from Page 7)

authorities to persuade a grand jury to accept the Bentley story.

"I am visible evidence of the weakness of their charge of twenty years of treason."

Since they have not been able to get Taylor fired they have seen to it that the "spy" plot smears which Elizabeth Bentley spread years ago are kept warmed up. Chief operator in this enterprise is Senator James O. Eastland, chairman of the Senate Judiciary internal security subcommittee. In its latest report to the Judiciary Committee, on its activities for the year 1954, the Eastland subcommittee renewed the charge that Taylor had been involved in an "underground" plot.

Former New Deal Congressman, Byron N. Scott, attorney for Taylor, has demanded that his client be given the right to cross-examine Miss Bentley. Eastland has refused. Once Miss Bentley gets on the stand, under cross-examination, anything can happen, he fears.

★  
THE LATEST issue of the "Report from Washington," published by the Washington staff of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, predicts that "two more 'old pros' among the anti-Communist witnesses will do a Matusow."

Eastland can't be sure it won't be Elizabeth Bentley. Nor can Brownell, or Hoover.

That is why they want to continue the smear and dodge the cross-examination of their 'spy queen.'

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (134-182)

FROM : ASAC WILLIAM G. SIMON

SUBJECT: ELIZABETH TERRELL BENTLEY

DATE: 7/29/55

— SAC  
— DIV. 1  
— DIV. 2  
— DIV. 3  
— DIV. 4  
— SEC. 1  
— SEC. 2  
— SEC. 3  
— SEC. 4  
— SEC. 5  
— SEC. 6  
— SEC. 7  
— SEC. 8  
— SEC. 9  
— SEC. 10  
— SEC. 11  
— SEC. 12  
— SEC. 13  
— SEC. 14  
— SEC. 15  
— SEC. 16

At 2:22 p.m., 7/28/55, Mr. EDWARD TULLY of the Bureau called and stated that the Bureau desired clarification of the following points:

1. The date of SA BUCKLEY's memo. The Bureau has the date of 11/13/45, but they wish this to be verified.

2. The Bureau desires the exact quote from BUCKLEY's memo in connection with BUCKLEY's statement that BENTLEY was finally persuaded to furnish information on Russian espionage. Supervisor MC ANDREWS has been requested to ascertain this information and to telephone the information to Mr. TULLY at the Bureau.

*done  
7/29/55  
WGS*

WGS:LEJ  
(1)

134-182-99

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FBI - NEW YORK	

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SAC (134-828-B)

7/13/55

SA THOMAS O. SPENCER

FORMER NY INFORMANTS  
ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY  
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

It is to be noted that the identities of the above-captioned former New York Informants may be revealed.

ELIZABETH BENTLEY should be characterized as "a former Soviet courier who has furnished reliable information in the past".

CHAMBERS should be characterized as "a former self-admitted CP member and espionage agent".

TDS:RML  
(3)

- ① 134-182 (ELIZABETH BENTLEY)
- 1: 65-14920 (WHITTAKER CHAMBERS)

*Went by noted  
in 134-182  
page 87/105*

134-182-100

*an a*  
*D*

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York  
FROM : ASAC WILLIAM G. SIMON (134-182)  
SUBJECT: ELIZABETH TERRELL BENTLEY

DATE: 7/28/55

At 11:33 A.M., 7/28/55, Inspector Carl Hennrich, Bureau, called with respect to the above-captioned matter. He stated she was interviewed 10/17/45 by former SA Frank C. Aldrich, who prepared a memorandum captioned, LT. PETER HELLER; IMPERSONATION; ESPIONAGE - R, NY File 47-5081.

Mr. Hennrich stated it appears ALDRICH was under resignation at that time and that his memorandum was not typed up until 11/5/45. The memo of ALDRICH reflects an interview of BENTLEY in which she was given information concerning HELLER, including that she thought HELLER was mixed up in Russian intrigue and an indication by BENTLEY that she had specific information.

ALDRICH's memo states he furnished the information in the memo telephonically to SA Edward W. Buckley, who had assigned to him the case on U. S. SHIPPING AND WORLD TOURISTS. A copy of ALDRICH's memo is shown designated for 65-235.

Bureau records show that BENTLEY was interviewed 11/7/45. The inference is that she came in voluntarily.

Mr. Hennrich stated that, in the TAYLOR case, her credibility is being attacked.

BENTLEY said she had met with GROMOV 10/17/45, which is the day after she was in NYO and talked with SA Aldrich, on 10/16/45. BENTLEY has indicated she made this meet on 10/17/45 with the advice and guidance of the FBI and stated that was the only reason she took the money, referring to \$2,000.00.

Mr. Hennrich says Bureau records fail to show that, as of 10/16/45, we had any knowledge of a meet by BENTLEY on 10/17/45. Bureau records show that she turned over \$2,000.00, 11/17/45 and told about the meet with GROMOV.

WGS:MFB

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
JUL 28 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*Buckley*

Mr. Hennrich states that from the interview of 11/7/45, the files appear to be complete, but that prior to 11/7/45, they are very sketchy.

Mr. Hennrich stated the following questions must be answered:

- (1) What happened between 10/16/45 and 11/7/45 in connection with contacts of NYO with BENTLEY.
- (2) Did BENTLEY come in voluntarily?
- (3) Is there any more information available concerning BENTLEY's visit to NYO, 10/16/45 other than appears in ALDRICH's memo, e.g., Did SA Buckley prepare a memorandum.

Mr. Hennrich stated ALDRICH, who is now an attorney in California, is being interviewed concerning this matter. He pointed out time is of the essence and the Bureau must know as quickly as possible the answers to these questions. Mr. Hennrich said he should be kept informed of developments telephonically.

At 11:49 A.M., 7/28/55, Mr. Hennrich again called and stated that the memorandum of SA Aldrich shows SA Buckley was telephonically advised of the contents of Aldrich's memo.

He stated, the following question must be answered -- Did former SA Aldrich tell SA Buckley of a meeting on the part of BENTLEY with GROMOV on 10/17/45. Mr. Hennrich pointed out Aldrich had already submitted his resignation at the time he talked to BENTLEY, which resignation was effective 10/18/45, so that at the time he interviewed BENTLEY, he had only two more days of service with the Bureau.

Mr. Hennrich reiterated TAYLOR's attorney is attacking BENTLEY's credibility; that BENTLEY said she told the NY Agent that she was making a contact and that she thought she was making the contact with the guidance of the Bureau. BENTLEY told Supervisor Lamphere of the Bureau that she told the Agent, referring to Aldrich, that she had a meet and the Agent told her, "to go ahead".

Mr. Hennrich stated it appears the first contacts by BENTLEY were a "feeling out" process on her part in that it appears she wanted to indicate she had information but wanted it to be elicited from her. Mr. Hennrich stated BENTLEY was interviewed in New Haven Office and, thereafter, came to NY, but that a delay was occasioned by an illness of BENTLEY of three weeks' duration, plus the fact she changed her address without notification. In another contact with BENTLEY, she stated, when she talked to the Agent, 10/16/45, the Agent suggested to her that she do nothing to disturb her relationship in connection with BENTLEY's meetings that she had with a contact.

The attack on BENTLEY's credibility centers around the fact, as to whether she told the Agent of her meeting with GROMOV on 10/17/45.

It is informed Mr. Hennrich SA Buckley was on Annual Leave and we were making efforts to contact him.

SAC, New York

7/28/55

ASAC WILLIAM G. SIMON (134-182)

ELIZABETH TERRELL BENTLEY

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WGS:MFB

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Director, FBI  
Attn: Inspector CARL HENNRICH  
SAC, New York (134-182)  
ELIZABETH TERRELL BENTLEY

7/28/55

Reference is made to the Bureau phone call of 7/28/55 captioned as above.

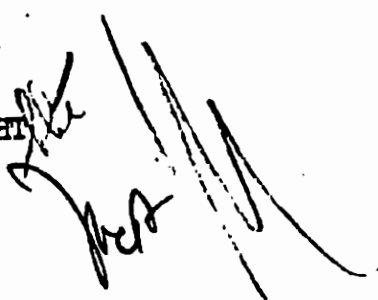
Inspector CARL HENNRICH, who made referenced Bureau phone call, requested that this office answer the following questions in connection with captioned case:

1. What happened between 10/16/45 and 11/7/45 in connection with contacts of NYO with BENTLEY?
2. Did BENTLEY come in voluntarily?
3. Is there any more information available concerning BENTLEY's visit to the NYO 10/16/45 other than appears in former Agent ALDRICH's memo, e.g., Did SA BUCKLEY prepare a memo?

A review of the files in this office reveals that former SA FRANK ALDRICH interviewed ELIZABETH BENTLEY on 10/16/45 in connection with the case entitled, "LT. PETER HELLER; IMPERSONATION; ESPIONAGE - R". The memo of former SA ALDRICH was typed on 11/5/45. It should be noted that the memo of former SA ALDRICH contained no information concerning a meet between BENTLEY and Russian Agent GROMOV scheduled for 10/17/45. ALDRICH's memo reflects that he telephonically advised SA EDWARD W. BUCKLEY of this office of the interview with BENTLEY at the NYO concerning the HELLER case. The memo of former Agent ALDRICH does not state when he notified Agent BUCKLEY and the latter has no recollection when he received word from former SA ALDRICH; however, Agent BUCKLEY remembers former SA ALDRICH advising him of the interview with BENTLEY. As a result of the information furnished by ALDRICH that BENTLEY may possess information concerning possible Russian Espionage activities in this country and since BENTLEY left a phone number where she could be reached with ALDRICH, Agent BUCKLEY made several unsuccessful attempts to telephonically contact Miss BENTLEY.

RM

EWB:BHT  
(3)



134-182-102

~~134-182-102~~ an

Letter to Director  
NY 134-182

A review of the files in this office reveals that SA BUCKLEY prepared a memo dated 11/13/45 captioned, "ELIZABETH TERRELL BUCKLEY, was; ET AL; ESPIONAGE-R". This memo reflects, in substance, as follows:

After several unsuccessful attempts to telephonically contact Miss BENTLEY at the phone number she gave, Murray Hill 3-9775, phone number of the U.S. Service and Shipping Corp., Agent BUCKLEY was able to reach her on 11/6/45 and made an appointment to interview her at the NYO, 11/7/45. This memo further states at the time this appointment was made Miss BENTLEY told Agent BUCKLEY that she was upset and had a great deal on her mind and that she was undecided whether she should mention the information in her possession to the writer. Agent BUCKLEY explained to Miss BENTLEY on the phone that if she had any information regarding un-American activities this Bureau should know about the same and that if she allowed Agent BUCKLEY to speak with her he could possibly offer her some assistance and guidance.

Agent BUCKLEY's memo of 11/13/45 further reflects that on 11/7/45 Miss BENTLEY was interviewed at the NYO. Agent BUCKLEY can recall Miss BENTLEY making the remark when she appeared at the NYO on 11/7/45 that she was informed at her office that someone had been trying to get in touch with her several times. She stated that she was not at her office because she was ill with a cold or the flu for a period of time and also she was involved in some moving transaction.

ELIZABETH BENTLEY did come into the NYO voluntarily as a result of Agent BUCKLEY's phone call invitation.

The only other information available concerning BENTLEY's visit to the NYO on 10/16/45 other than appears in former SA ALDRICH's memo is the memo of Agent BUCKLEY dated 11/13/45 referred to above.

Agent BUCKLEY's memo of 11/13/45, mentioned above, further reveals that since Miss BENTLEY appeared at the NYO she was persuaded to give information in her possession regarding Russian Espionage Activities and she finally consented she would explain all the information in her possession to the interviewing agents. As a result a detailed statement was taken from Miss BENTLEY concerning Russian Espionage activities in this country on 11/7/45.

Letter to Director  
NY 134-182

The possibility exists that BENTLEY, as a result of her appearance at the New Haven Office on 8/23/45 and her subsequent visit to the NYO on 10/16/45, may have gained the impression that she was under surveillance by agents of this Bureau.

However, no surveillance was conducted of Miss BENTLEY until after she appeared at the NYO on 11/7/45. This office had no knowledge of any contact between ELIZABETH BENTLEY and Russian Espionage Agent GROMOV prior to 11/7/45. It should be noted that the memo of former SA FRANK ALDRICH dated 11/5/45 makes no mention of a scheduled meeting between BENTLEY and GROMOV and therefore Agent BUCKLEY had no knowledge of any such meeting until his interview with BENTLEY on 11/7/45.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York (134-182)  
FROM : ASAC WILLIAM G. SIMON  
SUBJECT: ELIZABETH TERRELL BENTLEY

DATE: 7/28/55

Reference is made to my previous memorandum this date incorporating the telephonic conversation with Inspector HENNRICH of the Bureau.

At 12:15 p.m., 7/28/55, I telephonically contacted SA EDWARD BUCKLEY who is on annual leave. SA BUCKLEY advised strictly from recollection that SA FRANK ALDRICH had interviewed BENTLEY solely on an impersonation complaint, and had previously been interviewed in the New Haven Office.

SA BUCKLEY states he recalls that ALDRICH informed him of BENTLEY's visit to the New York Office, but he states that he was never told by ALDRICH of any proposed meeting by BENTLEY with any Russian or other person on 10/17/45.

SA BUCKLEY recalled that ALDRICH told him that BENTLEY was very guarded in her remarks and that she was nebulous in some of her statements and refused to elaborate on them.

BUCKLEY advised me that he made numerous efforts to contact BENTLEY, that she was ill with the grippe or flu, that he left calls for her at the St. George Hotel, and that as a result of these efforts he was able to talk to her over the telephone some time early in November. It was then that he arranged for her to come in for interview on 11/7/45, which, of course, was the occasion on which BENTLEY furnished information of value.

I informed Mr. BUCKLEY as to the purpose of my call and the request from the Bureau for information in the above regard. He pointed out that BENTLEY came in to talk to him voluntarily, in the sense that she did not have to be brought in, but that in another sense her visit of 11/7/45 was the result of his contact with her during the early part of November in which he requested her to come in for interview.

Supervisors MC ANDREWS, MARCHESSAULT and SA JACK DANAHY were consulted with respect to the items requested by the Bureau, and a review of the file was initiated.

Mr. HENNRICH was then telephonically advised of the results of the oral contact with SA BUCKLEY at 1:28 p.m., 7/28/55. I informed him that Mr. BUCKLEY was coming in from annual leave in order to review the material.

WGS:LEJ *lej*  
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*Buckley*

SAC, New York (134-182)

7/28/55

ASAC WILLIAM G. SIMON

ELIZABETH TERRELL BENTLEY

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*McA*

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134-182-103

MEMO  
NY 34-182

7/28/55

At this time I informed Mr. HENNRICH that BUCKLEY states that ALDRICH made no statement to him concerning any meet by BENTLEY on 10/17/45, that BUCKLEY was handling informants at the time and that he made numerous efforts to reach BENTLEY, finally doing so on 11/6/45. BENTLEY came in to the New York Office on 11/7/45 as a result of BUCKLEY's contact with BENTLEY.

I also informed Mr. HENNRICH that Supervisor MC ANDREWS had telephonically contacted SA T. G. SPENCER on this date and SA SPENCER recalled that BENTLEY had indicated that she had been under the impression that she was under FBI surveillance from the time that she visited the New Haven Office, which was on 8/29/45.

Mr. HENNRICH requested that a memorandum directed to his attention be forwarded to the Bureau, and he stated that details should be set forth bearing on any information regarding any knowledge by personnel of this office concerning BENTLEY's contact with GROMOV on 10/17/45. Supervisor TOM MC ANDREWS is familiar with this matter and will see to it that the desired memorandum is forwarded to the Bureau.

SAC, New York

8/11/55

SA THOMAS J. McANDREWS (

EDWARD J. FITZGERALD  
ISR

At 2:15 P.M., 8/11/55, I was in telephonic contact with ASAC A. J. Rushing, New Haven, concerning captioned matter.

Mr. Rushing advised that ELIZABETH BENTLEY, who has recently been quite upset about income tax litigation, was to be interviewed today by New Haven Office in connection with an SGE case. She telephonically contacted New Haven Office and advised that a Deputy United States Marshal had served a subpoena, returnable in the Southern District of NY, 8/18/55, in the captioned matter. Miss Bentley told ASAC Rushing she did not know what the case was about other than that it was a criminal proceeding. The subpoena had been issued by Attorney MILTON FRIEDMAN, who is attorney for FITZGERALD.

I told ASAC Rushing I knew nothing about any plans of the defense in this matter to subpoena BENTLEY. By way of background, I advised him that the Department had called FITZGERALD before a Grand Jury in NY, requested him to testify about the SILVERMASTER case, and offered him immunity. When FITZGERALD refused to accept immunity, a move was made to cite him for contempt under the Immunity Statute. I told ASAC Rushing that the arguments on the Order to Show Cause had been scheduled for the morning of 8/11/55, but that upon agreement of both government and defense, this argument had been continued until 8/13/55. The Government's Order to Show Cause is a motion to have FITZGERALD indicate by argument that he should not be cited for contempt for failure to accept the immunity and testify as requested. I suggested ASAC Rushing might desire to immediately communicate his information concerning the receipt of the subpoena by BENTLEY to the Bureau. Mr. Rushing indicated he would do so.

CC: NY File 134-182 (ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY) ✓

TJM:MFB

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X.O. Sullivan	



MEMO  
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7/28/55

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# Challenges to 'Spy Queen' Punches New Holes in Paid Informer Setup

WASHINGTON.

BYRON SCOTT, former Democratic Congressman from California, has launched what may prove to be the biggest expose of the Department of Justice's system of informer perjury since the recantation of Harvey Matusow. He has demanded, on behalf of his client, William Henry Taylor, an employe of the International Monetary Fund, that Elizabeth Bentley, "spy queen" in the FBI hive, be put on the witness stand and cross-examined.

Scott made the demand that Taylor be "accorded his right to face Miss Bentley and any other accusers, if they exist," under the Sixth Amendment.

The Sixth Amendment provides that "The accused shall enjoy the right . . . to be confronted with the witnesses against him."

MISS BENTLEY is one of the group described in aggrieved tones recently by S. A. Andretta, administrative assistant attorney general. In testimony before the House of Representatives appropriations subcommittee last February, but which has just been made public, Andretta said:

"On expert witnesses, we have to negotiate with them and shop around." He asked that the \$175,000 appropriation for paying them off be increased, "because that expert witness business is really killing when you consider the rates which these fellows charge today."

In support of his demand that Miss Bentley be put on the stand and cross-examined, Scott cited two instances in which he charges Bentley contradicted herself.

She told the Internal Security subcommittee, on one occasion, that "Bill Taylor" and Lud Ullman gave her material or government documents.

She told the Senate Investigation subcommittee, in executive session, on Oct. 21, 1953 that she had never met personally the William Taylor about whom she gave derogatory information to FBI and to congressional committees.



BENTLEY

Furthermore, she also swore in a deposition taken by Scott on July 26, 1954, that she had never seen William Henry Taylor before May 17, 1954 when Scott and Taylor took a deposition from her in Opelousas, Louisiana.

## THE SECOND INSTANCE

cited by Scott concerns Miss Bentley's stories as to when and how she got in contact with the FBI and began to service it.

In 1948 she testified before House and Senate committees that her first visit to the FBI was in New Haven on Aug. 21 or 22, 1945, and that she then told the FBI the whole "espionage" story which she spread on the record of congressional hearings.

She also told the House Un-American Activities Committee that she met her Russian "contact," called "Al," on Oct. 17, 1945, in obedience to FBI instructions, and that she had every reason to believe that the FBI had observed the whole transaction by

shadowing the meeting.

But the FBI itself had said that it never heard of her until Nov. 7 or 8, 1945, not on Aug. 21 or 22, 1945, in New Haven, nor in the meeting with "Al" on Oct. 17, 1945.

Therefore, Scott says, "Miss Bentley couldn't have been under FBI orders for her meeting with her contact on Oct. 17."

★  
WHILE SCOTT'S demand for a cross-examination of Bentley was made directly to James O. Eastland, chairman of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee who had participated in the smearing of Taylor, the Department of Justice is on the spot.

As a result of the Bentley testimony, in 1947, that Taylor was involved in a Communist underground espionage ring, he has been subjected to "suspicion, unfavorable publicity, and harassment by government agencies" since that time, Scott said. He has been "forced to appear, always in secret, before Federal Grand Juries, Congressional committees, and a loyalty board where his case has been pending since September of 1953. Twice concerted efforts have been made to have him dismissed from his position on the International Monetary fund."

CLIPPING FROM

THE WORKER

DATED

April 24, 1955

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SAC, New York

8/16/55

SA THOMAS J. McANDREWS

EDWARD J. FITZGERALD;  
ISR -- CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS

At approximately 4:00 P.M., 8/15/55, Asst. Dir. A.H. Belmont, Bureau, telephonically contacted the writer and asked to be advised of any information concerning efforts on the part of the government to quash subpoenas issued to ELIZABETH BENTLEY; Attorney General Brownell; and Director J. Edgar Hoover.

SA Joseph Bush contacted Frank Taylor, Departmental Attorney handling this matter, who advised that he was preparing an Order to Show Cause why the subpoenas should not be quashed; that this order to show cause would be complete on 8/16/55, and he would endeavor to have it signed by Judge Lawrence Walsh, SDNY, and that it would be made returnable on Wednesday, 8/17/55.

The above information was furnished to Mr. Belmont and was subsequently confirmed by teletype to the Bureau, 8/15/55. The matter will be followed continuously by SA Bush with Mr. Taylor, and the Bureau will be kept advised of developments.

CC: NY File 134-182 (ELIZABETH BENTLEY) ✓

TJM:MFB

134-182-106

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*General*  
*Bush*

SAC, New York

8/18/55

SA THOMAS J. McANDREWS

EDWARD J. FITZGERALD

ISR; CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS

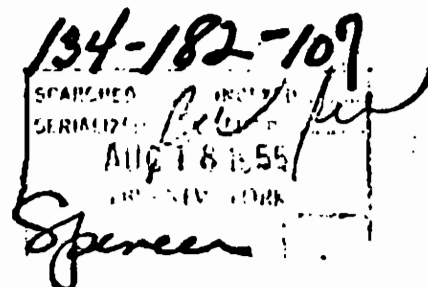
At approximately 11:45 A.M., 8/17/55, I telephonically contacted the office of Assistant to the Director L. V. Boardman and gave the following information to his secretary, Wilma Jess.

Judge Lawrence Walsh orally advised, at the completion of arguments on the motion to quash the subpoenas served on the Director, the Attorney General, and ELIZABETH BENTLEY, that the subpoenas were vacated inasmuch as the issues raised by the subpoenas were not germane to the instant case. Judge Walsh, in response to a request by the defense, indicated he would accept memoranda from them, if they desired to submit memoranda, but that his position was final in this matter. In short, the above means the AG, Director, and BENTLEY do not have to appear in response to the subpoenas.

The above information was also given to Mr. William Cleveland at the Bureau.

CC: NY File 134-182 (ELIZABETH BENTLEY) ✓

TJM:MFB



## Elizabeth Bentley, FBI Spy Queen, Subpenaed at Behest of Fitzgerald

Elizabeth Bentley, key FBI informer who 10 years ago accused some eighty persons of espionage, will be asked to prove her charges against one of them, Edward J. Fitzgerald, former New Deal official, in federal court here next week. Fitzgerald is the first of the persons alleged to have been spies by Miss Bentley who will have an opportunity to confront her and subject her to cross-examination in open court.

Miss Bentley was subpoenaed at her summer home in Madison, Conn., by Deputy U. S. Marshal Slatery of New Haven. The subpoena was issued in connection with the government's current effort to cite Fitzgerald for contempt under the new Compulsory Testimony Act. Fitzgerald has contended that he cannot defend himself without the opportunity to cross examine his accuser, Miss Bentley, as well as Attorney General Herbert J. Brownell and FBI

CLIPPING FROM THE  
DAILY WORKER

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Director J. Edgar Hoover, for whom subpoenas have been issued. They have been asked to appear in federal court in New York on Thursday morning, Aug. 18.

"I am very happy," Fitzgerald commented, "that at long last we have succeeded in forcing Miss Bentley to come into court and to put up or shut up."

"I will prove through the sworn testimony of these witnesses," Fitzgerald said, "that Brownell's offer of immunity from prosecution for a crime I did not commit is a hoax on the court and on the American people. This is no spy hunt. It is a contemptible attempt

to set a perjury trap. I will prove through Brownell himself that he knows I have never been a spy and have no knowledge of war-time espionage, or any other espionage for that matter."

Fitzgerald added that he had written the Attorney General on July 29th to this effect but had received no reply.

"Brownell," Fitzgerald asserted, "cannot hide behind the fiction that he is relying on information furnished by Hoover and Bentley. I am convinced that neither Bentley nor Hoover can give any credible testimony concerning this alleged spy ring."



DIRECTOR, FBI

(65-56402)

July 25, 1955

SAC, NEW HAVEN

(65-111)

WYTHAM GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was., et al.,  
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to Bureau letter to New Haven, dated 6/23/55, captioned as above, wherein it was requested that the New Haven Office contact ELIZABETH FERRELL BENTLEY at her summer residence in Madison, Connecticut, to determine whether she had additional comments to make concerning the allegations set forth in the statement of WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR, dated 3/22/55.

Miss BENTLEY was interviewed by SAs SALVATORE F. BUCIBELLA and JOHN J. WARD, Jr., on July 6, 7 and 13, 1955. Her comments as obtained during this series of interviews concerning the TAYLOR charges, are set forth below and they are set forth in the same sequence as the charges appear in TAYLOR's statement. The captions are the same as those appearing in the TAYLOR statement, to facilitate the review in instant matter.

Introduction:

Question regarding identity of WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR as "Bill" TAYLOR, member of SILVERMASTER group.

In the introduction to his statement, TAYLOR, pointing out that BENTLEY has testified that she never met him personally, alleges that he does not qualify as the individual referred to by BENTLEY as "Bill" TAYLOR. He states that BENTLEY said that "Bill" TAYLOR in her network had been on a mission to Portugal, whereas WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR states he had never been in Portugal in his life; he cites BENTLEY's testimony that "Bill" TAYLOR was a native born American, whereas WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR was born a British subject of Canadian ancestry and became a naturalized American citizen. TAYLOR also alleges conflict in ELIZABETH BENTLEY's

WJH/mb  
(18)

Registered Mail

- 1 - New Orleans (RM)
- ① - New York (65-24603) (RM)
- 2 - Washington Field (RM)

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testimony in stating on the one hand that she had never met TAYLOR and on the other hand citing testimony that in response to a question as to who gave certain documents to her, she stated that "LUD ULLMAN and "Bill" TAYLOR gave them to her".

BENTLEY stated that it is a fact that she never met the "Bill" TAYLOR involved in the SILVERMASTER group and she never said she met him. He was handled by SILVERMASTER and/or ULLMAN. Such information as she has furnished to assist in the identification of "Bill" TAYLOR, was information or impressions which she received from SILVERMASTER and/or ULLMAN. Thus the impression that the "Bill" TAYLOR in question had been in Portugal and the impression that he was a Native American, were gained from information gleaned from SILVERMASTER and ULLMAN. She stated it was never necessary for her to inquire into TAYLOR's place of birth and she does not recall that it ever came up for discussion.

In connection with the testimony that she had obtained certain documents from LUD ULLMAN and "Bill" TAYLOR, as cited in the TAYLOR statement, she stated that it was not her intention to convey the impression that TAYLOR had handed it to her personally, on the contrary, it was to identify TAYLOR as the source of the material and that such material had been transmitted to her through ULLMAN.

Miss BENTLEY said she could add nothing to the information she has already furnished the Bureau concerning the identity of "Bill" TAYLOR and that the question as to the identity of "Bill" TAYLOR as WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR is one which can be resolved only by investigation. She thought perhaps the "Bill" TAYLOR in question was in a car pool with ULLMAN or others in the SILVERMASTER group and that he played hand-ball with ULLMAN or others in the SILVERMASTER group. She thought this might be of assistance in establishing the identity.

WM 65-1149

837/mh

(1) Golos and the Perlo Group:

In the TAYLOR statement, an ostensible conflict in BENTLEY's testimony is cited, namely, she testified that she took over the Perlo Group in March, 1944 and at the same time, testified that she turned over dues collected from members of this group to GOLOS during his lifetime. It is pointed out that GOLOS died in November, 1943.

Miss BENTLEY stated that in this testimony, she was speaking of dues in general and not limiting her testimony to members of the Perlo Group. All the dues which she collected prior to GOLOS' death, she turned over to him, but since she did not take the Perlo Group over until after GOLOS' death, she certainly could not have given the dues of this group to GOLOS. The transcript if correct, simply shows a misunderstanding of the question.

(2) RDX:

The TAYLOR statement alleges that the formula for an explosive, known as RDX, was, according to the Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, discovered in 1899 and used on a large scale by all major participants during World War II and thus doubts BENTLEY's testimony that her Soviet superiors sought the formula. The TAYLOR statement states RDX was no secret.

Miss BENTLEY stated that she does not know whether RDX was a classified formula, nor does she know whether it was a generally well known formula. She stated regardless of what its status may have been, her Soviet superiors sought information concerning it. She could not recall whether the information was originally sought by the network superior or whether WILMAN suggested that it might be of interest. In either event, the Russians came back with an inquiry on it and she has a distinct recollection of having had more than one session with WILMAN on the subject of this formula and a distinct recollection that WILMAN described it as "secret".

(Ed: The suggestion has been made that the RDX process was one of the targets sought by ALFRED DEAN BLACK, convicted of Espionage on behalf of a Soviet network).

WM 65-1119  
JJA/mia

(3) Major Duncan Lee:

The TAYLOR statement makes an issue of Miss BENTLEY's alleged conflict in testimony concerning the network affiliation of DUNCAN LEE. It notes that the earliest FBI communications in November, 1945, identified LEE as a member of the SILVERMASTER group and later of the Perle group and subsequent testimony has identified him as an unattached agent and as a sub-agent of MARY FRICK.

Miss BENTLEY stated it was quite understandable that with the mass of information furnished during the initial interviews in November, 1945, that some of the network affiliations should have been misunderstood and misinterpreted. She stated that LEE, to her knowledge, was never a member of the SILVERMASTER or PERLO groups and that her testimony in this connection has been consistent. She stated that MARY FRICK and LEE had an affair prior to the time that she took LEE over and it was because LEE and FRICK had fallen out that she came into the picture. During her association with LEE, LEE was unattached to any network, although he may have had connections with BOB MILLER.

(4) Nationality Or Origin Of U. S. Government Officials Named By Miss Bentley:

The TAYLOR statement makes an issue of testimony given by Miss BENTLEY before a Senate Committee in 1949, wherein she stated that with the exception of the SILVERMASTERS, the members of her network were native born citizens. The TAYLOR statement alleges that at least ten of the persons identified by BENTLEY were not native born.

Miss BENTLEY stated that she had no occasion to inquire into the national origin of the members of her network. On the basis of impressions that she had received from SILVERMASTER and WILLMAN, she assumed that the network members were native born Americans, an assumption which she probably should not have made.



(5) Gaik Badalovich Ovakimian:

The TAYLOR statement makes an issue of a passage in BENTLEY'S book, Out Of Bondage, wherein she relates that GOLOS gave her a copy of the "New York Times" which announced the arrest of a Russian named OVAKIMIAN, accompanied by a photograph of that individual. The passage states that GOLOS said, "That's the man I have been in contact with". The TAYLOR statement cited BENTLEY'S testimony that she had no personal knowledge of what GOLOS did with the information he collected. The TAYLOR statement also reports that its investigation reflects that no photograph of OVAKIMIAN was published in the "New York Times".

Miss BENTLEY acknowledged that some of the passages in her book are slightly colored for literary effect, but states that this particular passage is authentic. She cannot account for the fact that the picture of OVAKIMIAN does not appear in the "New York Times" accounts of the OVAKIMIAN arrest. She said she had a distinct recollection that GOLOS told her he had seen OVAKIMIAN'S picture in connection with the story of his arrest and it was through his recognition of the photograph that GOLOS determined that OVAKIMIAN was identical with his contact.

Miss BENTLEY suggested the picture may have appeared in a New York paper other than the "Times" and may have appeared only in an early edition. In addition, she stated that GOLOS read a great number of papers, both foreign and American and the photograph might have been in one of these papers.

To emphasize her certainty in connection with this incident, she stated she feels the reason GOLOS told her of his findings was that he felt the FBI had, in all probability established the connection between OVAKIMIAN and GOLOS and hence, BENTLEY should take precautions, since the FBI would probably be checking on her.

Miss BENTLEY conceded that GOLOS may have known OVAKIMIAN'S identity through other sources. She also noted that this incident does not conflict with her testimony. Although GOLOS may have had contacts with OVAKIMIAN and thus was fearful that OVAKIMIAN'S arrest would lead to GOLOS and BENTLEY, she had no knowledge that GOLOS actually delivered Espionage material to OVAKIMIAN.

(6) Poolittle Raid on Tokyo:

The TAYLOR statement makes an issue of Miss BENTLEY's testimony relative to information developed by her network through LEONID ULLMAN on B-29 raids on Japan. Her testimony contains an apparent conflict - when in the middle of her testimony concerning the B-29 raids, one of the members of the Committee asked her if her network had information on the Poolittle raid on Tokyo. The statement points out that the Poolittle raid occurred in 1942 prior to ULLMAN's assignment in the Air Corps which gave him access to such material.

Miss BENTLEY explained that her testimony concerned the B-29 raids on Japan. It was these raids late in 1944 concerning which ULLMAN was able to procure information. The raids occurred subsequent to her last contact with ULLMAN, but he had been able to get the information some time in advance of the raids, which were, according to her understanding, somewhat delayed for technical reasons. In the midst of her testimony concerning the B-29 raids, a member of the Committee interrupted a question concerning the Poolittle raid. Not knowing any different, she assumed the Poolittle raid was one of the B-29 raids, hence her testimony. As a matter of fact, she stated, she did not receive any information concerning the 1942 Poolittle raid, or at least none under the circumstances as stated in her testimony concerning the B-29 raids.

The TAYLOR statement makes an issue that since Miss BENTLEY has testified that she last contacted ULLMAN in September, 1944 and the B-29 raids on Tokyo occurred two months hence, she is inconsistent. The statement also considers it inconsistent that she referred to him as "Major" in her testimony when he had not achieved that rank in September, 1944.

Miss BENTLEY, as pointed out above, said that ULLMAN had information that the B-29 raids were going to be staged sometime in advance of their actual carrying out and he furnished information on some of the reasons why they were to be delayed.

With respect to ULLMAN's rank, Miss BENTLEY stated that when she last had a network contact with him, he was a Captain. Subsequently she learned that he had been promoted to Major and thus in her testimony thereafter, she referred to him as a Major.



**(7) D-Day**

The TAYLOR statement makes an issue of BENTLEY's testimony wherein she states that LUDWIG ULLMAN learned through connections he had with General HILDRING's office the date of D-Day long before it happened. The TAYLOR statement alleges that the date was not known to even the highest U.S. military leaders twenty-four hours in advance. It is also alleged that Miss BENTLEY fabricated when she stated that ULLMAN obtained such information from General HILDRING's office "in the Air Corps".

Miss BENTLEY stated her recollection is clear that ULLMAN determined in advance the date D-Day was contemplated. It may have been not the exact date of the invasion, but was close enough so that ULLMAN won a pool on the information. She cannot now recall just how far in advance ULLMAN had this information, perhaps it was only two to four days.

Miss BENTLEY stated that she never said or meant to suggest that HILDRING was in the Air Corps. A review of the testimony cited in the TAYLOR statement reflects that Miss BENTLEY did not state General HILDRING was in the Air Corps. She merely affirmed a statement made by Committee Counsel, Mr. STRIPLING, which referred back to testimony given a few moments earlier by Miss BENTLEY, at which time she stated that ULLMAN was in the Pentagon with the Air Corps and through his connections with General HILDRING's office he had learned the date...The Committee Counsel appears to have implied from this that General HILDRING was in the Air Corps. (HCUA, 1948, pages 562 and 560)

It is of interest to note that in testimony before the Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization of the Senate in 1949, Miss BENTLEY testified that WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN had an "in" to General HILDRING's office "which was then handling what the Army would do about Germany". (Senate 1949, page 119)

**(8) EARL BROWDER and Espionage**

The TAYLOR statement alleges that Miss BENTLEY could not have testified correctly in stating that EARL BROWDER put GOLOS in touch with SILVERMASTER since BROWDER was in prison in July 1941 when, according to Miss BENTLEY, the SILVERMASTER network was established.

ME 65-1149  
JW:17

Miss BENTLEY stated that BROWDER and SILVERMASTER had known each other from at least 1934 when they had met, though probably not for the first time, during a strike on the West Coast. SILVERMASTER and BROWDER presumably had been in contact with each other after SILVERMASTER entered Government service in Washington. She stated that when SILVERMASTER went to Washington he was under instructions from BROWDER not to participate in any Communist Party activities, even underground activity, in order to preserve himself for future usefulness. She described him as a "sleeper". Thus, even though BROWDER was in prison, SILVERMASTER had instructions enabling him to contact SOLOS, whom he had known previously from at least the early 1930's. The contact between SOLOS and SILVERMASTER was certainly not one which was developed on the spur of the moment, but rather was part of a long range plan which was to be placed into effect when the need arose and time right.

The TAYLOR statement doubts the truth of Miss BENTLEY's assertion that she passed political type information to BROWDER and turned over dues to him after SOLOS' death. The statement asserts that BROWDER was in prison until May 1942 and thus could not have received information up to that time and subsequent to that period since she testified the information obtained from her network was placed on microfilm and that unless BROWDER had a laboratory to develop the film, etc. he would not have been able to receive the information.

Miss BENTLEY stated that until SOLOS' death in November 1941, he handled the transmission of information to BROWDER and to the network superiors. After SOLOS' death, knowing of this arrangement between SOLOS and BROWDER, she saw to it that BROWDER received non-military, political information. With respect to the microfilm aspect she stated in the first place not all the information she received was microfilmed. Some of it was received at the last minute and there was no opportunity to microfilm it. Such material was abstracted or copied and turned over to her in that state. In addition, when she received microfilm from ULLMAN and SILVERMASTER it was always accompanied by an outline for her information stating the nature of the documents involved. This was done to insure that should some of the film be of poor quality and should it be desired by the network superiors to have that particular information, it would be possible to locate the original documents again. Finally,

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SILVERMASTER and ELIAN frequently discussed the type of material that was being furnished to her on a given contact. Therefore, BENTLEY stated she could usually furnish BROWDER either abstracted or copied documents or give him an oral briefing on information which was being passed to the Russians.

With respect to dues, after SOLOS' death she had to do something with the dues which she was collecting and she took them to BROWDER. At some later date BROWDER gave her receipts which she transmitted back to those who paid the dues.

The TAYLOR statement refers to the testimony of Miss BENTLEY in which she testified that she was BROWDER's superior in intelligence matters.

Miss BENTLEY commented that whereas BROWDER was the head of the Communist Party as such, he was obliged to accept instructions from the Soviet intelligence service and to comply with any demands made upon him. From this standpoint, therefore, Miss BENTLEY stated BROWDER was her subordinate.

**(9) When Did Miss Bentley First Advise the  
FBI of Her Activities?**

The TAYLOR statement makes an issue as to what extent Miss BENTLEY disclosed the full facts to the FBI in her contact with the New Haven Office in August 1945 and as to whether she acted under FBI guidance when she accepted the \$2,000 sum in the course of her meeting with BROWDER on October 17, 1945.

Miss BENTLEY concedes that it was not until November 7, 1945 that she began to give detailed account of her association with Soviet intelligence. Her earlier contact with the FBI beginning in the latter part of August 1945 at New Haven was a "feeling out" process. She had been trying for months previously to bring herself to the point of going to the FBI, but had been restrained from fear that her network superiors had a surveillance on her which feeling combined with an uneasiness that the FBI might be infiltrated like many agencies of the Government of which she was aware, resulted in indecision.

The PETER KELLER incident afforded her an entree in her contact with the FBI and although she realized during the interview at New Haven that she was not making the true significance

JUN 17

of her visit perfectly clear, it gave her an opportunity to refer to her contact with the Russians and an opportunity to indicate to the FBI that she might be of assistance. Her contact with the New York Office followed, as she hoped it would. An illness of three weeks duration delayed the contact by that length of time. The matter was further complicated by the fact that she changed her residence on her return to New York without notification. However, a preliminary contact with an agent took place on the day before her scheduled meeting with GROMOV on October 17, 1945. In the course of this contact with the agent she still could not bring herself to open up fully, but she spoke of the scheduled meeting with a Russian the following day and it was suggested to her that she not do anything to interrupt her relationship. On this basis she has testified that she was acting under FBI guidance when she met GROMOV the following day and on which day GROMOV gave her the \$2,000. She stated that she has no way of knowing as she has indicated in her testimony many times whether the FBI observed her meeting on that day.

(10) Miss BENTLEY's Relationship With "AL"

With respect to her relationship with AL (GROMOV), the TAYLOR statement seeks to cast doubt upon the incident wherein GROMOV turned over to her \$2,000 in cash and upon her being awarded the Red Star. In the latter matter the TAYLOR statement makes no attempt to refute the facts except to allege a conflict in the date when GROMOV first broached the subject. The principal issue raised by the TAYLOR statement with respect to the \$2,000 appears to be whether the FBI observed this transaction.

Miss BENTLEY's statements concerning the above are that she has no way of knowing whether the FBI did observe her meeting with GROMOV on October 17, 1945, but as indicated above, feels that such might have been the case in view of her contact with an agent on October 16, 1945. With respect to the date on which the subject of the award of the Red Star was broached by GROMOV, she said that this came up during two or more meetings with GROMOV subsequent to November 7, 1945. For literary purposes the publishers of Out of Bondage condensed these discussions, hence, the book is not as factual as the information which she has supplied to the FBI. Some of the alleged conflicts as cited by the TAYLOR statement in connection with the above matter referred to articles which appeared in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.



and The Freeman. Miss BENTLEY stated that she cannot accept responsibility for anything which appeared in those articles since she had nothing to do with their preparation.

# (11) Allied Military Mark Currency

The TAYLOR statement seeks to cast doubt upon Miss BENTLEY's testimony with respect to her having obtained samples of the money which was to be used in Occupied Germany, the so-called Allied Military Mark Currency, alleging mainly that it was unnecessary for the Russians to obtain samples of this currency since the whole program was out in the open and the plates themselves made available through legitimate diplomatic channels. It is noted that many of the points raised in the TAYLOR statement in this connection are based upon an article which appeared in The Freeman on November 17, 1952.

Miss BENTLEY stated she had no way of knowing what was taking place in diplomatic channels with respect to providing Russia with the plates for the Allied Military Mark Currency. Her recollection is clear and specific that her superior, "MILL", asked her to obtain specimens of the currency and that such were obtained and transmitted to her superior in New York and were returned. When the specimens were returned, instructions were received that pressure should be applied to get the plates made available to Russia. She had no follow-up request on this and assumes that it was handled to the satisfaction of the Russians.

Miss BENTLEY stated again that she cannot accept responsibility for anything which appeared in The Freeman article of November 17, 1952 and she has no knowledge whatsoever of its appearance or its authenticity. Similarly, she disassociated herself from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch article referred to in this connection.

# (12) Some Other Examples

## (A) On Espionage in the United States

The TAYLOR statement suggests that Miss BENTLEY grossly exaggerated by estimating there were a total of "around between 80 and 90 thousand" Communist espionage agents in the United States.

Miss BENTLEY stated that she never estimated that there were 80,000 to 90,000 "Communist Espionage Agents" in the United States. She merely stated that it has been estimated and stated

NH 65-1149  
JJW:FP

publicly that there were at one time 80,000 to 90,000 members of the Communist Party, any one of whom might be approached for an espionage task and would have to comply under Party discipline.

**(B) On Higher Education**

The TAYLOR statement quotes Miss BENTLEY as testifying that courses in American Government were not taught at Columbia University and cites her repudiation of this testimony in a subsequent deposition.

Miss BENTLEY stated that the transcript quoted in the TAYLOR statement relating to the absence of courses on American Government at Columbia University is inaccurate. She stated she did not testify that there were not courses in American Government at that University. Probably what she stated was she didn't take such a course at Columbia.

**(C) The Refining of GOLD**

The TAYLOR statement cites Miss BENTLEY for testifying concerning WILLIAM GOLD whereas his true name is BILL.

Miss BENTLEY stated that since this individual was referred to as BILL GOLD, she assumed his given name was WILLIAM.

**(D) On the Proper Use of Names**

The TAYLOR statement alleges that Miss BENTLEY incorrectly identified her former company as the United States Service and Shipping Corporation.

Miss BENTLEY stated the transcript of her testimony in this connection is incorrect. She would never have so testified because there was another company of that name which she well knew and which had caused some confusion when her company was named U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation.

**(E) On a TV Program**

The TAYLOR statement makes an issue of a statement by Miss BENTLEY that she was unable to remember all the testimony she had given, this being in response to a question as to whether she had testified during an Executive Session of a Committee Hearing concerning LESTER PEARSON.



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JJW:FF

Foreign Secretary of the Dominion of Canada.

Miss BENTLEY stated that the problem here was whether she was authorized to disclose on a TV program what she had testified to in an Executive Session. She had been instructed by ROBERT MORRIS, then counsel for the committee in question to duck the question if it arose, hence she gave an evasive answer.

The TAYLOR statement also refers to testimony given by Miss BENTLEY wherein she allegedly identified one of the members of the PERLO group as "Mr. CHAMBERS".

Miss BENTLEY commented that the transcript in this case is obviously in error. She would never have identified CHAMBERS as a member of this group although possibly she might have included KRAMER. She stated it was possible that CHAMBERS' name entered into the discussion concerning this group because of his prior connection with certain individuals in the group during the 1930's, but she definitely did not include him in the PERLO group in this testimony or in any other testimony.

The TAYLOR statement alleges that Miss BENTLEY fictionalized some of her information concerning JACOB SOLOS, citing her assertion that he attended Columbia University Medical School and was qualified for an M.D. degree. The TAYLOR statement claims that investigation at Columbia University was negative with respect to SOLOS' attendance at that Medical School.

Miss BENTLEY states that SOLOS at one time told her that he attended Columbia Medical School and was qualified to accept an M.D. degree. This was during or just prior to the World War I period and he told her if he accepted a degree he would have had to accept a commission in the U.S. Army. For this reason he turned it down in keeping with his attitude toward the "imperialist" character of World War I. She stated that she has no way of establishing the truth of this story, but had no reason to doubt it.

The foregoing represents what appear to be the main points raised by the TAYLOR statement. Miss BENTLEY stated that she will be ready to answer any further questions which may be raised as a result of the above document. Copies are being furnished New York, Washington Field and New Orleans in view of the interest those offices may have in the future in this matter.

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FBI NEW HAVEN *new 18-11-55*  
DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC NEW YORK

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URGENT  
EDWARD FITZGERALD, IS-R. RE BUREAU TELEPHONE CALL TO NEW HAVEN  
TODAY. DEPUTY USM, NEW HAVEN, SERVED SUBPOENA THIS AFTERNOON ON  
ELIZABETH BENTLEY REQUIRING HER APPEARANCE USDC, SDNY, NYC, AUGUST  
EIGHTEEN, TEN THIRTY A. M. SUBPOENA ISSUED ON REQUEST OF MILTON  
H. FRIEDMAN, ATTORNEY FOR DEFENDANT FITZGERALD. BENTLEY STATES CAN  
PSXXPOSITIVELY IDENTIFY FITZGERALD AS ESPIONAGE CONTACT OF HERS IN  
PERLO GROUP. SHE BELIEVES DEFENSE WILL SEIZE ON HER INCOME TAX  
PROBLEM IN ATTEMPT TO DISCREDIT HER, AND STRONGLY FEELS IF SHE  
IS DISCREDITED IT WILL REFLECT MOST UNFAVORABLY ON DIRECTOR, ATTORNEY  
GENERAL AND VICE PRESIDENT NIXON, WHO HAVE PUBLICLY COMMENTED ON  
VALUE OF HER TESTIMONY AND ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES SHE HAS BROUGHT  
TO LIGHT. BENTLEY SUGGESTS BUREAU LEARN, IF POSSIBLE, MOTIVE OF  
DEFENSE IN SUBPOENAING HER. REQUESTS URGENT ATTENTION TO RESOLVING  
INCOME TAX SITUATION. BENTLEY WAS ADVISED HER REQUEST WOULD BE  
RELAYED TO BUREAU. BENTLEY INDICATES THAT AS WITNESS SHE WILL BE  
HOSTILE TO DEFENDANT FITZGERALD AND EXPRESSES CONCERN THAT FACT SHE  
HAS BEEN SUBPOENAED FOR DEFENSE MIGHT BE MISCONSTRUED AS INDICATING  
SHE WOULD BE SYMPATHETIC WITNESS FOR DEFENSE.

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*(Informant)*

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FBI NEW HAVEN

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DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, NEW YORK

U R G E N T

EDWARD J. FITZGERALD, IS- R. RE TELEPHONE CALL BUREAU TO NEW HAVEN

THIS MORNING. MR. JOHN KEENEY. DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY AT NEW HAVEN  
FOR SMITH ACT PROSECUTIONS, CONTACTED THIS OFFICE ELEVEN A. M.

TODAY TO OBTAIN ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY.  
KEENEY EXPECTS TO CONTACT BENTLEY TODAY TO EXPLAIN TO HER THAT DEPART-  
MENT WILL ENDEAVOR TO QUASH SUBPOENA FOR BENTLEY AND IS OPTIMISTIC  
ABOUT ACCOMPLISHING THAT PURPOSE. KEENEY EXPLAINED THAT THE DEPART-  
MENT BELIEVES BENTLEY- S TESTIMONY WOULD BE IMMATERIAL AND IRRELEVANT  
TO THE ACTION AGAINST FITZGERALD FOR CONTEMPT IN REFUSING TO ACCEPT  
IMMUNITY AND TESTIFY BEFORE A GRAND JURY. KEENEY WAS FURNISHED  
BENTLEY- S ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER AND WAS GIVEN DIRECTIONS FOR  
REACHING HER RESIDENCE.

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# Charges D. of J. Fears to Put 'Spy Queen' on Stand

Edward J. Fitzgerald, facing government contempt charges under the new Compulsory Testimony Act, charged in federal court yesterday that the government "fears to have Elizabeth Bentley enter the court room in which I am to be tried for contempt."

Federal Judge Lawrence E. Walsh, recently appointed to the bench by President Eisenhower, yesterday quashed subpoenas issued for Elizabeth Bentley, as well as for J. Edgar Hoover and Attorney General Brownell, which would have required them to appear as witnesses today.

Miss Bentley, FBI informer, accused about 80 persons of espionage 10 years ago. Among those she accused was Fitzgerald, then a New Deal official in Washington.

Fitzgerald declared yesterday that "the suspicion that the government is afraid of what Miss Bentley may say is fortified by the failure of the Justice Department in the ten years since Mr. Hoover says she first told her story to the FBI to prosecute a single one of the 80-odd persons she has charged with criminal espionage."

None of these people charged by Miss Bentley and the FBI has ever had an opportunity "to examine her and expose the hoax which she has perpetrated, so assiduously has she been shielded by the Department of Justice," Fitzgerald emphasized.

It was also pointed out in court that Miss Bentley herself had not moved to quash the subpoena, nor had she indicated unwillingness to appear. The government attorneys apparently moved to quash her subpoena, along with Brownell's and Hoover's, for their own reasons.

Fitzgerald is facing contempt charges after having turned down Brownell's offer of "immunity." He invoked the Fifth Amendment.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATE August 18, 1955  
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J.F. Bush  
86

# Taylor Demands Rep. Walter, Put 'Spy Queen' on Witness Stand

WASHINGTON, — A William Henry Taylor, International Monetary Fund official who has called Elizabeth Bentley a liar and documented his charge, has demanded that Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.), chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee, produce the self-claimed "spy queen" that he may cross-examine her.

Miss Bentley, now on the Un-American Activities Committee payroll as "investigator," in a separate letter was urged by Taylor to notify the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board that she will submit herself for questioning Oct. 19-20.

Taylor recently was granted a rehearing by the board, which earlier urged the International Monetary Fund to fire him as a security risk. The rehearing was granted on Taylor's appeal that he be allowed a chance to offer additional evidence.

Attorney Byron Scott, former California Congressman now counsel for Taylor, said Taylor's letter to Walter, reminded him that "a known informer who refuses to submit to cross-examination is not

worthy of belief."

The government recently obtained the quashing of a subpoena which would have required Miss Bentley to submit to cross-examination in a New York federal court in the contempt trial of Edward Fitzgerald.

Fitzgerald, who with Taylor was named by Bentley as member of a "Soviet spy ring" in government back in 1945, and publicly in 1948, is out on bond on appeal from a six-months sentence for refusing to accept "immunity" against prosecution.



ELIZABETH BENTLEY

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- 3 - Bureau (100-341652) (RM)
- 1 - NY 100-48746 (HAGELBERG) (#12-15)
- 1 - NY 100-54097 (IBANEZ) (#12-15)
- 1 - NY 134-182 (BENTLEY) (#6)
- 1 - NY 100-50765 (PATTERSON) (#7-4)
- 1 - NY 65-10519 (JOHNSON) (#6)
- 1 - NY 134-66- (LAUTNER) (#6)
- 1 - NY 100-11342 (DONNER) (#12-15)
- 1 - NY 100-118562 (KINOY) (#12-15)
- 1 - NY 100-89559 (PERLIN) (#12-16)
- 1 - NY 65-7471 (ANTORO) (#17)

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Through file reviews GERRY identified this date as GERHARD HANS HAGELBERG (Bufile 40-41121) who does research for FRANK DOMNER, ARTHUR KINOY, and MARSHALL PERLIN, Attorneys, 342 Madison Ave., all subjects of Security investigations.

[REDACTED] (b)(1)  
Inquiry being conducted to determine extent of HAGELBERG's activity in connection with above.

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DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, NEW YORK ...URGENT...

EDWARD J. FITZGERALD, IS - R. REMITEL TO BUREAU AND NY TODAY.

JOHN KEENEY, DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY AT NEW HAVEN, ADVISED HE MET WITH ELIZABETH BENTLEY AT HER RESIDENCE, MADISON, CONN.

THIS AFTERNOON. STATES BENTLEY PLEASED WITH THE POSSIBILITY SUBPOENA MAY BE QUASHED. INDICATED BENTLEY BROUGHT UP TAX PROBLEM WITH HIM WHICH HE WILL CALL TO THE ATTENTION OF HIS

SUPERIORS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

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AUG 17 1955

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.....

EDWARD J. FITZGERALD, ESPIONAGE DASH F, IMA NINETEEN FIFTY.  
BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH THREE SIX THREE SEVEN ZERO FOUR.  
JUDGE LAWRENCE E. WALSH, SDNY, ON AUGUST SEVENTEENTH INSTANT  
AFTER HEARING ARGUMENTS ON THE SHOW CAUSE ORDER WHY THE  
SUBPOENAS SERVED ON THE DIRECTOR OF THE FBI, THE ATTORNEY  
GENERAL, AND ELIZABETH BENTLEY SHOULD NOT BE QUASHED, RULED  
THAT THE SUBPOENAS SHOULD BE QUASHED. THIS RULING VACATES  
THE SUBPOENAS.

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FBI NEW HAVEN

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DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, NEW YORK

U R G E N T

EDWARD J. FITZGERALD, IS- R. RE TELEPHONE CALL TO MR. CLEVELAND AT BUREAU THIS MORNING. ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY TELEPHONED NEW HAVEN OFFICE TEN A. M. TODAY TO ADVISE THAT SINCE YESTERDAY EDDIE FOX OF THE NEW HAVEN EVENING REGISTER HAD BEEN TELEPHONICALLY ATTEMPTING TO CONTACT BENTLEY. BENTLEY WAS NOT HOME WHEN ANY OF FOX- S CALLS WERE RECEIVED AND SHE HAD NOT YET SPOKEN TO HIM. FOX LEFT WORD AT BENTLEY- S RESIDENCE IF BENTLEY DESIRED TO CHECK ON HIS BONA FIDE STATUS WITH EVENING REGISTER SHE COULD CONTACT ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY MCNAMARA, NEW HAVEN. BENTLEY STATED THAT BEFORE RECEIVING ANY INQUIRY HERSELF FROM FOX SHE DESIRED TO KNOW THE STATUS OF THE SUBPOENA FOR HER APPEARANCE IN USDC, SDNY, IN THE FITZGERALD CASE. SHE STATED SHE HAD NOT RECEIVED ANY INFORMATION FROM MR. JOHN KEENEY, DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY NOW AT NEW HAVEN FOR SMITH ACT PROSECUTIONS SINCE HE PREVIOUSLY CONTACTED HER TWELFTH INSTANT. SHE STATED SHE DID NOT KNOW HOW TO REACH KEENEY. BENTLEY WAS ADVISED HER INQUIRY WOULD BE RELAYED TO KEENEY. KEENEY WAS IMMEDIATELY CONTACTED. HE STATED HE HAD NOT RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM DEPARTMENT REGARDING STATUS OF SUBPOENA. HE STATED HE WOULD CONTACT BENTLEY IMMEDIATELY AND INFORM HER THAT

END OF PAGE ONE

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*Bush*

PAGE TWO

HE WOULD MAKE IMMEDIATE TELEPHONIC INQUIRY TO THE DEPARTMENT REGARDING STATUS OF SUBPOENA AND WOULD RECONTACT BENTLEY SUBSEQUENTLY. EDDIE FOX IS KNOWN TO BE A REPORTER FOR THE NEW HAVEN EVENING REGISTER. KEENEY SUBSEQUENTLY ADVISED THIS OFFICE ELEVEN FIFTEEN A. M. HE HAD TELEPHONED DEPARTMENT AND RECEIVED FOLLOWING INFORMATION FROM DEPARTMENT - HEARING BEING HELD ELEVEN THIRTY A. M. THIS MORNING NYC, ON MOTION TO QUASH SUBPOENA REQUIRING BENTLEY-S APPEARANCE IN USDC, SDNY, EIGHTEENTH INSTANT. KEENEY STATED HE TELEPHONED BENTLEY TO ADVISE HER CONCERNING THIS. KEENEY CONTACTED THIS OFFICE AT TWELVE FORTY FIVE P. M. AND ADVISED THAT SUPPOENA HAD BEEN QUASHED AND THAT BENTLEY HAD BEEN NOTIFIED. KEENEY REQUESTED TO BE ADVISED OF ANY FURTHER PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS WHICH MIGHT COME TO ATTENTION OF BUREAU OR THIS OFFICE.

CASPER

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# New Dealer Gets 6 Months In 'Immunity Law' Case

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Edward I. Fitzgerald, 44, former New Deal economist and special assistant to Averell Harriman when Harriman was Secretary of Commerce, first heard himself sentenced to two and a half years on contempt for refusing to accept "immunity." But when

Federal Judge Lawrence E. Walsh heard Fitzgerald's attorney, Milton Friedman, ask in amazement if he was making Fitzgerald's sentence five times as severe as that of William L. Ullman, the judge reconsidered and sentenced Fitzgerald to six months.

Ullman, also named as a "spy" by Elizabeth Bentley, is out on bail pending U. S. Supreme Court review of his conviction of last March 8.

These are the only cases where the government has attempted to force testimony about "espionage" by using the 1954 immunity law.

U. S. Attorney Lloyd F. MacMahon, when the sentence was altered, jumped to his feet, red-faced. Apparently things were not going according to plan.

Standing at the podium and pounding it to emphasize his protests, the U. S. Attorney said that "if this statute is to mean anything it must be a real sentence." Judge Walsh agreed but still held it would be unfair in view of the Ullman sentence.

MacMahon beat the podium excitedly and said the questions

Fitzgerald had been ordered to answer concerned "a crime that endangers the lives of every citizen in this country." For some reason, he made a point of stressing that Fitzgerald was "a citizen of this country."

Attorney Friedman, interrupted to say quietly he objected to such a line in argument on a contempt case.

"I contend there is no crime of espionage here," he said, and added MacMahon had no right to assume Fitzgerald's testimony, had he testified, would have had anything to do with espionage.

Judge Walsh said he had "the greatest sympathy" with the government's point of view and had no patience with anyone who would not testify before a grand jury "because of his own views of what is right and what is wrong."

Friedman argued for bail on grounds "a substantial question of law" was involved, but Walsh gave Fitzgerald 24 hours to try to obtain bail from the Court of Appeals.

Counsel and client and the latter's relatives had departed, and were far down the corridor when court bailiffs called them back, saying the judge forgot to impose sentence.

They went back, and Judge Walsh said, "I'm not sure I added

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DAILY WORKER

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of an  
Edward Fitzgerald



that the sentence would be six months—unless he purged himself before then."

Earlier Judge Walsh had summoned Fitzgerald before the bench. Fitzgerald, who after 12 years as a top economist in New Deal days is doing manual labor in a letter shop, looked calmly into Judge Walsh's face.

Judge Walsh said he disliked using the statute, but wanted the defendant to understand its purpose "is to get information as it relates to a crime, not political opinion," and asked if he wanted to talk to his counsel.

"No sir, I don't want to reconsider, and I don't think I'm in contempt," Fitzgerald said.

Judge Walsh warned he would impose a severe sentence "and make it effective now," then asked Fitzgerald if he had changed his mind.

"No, sir," said Fitzgerald firmly, standing erect.

Attorney Friedman, arguing earlier, pointed out the Attorney General in the fall of 1953 had publicly declared Fitzgerald was a "foreign spy," a speech widely broadcast. Yet in the 10 years since Bentley made the charge, concerning a capital crime which called for execution if Fitzgerald was convicted, not one of the 80 she named had been so prosecuted.

161 113  
SAC, NEW YORK

10/19/55

SA THOMAS J. McANDREWS

ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN  
ISR; ISA, '50

(b)(1)

The above was given to Inspector Carl E. Hennrich,  
Bureau, at 10:55 A.M., 10/19/55.

IF THIS MATERIAL IS UTILIZED, IT SHOULD BE SUITABLY  
PARAPHRASED.

CC: NY File on ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY ✓  
NY File on MILTON FRIEDMAN (100-85051)

TJM:MFB

134-182-120

SEARCHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INDEXED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SERIALIZED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FILED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
OCT 19 1955	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*Healy*

NY, NY, 11/2/55

BUREAU.....URGENT

JAY LOVESTONE, WAS., MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING (ESPIONAGE).  
BUFILE SIXTYONE DASH ONE TWO NINE TWO. RENYAIRTEL NOVEMBER ONE  
LAST, ENTITLED AS ABOVE. REVIEW OF NY FILES FAILS TO REFLECT ANY  
INFORMATION INDICATING THAT LOVESTONE INTERVIEWED ELIZABETH  
BENTLEY WHEN LATTER "WAS IN THE PRESENCE OF AND UNDER GUARD OF  
TWO FBI PEOPLE".

KELLY

① - NY 134-182

TGS:EG  
100-25904  
(3)

*Wm*

134-182-122 *an*

AIRTEL

NY, 11/1/55

BUREAU

JAY LOVESTONE, was; MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING  
(ESPIONAGE).

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

CAUTION:

(b)(1)

- 1 - Bureau (61-1292) (RM)
- 1 - Washington Field (65-5681) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-11273) (PELIX MORROW)
- 1 - New York (100-14205) (MRS. EARL (IRENE) BROWDER)
- ① - New York (134-182) (ELIZABETH BENTLEY)
- 1 - New York (100-25693) (EARL BROWDER)

KWC:PAP (81)  
100-25904

134-182-124  
See  
Fletcher 187

PAGE TWO

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b)(1)

[REDACTED]

PAGE THREE

(b)(1)



PAGE FOUR

(b)(1)

KILLY

Director, FBI (65-57905)

11/16/55

SAC, New Orleans (65-1953)

UNSUB, was. Bill, [REDACTED] (b)(1)  
UNSUB, wa. Catherine;  
(GREGORY AND [REDACTED] (b)(1)  
ESPIONAGE - R

During the contact with ELIZABETH BENTLEY on captioned matter on November 14, 1955, she requested that the Bureau contact her attorney GODFREY SCHMIDT, 12 East 41st Street, New York City, to ascertain the status of her case with the Internal Revenue Service.

It is felt that the Bureau may desire to instruct the New York Division to contact SCHMIDT as per her request.

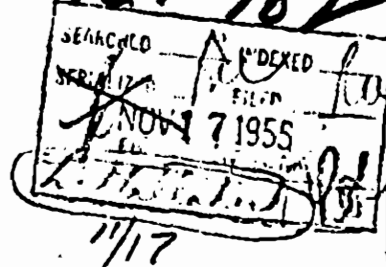
VPH:bs  
(4)

① cc: New York (65-14737) (AIR MAIL - REGISTERED)

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

*This serial being  
filed in 134-182  
inasmuch as it  
pertains to a personal  
problem of Elizabeth  
Bentley rather than  
with the Bill and  
Catherine case*

*LD 11/21/55*



AIRTEL  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
New York, 12/28/55

Transmit the following teletype message to: Bureau

DR. ALBERT E. BLUMBERG, was  
IS-C  
SMITH ACT OF 1940

Re Philadelphia letter to the Bureau, 12/14/55, and  
Bureau air-tel to Philadelphia, 12/17/55.

(b)(1)

A review of the files of the NYO on the above  
individuals and the subject's case file reflect  
that the information furnished by these individuals re  
BLUMBERG has already been made available to Philadelphia  
as follows:

(b)(1)

JLM:AJW (#7-5)  
(16)

(#12-15)  
134-182-127

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIAL	FILED
DEC 27 1955	
NEW YORK	

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b)(1)

The files of the NYO do not reflect that ELIZABETH BENTLEY ever furnished information concerning BLUMBERG. The supplemental prosecutive summary report of S. CHARLES M. FLEURY, 3/2/53, at Baltimore, on page 3, reflects that LOUIS BUDENZ can testify that BLUMBERG once introduced him to a "Comrade Silvermaster", who BUDENZ later identified as NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER. BENTLEY was used in this report to document SILVERMASTER. It is suggested that Philadelphia may desire to have BENTLEY interviewed to determine if she has any personal knowledge re BLUMBERG.

The files of the NYO reflect that BENTLEY was last known to reside in the New Orleans Division and if Philadelphia desires her contacted a lead should be directed to New Orleans.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Referenced communications refer to the furnishing of agents' dissemination memoranda to SAIG HARRIS in addition to informants' written reports, NY observes that it has never followed the practice in any of its Smith Act trials of furnishing agents' dissemination memoranda to the attorneys for review for the following reasons:

1. Information from dissemination memoranda should already be available to the attorney in report form.
2. Dissemination memoranda normally contain information on numerous subjects not pertinent to the specific case involved.
3. Dissemination memoranda may contain administrative markings and/or information.
4. Dissemination memoranda is an agents' work product as distinguished from an informants' work product in the form of a written report.
5. It is possible that if dissemination memoranda are made available to the attorney for review they may be seen by the informant and later used to refresh his recollection and subsequently be reached successfully by defense attorneys.

To furnish agents' dissemination memoranda requires extensive review/s resulting in the expenditure of many man hours of unproductive work.

If the practice of furnishing attorneys with agents' dissemination memoranda is to be adopted in all cases, the burden of locating and furnishing information on a government witness such as JOHN LAUTNER would be enormous as LAUTNER never furnished written reports and all the information he

gave/was reduced to writing by agents. It is noteworthy that although LAUTNER has appeared as a government witness in every Smith Act trial since the Dennis Case and defense attorneys have subjected him to vigorous cross-examination on "reports" he has made to the FBI, LAUTNER'S testimony that he made only oral reports to agents has always foreclosed defense attorneys from reaching this work product of agents.

The above is being pointed out for the Bureau's consideration inasmuch as relet requested copies of dissemination memoranda.

KELLY



5 134-182\*

# Clearing of Taylor Exposes Bentley, Key in Wide Frameup

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Clearing of William Henry Taylor, official of the International Monetary Fund, by the same loyalty board which six months ago was "convinced that the employee has engaged in espionage and subversive activities" admittedly represents a serious blow to the entire government-directed witch-

Jan 9, 1956  
3

134-182-129

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 24 1956	
FBI - NEW YORK	

*Sanchez*  
*Spencer*  
*Bracker*

# Suit May Force Bentley to Be CrossExamined

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—William Henry Taylor, who for two years has been trying in vain to get a Congressional testimony to question both him and his accuser, Elizabeth Bentley, in public under oath, is hopeful that a trial of his libel suit against the Washington Daily News "may provide the opportunity for a clearest vindication."

His attorney, Byron Scott, was so quoted in a statement to the press over the weekend. Taylor, one of many New Deal government employees named by Miss Bentley as a "Soviet spy," is suing the Washington newspaper for \$5,000,000.

Now an official of the International Monetary Fund, Taylor's latest rebuff in his long-standing effort to be allowed to publicly deny the spy hoax business, and to confront the loquacious Miss Bentley, came from the House Un-American Activities committee.

After chairman Francis Walter (D-Pa) announced last summer he had engaged Miss Bentley as special consultant to the committee, and promised new revelations as to "spy rings," attorney Scott wrote Walter urging him to question his client and Miss Bentley.

His letter went unanswered.

As he stated in his brief before the International Organizations Employees Loyalty board, which began investigating him in 1953, in executive session, that he never had been a member of the Communist Party and never had engaged in any espionage.

Repeated requests from attorney Scott to release that testimony, however, were fruitless. But the same Senate Investigations subcommittee, now headed by Sen. McClellan (D-Ark), released the testimony Friday on request of the Washington Daily News.

Scott revealed that the "loyalty" board, which after ruling against Taylor last summer, consented to re-open the case on Taylor's request and held further hearings Oct. 19-20, again failed to act on Taylor's plea to be allowed to confront Miss Bentley.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED Dec 19, 1955

Page 4 col 3

134-182-128

Spencer  
Sanchez  
Brewster

The decision of the board, composed of four Republican lawyers, came Friday after Taylor repeatedly demanded from Congressional committees and the loyalty board a chance to confront his accuser, Elizabeth Bentley.

Informed by letter that the board, after considering new evidence had "vacated" its June 28 ruling, Taylor expressed his gratitude to "the board which has shown tremendous courage in reversing itself."

His attorney, Byron Scott, promptly declared the ruling not only was "a complete vindication" for his client but "the strongest attack yet made at the credibility of Miss Bentley."

"I also raise some sharp questions for Attorney General Brownell and FBI Director Hoover to answer since they have both indorsed her equivocally," he said. "It also throws strong suspicion on the testimony given by Herbert Brownell to the Internal Security Committee of the Senate in November 1953."

#### BROWNELL'S TESTIMONY

Taylor formerly served in the monetary research division of the Treasury Department under Harry Dexter White. In his 1953 testimony Brownell declassified some FBI reports, including the original 1945 memorandum, which stated as fact the existence of a "Soviet spy ring" in government, 24 hours after Bentley first had gone to the FBI with the tale. In his testimony Brownell named Taylor along with White and others.

Scott said Brownell told the Sen-



BROWNELL



BENTLEY

ate committee that Taylor had been placed in the Treasury Department at the request of Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, a former government economist.

By acknowledging that it erred in its June ruling that Taylor "... was placed in a position in the Treasury ... by Communists and espionage agents" the board opens up the question of Brownell's role.

The Attorney General's office in Washington said Brownell had no comment on Scott's remarks.

Henry S. Waldman, Elizabeth, N. J., lawyers, chairing the international organizations employees' loyalty board, hastened to say that as for Brownell and J. Edgar Hoover, "our decision in no way impugns the veracity of these two men," and that "no one in the government tried to influence this decision."

"With the board's decision, however, there will be widespread effects of this first serious official discrediting of Elizabeth Bentley, who single-handedly wrecked careers and drove countless New Deal government workers and officials into unemployment, and who almost alone caused the imprisonment and indirectly the murder of William Remington and helped send the Rosenbergs to their deaths.

#### **LIBEL SUIT**

Of great aid to Taylor in nailing down Bentley's lies was his libel suit for \$500,000 against the Washington Daily News. Twice his attorney, Byron Scott, managed to take an affidavit from Bentley in connection with the suit. In one of these she admitted she never knew Taylor.

After the June ruling against Taylor, his attorney filed for a rehearing, and in October he again testified. William Ullman, Air Force major in World War II and ex-Treasury executive, and Frank Cae, Treasury economist in the New Deal and both Bentley victims, testified for Taylor, denying portions of the Bentley story.

Criminal's conviction and six-month "contempt of court" sentence under the Brownell "immunity law," recently was argued before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Over the weekend the second "immunity law" victim, Edward Fitzgerald, likewise a Bentley-named so-called "Soviet spy" and former New Deal functionary, whose conviction is on appeal released a statement on the Taylor vindication.

"Now that a government loyalty board has thrown out Miss Bentley's charges against Taylor," he said, "I hope that Attorney General Brownell will move to vacate the contempt citation against me, for at bottom this proceeding is based on the same fantastic story. The Justice Department would not let Taylor cross-examine Bentley. They have also used every legal maneuver to prevent me from doing so."

Elizabeth Bentley is the second witness in the trial of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell to be discredited in the last six months. One of the key informer-witnesses used by the FBI in the Rosenberg-Sobell frameup was Harry Gold. On June 18, 1955, he was judged unworthy of belief by a Dayton, O., jury in a perjury case. The jury declared Benjamin Smilg innocent on three counts, against Gold's testimony he tried to recruit Smilg as a "spy" in 1938 and 1939.

## Bentley Victim Asks Ike to Air Accusations

Edward J. Fitzgerald, former New Deal official now under sentence for contempt under the Compulsory Testimony Act, for refusing to answer Grand Jury questions relating to alleged wartime espionage accusations made by Elizabeth Bentley, said yesterday he was willing to testify.

In a letter to President Eisenhower in which Fitzgerald asked for appointment of a Presidential Commission to air the Bentley charges.

Fitzgerald in his letter accused Miss Bentley of having given false testimony against him and other former government officials, including William Henry Taylor, who was recently cleared by a loyalty board.

The President was also asked to appoint a counsel to the Commission with no FBI or Department of Justice connections, since both groups, said Fitzgerald, "are in the apparent position of having endorsed or given credence to Miss Bentley's unfounded charges."

Counsel would, if the Fitzgerald suggestion is acted upon, be allowed to cross-examine Bentley.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED

Jan 23, 1954

Pg.

2

Col.

3

134-182-130  
SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....  
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....

FEB 3 1954

FBI - NEW YORK

*Spencer*

2/13/56

AIR-TEL

NEW YORK (TIME: 9:05 A.M.)

NEW ORLEANS

MARION BACHRACH; IS - C, SMITH ACT OF 1940.

(b)(1)

New Orleans requested to interview BENTLEY for any information re BACHRACH. Photograph available in Smith Act Album.

For info of New Orleans, BACHRACH reported to have been member of Harold Ware CP group in Washington, D. C. in 1930s (group reported to consist of CP members employed by U. S. Government). BACHRACH employed by Congressman JOHN T. BERNARD of Minnesota in 1937. Employed as Washington correspondent of newspaper "PM" in 1940. 1943-48 she was executive secretary of the Council for Pan American Democracy. Prior to indictment on Smith Act charges 6/21/51 she handled public relations for CP, USA in NYC.

KELLY

- 2 - New Orleans (RAM)
- 1 - NY 100-81752-Sub 23 (POTENTIAL WITNESS)(7-5)
- 1 - NY 134-182 (ELIZ. BENTLEY)(#6)

RSK:cah 7-5  
NY 100-41932  
(6)

1 - J. T. NEAGLE

134-182-131 *an*

# Another Item for Brownell To Explain: Forged Letter

By VIRGINIA CAROVEN  
After an eight-year persecution as a Soviet spy, Henry Taylor, cleared last year by the FBI, is now accused of all of Bentley's claimed Soviet espionage activities.

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED Jan 12, 1956  
Pg. 2 Col. 3

134-182-137

SEARCHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INDEXED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SERIALIZED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FILED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
JAN 27 1956	
FBI - NEW YORK	

#1

Spencer



FBI Chief Hoover originally said numbered 86, but later expanded. Taylor was the only one who still held public office, as an official of the International Monetary Fund.

Since 1953, Taylor spent thousands of dollars in showing how Bentley contradicted Bentley. But the nailing down of 3 lies by Bentley contained in the Taylor brief submitted to the loyalty board last spring did not convince these gentlemen.

It was, it turns out, the testimony of Taylor's fellow-victims of Bentley, particularly William Ludwig Ullman which brought about a reversal of the board's first ruling.

Ullman, who answered some questions but pleaded the Fifth Amendment on others, before grand juries and Congress committees, was the first "immunity law" victim, and his conviction for contempt is before the Supreme Court.

Nevertheless Taylor, in his re-hearing granted by the International Organizations Employees Loyalty board, asked Ullman and Frank Coe, another Bentley victim, to testify. Thus Ullman was able to reveal the forgery of a letter introduced earlier against Taylor.

In a 104-page summation by Byron Scott, ~~submitted~~ for Taylor, the mystery of the letters is gone into at length.

Taylor was first asked about a letter from Ullman to Taylor when he testified before a grand jury in New York and was questioned by Roy Cohn, then special assistance to the Attorney General. Taylor said he did not meet Ullman until January, 1941, after he went to work in the Treasury.

Cohn said he had a letter addressed "Dear Bill" and signed "by Ullman in his first name." Taylor recalled Cohn said it was dated Dec. 9, 1940.

At a grand jury hearing in Washington a year later, Taylor was again asked about the letter, except that now it was dated Dec. 4, 1940, according to Thomas Donegan, a special assistant to the Attorney General, and was signed "Ludwig W. Ullman" or "Lud."

#### A NEW DATE

Before a third grand jury, on Sept. 7 and 20, 1954, Asst. U.S. Atty. Louther read to Taylor the alleged Ullman letter, now dated Dec. 12, 1940.

Last July, after the loyalty board had returned its findings against Taylor, attorney Scott, who was requesting a re-hearing pressed for the copy of the letter. The government never claimed it had the original, but said the copy.

came from Treasury files.

The board's executive secretary, T. Paul Fairbank, offered two different documents, one a carbon copy dated Dec. 12, another a handwritten copy made by Fairbank of a letter dated Dec. 4. Fairbank pointed out discrepancies in wording of the letters. When the re-hearing opened Oct. 19 it was announced "the letter is issue was one dated Dec. 12, 1940."

The letter read: "Mr. White wants me to get in touch with you and tell you to report here for work as soon as possible. This is a bit unorthodox, since your appointment has not been formally

approved. But White has been virtually assured that it will be OK."

The letter was designed to buttress Miss Bentley's claim that Taylor was hired by the Treasury because of close ties with certain officials who she said were members of "the Silvermaster spy ring."

Ullman testified he had never written, dictated or signed such a letter, and that he did not know Taylor prior to Taylor's coming with the Treasury.

The letter is reminiscent of the typewritten documents which Alger Hiss in his perjury trial had declared were forged.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-341452)

7/23/56

SAC, NEW YORK (100-78633)

ISIDORE GIBBY WEIDENMAN, was.  
IS-R; ISA-50

JOSEPH WEILSTEIN, was  
IS-R

[REDACTED]

(b)(1)

The Bureau has instructed that ELIZABETH T. BRILLEY and LOUIS FUDIAZ, who may possess some knowledge of individuals employed at Antorg during the pertinent period and/or knowledge concerning the plot to assassinate THURSKY, be interviewed in an effort to identify this individual.

New Haven is requested to interview FENTLEY who can be reached c/o POLIOT, Lovore Lane, RD #1, Madison, Connecticut.

- 4 - Bureau (100-341452) (RM)
  - (2 - 100-38424 (WEILSTEIN))
- 2 - New Haven (100-11807) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-19287) (WEILSTEIN) (17)
- 1 - New York (134-182) (P & C)
- 1 - New York (100-78633) (6)

OT:js  
(9)

134-182-135

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC  
 FROM : SA George G. McKenna  
 SUBJECT: ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY

DATE: 8-29-56

By letter 8-28-56 entitled  
 "ARMAND LABIS FELDMAN, was, et al, Espionage R",  
 (NY 65-235) The New Haven Office advised  
 that Miss Bentley stated in June 1956 that  
 Sacred Heart College at Grand Coteau, Louisiana,  
 where Bentley had been teaching, closed  
 permanently in June, 1956 and Miss  
 Bentley planned to return to her  
 summer residence at Wallingford, Connecticut.

134-182-136

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 29 1956	
FBI - NEW YORK	

L. Gallahue &amp; Co. 103

Attention: P&C Files 10<sup>th</sup> fl.  
 Rosemarie Lyons

noted  
 11/23/56

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC New York (65-235)

DATE: 12/12/56

FROM : SA Lester O. Gallaher

SUBJECT: ARMAND LABIS FELDMAN, was, ET AL  
ESPIONAGE-R  
(b)(1)

She stated that photos numbered 24, 74, 76, 101, & 100 appeared to resemble the person whom she knew as "JOHN" although she could not be completely certain in each instance because of the quality of the pictures. It is noted that these pictures appear to be of **MICHAEL CHALIAPIN** who has previously been identified by her as "JOHN". BENTLEY stated that the photo numbered 75 resembled in some respects the person known to her as "BILL". She said the person shown was wearing a hat similar to and in the same manner as that worn by "BILL" and his manner of walking was also similar to that of "BILL".

1- 65-14737 (UNSUB BILL & CATHERINE) 6  
①- 134-182 (ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY) 6

134-182-138

DEC 12 1956

103

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-20130)

12/14/56

SAC, NEW YORK (100-8539)

TABITHA PETRAN, was  
IS - R

ReBulet, 11/21/56.

Transmitted herewith are five copies of the report  
of SA EDMUND FLANAGAN, dated and captioned as above.

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

One copy each of these photographs (16) are being  
enclosed with this letter, as requested in Bulet, 11/21/56.

On 12/9/56, ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, self-confessed  
former Soviet espionage agent, was interviewed by SA  
LESTER O. GALLAHER at St. Mary's School, Garden City, NY.  
BENTLEY was shown the above-mentioned photographs of TABITHA  
PETRAN, taken at the time of PETRAN's return to the United  
States on 11/29/56. BENTLEY was asked to consider whether  
these photographs resembled the unknown subject CATHERINE  
(subject of Bufile 65-57905, NY file 65-14737). After  
careful study of the photographs and consideration of  
descriptive data for PETRAN, Miss BENTLEY stated she is  
quite sure that PETRAN is not identical with unknown subject  
CATHERINE. She stated that in the photographs, PETRAN  
seemed somewhat shorter and stockier than unknown subject  
CATHERINE, and she has a rounder face. She stated unknown  
subject CATHERINE had lighter hair than that described for  
PETRAN. Her recollection is that unknown subject CATHERINE's  
hair was blonde rather than "chestnut," which PETRAN is  
said to have.

2 - Bureau (100-20130) (Encs. 21) (RM)

① - NY 134-182

1 - NY 100-8539

EF:mfw

(4)

134-182-139

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: TABITHA PETRAN, was  
IS - R

Miss BENTLEY expressed willingness to view PETRAN in person, if such could be arranged so as not to conflict with her rather busy schedule at St. Mary's School.

As reflected in referenced report, PETRAN is representing the Al-Missaa newspaper, which has its headquarters at 11, Sahafa Street, Cairo, Egypt.

The Bureau is requested to furnish any information in its possession concerning this newspaper which may be pertinent to this investigation.



DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7574)

12/18/56

SAC, NEW YORK (65-235)

ARMAND LABIS FELDMAN, was, ET AL  
ESPIONAGE-R

[REDACTED]  
(b)(1)

These photographs were shown, on 11/21/56, by SA THOMAS J. BARRY, to source HERMAN JACOBSON, admitted former Soviet espionage agent, active in the United States from 1933 to 1940. He said he did not recognize any of these individuals, except perhaps the man in photograph #125, whom he believed to be GAIK OVAKIMIAN. It is noted that, according to Washington Field letter, 9/18/56, YURI RASTVOROV and [REDACTED] identified this man as OVAKIMIAN.

(b)(7)(D)

The photographs were shown to VICTOR KRAVCHENKO, former official of the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, on November 29, 1956, by SA RALPH F. MILLER. He said he recognized no one.

The photographs were displayed to ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, on December 9, 1956, by SA LESTER O. GALLAHER. She stated that photographs numbered 24, 74, 76, 100 and 101 appeared to resemble the person whom she knew as "JOHN", although she could not be certain in each instance because of the quality of the pictures. It is noted that WFO letter, 9/18/56, stated that RASTVOROV identified the individual in photographs numbered 24, 74, 76, 100 and 101 as MIKHAIL ALEKSANDROVICH CHALIAPIN. It is also to be noted that Miss BENTLEY has previously identified CHALIAPIN as "JOHN".

Miss BENTLEY stated that the photograph numbered 75 resembled in some respects the person known to her as "BILL". She said the person shown was wearing a hat similar to the hat worn by "BILL", and wearing it in the same manner as "BILL". She thought his manner of walking also resembled BILL'S.

2-Bureau (61-7574)(RM)

2-Bureau (65-57905) (UNSUB: BILL E. CATHERINE)(RM)

1-New York (65-14737) (UNSUB: BILL E. CATHERINE)(#6)

1-New York (134-182) (E. T. BENTLEY)(#6)

1-New York (65-235) (FELDMAN)(#6)

GCM:eat  
(7)

134-182-140

NY 65-235

The NYO contemplates displaying to Miss BENTLEY the original motion picture film from which the photographic print was made, so that she may have a better basis for decision as to whether this individual may in fact be "BILL". As soon as this has been accomplished, the Bureau will be advised of the results. P

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-370362)

1/30/57

SAC, NEW YORK (65-15884)

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

ESP - R

(OO: New York)

ReBulet 12/26/56.

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY was interviewed at Garden City, NY, on January 16, 1957 by SA LESTER O. GALLAHER. She stated that any information which originated with TAYLOR was received by her through NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and or WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN. She said her last contact with the SILVERMASTERS occurred on or about September 15, 1944, and she, therefore, had no contact of any kind with TAYLOR after that date. She stated she has no information which would indicate the manner in which information received by TAYLOR after March, 1945, reached the Soviets. It is pointed out that BENTLEY's last contact with the Perlo Group (with which HAROLD GLASSER was associated) occurred in the latter part of December, 1944. It is further noted that by March of 1944, BENTLEY had ceased contacts with most of her Washington contacts. RUC.

- 2 - Bureau (100-370362) (RM)
- 2 - WFO (100-20525) (RM)
- ① - New York (134-182)
- 1 - New York (65-15884)

LOG:hjb

(6)

134-182-141

NEW YORK, N. Y.

*2/7/57*  
BUREAU - URGENT

MOCASE, ESPIONAGE - R. ELIZABETH BENTLEY TELEPHONICALLY  
CONTACTED ~~INSURENT DATE~~ *2/2/57* TO ARRANGE APPOINTMENT TO INTERVIEW  
RE KNOWLEDGE OF WOMEN WHO WERE CONTACTS OF WILLIAM BROWDER  
AND TO DISPLAY PHOTOGRAPHS OF MOCASE FIGURES. SHE ADVISED  
THAT BECAUSE OF HER DUTIES AT ST. MARY'S SCHOOL WHERE SHE IS  
TEACHING SHE WOULD BE UNABLE TO MAKE THIS APPOINTMENT UNTIL  
~~MONDAY~~ AFTERNOON. *2/11/57. Bentley to be interviewed 7/5/57*

KELLY

1 - NY 65-14702 Subfile D  
1 - NY 134-182

*log* LOG:DMcK  
65-14702

*134-182-142* *RD*

NEW YORK -- 2/12/57

TO : BUREAU - - - - URGENT

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-91470)(TIME: 1:10 P.M.)

JANE FOSTER ZLATOVSKI, WAS, ET AL; ESPIONAGE DASH R PAREN  
HOCASE UNPAREN, RE INFORMATION GIVEN BY JANE ZLATOVSKI CON-  
CERNING UNKNOWN WOMAN MILDRED OR GLADYS. ELIZABETH T.  
BENTLEY CONTACTED AT GARDEN CITY, FEB. ELEVEN FIFTYSEVEN.  
STATED SHE HAD LITTLE KNOWLEDGE OF BILL BROWDER'S CONTACTS.  
HER CHIEF CONTACT WITH HIM OCCURRED DURING THE SUMMER OF  
NINETEEN FORTYFOUR, AT WHICH TIME EARL BROWDER WAS RESIDING  
AT SUMMER HOME AT MONROE, NY. SHE CONTACTED BILL BROWDER  
TO CONVEY TO EARL INFORMATION AND MATERIAL WHICH SHE HAD FOR  
HIM THEREBY OBLIATING THE TRIP TO MONROE. SHE WAS ALSO  
ACQUAINTED WITH ROSE EULER BROWDER, BILL'S WIFE, AND AWARE  
OF THE FACT THAT SHE WAS EMPLOYED WITH GILBERT SELDES IN  
PUBLICATION OF QUOTE IN FACT UNQUOTE. DESCRIBED ROSE EULER  
AS QUOTE SMART UNQUOTE AND FORCEFUL AND BILL BROWDER AS QUOTE  
EASILY LED UNQUOTE. BENTLEY MET MARGARET BROWDER ONLY ONCE,

1 - NY 65-14702-Sub D

① - NY 134-182

1 - NY 65-14737

1 - NY 100-321

1 - NY 100-91470

LOG:hkl

(6)

1 - SUPERVISOR T.J. MC ANDREWS

134-182-143

NY 100-91470

PAGE TWO

FOLLOWING EARL BROWDER'S EXPULSION FROM CPUSA, AT BROWDER'S OFFICE ON FORTYSECOND ST. RECALLED MARGARET AS HAVING THIN ANGULAR BUILD, BROWN GRAYING HAIR, HAD QUOTE SCHOOLTEACHERISH UNQUOTE APPEARANCE, BELIEVED HER TO BE IN EARLY FIFTIES AND PAST CHILD BEARING AGE. BENTLEY WAS UNDER IMPRESSION BROWDER HAD TWO SISTERS BUT UNSURE OF THIS. BENTLEY DID NOT BELIEVE FROM LIMITED DESCRIPTION OF MILDRED<sup>dash</sup> GLADYS THAT SHE WAS IDENTICAL WITH CATHERINE PRIMARILY BECAUSE OF DISCREPANCY IN HEIGHTS. SAID HER ESTIMATE OF CATHERINE'S HEIGHT IS BASED ON OWN HEIGHT PAREN FIVE FEET SEVEN INCHES UNPAREN AND CATHERINE WAS NEARLY SAME HEIGHT OR SLIGHTLY TALLER. DURING INTERVIEW BENTLEY WAS SHOWN SIXTYTWO PHOTOS OF INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED IN NOCASE BUT FAILED TO RECOGNIZE ANY OF THEM EXCEPT THOSE OF CHALIAPIN WHOM SHE HAS PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED AS HER CONTACT QUOTE JOHN UNQUOTE AND JOSEPH KATZ WHOM SHE HAS IDENTIFIED AS QUOTE JACK UNQUOTE. PHOTO OF GEORGE AND JANE ZLATOVSKI INCLUDED IN THIS GROUP.

KELLY.

STAFF CONFERENCE NOTES

2/14/57

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY is presently an instructor at Cathedral School of St. Mary, Garden City, N. Y. All contacts with Miss Bentley are to be handled by SA LESTER C. GALLAHER, Sec. 6.

134-182-144

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
FEB 14 1957	
FBI - NEW YORK	





Note: Hand print names legibly; handwriting satisfactory for remainder.

Subject's name and aliases <b>ELIZABETH BENTLEY</b>			Address of subject <b>182 X</b>		Character of case <b>IS-C</b>	
Complainant <b>Miss MARY H. RUSSELL</b>			Complainant's address and telephone number <b>Dean- Cathedral School of St. Mary, Garden</b>		Complaint received <input type="checkbox"/> Personal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Telephonic Date <b>4/6/57</b> Time <b>3:30</b>	
Subject's Description	Race	Sex <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	Height	Build	Birth date and Birthplace	
	Age		Weight	Eyes		Complexion
	Scars, marks or other data <b>Elizabeth T. Bentley</b>					

Facts of complaint

Miss RUSSELL called to advise that she had just learned that ELIZABETH BENTLEY who had formerly been a member of the COMMUNIST PARTY and who had testified on behalf of the government, is presently on the staff of the Cathedral School of St. Mary. Miss Russell's purpose in calling was to determine if Miss Bentley had been "cleared". Miss RUSSELL was courteously advised that no information whatsoever was ever furnished to persons or agencies other than those authorized to receive this information.

134-182-146

*Handwritten signatures and initials*

Action Recommended

FILE

**JOSEPH E. WEL**  
(Agent)

SAC, NEW YORK (100-78633)

3/29/57

SA CHARLES TRAVELSTEAD (#6)

ISIDORE GIBBY HENDLEMAN, was.  
IS-R, ISA of 1950

Source [REDACTED]

Reliability

Who has furnished reliable  
information in the past

Date of Activity

3/18/57

Date Received

3/18/57

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

(b)(1)

- 1 - New York (100-20241) (ANTHONY BIRBA) (1)
- 1 - New York (100-54995) (MICHAEL TRACH) (17-0)
- 1 - New York (100-85051) (MILTON FRIEDMAN) (6)
- 1 - New York (134-182) (P&C)
- 1 - New York (100-9645) (HUGO GELLERT) (18)

CT:cac  
(6)

134-182-147

ffm

pm

los

MEMO  
NY 100-73633

[REDACTED]

(b)(1)

It is noted that the "Daily News" of 3/16/57, Final edition, on P. 6, contains the above-mentioned article but no reference is made therein to BENTLEY or AIRENS.

[REDACTED]

(b)(1)

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (105-5276)

DATE: 4-8-57

FROM : SA LESTER O. GALLANER

SUBJECT: EDWARD COHEN; WA EDWARD KOGAN  
JOSEPH PODGORNEY  
IS-R

Photographs of the above individuals were shown to Elizabeth Bentley on 4-6-57 by SA Lester O. Gallaner. She stated she did not recognize either of them as persons whom she has known in the past.

134-182-148

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
APR 8 1957	
FBI - NEW YORK	
GALLANER	leg

105-5276 (SECT 17)

cc 134-182 (Elizabeth Bentley) (SECT 6)

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC (100-90758)

DATE: 4-8-57

FROM : SA LESTER O. GALLAHER

SUBJECT: TERENCE EDWARD STEPHENS  
ESP-R

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY was interviewed on 4-6-57 by SA LESTER O. GALLAHER at which time a photograph of the subject was shown to her. The facts of instant case were discussed with her. She stated the subject was not familiar to her as anyone she has known in the past.

134-182-149

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
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100-90758 (Sect 6)

134-182 (Elizabeth Bentley Sect 6)

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (105-9864)

DATE: 5/3/57

FROM : LESTER O. GALLAHER, SA (#6)

SUBJECT: ALBERT THOMAS MOSS  
IS - R

On 4/6/57, ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY was interviewed at Garden City, NY, by the writer. She stated she did not recognize the photograph of the above captioned subject nor did she recall having heard his name. She recalled having heard from JACOB GOLOS, her principal that in 1942 a group of engineers who were a fraction of the F.A.E.C.T. were sent to Norfolk for C.P. or espionage purposes. She believed GOLOS first made contact with these people through "JULIUS" (probably JULIUS ROSENBERG). She remembered that on one occasion GOLOS went to Norfolk to see about the set up. She said she remembered this visit because GOLOS got on the wrong train at Washington and wound up in Harrisburg, Pa. rather than NY.

(1-New York (134-182)

LOG:eat  
(2)

134-182-150

SEARCHED.....	INDEXED.....
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JUN 3 1957	
FBI - NEW YORK	

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC (100-20241)

DATE: 5-6-57

FROM : SA Lester O. Gallaher

SUBJECT: ANTHONY BIMBA  
IS-R & HU

Elizabeth T. Bentley was contacted by Special Agent Lester O. Gallaher on 4/6/57. She stated she had no knowledge of the subject ANTHONY BIMBA and had furnished no information regarding him to any Congressional Committee or to any other such body.

(2)  
1 Elizabeth T. Bentley) (134-182)

134-182-151

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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*[Signature]*

NY 65-16911

During BENTLEY'S initial contacts with the PERLO group in early 1944, no consideration was given to the use of the Washington apartment then occupied by HELEN TENNEY as a meeting place with members of the group. The reason for this was that BENTLEY was meeting too many people in Washington and, therefore, felt that any additions to their number would increase the danger of detection.

BENTLEY did not know how long TENNEY had been going with SCOTT LOCKWOOD inasmuch as TENNEY did not mention him until 1946. She believed TENNEY saw LOCKWOOD in NY, but was of the opinion that LOCKWOOD had been in Paris and was not in the United States in 1944. BENTLEY recalled that TENNEY had met another man in a Washington, D.C., taxicab in about 1944. She believed he was a Spaniard whose first name was TOXY (LNU). TENNEY saw this man several times. BENTLEY told her to stop seeing him as he was "too red".

BENTLEY stated that because of the numerous matters she had handled, she was unable to recall receiving from TENNEY information concerning the purchase of Portuguese escudos by the British. She was unable to recall any mention of EMERSON BIGELOW of O.S.S. She recalled that TENNEY was assigned to the Bulgarian or Eastern European desk at O.S.S. after a blunder by O.S.S. caused their (O.S.S.'S) removal from Spain.

BENTLEY stated that in December, 1944, TENNEY was given another contact and BENTLEY later learned that this was a woman with dark hair who wore big earrings. BENTLEY speculated whether this woman could be identical with RAE ELSON, but never actually found out the woman's true identity and doubts she was RAE ELSON.

BENTLEY advised she used to pick up information from both TENNEY and DUNCAN CHAPLIN LEE in Washington, D.C. She recalled receiving information from LEE on the list of Communists employed by O.S.S., but could not recall whether this occurred in September, 1944, or whether she picked up information from HELEN TENNEY on the same occasion.

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-64425)

5/17/57

~~NY~~ SAC, NEW YORK (65-16911)

**[REDACTED]** (b)(1)  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(OO: WASHINGTON FIELD)

ReWFOlet, 4/15/57, and NYOlet, 3/21/57.

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY was interviewed on 4/6/57, by SA LESTER O. GALLAHER at Garden City, NY, and advised as follows:

It was her recollection that HELEN TENNEY took over MARY PRICE'S apartment in about October, 1943, after having "answered" an advertisement placed in the "New York Times" as a "cover-up" for the transfer of the apartment from one member of the espionage apparatus to another (from MARY PRICE to TENNEY). To her knowledge, the Washington, D.C., apartment of MARY PRICE was used during PRICE'S tenancy only in connection with the incident concerning JULIUS JOSEPH JOSEPH. This incident was mentioned in BENTLEY'S book. However, in the Spring of 1943, JACOB GOLOS took MAURICE HALPERIN and WILLARD PARK to the apartment of MARY PRICE in order to introduce them to MARY PRICE who was to handle them and receive their information. MARY PRICE also met DUNCAN LEE at her apartment from about June, 1942, until the end of 1942, during which period PRICE was handling LEE.

BENTLEY knew something about HELEN TENNEY and her activities prior to meeting her, but did not actually meet her until after GOLOS' death. She believed that her first meeting with TENNEY occurred in December, 1943.

2-Bureau (65-64425) (RM)  
1-Los Angeles (65-6442) (RM)  
1-San Francisco (65-5221) (RM)  
2-Washington Field (65-7435) (Encs. 2) (RM)  
1-New York (134-182)  
1-New York (65-16911)

WCR:aal  
(8)

134-182-152

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NY 65-16911

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

(b)(1)

Enclosed herewith for the WFO are two copies of a photograph of HELEN TENNEY.